

SUBCHAPTER 7H - STATE GUIDELINES FOR AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

SECTION .0100 - INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL COMMENTS

15A NCAC 07H .0101 INTRODUCTION

(a) One of the basic purposes of North Carolina's Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA or the act) is to establish a state management plan that is capable of rational and coordinated management of coastal resources. The act recognizes that the key to more effective protection and use of the land and water resources of the coast is the development of a coordinated approach to resource management. The Coastal Area Management Act provides two principal mechanisms to accomplish this purpose. First, the formulation of local land use plans articulating the objectives of local citizens and translating these objectives into future desired land use patterns; and second, the designation of areas of environmental concern for the protection of areas of statewide concern within the coastal area.

(b) Both the development of local land use plans and the designation and regulation of critical resource areas contribute to rational management by encouraging local and state governments to exercise their full authorities over coastal resources and to express their management goals in a comprehensible and uniform manner. Local objectives benefit through their incorporation into a state management scheme, and the statewide objectives of resource protection and development benefit through an integrated and comprehensive management approach. It is the purpose of the state guidelines to ensure this uniformity and consistency in the local land use plans and the regulation of critical resource areas, or areas of environmental concern (AECs), through the establishment of unified policies, criteria, standards, methods, and processes.

(c) These state guidelines are designed to provide individuals and governmental agencies with a complete statement of the uniform policies and standards adopted by the Coastal Resources Commission (CRC or the Commission) for areas of environmental concern, as mandated by the act.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-101; 113A-102; 113A-124(c)(5);
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0102 CAMA PROVISIONS FOR AECS

(a) The Coastal Area Management Act requires that these state guidelines "shall give particular attention to the nature of development which shall be appropriate within the various types of areas of environmental concern that may be designated by the Commission."

(b) The act further provides that local land use plans "shall give special attention to the protection and appropriate development of areas of environmental concern."

(c) The 1974 Legislature found that "the coastal area, and in particular the estuaries, are among the most biologically productive regions of this state and of the nation," but in recent years the area "has been subjected to increasing pressures which are the result of the often conflicting needs of society expanding in industrial development, in population, and in the recreational aspirations of its citizens."

(d) "Unless these pressures are controlled by coordinated management," the act states, "the very features of the coast which make it economically, aesthetically, and ecologically rich will be destroyed."

(e) To prevent this destruction, the act charges the Coastal Resources Commission with the responsibility for identifying types of areas -- water as well as land -- in which uncontrolled or incompatible development might result in irreversible damage. It further instructs the Commission to determine what types of development activities are appropriate within such areas, and it calls on local government to give special attention to these environmentally fragile and important areas in developing their land use plans. Also, the act provides that upon establishing the types of development activities appropriate within areas of environmental concern, the CRC should implement a permit program capable of controlling any inappropriate or damaging development activities within the AECs. The intent of this authority is not to stop development, but rather to ensure the compatibility of development with the continued productivity and value of certain critical land and water areas.

(f) The act divides the implementation responsibilities of the permit program between local governments and the CRC. Individuals proposing "minor development" activities [defined in G.S. 113A-118(d)(2)] within an AEC will be required to receive permits from a local permit officer, while individuals undertaking "major development" activities [defined in G.S. 113A-118(d)(1)] will seek permits directly from the CRC. In either case, the criteria and standards determining permit approval as described in this Subchapter of the guidelines will be identical.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-102(a); 113A-106; 113A-107; 113A-113(a); 113A-118; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. December 1, 1985.

15A NCAC 07H .0103 SELECTION OF PROPOSED AREAS FOR AEC DESIGNATION

(a) The selection of proposed AEC categories was made after several months of consideration by local government, the Coastal Resources Commission, and the Coastal Resources Advisory Council (CRAC). The act specified the potential

AEC categories from which the Commission was to choose a mix of AECs that would most effectively achieve the goals of the Coastal Area Management Act. Local governments played a major role in the selection process by identifying AEC categories they considered to be appropriate for their jurisdictions. These recommendations formed the basis for selecting interim areas of environmental concern (IAECs) after which the categories were once again reviewed by the Commission and further narrowed in scope. Thirteen categories were proposed for final designation.

(b) As presented in these guidelines, the 13 categories of AECs are separated into four broad groupings. The broad breakdowns include categories of AECs that are either interrelated components of an ecological system or a collection of AECs with similar management objectives. The purposes in presenting the material in this manner is not only to create a logical organization, but also to emphasize the relationship of one AEC category to another and the interactive nature of AECs with the total coastal environment.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.*

15A NCAC 07H .0104 APPLICATION OF EROSION RATE SETBACK FACTORS

(a) Development on lots created on or after June 1, 1979 shall utilize the current erosion rate setback factor in the calculation of the development setback pursuant to 15A NCAC 07H .0304. If application of the current erosion rate setback factor in the calculation of the development setback would preclude the placement of permanent buildings, then the erosion rate in effect at the time that the lot was created may be utilized in the calculation of the development setback, provided that the development:

- (1) shall comply with the current erosion rate setback factor to the maximum extent possible;
- (2) is located at the landward most position of the lot without violating local zoning requirements;
- (3) shall extend no further oceanward than the landward-most adjacent building; and
- (4) shall be no more than 2,000 square feet in total floor area.

(b) Development on lots created prior to June 1, 1979 shall comply with the provisions of 15A NCAC 07H .0309(b) and (c).

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113; 113A-124;
Eff. September 15, 1979;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2010; April 1, 2004; April 1, 1997; April 1, 1995; May 1, 1990; November 1, 1988; September 1, 1988.*

15A NCAC 07H .0105 EFFECTIVE DATE OF RULE AMENDMENTS

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the state guidelines for Areas of Environmental Concern and local land use plans in effect at the time of permit decision shall be applied to all development proposals covered by this Subchapter.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-124;
Eff. December 1, 1982.*

15A NCAC 07H .0106 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply whenever these terms are used in this Chapter:

- (1) "Normal High Water" is the ordinary extent of high tide based on site conditions such as presence and location of vegetation which has its distribution influenced by tidal action, and the location of the apparent high tide line.
- (2) "Normal Water Level" is the level of water bodies with less than six inches of lunar tide during periods of little or no wind. It can be determined by the presence of such physical and biological indicators as erosion escarpments, trash lines, water lines, marsh grasses and barnacles.
- (3) Unless specifically limited, the term structures includes, but is not limited to, buildings, bridges, roads, piers wharves and docks (supported on piles), bulkheads, breakwaters, jetties, mooring pilings and buoys, pile clusters (dolphins), navigational aids and elevated boat ramps.
- (4) "Mining" is defined as:
 - (a) The breaking of the surface soil in order to facilitate or accomplish the extraction or removal of mineral, ores, or other solid matter.
 - (b) Any activity or process constituting all or part of a process for the extraction or removal of minerals, ores, soils, and other solid matter from their original location.
 - (c) The preparation, washing, cleaning, or other treatment of minerals, ores, or other solid matter so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use.

This definition applies regardless of whether the mining activity is for a commercial or noncommercial purpose, and regardless of the size of the affected area. Activities such as vibracoring, box coring,

surface grab sampling, and other drilling and sampling for geotechnical testing, mineral resource investigations, or geological research are not considered mining. Excavation of mineral resources associated with the construction or maintenance of an approved navigation project in accordance with 15A NCAC 7B .0200 of this Chapter is not considered mining.

- (5) “Wind Energy Facility” means the turbines, accessory buildings, transmission facilities, and any other equipment necessary for the operation of the facility that cumulatively, with any other wind energy facility whose turbines are located within one-half mile of one another, have a rated capacity of three megawatts or more of energy.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-102; 113A-107;
Eff. June 1, 1995;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2011; August 1, 1998; October 1, 1996.

SECTION .0200 – THE ESTUARINE AND OCEAN SYSTEMS

15A NCAC 07H .0201 ESTUARINE AND OCEAN SYSTEM CATEGORIES

Included within the estuarine and ocean system are the following AEC categories: estuarine waters, coastal wetlands, public trust areas, and estuarine and public trust shorelines. Each of the AECs is either geographically within the estuary or, because of its location and nature, may significantly affect the estuarine and ocean system.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-113(b)(1); 113A-113(b)(2); 113A-113(b)(5); 113A-113(b)(6)b; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff August 1, 2000; August 1, 1998.

15A NCAC 07H .0202 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SYSTEMS APPROACH IN ESTUARIES

The management program must embrace all characteristics, processes, and features of the whole system and not characterize individually any one component of an estuary. The AECs are interdependent and ultimately require management as a unit. Any alteration, however slight, in a given component of the estuarine and ocean system may result in unforeseen consequences in what may appear as totally unrelated areas of the estuary. For example, destruction of wetlands may have harmful effects on estuarine waters which are also areas within the public trust. As a unified system, changes in one AEC category may affect the function and use within another category.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998.

15A NCAC 07H .0203 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE ESTUARINE AND OCEAN SYSTEM

It is the objective of the Coastal Resources Commission to conserve and manage estuarine waters, coastal wetlands, public trust areas, and estuarine and public trust shorelines, as an interrelated group of AECs, so as to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, social, economic, and aesthetic values and to ensure that development occurring within these AECs is compatible with natural characteristics so as to minimize the likelihood of significant loss of private property and public resources. Furthermore, it is the objective of the Coastal Resources Commission to protect present common-law and statutory public rights of access to the lands and waters of the coastal area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-102(b)(1); 113A-102(b)(4); 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2000; October 1, 1993; September 1, 1985.

15A NCAC 07H .0204 AECS WITHIN THE ESTUARINE AND OCEAN SYSTEM

The following regulations in this Section define each AEC within the estuarine and ocean system, describe its significance, articulate the policies regarding development, and state the standards for development within each AEC.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998.

15A NCAC 07H .0205 COASTAL WETLANDS

(a) Description. Coastal wetlands are defined as any salt marsh or other marsh subject to regular or occasional flooding by tides, including wind tides (whether or not the tide waters reach the marshland areas through natural or artificial watercourses), provided this does not include hurricane or tropical storm tides. Coastal wetlands may contain the following marsh plant species:

- (1) Cord Grass (*Spartina alterniflora*),
- (2) Black Needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*),
- (3) Glasswort (*Salicornia* spp.),
- (4) Salt Grass (*Distichlis spicata*),
- (5) Sea Lavender (*Limonium* spp.),
- (6) Bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.),
- (7) Saw Grass (*Cladium jamaicense*),
- (8) Cat-tail (*Typha* spp.),
- (9) Salt Meadow Grass (*Spartina patens*),
- (10) Salt Reed Grass (*Spartina cynosuroides*).

The coastal wetlands AEC includes any contiguous lands designated by the Secretary of DENR pursuant to G.S. 113-230 (a).

(b) **Significance.** The unique productivity of the estuarine and ocean system is supported by detritus (decayed plant material) and nutrients that are exported from the coastal marshlands. The amount of exportation and degree of importance appears to be variable from marsh to marsh, depending primarily upon its frequency of inundation and inherent characteristics of the various plant species. Without the marsh, the high productivity levels and complex food chains typically found in the estuaries could not be maintained.

Man harvests various aspects of this productivity when he fishes, hunts, and gathers shellfish from the estuary. Estuarine dependent species of fish and shellfish such as menhaden, shrimp, flounder, oysters, and crabs make up over 90 percent of the total value of North Carolina's commercial catch. The marshlands, therefore, support an enormous amount of commercial and recreational businesses along the seacoast.

The roots, rhizomes, stems, and seeds of coastal wetlands act as good quality waterfowl and wildlife feeding and nesting materials. In addition, coastal wetlands serve as the first line of defense in retarding estuarine shoreline erosion. The plant stems and leaves tend to dissipate wave action, while the vast network of roots and rhizomes resists soil erosion. In this way, the coastal wetlands serve as barriers against flood damage and control erosion between the estuary and the uplands.

Marshlands also act as nutrient and sediment traps by slowing the water which flows over them and causing suspended organic and inorganic particles to settle out. In this manner, the nutrient storehouse is maintained, and sediment harmful to marine organisms is removed. Also, pollutants and excessive nutrients are absorbed by the marsh plants, thus providing an inexpensive water treatment service.

(c) **Management Objective.** It is the objective of the Coastal Resources Commission to conserve and manage coastal wetlands so as to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, social, economic and aesthetic values, and to coordinate and establish a management system capable of conserving and utilizing coastal wetlands as a natural resource essential to the functioning of the entire estuarine system.

(d) **Use Standards.** Suitable land uses are those consistent with the management objective in this Rule. Highest priority of use is allocated to the conservation of existing coastal wetlands. Second priority of coastal wetland use is given to those types of development activities that require water access and cannot function elsewhere.

Examples of unacceptable land uses include restaurants, businesses, residences, apartments, motels, hotels, trailer parks, parking lots, private roads, highways and factories. Examples of acceptable land uses include utility easements, fishing piers, docks, wildlife habitat management activities, and agricultural uses such as farming and forestry drainage as permitted under North Carolina's Dredge and Fill Law or other applicable laws.

In every instance, the particular location, use, and design characteristics shall be in accord with the general use standards for coastal wetlands, estuarine waters, and public trust areas described in Rule .0208 of this Section.

(e) **Alteration of Coastal Wetlands.** Alteration of coastal wetlands includes mowing or cutting of coastal wetlands vegetation whether by mechanized equipment or manual means. Alteration of coastal wetlands by federal or state resource management agencies as a part of planned resource management activities is exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. Mowing or cutting of coastal wetlands by academic institutions associated with research efforts is allowed subject to approval from the Division of Coastal Management. Alteration of coastal wetlands is governed according to the following provisions:

- (1) Alteration of coastal wetlands is exempt from the permit requirements of the Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) when conducted in accordance with the following criteria:
 - (A) Coastal wetlands may be mowed or cut to a height of no less than two feet, as measured from the coastal wetland substrate, at any time and at any frequency throughout the year;
 - (B) Coastal wetlands may be mowed or cut to a height of no less than six inches, as measured from the coastal wetland substrate, once between each December 1 and March 31;
 - (C) Alteration of the substrate is not allowed;
 - (D) All cuttings/clippings shall remain in place as they fall;
 - (E) Coastal wetlands may be mowed or cut to a height of no less than six inches, as measured from the coastal wetland substrate, to create an access path four feet wide or less on waterfront lots without a pier access; and
 - (F) Coastal wetlands may be mowed or cut by utility companies as necessary to maintain utility easements.
- (2) Coastal wetland alteration not meeting the exemption criteria of this Rule requires a CAMA permit. CAMA permit applications for coastal wetland alterations are subject to review by the North Carolina Wildlife Commission, North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service in order to determine whether or not the proposed activity will have an adverse impact on the habitat or fisheries resources.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(1); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. November 1, 2009; August 1, 1998; October 1, 1993; May 1, 1990; January 24, 1978.

15A NCAC 07H .0206 ESTUARINE WATERS

(a) Description. Estuarine waters are defined in G.S. 113A-113(b)(2) to include all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundary of North Carolina and all the waters of the bays, sounds, rivers and tributaries thereto seaward of the dividing line between coastal fishing waters and inland fishing waters. The boundaries between inland and coastal fishing waters are set forth in an agreement adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and in the most current revision of the North Carolina Marine Fisheries Regulations for Coastal Waters, codified at 15A NCAC 3Q .0200.

(b) Significance. Estuarine waters are the dominant component and bonding element of the entire estuarine and ocean system, integrating aquatic influences from both the land and the sea. Estuaries are among the most productive natural environments of North Carolina. They support the valuable commercial and sports fisheries of the coastal area which are comprised of estuarine dependent species such as menhaden, flounder, shrimp, crabs, and oysters. These species must spend all or some part of their life cycle within the estuarine waters to mature and reproduce. Of the 10 leading species in the commercial catch, all but one are dependent on the estuary.

This high productivity associated with the estuary results from its unique circulation patterns caused by tidal energy, fresh water flow, and shallow depth; nutrient trapping mechanisms; and protection to the many organisms. The circulation of estuarine waters transports nutrients, propels plankton, spreads seed stages of fish and shellfish, flushes wastes from animal and plant life, cleanses the system of pollutants, controls salinity, shifts sediments, and mixes the water to create a multitude of habitats. Some important features of the estuary include mud and sand flats, eel grass beds, salt marshes, submerged vegetation flats, clam and oyster beds, and important nursery areas.

Secondary benefits include the stimulation of the coastal economy from the spin off operations required to service commercial and sports fisheries, waterfowl hunting, marinas, boatyards, repairs and supplies, processing operations, and tourist related industries. In addition, there is considerable nonmonetary value associated with aesthetics, recreation, and education.

(c) Management Objective. To conserve and manage the important features of estuarine waters so as to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, social, aesthetic, and economic values; to coordinate and establish a management system capable of conserving and utilizing estuarine waters so as to maximize their benefits to man and the estuarine and ocean system.

(d) Use Standards. Suitable land/water uses shall be those consistent with the management objectives in this Rule. Highest priority of use shall be allocated to the conservation of estuarine waters and their vital components. Second priority of estuarine waters use shall be given to those types of development activities that require water access and use which cannot function elsewhere such as simple access channels; structures to prevent erosion; navigation channels; boat docks, marinas, piers, wharfs, and mooring pilings.

In every instance, the particular location, use, and design characteristics shall be in accord with the general use standards for coastal wetlands, estuarine waters, and public trust areas described in Rule .0208 of this Section.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(2); 113A-124;

Eff. September 9, 1977;

Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; October 1, 1993; November 1, 1991; May 1, 1990; October 1, 1988.

15A NCAC 07H .0207 PUBLIC TRUST AREAS

(a) Description. Public trust areas are all waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the lands thereunder from the mean high water mark to the seaward limit of state jurisdiction; all natural bodies of water subject to measurable lunar tides and lands thereunder to the normal high water or normal water level; all navigable natural bodies of water and lands thereunder to the normal high water or normal water level as the case may be, except privately-owned lakes to which the public has no right of access; all water in artificially created bodies of water containing public fishing resources or other public resources which are accessible to the public by navigation from bodies of water in which the public has rights of navigation; and all waters in artificially created bodies of water in which the public has acquired rights by prescription, custom, usage, dedication, or any other means. In determining whether the public has acquired rights in artificially created bodies of water, the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) the use of the body of water by the public;
- (2) the length of time the public has used the area;
- (3) the value of public resources in the body of water;
- (4) whether the public resources in the body of water are mobile to the extent that they can move into natural bodies of water;
- (5) whether the creation of the artificial body of water required permission from the state; and
- (6) the value of the body of water to the public for navigation from one public area to another public area.

(b) Significance. The public has rights in these areas, including navigation and recreation. In addition, these areas support commercial and sports fisheries, have aesthetic value, and are important resources for economic development.

(c) Management Objective. To protect public rights for navigation and recreation and to conserve and manage the public trust areas so as to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, economic and aesthetic value.

(d) Use Standards. Acceptable uses shall be those consistent with the management objectives in Paragraph (c) of this Rule. In the absence of overriding public benefit, any use which jeopardizes the capability of the waters to be used by the public for navigation or other public trust rights which the public may be found to have in these areas shall not be allowed. The development of navigational channels or drainage ditches, the use of bulkheads to prevent erosion, and the building of piers, wharfs, or marinas are examples of uses that may be acceptable within public trust areas, provided that such uses shall not be detrimental to the public trust rights and the biological and physical functions of the estuary. Projects which would directly or indirectly block or impair existing navigation channels, increase shoreline erosion, deposit spoils below normal high water, cause adverse water circulation patterns, violate water quality standards, or cause degradation of shellfish waters are considered incompatible with the management policies of public trust areas. In every instance, the particular location, use, and design characteristics shall be in accord with the general use standards for coastal wetlands, estuarine waters, and public trust areas.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(5); 113A-124; Eff. September 9, 1977; Amended Eff. February 1, 2006; October 1, 1993.

15A NCAC 07H .0208 USE STANDARDS

(a) General Use Standards

- (1) Uses which are not water dependent shall not be permitted in coastal wetlands, estuarine waters, and public trust areas. Restaurants, residences, apartments, motels, hotels, trailer parks, private roads, factories, and parking lots are examples of uses that are not water dependent. Uses that are water dependent include: utility crossings, wind energy facilities, docks, wharves, boat ramps, dredging, bridges and bridge approaches, revetments, bulkheads, culverts, groins, navigational aids, mooring pilings, navigational channels, access channels and drainage ditches;
- (2) Before being granted a permit, the CRC or local permitting authority shall find that the applicant has complied with the following standards:
 - (A) The location, design, and need for development, as well as the construction activities involved shall be consistent with the management objective of the Estuarine and Ocean System AEC (Rule .0203 of this subchapter) and shall be sited and designed to avoid significant adverse impacts upon the productivity and biologic integrity of coastal wetlands, shellfish beds, submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the Marine Fisheries Commission, and spawning and nursery areas;
 - (B) Development shall comply with state and federal water and air quality
 - (C) Development shall not cause irreversible damage to documented archaeological or historic resources as identified by the N.C. Department of Cultural resources;
 - (D) Development shall not increase siltation;
 - (E) Development shall not create stagnant water bodies;
 - (F) Development shall be timed to avoid significant adverse impacts on life cycles of estuarine and ocean resources; and
 - (G) Development shall not jeopardize the use of the waters for navigation or for other public trust rights in public trust areas including estuarine waters.
- (3) When the proposed development is in conflict with the general or specific use standards set forth in this Rule, the CRC may approve the development if the applicant can demonstrate that the activity associated with the proposed project will have public benefits as identified in the findings and goals of the Coastal Area Management Act, that the public benefits outweigh the long range adverse effects of the project, that there is no reasonable alternate site available for the project, and that all reasonable means and measures to mitigate adverse impacts of the project have been incorporated into the project design and shall be implemented at the applicant's expense. Measures taken to mitigate or minimize adverse impacts shall include actions that:
 - (A) minimize or avoid adverse impacts by limiting the magnitude or degree of the action;
 - (B) restore the affected environment; or
 - (C) compensate for the adverse impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources.
- (4) Primary nursery areas are those areas in the estuarine and ocean system where initial post larval development of finfish and crustaceans takes place. They are usually located in the uppermost sections of a system where populations are uniformly early juvenile stages. They are designated and described by the N.C. Marine Fisheries Commission (MFC) and by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC);
- (5) Outstanding Resource Waters are those estuarine waters and public trust areas classified by the N.C. Environmental Management Commission (EMC). In those estuarine waters and public trust areas classified as ORW by the EMC no permit required by the Coastal Area Management Act shall be approved for any project which would be inconsistent with applicable use standards adopted by the CRC, EMC, or MFC for estuarine waters, public trust areas, or coastal wetlands. For development

activities not covered by specific use standards, no permit shall be issued if the activity would, based on site specific information, degrade the water quality or outstanding resource values; and

- (6) Beds of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) are those habitats in public trust and estuarine waters vegetated with one or more species of submergent vegetation. These vegetation beds occur in both subtidal and intertidal zones and may occur in isolated patches or cover extensive areas. In either case, the bed is defined by the Marine Fisheries Commission. Any rules relating to SAVs shall not apply to non-development control activities authorized by the Aquatic Weed Control Act of 1991 (G.S. 113A-220 et seq.).

(b) Specific Use Standards

- (1) Navigation channels, canals, and boat basins shall be aligned or located so as to avoid primary nursery areas, shellfish beds, beds of submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the MFC, or areas of coastal wetlands except as otherwise allowed within this Subchapter. Navigation channels, canals and boat basins shall also comply with the following standards:

- (A) Navigation channels and canals may be allowed through fringes of regularly and irregularly flooded coastal wetlands if the loss of wetlands will have no significant adverse impacts on fishery resources, water quality or adjacent wetlands, and if there is no reasonable alternative that would avoid the wetland losses;
- (B) All dredged material shall be confined landward of regularly and irregularly flooded coastal wetlands and stabilized to prevent entry of sediments into the adjacent water bodies or coastal wetlands;
- (C) Dredged material from maintenance of channels and canals through irregularly flooded wetlands shall be placed on non-wetland areas, remnant spoil piles, or disposed of by a method having no significant, long-term wetland impacts. Under no circumstances shall dredged material be placed on regularly flooded wetlands. New dredged material disposal areas shall not be located in the buffer area as outlined in 15A NCAC 07H_.0209(d)(10);
- (D) Widths of excavated canals and channels shall be the minimum required to meet the applicant's needs but not impair water circulation;
- (E) Boat basin design shall maximize water exchange by having the widest possible opening and the shortest practical entrance canal. Depths of boat basins shall decrease from the waterward end inland;
- (F) Any canal or boat basin shall be excavated no deeper than the depth of the connecting waters;
- (G) Construction of finger canal systems are not allowed. Canals shall be either straight or meandering with no right angle corners;
- (H) Canals shall be designed so as not to create an erosion hazard to adjoining property. Design may include shoreline stabilization, vegetative stabilization, or setbacks based on soil characteristics; and
- (I) Maintenance excavation in canals, channels and boat basins within primary nursery areas and areas of submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the MFC shall be avoided. However, when essential to maintain a traditional and established use, maintenance excavation may be approved if the applicant meets all of the following criteria:
 - (i) The applicant demonstrates and documents that a water-dependent need exists for the excavation;
 - (ii) There exists a previously permitted channel that was constructed or maintained under permits issued by the State or Federal government. If a natural channel was in use, or if a human-made channel was constructed before permitting was necessary, there shall be evidence that the channel was continuously used for a specific purpose;
 - (iii) Excavated material can be removed and placed in a disposal area in accordance with Part (b)(1)(B) of this Rule without impacting adjacent nursery areas and submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the MFC; and
 - (iv) The original depth and width of a human-made or natural channel shall not be increased to allow a new or expanded use of the channel.

This Part does not affect restrictions placed on permits issued after March 1, 1991.

(2) Hydraulic Dredging

- (A) The terminal end of the dredge pipeline shall be positioned at a distance sufficient to preclude erosion of the containment dike and a maximum distance from spillways to allow settlement of suspended solids;
- (B) Dredged material shall be either confined on high ground by retaining structures or deposited on beaches for purposes of renourishment, if the material is suitable in accordance with the rules in this Subchapter except as provided in Part (G) of this Subparagraph;
- (C) Confinement of excavated materials shall be landward of all coastal wetlands and shall employ soil stabilization measures to prevent entry of sediments into the adjacent water bodies or coastal wetlands;

- (D) Effluent from diked areas receiving disposal from hydraulic dredging operations shall be contained by pipe, trough, or similar device to a point waterward of emergent vegetation or, where local conditions require, below normal low water or normal water level.
 - (E) When possible, effluent from diked disposal areas shall be returned to the area being dredged;
 - (F) A water control structure shall be installed at the intake end of the effluent pipe.
 - (G) Publicly funded projects shall be considered by review agencies on a case-by-case basis with respect to dredging methods and dredged material disposal in accordance with Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule; and
 - (H) Dredged material from closed shellfish waters and effluent from diked disposal areas used when dredging in closed shellfish waters shall be returned to the closed shellfish waters.
- (3) Drainage Ditches
- (A) Drainage ditches located through any coastal wetland shall not exceed six feet wide by four feet deep (from ground surface) unless the applicant shows that larger ditches are necessary;
 - (B) Dredged material derived from the construction or maintenance of drainage ditches through regularly flooded marsh shall be placed landward of these marsh areas in a manner that will insure that entry of sediment into the water or marsh will not occur. Dredged material derived from the construction or maintenance of drainage ditches through irregularly flooded marshes shall be placed on non-wetlands wherever feasible. Non-wetland areas include relic disposal sites;
 - (C) Excavation of new ditches through high ground shall take place landward of an earthen plug or other methods to minimize siltation to adjacent water bodies; and
 - (D) Drainage ditches shall not have a significant adverse impact on primary nursery areas, productive shellfish beds, submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the MFC, or other estuarine habitat. Drainage ditches shall be designed so as to minimize the effects of freshwater inflows, sediment, and the introduction of nutrients to receiving waters. Settling basins, water gates and retention structures are examples of design alternatives that may be used to minimize sediment introduction.
- (4) Nonagricultural Drainage
- (A) Drainage ditches shall be designed so that restrictions in the volume or diversions of flow are minimized to both surface and ground water;
 - (B) Drainage ditches shall provide for the passage of migratory organisms by allowing free passage of water of sufficient depth; and
 - (C) Drainage ditches shall not create stagnant water pools or changes in the velocity of flow.
- (5) Marinas. Marinas are defined as any publicly or privately owned dock, basin or wet boat storage facility constructed to accommodate more than 10 boats and providing any of the following services: permanent or transient docking spaces, dry storage, fueling facilities, haulout facilities and repair service. Excluded from this definition are boat ramp facilities allowing access only, temporary docking and none of the preceding services. Expansion of existing facilities shall comply with the standards of this Subparagraph for all development other than maintenance and repair necessary to maintain previous service levels. Marinas shall comply with the following standards:
- (A) Marinas shall be sited in non-wetland areas or in deep waters (areas not requiring dredging) and shall not disturb shellfish resources, submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the MFC, or wetland habitats, except for dredging necessary for access to high-ground sites. The following four alternatives for siting marinas are listed in order of preference for the least damaging alternative; marina projects shall be designed to have the highest of these four priorities that is deemed feasible by the permit letting agency:
 - (i) an upland basin site requiring no alteration of wetland or estuarine habitat and providing flushing by tidal or wind generated water circulation or basin design characteristics;
 - (ii) an upland basin site requiring dredging for access when the necessary dredging and operation of the marina will not result in significant adverse impacts to existing fishery, shellfish, or wetland resources and the basin design shall provide flushing by tidal or wind generated water circulation;
 - (iii) an open water site located outside a primary nursery area which utilizes piers or docks rather than channels or canals to reach deeper water; and
 - (iv) an open water marina requiring excavation of no intertidal habitat, and no dredging greater than the depth of the connecting channel.
 - (B) Marinas which require dredging shall not be located in primary nursery areas nor in areas which require dredging through primary nursery areas for access. Maintenance dredging in primary nursery areas for existing marinas shall comply with the standards set out in Part (b)(1)(I) of this Rule;
 - (C) To minimize coverage of public trust areas by docks and moored vessels, dry storage marinas shall be used where feasible;

- (D) Marinas to be developed in waters subject to public trust rights (other than those created by dredging upland basins or canals) for the purpose of providing docking for residential developments shall be allowed no more than 27 square feet of public trust areas for every one linear foot of shoreline adjacent to these public trust areas for construction of docks and mooring facilities. The 27 square feet allocation does not apply to fairway areas between parallel piers or any portion of the pier used only for access from land to the docking spaces;
 - (E) To protect water quality in shellfishing areas, marinas shall not be located within areas where shellfish harvesting for human consumption is a significant existing use or adjacent to such areas if shellfish harvest closure is anticipated to result from the location of the marina. In compliance with 33 U.S. Code Section 101(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and North Carolina Water Quality Standards adopted pursuant to that section, shellfish harvesting is a significant existing use if it can be established that shellfish have been regularly harvested for human consumption since November 28, 1975 or that shellfish are propagating and surviving in a biologically suitable habitat and are available and suitable for harvesting for the purpose of human consumption. The Division of Coastal Management shall consult with the Division of Marine Fisheries regarding the significance of shellfish harvest as an existing use and the magnitude of the quantities of shellfish that have been harvested or are available for harvest in the area where harvest will be affected by the development;
 - (F) Marinas shall not be located without written consent from the leaseholders or owners of submerged lands that have been leased from the state or deeded by the state;
 - (G) Marina basins shall be designed to promote flushing through the following design criteria:
 - (i) the basin and channel depths shall gradually increase toward open water and shall never be deeper than the waters to which they connect; and
 - (ii) when possible, an opening shall be provided at opposite ends of the basin to establish flow-through circulation;
 - (H) Marinas shall be designed so that the capability of the waters to be used for navigation or for other public trust rights in estuarine or public trust waters are not jeopardized while allowing the applicant access to deep waters;
 - (I) Marinas shall be located and constructed so as to avoid adverse impacts on navigation throughout all federally maintained channels and their boundaries as designated by the US Army Corps of Engineers. This includes mooring sites (permanent or temporary); speed or traffic reductions; or any other device, either physical or regulatory, that may cause a federally maintained channel to be restricted;
 - (J) Open water marinas shall not be enclosed within breakwaters that preclude circulation sufficient to maintain water quality;
 - (K) Marinas which require dredging shall provide areas in accordance with Part (b)(1)(B) of this Rule to accommodate disposal needs for future maintenance dredging, including the ability to remove the dredged material from the marina site;
 - (L) Marina design shall comply with all applicable EMC requirements for management of stormwater runoff. Stormwater management systems shall not be located within the 30-foot buffer area outlined in 15A NCAC 07H .0209(d);
 - (M) Marinas shall post a notice prohibiting the discharge of any waste from boat toilets and listing the availability of local pump-out services;
 - (N) Boat maintenance areas shall be designed so that all scraping, sandblasting, and painting will be done over dry land with collection and containment devices that prevent entry of waste materials into adjacent waters;
 - (O) All marinas shall comply with all applicable standards for docks and piers, shoreline stabilization, dredging and dredged material disposal of this Rule;
 - (P) All applications for marinas shall be reviewed by the Division of Coastal Management to determine their potential impact to coastal resources and compliance with applicable standards of this Rule. Such review shall also consider the cumulative impacts of marina development in accordance with G.S. 113A-120(a)(10); and
 - (Q) Replacement of existing marinas to maintain previous service levels shall be allowed provided that the development complies with the standards for marina development within this Section.
- (6) Piers and Docking Facilities.
- (A) Piers shall not exceed six feet in width. Piers greater than six feet in width shall be permitted only if the greater width is necessary for safe use, to improve public access, or to support a water dependent use that cannot otherwise occur;
 - (B) The total square footage of shaded impact for docks and mooring facilities (excluding the pier) allowed shall be eight square feet per linear foot of shoreline with a maximum of 2,000 square feet. In calculating the shaded impact, uncovered open water slips shall not be counted in the total. Projects requiring dimensions greater than those stated in this Rule shall be

permitted only if the greater dimensions are necessary for safe use, to improve public access, or to support a water dependent use that cannot otherwise occur. Size restrictions shall not apply to marinas;

- (C) Piers and docking facilities over coastal wetlands shall be no wider than six feet and shall be elevated at least three feet above any coastal wetland substrate as measured from the bottom of the decking;
 - (D) A boathouse shall not exceed 400 square feet except to accommodate a documented need for a larger boathouse and shall have sides extending no farther than one-half the height of the walls and covering only the top half of the walls. Measurements of square footage shall be taken of the greatest exterior dimensions. Boathouses shall not be allowed on lots with less than 75 linear feet of shoreline. Size restrictions do not apply to marinas;
 - (E) The total area enclosed by an individual boat lift shall not exceed 400 square feet except to accommodate a documented need for a larger boat lift;
 - (F) Piers and docking facilities shall be single story. They may be roofed but shall not be designed to allow second story use;
 - (G) Pier and docking facility length shall be limited by:
 - (i) not extending beyond the established pier or docking facility length along the same shoreline for similar use; (This restriction does not apply to piers 100 feet or less in length unless necessary to avoid unreasonable interference with navigation or other uses of the waters by the public);
 - (ii) not extending into the channel portion of the water body; and
 - (iii) not extending more than one-fourth the width of a natural water body, or human-made canal or basin. Measurements to determine widths of the water body, canals or basins shall be made from the waterward edge of any coastal wetland vegetation that borders the water body. The one-fourth length limitation does not apply in areas where the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or a local government in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, has established an official pier-head line. The one-fourth length limitation shall not apply when the proposed pier is located between longer piers or docking facilities within 200 feet of the applicant's property. However, the proposed pier or docking facility shall not be longer than the pier head line established by the adjacent piers or docking facilities, nor longer than one-third the width of the water body.
 - (H) Piers or docking facilities longer than 400 feet shall be permitted only if the proposed length gives access to deeper water at a rate of at least 1 foot each 100 foot increment of length longer than 400 feet, or, if the additional length is necessary to span some obstruction to navigation. Measurements to determine lengths shall be made from the waterward edge of any coastal wetland vegetation that borders the water body;
 - (I) Piers and docking facilities shall not interfere with the access to any riparian property and shall have a minimum setback of 15 feet between any part of the pier or docking facility and the adjacent property owner's areas of riparian access. The line of division of areas of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the properties, then drawing a line perpendicular to the line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge. The minimum setback provided in the rule may be waived by the written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s) or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. If the adjacent property is sold before construction of the pier or docking facility commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the permitting agency prior to initiating any development of the pier. Application of this Rule may be aided by reference to the approved diagram in 15A NCAC 07H .1205(t) illustrating the rule as applied to various shoreline configurations. Copies of the diagram may be obtained from the Division of Coastal Management. When shoreline configuration is such that a perpendicular alignment cannot be achieved, the pier shall be aligned to meet the intent of this Rule to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal Management; and
 - (J) Applicants for authorization to construct a pier or docking facility shall provide notice of the permit application to the owner of any part of a shellfish franchise or lease over which the proposed dock or pier would extend. The applicant shall allow the lease holder the opportunity to mark a navigation route from the pier to the edge of the lease.
- (7) Bulkheads
- (A) Bulkhead alignment, for the purpose of shoreline stabilization, shall approximate the location of normal high water or normal water level;
 - (B) Bulkheads shall be constructed landward of coastal wetlands in order to avoid significant adverse impacts to the resources;

- (C) Bulkhead backfill material shall be obtained from an upland source approved by the Division of Coastal Management pursuant to this Section, or if the bulkhead is a part of a permitted project involving excavation from a non-upland source, the material so obtained may be contained behind the bulkhead;
 - (D) Bulkheads shall be permitted below normal high water or normal water level only when the following standards are met:
 - (i) the property to be bulkheaded has an identifiable erosion problem, whether it results from natural causes or adjacent bulkheads, or it has unusual geographic or geologic features, e.g. steep grade bank, which will cause the applicant unreasonable hardship under the other provisions of this Rule;
 - (ii) the bulkhead alignment extends no further below normal high water or normal water level than necessary to allow recovery of the area eroded in the year prior to the date of application, to align with adjacent bulkheads, or to mitigate the unreasonable hardship resulting from the unusual geographic or geologic features;
 - (iii) the bulkhead alignment will not adversely impact public trust rights or the property of adjacent riparian owners;
 - (iv) the need for a bulkhead below normal high water or normal water level is documented by the Division of Coastal Management; and
 - (v) the property to be bulkheaded is in a non-oceanfront area.
 - (E) Where possible, sloping rip-rap, gabions, or vegetation shall be used rather than bulkheads.
- (8) Beach Nourishment
- (A) Beach creation or maintenance may be allowed to enhance water related recreational facilities for public, commercial, and private use consistent with the following:
 - (i) Beaches may be created or maintained in areas where they have historically been found due to natural processes;
 - (ii) Material placed in the water and along the shoreline shall be clean sand and free from pollutants. Grain size shall be equal to that found naturally at the site;
 - (iii) Beach creation shall not be allowed in primary nursery areas, nor in any areas where siltation from the site would pose a threat to shellfish beds;
 - (iv) Material shall not be placed on any coastal wetlands or submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by MFC;
 - (v) Material shall not be placed on any submerged bottom with significant shellfish resources as identified by the Division of Marine Fisheries during the permit review; and
 - (vi) Beach construction shall not create the potential for filling adjacent navigation channels, canals or boat basins.
 - (B) Placing unconfined sand material in the water and along the shoreline shall not be allowed as a method of shoreline erosion control;
 - (C) Material from dredging projects may be used for beach nourishment if:
 - (i) it is first handled in a manner consistent with dredged material disposal as set forth in this Rule;
 - (ii) it is allowed to dry prior to being placed on the beach; and
 - (iii) only that material of acceptable grain size as set forth in Subpart (b)(8)(A)(ii) of this Rule is removed from the disposal site for placement on the beach. Material shall not be placed directly on the beach by dredge or dragline during maintenance excavation.
 - (D) Beach construction shall comply with state and federal water quality standards;
 - (E) The renewal of permits for beach nourishment projects shall require an evaluation by the Division of Coastal Management of any adverse impacts of the original work; and
 - (F) Permits issued for beach nourishment shall be limited to authorizing beach nourishment only one time.
- (9) Groins
- (A) Groins shall not extend more than 25 feet waterward of the normal high water or normal water level unless a longer structure is justified by site specific conditions and by an individual who meets any North Carolina occupational licensing requirements for the type of structure being proposed and approved during the application process;
 - (B) Groins shall be set back a minimum of 15 feet from the adjoining riparian lines. The setback for rock groins shall be measured from the toe of the structure. This setback may be waived by written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s) or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction of the groin commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the permitting agency prior to initiating any development of the groin;

- (C) Groins shall pose no threat to navigation;
 - (D) The height of groins shall not exceed one foot above normal high water or normal water level;
 - (E) No more than two structures shall be allowed per 100 feet of shoreline unless the applicant provides evidence that more structures are needed for shoreline stabilization.
 - (F) "L" and "T" sections shall not be allowed at the end of groins; and
 - (G) Riprap material used for groin construction shall be free from loose dirt or any other pollutant and of a size sufficient to prevent its movement from the site by wave and current action.
- (10) "Freestanding Moorings".
- (A) A "freestanding mooring" is any means to attach a ship, boat, vessel, floating structure or other water craft to a stationary underwater device, mooring buoy, buoyed anchor, or piling (as long as the piling is not associated with an existing or proposed pier, dock, or boathouse);
 - (B) Freestanding moorings shall be permitted only:
 - (i) to riparian property owners within their riparian corridors; or
 - (ii) to any applicant proposing to locate a mooring buoy consistent with a water use plan that is included in either the local zoning or land use plan.
 - (C) All mooring fields shall provide an area for access to any mooring(s) and other land based operations that shall include wastewater pumpout, trash disposal and vehicle parking;
 - (D) To protect water quality of shellfishing areas, mooring fields shall not be located within areas where shellfish harvesting for human consumption is a significant existing use or adjacent to such areas if shellfish harvest closure is anticipated to result from the location of the mooring field. In compliance with Section 101(a)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 (a)(2), and North Carolina Water Quality Standards adopted pursuant to that section, shellfish harvesting is a significant existing use if it can be established that shellfish have been regularly harvested for human consumption since November 28, 1975 or that shellfish are propagating and surviving in a biologically suitable habitat and are available and suitable for harvesting for the purpose of human consumption. The Division of Marine Fisheries shall be consulted regarding the significance of shellfish harvest as an existing use and the magnitude of the quantities of shellfish that have been harvested or are available for harvest in the area where harvest will be affected by the development;
 - (E) Moorings shall not be located without written consent from the leaseholders or owners of submerged lands that have been leased from the state or deeded by the state;
 - (F) Moorings shall be located and constructed so as to avoid adverse impacts on navigation throughout all federally maintained channels. This includes mooring sites (permanent or temporary), speed or traffic reductions, or any other device, either physical or regulatory, which may cause a federally maintained channel to be restricted;
 - (G) Open water moorings shall not be enclosed within breakwaters that preclude circulation and degrade water quality in violation of EMC standards;
 - (H) Moorings and the associated land based operation design shall comply with all applicable EMC requirements for management of stormwater runoff;
 - (I) Mooring fields shall have posted in view of patrons a notice prohibiting the discharge of any waste from boat toilets or any other discharge and listing the availability of local pump-out services and waste disposal;
 - (J) Freestanding moorings associated with commercial shipping, public service or temporary construction/salvage operations may be permitted without a public sponsor;
 - (K) Freestanding mooring buoys and piles shall be evaluated based upon the arc of the swing including the length of the vessel to be moored. Moorings and the attached vessel shall not interfere with the access of any riparian owner nor shall it block riparian access to channels or deep water, which allows riparian access. Freestanding moorings shall not interfere with the ability of any riparian owner to place a pier for access;
 - (L) Freestanding moorings shall not be established in submerged cable/pipe crossing areas or in a manner that interferes with the operations of an access through any bridge;
 - (M) Freestanding moorings shall be marked or colored in compliance with U.S. Coast Guard and the WRC requirements and the required marking maintained for the life of the mooring(s); and
 - (N) The type of material used to create a mooring must be free of pollutants and of a design and type of material so as to not present a hazard to navigation or public safety.
- (11) Filling of Canals, Basins and Ditches - Notwithstanding the general use standards for estuarine systems as set out in Paragraph (a) of this Rule, filling canals, basins and ditches shall be allowed if all of the following conditions are met:
- (A) the area to be filled was not created by excavating lands which were below the normal high water or normal water level;
 - (B) if the area was created from wetlands, the elevation of the proposed filling does not exceed the elevation of said wetlands so that wetland function will be restored;

- (C) the filling will not adversely impact any designated primary nursery area, shellfish bed, submerged aquatic vegetation as defined by the MFC, coastal wetlands, public trust right or public trust usage; and
 - (D) the filling will not adversely affect the value and enjoyment of property of any riparian owner.
- (12) "Submerged Lands Mining"
- (A) Development Standards. Mining of submerged lands shall meet all the following standards:
 - (i) The biological productivity and biological significance of mine sites, or borrow sites used for sediment extraction, shall be evaluated for significant adverse impacts and a protection strategy for these natural functions and values provided with the state approval request or permit application;
 - (ii) Natural reefs, coral outcrops, artificial reefs, seaweed communities, and significant benthic communities identified by the Division of Marine Fisheries or the WRC shall be avoided;
 - (iii) Mining shall avoid significant archaeological resources as defined in Rule .0509 of this Subchapter; shipwrecks identified by the Department of Cultural Resources; and unique geological features that require protection from uncontrolled or incompatible development as identified by the Division of Land Resources pursuant to G.S. 113A-113(b)(4)(g);
 - (iv) Mining activities shall not be conducted on or within 500 meters of significant biological communities identified by the Division of Marine Fisheries or the WRC; such as high relief hard bottom areas. High relief is defined for this standard as relief greater than or equal to one-half meter per five meters of horizontal distance;
 - (v) Mining activities shall be timed to minimize impacts on the life cycles of estuarine or ocean resources; and
 - (vi) Mining activities shall not affect potable groundwater supplies, wildlife, freshwater, estuarine, or marine fisheries.
 - (B) Permit Conditions. Permits for submerged lands mining may be conditioned on the applicant amending the mining proposal to include measures necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of the Mining Act and the rules for development set out in this Subchapter. Permit conditions shall also include:
 - (i) Monitoring shall be required of the applicant to ensure compliance with all applicable development standards; and
 - (ii) A determination of the necessity and feasibility of restoration shall be made by the Division of Coastal Management as part of the permit or consistency review process. Restoration shall be necessary where it will facilitate recovery of the pre-development ecosystem. Restoration shall be considered feasible unless, after consideration of all practicable restoration alternatives, the Division of Coastal Management determines that the adverse effects of restoration outweigh the benefits of the restoration on estuarine or ocean resources. If restoration is determined to be necessary and feasible, then the applicant shall submit a restoration plan to the Division of Coastal Management prior to the issuance of the permit.
 - (C) Dredging activities for the purposes of mining natural resources shall be consistent with the development standards set out in this Rule;
 - (D) Mitigation. Where mining cannot be conducted consistent with the development standards set out in this Rule, the applicant may request mitigation approval under 15A NCAC 07M .0700; and
 - (E) Public Benefits Exception. Projects that conflict with the standards in this Subparagraph, but provide a public benefit, may be approved pursuant to the standards set out in Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule.
- (13) "Wind Energy Facilities"
- (A) An applicant for the development and operation of a wind energy facility shall provide:
 - (i) an evaluation of the proposed noise impacts of the turbines to be associated with the proposed facility;
 - (ii) an evaluation of shadow flicker impacts for the turbines to be associated with the proposed facility;
 - (iii) an evaluation of avian and bat impacts of the proposed facility;
 - (iv) an evaluation of viewshed impacts of the proposed facility;
 - (v) an evaluation of potential user conflicts associated with development in the proposed project area; and
 - (vi) a plan regarding the action to be taken upon decommissioning and removal of the wind energy facility. The plan shall include estimates of monetary costs, time frame of removal and the proposed site condition after decommissioning.

- (B) Development Standards. Development of wind energy facilities shall meet the following standards in addition to adhering to the requirements outlined in Part (a)(13)(A) of this Rule:
 - (i) Natural reefs, coral outcrops, artificial reefs, seaweed communities, and significant benthic communities identified by the Division of Marine Fisheries or the WRC shall be avoided;
 - (ii) Development shall not be sited on or within 500 meters of significant biological communities identified by the Division of Marine Fisheries or the WRC such as high relief hard bottom areas. High relief is defined for this standard as relief greater than or equal to one-half meter per five meters of horizontal distance;
 - (iii) Development shall not cause irreversible damage to documented archeological resources including shipwrecks identified by the Department of Cultural Resources and unique geological features that require protection from uncontrolled or incompatible development as identified by the Division of Land Resources pursuant to G.S. 113A-113(b)(4)(g);
 - (iv) Development activities shall be timed to avoid significant adverse impacts on the life cycles of estuarine or ocean resources, or wildlife;
 - (v) Development or operation of a wind energy facility shall not jeopardize the use of the surrounding waters for navigation or for other public trust rights in public trust areas or estuarine waters; and
 - (vi) Development or operation of a wind energy facility shall not interfere with air navigation routes, air traffic control areas, military training routes or special use airspace and shall comply with standards adopted by the Federal Aviation Administration and codified under 14 CFR Part 77.13.
- (C) Permit Conditions. Permits for wind energy facilities may be conditioned on the applicant amending the proposal to include measures necessary to insure compliance with the standards for development set out in this Rule. Permit conditions may include monitoring to ensure compliance with all applicable development standards; and
- (D) Public Benefits Exception. Projects that conflict with these standards, but provide a public benefit, may be approved pursuant to the standards set out in Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(b); 113A-108; 113A-113(b); 113A-124; Eff. September 9, 1977; Amended Eff. February 1, 1996; April 1, 1993; February 1, 1993; November 30, 1992; RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. March 21, 1996; Amended Eff. February 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; June 1, 2010; August 1, 1998; May 1, 1996.

15A NCAC 07H .0209 COASTAL SHORELINES

(a) Description. The Coastal Shorelines category includes estuarine shorelines and public trust shorelines. Estuarine shorelines AEC are those non-ocean shorelines extending from the normal high water level or normal water level along the estuarine waters, estuaries, sounds, bays, fresh and brackish waters, and public trust areas as set forth in an agreement adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources [described in Rule .0206(a) of this Section] for a distance of 75 feet landward. For those estuarine shorelines immediately contiguous to waters classified as Outstanding Resource Waters by the Environmental Management Commission, the estuarine shoreline AEC shall extend to 575 feet landward from the normal high water level or normal water level, unless the Coastal Resources Commission establishes the boundary at a greater or lesser extent following required public hearing(s) within the affected county or counties. Public trust shorelines AEC are those non-ocean shorelines immediately contiguous to public trust areas, as defined in Rule 07H .0207(a) of this Section, located inland of the dividing line between coastal fishing waters and inland fishing waters as set forth in that agreement and extending 30 feet landward of the normal high water level or normal water level.

(b) Significance. Development within coastal shorelines influences the quality of estuarine and ocean life and is subject to the damaging processes of shore front erosion and flooding. The coastal shorelines and wetlands contained within them serve as barriers against flood damage and control erosion between the estuary and the uplands. Coastal shorelines are the intersection of the upland and aquatic elements of the estuarine and ocean system, often integrating influences from both the land and the sea in wetland areas. Some of these wetlands are among the most productive natural environments of North Carolina and they support the functions of and habitat for many valuable commercial and sport fisheries of the coastal area. Many land-based activities influence the quality and productivity of estuarine waters. Some important features of the coastal shoreline include wetlands, flood plains, bluff shorelines, mud and sand flats, forested shorelines and other important habitat areas for fish and wildlife.

(c) Management Objective. The management objective is to ensure that shoreline development is compatible with the dynamic nature of coastal shorelines as well as the values and the management objectives of the estuarine and ocean system. Other objectives are to conserve and manage the important natural features of the estuarine and ocean system so as to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, social, aesthetic, and economic values; to coordinate and establish a

management system capable of conserving and utilizing these shorelines so as to maximize their benefits to the estuarine and ocean system and the people of North Carolina.

(d) Use Standards. Acceptable uses shall be those consistent with the management objectives in Paragraph (c) of this Rule. These uses shall be limited to those types of development activities that will not be detrimental to the public trust rights and the biological and physical functions of the estuarine and ocean system. Every effort shall be made by the permit applicant to avoid, mitigate or reduce adverse impacts of development to estuarine and coastal systems through the planning and design of the development project. In every instance, the particular location, use, and design characteristics shall comply with the general use and specific use standards for coastal shorelines, and where applicable, the general use and specific use standards for coastal wetlands, estuarine waters, and public trust areas described in Rule .0208 of this Section. Development shall be compatible with the following standards:

- (1) All development projects, proposals, and designs shall preserve and not weaken or eliminate natural barriers to erosion including peat marshland, resistant clay shorelines, and cypress-gum protective fringe areas adjacent to vulnerable shorelines.
- (2) All development projects, proposals, and designs shall limit the construction of impervious surfaces and areas not allowing natural drainage to only so much as is necessary to adequately service the major purpose or use for which the lot is to be developed. Impervious surfaces shall not exceed 30 percent of the AEC area of the lot, unless the applicant can effectively demonstrate, through innovative design, that the protection provided by the design would be equal to or exceed the protection by the 30 percent limitation. Redevelopment of areas exceeding the 30 percent impervious surface limitation may be permitted if impervious areas are not increased and the applicant designs the project to comply with the intent of the rule to the maximum extent feasible.
- (3) All development projects, proposals, and designs shall comply with the following mandatory standards of the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973:
 - (A) All development projects, proposals, and designs shall provide for a buffer zone along the margin of the estuarine water which is sufficient to confine visible siltation within 25 percent of the buffer zone nearest the land disturbing development.
 - (B) No development project proposal or design shall permit an angle for graded slopes or fill which is greater than an angle which can be retained by vegetative cover or other erosion-control devices or structures.
 - (C) All development projects, proposals, and designs which involve uncovering more than one acre of land shall plant a ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion within 30 working days of completion of the grading; provided that this shall not apply to clearing land for the purpose of forming a reservoir later to be inundated.
- (4) Development shall not have a significant adverse impact on estuarine and ocean resources. Significant adverse impacts include development that would directly or indirectly impair water quality standards, increase shoreline erosion, alter coastal wetlands or Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV), deposit spoils waterward of normal water level or normal high water, or cause degradation of shellfish beds.
- (5) Development shall not interfere with existing public rights of access to, or use of, navigable waters or public resources.
- (6) No public facility shall be permitted if such a facility is likely to require public expenditures for maintenance and continued use, unless it can be shown that the public purpose served by the facility outweighs the required public expenditures for construction, maintenance, and continued use. For the purpose of this standard, "public facility" means a project that is paid for in any part by public funds.
- (7) Development shall not cause irreversible damage to valuable, historic architectural or archaeological resources as documented by the local historic commission or the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.
- (8) Established common-law and statutory public rights of access to the public trust lands and waters in estuarine areas shall not be eliminated or restricted. Development shall not encroach upon public accessways nor shall it limit the intended use of the accessways.
- (9) Within the AECs for shorelines contiguous to waters classified as Outstanding Resource Waters by the EMC, no CAMA permit shall be approved for any project which would be inconsistent with applicable use standards adopted by the CRC, EMC or MFC for estuarine waters, public trust areas, or coastal wetlands. For development activities not covered by specific use standards, no permit shall be issued if the activity would, based on site-specific information, degrade the water quality or outstanding resource values.
- (10) Within the Coastal Shorelines category (estuarine and public trust shoreline AECs), new development shall be located a distance of 30 feet landward of the normal water level or normal high water level, with the exception of the following:
 - (A) Water-dependent uses as described in Rule 07H .0208(a)(1) of this Section;
 - (B) Pile-supported signs (in accordance with local regulations);
 - (C) Post- or pile-supported fences;
 - (D) Elevated, slatted, wooden boardwalks exclusively for pedestrian use and six feet in width or less. The boardwalk may be greater than six feet in width if it is to serve a public use or need;

- (E) Crab Shedders, if uncovered with elevated trays and no associated impervious surfaces except those necessary to protect the pump;
- (F) Decks/Observation Decks limited to slatted, wooden, elevated and unroofed decks that shall not singularly or collectively exceed 200 square feet;
- (G) Grading, excavation and landscaping with no wetland fill except when required by a permitted shoreline stabilization project. Projects shall not increase stormwater runoff to adjacent estuarine and public trust waters;
- (H) Development over existing impervious surfaces, provided that the existing impervious surface is not increased and the applicant designs the project to comply with the intent of the rules to the maximum extent feasible;
- (I) Where application of the buffer requirement would preclude placement of a residential structure with a footprint of 1,200 square feet or less on lots, parcels and tracts platted prior to June 1, 1999, development may be permitted within the buffer as required in Subparagraph (d)(10) of this Rule, providing the following criteria are met:
 - (i) Development shall minimize the impacts to the buffer and reduce runoff by limiting land disturbance to only so much as is necessary to construct and provide access to the residence and to allow installation or connection of utilities such as water and sewer; and
 - (ii) The residential structure development shall be located a distance landward of the normal high water or normal water level equal to 20 percent of the greatest depth of the lot. Existing structures that encroach into the applicable buffer area may be replaced or repaired consistent with the criteria set out in Rules .0201 and .0211 in Subchapter 07J of this Chapter; and
- (J) Where application of the buffer requirement set out in 15A NCAC 07H .0209(d)(10) would preclude placement of a residential structure on an undeveloped lot platted prior to June 1, 1999 that are 5,000 square feet or less that does not require an on-site septic system, or on an undeveloped lot that is 7,500 square feet or less that requires an on-site septic system, development may be permitted within the buffer if all the following criteria are met:
 - (i) The lot on which the proposed residential structure is to be located, is located between:
 - (I) Two existing waterfront residential structures, both of which are within 100 feet of the center of the lot and at least one of which encroaches into the buffer; or
 - (II) An existing waterfront residential structure that encroaches into the buffer and a road, canal, or other open body of water, both of which are within 100 feet of the center of the lot;
 - (ii) Development of the lot shall minimize the impacts to the buffer and reduce runoff by limiting land disturbance to only so much as is necessary to construct and provide access to the residence and to allow installation or connection of utilities;
 - (iii) Placement of the residential structure and pervious decking may be aligned no further into the buffer than the existing residential structures and existing pervious decking on adjoining lots;
 - (iv) The first one and one-half inches of rainfall from all impervious surfaces on the lot shall be collected and contained on-site in accordance with the design standards for stormwater management for coastal counties as specified in 15A NCAC 02H .1005. The stormwater management system shall be designed by an individual who meets applicable State occupational licensing requirements for the type of system proposed and approved during the permit application process. If the residential structure encroaches into the buffer, then no other impervious surfaces will be allowed within the buffer; and
 - (v) The lots must not be adjacent to waters designated as approved or conditionally approved shellfish waters by the Shellfish Sanitation Section of the Division of Environmental Health of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

(e) The buffer requirements in Paragraph (d) of this Rule shall not apply to Coastal Shorelines where the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) has adopted rules that contain buffer standards, or to Coastal Shorelines where the EMC adopts such rules, upon the effective date of those rules.

(f) Specific Use Standards for Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) Coastal Shorelines.

- (1) Within the AEC for estuarine and public trust shorelines contiguous to waters classified as ORW by the EMC, all development projects, proposals, and designs shall limit the built upon area in the AEC to no more than 25 percent or any lower site specific percentage as adopted by the EMC as necessary to protect the exceptional water quality and outstanding resource values of the ORW, and shall:
 - (A) have no stormwater collection system;
 - (B) provide a buffer zone of at least 30 feet from the normal high water line or normal water line;

- (C) otherwise be consistent with the use standards set out in Paragraph (d) of this Rule.
 - (2) Development (other than single-family residential lots) more than 75 feet from the normal high water line or normal water line but within the AEC as of June 1, 1989 shall be permitted in accordance with rules and standards in effect as of June 1, 1989 if:
 - (A) the development has a CAMA permit application in process, or
 - (B) the development has received preliminary subdivision plat approval or preliminary site plan approval under applicable local ordinances, and in which financial resources have been invested in design or improvement.
 - (3) Single-family residential lots that would not be buildable under the low-density standards defined in Paragraph (f)(1) of this Rule may be developed for single-family residential purposes so long as the development complies with those standards to the maximum extent possible.
 - (4) For an ORW nominated subsequent to June 1, 1989, the effective date in Paragraph (f)(2) of this Rule shall be the dates of nomination by the EMC.
- (g) Urban Waterfronts.
- (1) Description. Urban Waterfronts are waterfront areas, not adjacent to Outstanding Resource Waters, in the Coastal Shorelines category that lie within the corporate limits of any municipality duly chartered within the 20 coastal counties of the state. In determining whether an area is an urban waterfront, the following criteria shall be met as of the effective date of this Rule:
 - (A) The area lies wholly within the corporate limits of a municipality; and
 - (B) the area has a central business district or similar commercial zoning classification where there is minimal undeveloped land, mixed land uses, and urban level services such as water, sewer, streets, solid waste management, roads, police and fire protection, or in an area with an industrial or similar zoning classification adjacent to a central business district.
 - (2) Significance. Urban waterfronts are recognized as having cultural, historical and economic significance for many coastal municipalities. Maritime traditions and longstanding development patterns make these areas suitable for maintaining or promoting dense development along the shore. With proper planning and stormwater management, these areas may continue to preserve local historical and aesthetic values while enhancing the economy.
 - (3) Management Objectives. To provide for the continued cultural, historical, aesthetic and economic benefits of urban waterfronts. Activities such as in-fill development, reuse and redevelopment facilitate efficient use of already urbanized areas and reduce development pressure on surrounding areas, in an effort to minimize the adverse cumulative environmental effects on estuarine and ocean systems. While recognizing that opportunities to preserve buffers are limited in highly developed urban areas, they are encouraged where practical.
 - (4) Use Standards:
 - (A) The buffer requirement pursuant to Subparagraph (d)(10) of this Rule is not required for development within Urban Waterfronts that meets the following standards:
 - (i) The development must be consistent with the locally adopted land use plan;
 - (ii) Impervious surfaces shall not exceed 30 percent of the AEC area of the lot. Impervious surfaces may exceed 30 percent if the applicant can effectively demonstrate, through a stormwater management system design, that the protection provided by the design would be equal to or exceed the protection by the 30 percent limitation. The stormwater management system shall be designed by an individual who meets any North Carolina occupational licensing requirements for the type of system proposed and approved during the permit application process. Redevelopment of areas exceeding the 30 percent impervious surface limitation may be permitted if impervious areas are not increased and the applicant designs the project to comply with the intent of the rule to the maximum extent feasible; and
 - (iii) The development shall meet all state stormwater management requirements as required by the NC Environmental Management Commission;
 - (B) Non-water dependent uses over estuarine waters, public trust waters and coastal wetlands may be allowed only within Urban Waterfronts as set out below.
 - (i) Existing structures over coastal wetlands, estuarine waters or public trust areas may be used for commercial non-water dependent purposes provided that the structure promotes, fosters, enhances or accommodates public benefit. Commercial, non-water dependent uses shall be limited to restaurants and retail services. Residential uses, lodging and new parking areas shall be prohibited.
 - (ii) For the purposes of this Rule, existing enclosed structures may be replaced and or expanded vertically provided that vertical expansion does not exceed the original footprint of the structure, is limited to one additional story over the life of the structure and is consistent with local requirements or limitations.
 - (iii) New structures built for non-water dependent purposes are limited to pile-supported, single-story, unenclosed decks and boardwalks, and shall meet the following criteria:

- (I) The proposed development shall provide for enhanced public access to the shoreline;
- (II) Structures may be roofed but shall not be enclosed by partitions, plastic sheeting, screening, netting, lattice or solid walls of any kind and shall be limited to a single story;
- (III) Structures shall be pile supported and require no filling of coastal wetlands, estuarine waters or public trust areas;
- (IV) Structures shall not extend more than 20 feet waterward of the normal high water level or normal water level;
- (V) Structures shall be elevated at least three feet over the wetland substrate as measured from the bottom of the decking;
- (VI) Structures shall have no more than six feet of any dimension extending over coastal wetlands;
- (VII) Structures shall not interfere with access to any riparian property and shall have a minimum setback of 15 feet between any part of the structure and the adjacent property owners' areas of riparian access. The line of division of areas of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the properties, then drawing a line perpendicular to the line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge. The minimum setback provided in the rule may be waived by the written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s) or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction of the structure commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the permitting agency prior to initiating any development;
- (VIII) Structures shall be consistent with the US Army Corps of Engineers setbacks along federally authorized waterways;
- (IX) Structures shall have no significant adverse impacts on fishery resources, water quality or adjacent wetlands and there must be no reasonable alternative that would avoid wetlands. Significant adverse impacts include the development that would directly or indirectly impair water quality standards, increase shoreline erosion, alter coastal wetlands or Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV), deposit spoils waterward of normal water level or normal high water level, or cause degradation of shellfish beds;
- (X) Structures shall not degrade waters classified as SA or High Quality Waters or Outstanding Resource Waters as defined by the NC Environmental Management Commission;
- (XI) Structures shall not degrade Critical Habitat Areas or Primary Nursery Areas as defined by the NC Marine Fisheries Commission; and
- (XII) Structures shall not pose a threat to navigation.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(b); 113A-108; 113A-113(b); 113A-124; Eff. September 1, 1977; Amended Eff. April 1, 2001; August 1, 2000; August 3, 1992; December 1, 1991; May 1, 1990; October 1, 1989; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 15, 2001 (exempt from 270 day requirement-S.L. 2000-142); Temporary Amendment Eff. February 15, 2002 (exempt from 270 day requirement-S.L. 2001-494); Amended Eff. March 1, 2010; April 1, 2008; August 1, 2002.

SECTION .0300 - OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .0301 OCEAN HAZARD CATEGORIES

The next broad grouping is composed of those AECs that are considered natural hazard areas along the Atlantic Ocean shoreline where, because of their special vulnerability to erosion or other adverse effects of sand, wind, and water, uncontrolled or incompatible development could unreasonably endanger life or property. Ocean hazard areas include beaches, frontal dunes, inlet lands, and other areas in which geologic, vegetative and soil conditions indicate a substantial possibility of excessive erosion or flood damage.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6a); 113A-113(b)(6b); 113A-113(b)(6d); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0302 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OCEAN HAZARD CATEGORY

(a) The primary causes of the hazards peculiar to the Atlantic shoreline are the constant forces exerted by waves, winds, and currents upon the unstable sands that form the shore. During storms, these forces are intensified and can cause significant changes in the bordering landforms and to structures located on them. Ocean hazard area property is in the ownership of a large number of private individuals as well as several public agencies and is used by a vast number of visitors to the coast. Ocean hazard areas are critical, therefore, because of both the severity of the hazards and the intensity of interest in the areas.

(b) The location and form of the various hazard area landforms, in particular the beaches, dunes, and inlets, are in a permanent state of flux, responding to meteorologically induced changes in the wave climate. For this reason, the appropriate location of structures on and near these landforms must be reviewed carefully in order to avoid their loss or damage. As a whole, the same flexible nature of these landforms which presents hazards to development situated immediately on them offers protection to the land, water, and structures located landward of them. The value of each landform lies in the particular role it plays in affording protection to life and property. (The role of each landform is described in detail in Technical Appendix 2 in terms of the physical processes most important to each.) Overall, however, the energy dissipation and sand storage capacities of the landforms are most essential for the maintenance of the landforms' protective function.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6a); 113A-113(b)(6b); 113A-113(b)(6d); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. October 1, 1992.

15A NCAC 07H .0303 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE OF OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

(a) The CRC recognizes that absolute safety from the destructive forces indigenous to the Atlantic shoreline is an impossibility for development located adjacent to the coast. The loss of life and property to these forces, however, can be greatly reduced by the proper location and design of structures and by care taken in prevention of damage to natural protective features particularly primary and frontal dunes. Therefore, it is the CRC's objective to provide management policies and standards for ocean hazard areas that serve to eliminate unreasonable danger to life and property and achieve a balance between the financial, safety, and social factors that are involved in hazard area development.

(b) The purpose of these Rules shall be to further the goals set out in G.S. 113A-102(b), with particular attention to minimizing losses to life and property resulting from storms and long-term erosion, preventing encroachment of permanent structures on public beach areas, preserving the natural ecological conditions of the barrier dune and beach systems, and reducing the public costs of inappropriately sited development. Furthermore, it is the objective of the Coastal Resources Commission to protect present common-law and statutory public rights of access to and use of the lands and waters of the coastal area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6) a.; 113A-113(b)(6) b.; 113A-113(b)(6) d.; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. October 1, 1992; December 1, 1991; September 1, 1985; February 2, 1981.

15A NCAC 07H .0304 AECS WITHIN OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

The ocean hazard system of AECs contains all of the following areas:

- (1) Ocean Erodible Area. This is the area in which there exists a substantial possibility of excessive erosion and significant shoreline fluctuation. The seaward boundary of this area is the mean low water line. The landward extent of this area is determined as follows:

- (a) a distance landward from the first line of stable natural vegetation to the recession line that would be established by multiplying the long-term annual erosion rate times 60, provided that, where there has been no long-term erosion or the rate is less than two feet per year, this distance shall be set at 120 feet landward from the first line of stable natural vegetation. For the purposes of this Rule, the erosion rates are the long-term average based on available historical data. The current long-term average erosion rate data for each segment of the North Carolina coast is depicted on maps entitled "Long Term Annual Shoreline Change Rates updated through 1998" and approved by the Coastal Resources Commission on January 29, 2004 (except as such rates may be varied in individual contested cases, declaratory or interpretive rulings). The maps are available without cost from any local permit officer or the Division of Coastal Management; and
- (b) a distance landward from the recession line established in Sub-Item (1)(a) of this Rule to the recession line that would be generated by a storm having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- (2) The High Hazard Flood Area. This is the area subject to high velocity waters (including hurricane wave wash) in a storm having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as identified as zone VI-30 on the flood insurance rate maps of the Federal Insurance Administration, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) Inlet Hazard Area. The inlet hazard areas are natural-hazard areas that are especially vulnerable to erosion, flooding and other adverse effects of sand, wind, and water because of their proximity to dynamic ocean inlets. This area shall extend landward from the normal low water line a distance sufficient to encompass that area within which the inlet shall, based on statistical analysis, migrate, and shall consider such factors as previous inlet territory, structurally weak areas near the inlet and external influences such as jetties and channelization. The areas identified as suggested Inlet Hazard Areas included in the report entitled INLET HAZARD AREAS, The Final Report and Recommendations to the Coastal Resources Commission, 1978, as amended in 1981, by Loie J. Priddy and Rick Carraway are incorporated by reference without future changes and are hereby designated as Inlet Hazard Areas except that the Cape Fear Inlet Hazard Area as shown on said map shall not extend northeast of the Baldhead Island marina entrance channel. These areas shall be extensions of the adjacent ocean erodible areas and the width of the inlet hazard area shall not be less than the width of the adjacent ocean erodible area. This report is available for inspection at the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Coastal Management, 400 Commerce Avenue, Morehead City, North Carolina. Photo copies are available at no charge.
- (4) Unvegetated Beach Area. Beach areas within the Ocean Hazard Area where no stable natural vegetation is present may be designated as an unvegetated beach area on either a permanent or temporary basis:
 - (a) An area appropriate for permanent designation as an unvegetated beach area is a dynamic area that is subject to rapid unpredictable landform change from wind and wave action. The areas in this category shall be designated following studies by the Coastal Resources Commission. These areas shall be designated on maps approved by the Commission and available without cost from any local permit officer or the Division of Coastal Management.
 - (b) An area that is suddenly unvegetated as a result of a hurricane or other major storm event may be designated as an unvegetated beach area for a specific period of time. At the expiration of the time specified by the Commission, the area shall return to its pre-storm designation. Areas appropriate for such designation are those in which vegetation has been lost over such a large land area that extrapolation of the vegetation line under the procedure set out in Rule .0305(a) of this Section is inappropriate.

The Commission designates as temporary unvegetated beach areas those oceanfront areas on Hatteras Island west of the new inlet breach in Dare County in which the vegetation line as shown on Dare County orthophotographs dated 4 February 2002 through 10 February 2002 was destroyed as a result of Hurricane Isabel on September 18, 2003 and the remnants of which were subsequently buried by the construction of an emergency berm. This designation shall continue until such time as stable, natural vegetation has reestablished or until the area is permanently designated as an unvegetated beach area pursuant to Sub-Item 4(a) of this Rule.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113; 113A-124; Eff. September 9, 1977; Amended Eff. December 1, 1993; November 1, 1988; September 1, 1986; December 1, 1985; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 10, 1996; Amended Eff. April 1, 1997; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 10, 1996 Expired on July 29, 1997; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 22, 1997;

15A NCAC 7H .0305 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDFORMS

(a) This section describes natural and man-made features that are found within the ocean hazard area of environmental concern.

- (1) Ocean Beaches. Ocean beaches are lands consisting of unconsolidated soil materials that extend from the mean low water line landward to a point where either:
 - (A) the growth of vegetation occurs, or
 - (B) a distinct change in slope or elevation alters the configuration of the landform, whichever is farther landward.
- (2) Nearshore. The nearshore is the portion of the beach seaward of mean low water that is characterized by dynamic changes both in space and time as a result of storms.
- (3) Primary Dunes. Primary dunes are the first mounds of sand located landward of the ocean beaches having an elevation equal to the mean flood level (in a storm having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year) for the area plus six feet. The primary dune extends landward to the lowest elevation in the depression behind that same mound of sand (commonly referred to as the dune trough).
- (4) Frontal Dunes. The frontal dune is deemed to be the first mound of sand located landward of the ocean beach having sufficient vegetation, height, continuity and configuration to offer protective value.
- (5) Vegetation Line. The vegetation line refers to the first line of stable and natural vegetation, which shall be used as the reference point for measuring oceanfront setbacks. This line represents the boundary between the normal dry-sand beach, which is subject to constant flux due to waves, tides, storms and wind, and the more stable upland areas. The vegetation line is generally located at or immediately oceanward of the seaward toe of the frontal dune or erosion escarpment. The Division of Coastal Management or Local Permit Officer shall determine the location of the stable and natural vegetation line based on visual observations of plant composition and density. If the vegetation has been planted, it may be considered stable when the majority of the plant stems are from continuous rhizomes rather than planted individual rooted sets. The vegetation may be considered natural when the majority of the plants are mature and additional species native to the region have been recruited, providing stem and rhizome densities that are similar to adjacent areas that are naturally occurring. In areas where there is no stable natural vegetation present, this line may be established by interpolation between the nearest adjacent stable natural vegetation by on ground observations or by aerial photographic interpretation.
- (6) Static Vegetation Line. In areas within the boundaries of a large-scale beach fill project, the vegetation line that existed within one year prior to the onset of initial project construction shall be defined as the static vegetation line. A static vegetation line shall be established in coordination with the Division of Coastal Management using on-ground observation and survey or aerial imagery for all areas of oceanfront that undergo a large-scale beach fill project. Once a static vegetation line is established, and after the onset of project construction, this line shall be used as the reference point for measuring oceanfront setbacks in all locations where it is landward of the vegetation line. In all locations where the vegetation line as defined in this Rule is landward of the static vegetation line, the vegetation line shall be used as the reference point for measuring oceanfront setbacks. A static vegetation line shall not be established where a static vegetation line is already in place, including those established by the Division of Coastal Management prior to the effective date of this Rule. A record of all static vegetation lines, including those established by the Division of Coastal Management prior to the effective date of this Rule, shall be maintained by the Division of Coastal Management for determining development standards as set forth in Rule .0306 of this Section. Because the impact of Hurricane Floyd (September 1999) caused significant portions of the vegetation line in the Town of Oak Island and the Town of Ocean Isle Beach to be relocated landward of its pre-storm position, the static line for areas landward of the beach fill construction in the Town of Oak Island and the Town of Ocean Isle Beach, the onset of which occurred in 2000, shall be defined by the general trend of the vegetation line established by the Division of Coastal Management from June 1998 aerial orthophotography.
- (7) Beach Fill. Beach fill refers to the placement of sediment along the oceanfront shoreline. Sediment used solely to establish or strengthen dunes shall not be considered a beach fill project under this Rule. A large-scale beach fill project shall be defined as any volume of sediment greater than 300,000 cubic yards or any storm protection project constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The onset of construction shall be defined as the date sediment placement begins with the exception of projects completed prior to the effective date of this Rule, in which case the award of contract date will be considered the onset of construction.
- (8) Erosion Escarpment. The normal vertical drop in the beach profile caused from high tide or storm tide erosion.

- (9) Measurement Line. The line from which the ocean hazard setback as described in Rule .0306(a) of this Section is measured in the unvegetated beach area of environmental concern as described in Rule .0304(4) of this Section. Procedures for determining the measurement line in areas designated pursuant to Rule .0304(4)(a) of this Section shall be adopted by the Commission for each area where such a line is designated pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 150B. These procedures shall be available from any local permit officer or the Division of Coastal Management. In areas designated pursuant to Rule .0304(4)(b) of this Section, the Division of Coastal Management shall establish a measurement line that approximates the location at which the vegetation line is expected to reestablish by:
- (A) determining the distance the vegetation line receded at the closest vegetated site to the proposed development site; and
 - (B) locating the line of stable natural vegetation on the most current pre-storm aerial photography of the proposed development site and moving this line landward the distance determined in Subparagraph (g)(1) of this Rule.

The measurement line established pursuant to this process shall in every case be located landward of the average width of the beach as determined from the most current pre-storm aerial photography.

- (b) For the purpose of public and administrative notice and convenience, each designated minor development permitting agency with ocean hazard areas may designate, subject to CRC approval in accordance with the local implementation and enforcement plan as defined 15A NCAC 07I .0500, a readily identifiable land area within which the ocean hazard areas occur. This designated notice area must include all of the land areas defined in Rule .0304 of this Section. Natural or man-made landmarks may be considered in delineating this area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b)(6); 113A-124; Eff. September 9, 1977; Amended Eff. December 1, 1992; September 1, 1986; December 1, 1985; February 2, 1981; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 10, 1996; Amended Eff. January 1, 1997; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 10, 1996 Expired on July 29, 1997; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 22, 1997; Amended Eff. April 1, 2008; August 1, 2002; August 1, 1998.

15A NCAC 07H .0306 GENERAL USE STANDARDS FOR OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

- (a) In order to protect life and property, all development not otherwise specifically exempted or allowed by law or elsewhere in the CRC's Rules shall be located according to whichever of the following is applicable:

- (1) The ocean hazard setback for development is measured in a landward direction from the vegetation line, the static vegetation line or the measurement line, whichever is applicable. The setback distance is determined by both the size of development and the shoreline erosion rate as defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0304. Development size is defined by total floor area for structures and buildings or total area of footprint for development other than structures and buildings. Total floor area includes the following:
 - (A) The total square footage of heated or air-conditioned living space;
 - (B) The total square footage of parking elevated above ground level; and
 - (C) The total square footage of non-heated or non-air-conditioned areas elevated above ground level, excluding attic space that is not designed to be load bearing;
 Decks, roof-covered porches and walkways are not included in the total floor area unless they are enclosed with material other than screen mesh or are being converted into an enclosed space with material other than screen mesh.
- (2) With the exception of those types of development defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0309, no development, including any portion of a building or structure, shall extend oceanward of the ocean hazard setback distance. This includes roof overhangs and elevated structural components that are cantilevered, knee braced, or otherwise extended beyond the support of pilings or footings. The ocean hazard setback is established based on the following criteria:
 - (A) A building or other structure less than 5,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 60 feet or 30 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
 - (B) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet but less than 10,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 120 feet or 60 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
 - (C) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 10,000 square feet but less than 20,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 130 feet or 65 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
 - (D) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 20,000 square feet but less than 40,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 140 feet or 70 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;

- (E) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 40,000 square feet but less than 60,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 150 feet or 75 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
- (F) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 60,000 square feet but less than 80,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 160 feet or 80 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
- (G) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 80,000 square feet but less than 100,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 170 feet or 85 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
- (H) A building or other structure greater than or equal to 100,000 square feet requires a minimum setback of 180 feet or 90 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
- (I) Infrastructure that is linear in nature such as roads, bridges, pedestrian access such as boardwalks and sidewalks, and utilities providing for the transmission of electricity, water, telephone, cable television, data, storm water and sewer requires a minimum setback of 60 feet or 30 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater;
- (J) Parking lots greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet requires a setback of 120 feet or 60 times the shoreline erosion rate, whichever is greater; and
- (K) Notwithstanding any other setback requirement of this Subparagraph, a building or other structure greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet in a community with a static line exception in accordance with 15A NCAC 07J .1200 requires a minimum setback of 120 feet or 60 times the shoreline erosion rate in place at the time of permit issuance, whichever is greater. The setback shall be measured landward from either the static_vegetation line, the vegetation line or measurement line, whichever is farthest landward.
- (3) If a primary dune exists in the AEC on or landward of the lot on which the development is proposed, the development shall be landward of the crest of the primary dune or the ocean hazard_setback, whichever is farthest from vegetation line, static vegetation line or measurement line, whichever is applicable. For existing lots, however, where setting the development landward of the crest of the primary dune would preclude any practical use of the lot, development may be located oceanward of the primary dune. In such cases, the development may be located landward of the ocean hazard setback but shall not be located on or oceanward of a frontal dune. The words "existing lots" in this Rule shall mean a lot or tract of land which, as of June 1, 1979, is specifically described in a recorded plat and which cannot be enlarged by combining the lot or tract of land with a contiguous lot(s) or tract(s) of land under the same ownership.
- (4) If no primary dune exists, but a frontal dune does exist in the AEC on or landward of the lot on which the development is proposed, the development shall be set landward of the frontal dune or landward of the ocean hazard setback whichever is farthest from the vegetation line, static_vegetation line or measurement line, whichever is applicable.
- (5) If neither a primary nor frontal dune exist in the AEC on or landward of the lot on which development is proposed, the structure shall be landward of the ocean hazard setback.
- (6) Structural additions or increases in the footprint or total floor area of a building or structure represent expansions to the total floor area and shall meet the setback requirements established in this Rule and 15A NCAC 07H .0309(a). New development landward of the applicable setback may be cosmetically, but shall not be structurally, attached to an existing structure that does not conform with current setback requirements.
- (7) Established common-law and statutory public rights of access to and use of public trust lands and waters in ocean hazard areas shall not be eliminated or restricted. Development shall not encroach upon public accessways nor shall it limit the intended use of the accessways.
- (8) Beach fill as defined in this Section represents a temporary response to coastal erosion, and compatible beach fill as defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0312 can be expected to erode at least as fast as, if not faster than, the pre-project beach. Furthermore, there is no assurance of future funding or beach-compatible sediment for continued beach fill projects and project maintenance. A vegetation line that becomes established oceanward of the pre-project vegetation line in an area that has received beach fill may be more vulnerable to natural hazards along the oceanfront. A development setback measured from the vegetation line provides less protection from ocean hazards. Therefore, development setbacks in areas that have received large-scale beach fill as defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0305 shall be measured landward from the static vegetation line as defined in this Section. However, in order to allow for development landward of the large-scale beach fill project that is less than 2,500 square feet and cannot meet the setback requirements from the static vegetation line, but can or has the potential to meet the setback requirements from the vegetation line set forth in Subparagraph (1) and (2)(A) of this Paragraph a local government or community may petition the Coastal Resources Commission for a "static line exception" in accordance with 15A NCAC 07J .1200 to allow development of property that lies both within the jurisdictional boundary of the petitioner as well as the boundaries of the large-scale beach fill project. This static line exception shall also allow development greater than 5,000 square

feet to use the setback provisions defined in Part (a)(2)(K) of this Rule in areas that lie within the jurisdictional boundary of the petitioner as well as the boundaries of the large-scale beach fill project. The procedures for a static line exception request are defined in 15A NCAC 07J .1200. If the request is approved, the Coastal Resources Commission shall allow development setbacks to be measured from a vegetation line that is oceanward of the static vegetation line under the following conditions:

- (A) Development meets all setback requirements from the vegetation line defined in Subparagraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2)(A) of this Rule;
- (B) Total floor area of a building is no greater than 2,500 square feet;
- (C) Development setbacks are calculated from the shoreline erosion rate in place at the time of permit issuance;
- (D) No portion of a building or structure, including roof overhangs and elevated portions that are cantilevered, knee braced or otherwise extended beyond the support of pilings or footings, extends oceanward of the landward-most adjacent building or structure. When the configuration of a lot precludes the placement of a building or structure in line with the landward-most adjacent building or structure, an average line of construction shall be determined by the Division of Coastal Management on a case-by-case basis in order to determine an ocean hazard setback that is landward of the vegetation line, a distance no less than 30 times the shoreline erosion rate or 60 feet, whichever is greater;
- (E) With the exception of swimming pools, the development defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0309(a) is allowed oceanward of the static vegetation line; and
- (F) Development is not eligible for the exception defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0309(b).

(b) In order to avoid weakening the protective nature of ocean beaches and primary and frontal dunes, no development is permitted that involves the removal or relocation of primary or frontal dune sand or vegetation thereon which would adversely affect the integrity of the dune. Other dunes within the ocean hazard area shall not be disturbed unless the development of the property is otherwise impracticable, and any disturbance of any other dunes is allowed only to the extent allowed by 15A NCAC 07H .0308(b).

(c) Development shall not cause irreversible damage to historic architectural or archaeological resources documented by the Division of Archives and History, the National Historical Registry, the local land-use plan, or other sources.

(d) Development shall comply with minimum lot size and set back requirements established by local regulations.

(e) Mobile homes shall not be placed within the high hazard flood area unless they are within mobile home parks existing as of June 1, 1979.

(f) Development shall comply with general management objective for ocean hazard areas set forth in 15A NCAC_07H .0303.

(g) Development shall not interfere with legal access to, or use of, public resources nor shall such development increase the risk of damage to public trust areas.

(h) Development proposals shall incorporate measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts of the project. These measures shall be implemented at the applicant's expense and may include actions that:

- (1) minimize or avoid adverse impacts by limiting the magnitude or degree of the action,
- (2) restore the affected environment, or
- (3) compensate for the adverse impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources.

(i) Prior to the issuance of any permit for development in the ocean hazard AECs, there shall be a written acknowledgment from the applicant to DCM that the applicant is aware of the risks associated with development in this hazardous area and the limited suitability of this area for permanent structures. By granting permits, the Coastal Resources Commission does not guarantee the safety of the development and assumes no liability for future damage to the development.

(j) All relocation of structures requires permit approval. Structures relocated with public funds shall comply with the applicable setback line as well as other applicable AEC rules. Structures including septic tanks and other essential accessories relocated entirely with non-public funds shall be relocated the maximum feasible distance landward of the present location; septic tanks may not be located oceanward of the primary structure. In these cases, all other applicable local and state rules shall be met.

(k) Permits shall include the condition that any structure shall be relocated or dismantled when it becomes imminently threatened by changes in shoreline configuration as defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0308(a)(2)(B). The structure(s) shall be relocated or dismantled within two years of the time when it becomes imminently threatened, and in any case upon its collapse or subsidence. However, if natural shoreline recovery or beach renourishment takes place within two years of the time the structure becomes imminently threatened, so that the structure is no longer imminently threatened, then it need not be relocated or dismantled at that time. This condition shall not affect the permit holder's right to seek authorization of temporary protective measures allowed under 15A NCAC_07H .0308(a)(2).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b)(6); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. December 1, 1991; March 1, 1988; September 1, 1986; December 1, 1985;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. January 24, 1992;
Amended Eff. March 1, 1992;

RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 21, 1992;
Amended Eff. February 1, 1993; October 1, 1992; June 19, 1992;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 18, 1995;
Amended Eff. August 12, 2009; April 1, 2007; November 1, 2004; June 27, 1995.

15A NCAC 07H .0307 USE STANDARDS FOR OCEAN HAZARD AREAS: EXCEPTIONS

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6)a; 113A-113(b)(6)b; 113A-113(b)(6)d;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. January 24, 1978;
Repealed Eff. September 15, 1979.

15A NCAC 07H .0308 SPECIFIC USE STANDARDS FOR OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

(a) Ocean Shoreline Erosion Control Activities:

- (1) Use Standards Applicable to all Erosion Control Activities:
 - (A) All oceanfront erosion response activities shall be consistent with the general policy statements in 15A NCAC 07M .0200.
 - (B) Permanent erosion control structures may cause significant adverse impacts on the value and enjoyment of adjacent properties or public access to and use of the ocean beach, and, therefore, are prohibited. Such structures include bulkheads, seawalls, revetments, jetties, groins and breakwaters.
 - (C) Rules concerning the use of oceanfront erosion response measures apply to all oceanfront properties without regard to the size of the structure on the property or the date of its construction.
 - (D) All permitted oceanfront erosion response projects, other than beach bulldozing and temporary placement of sandbag structures, shall demonstrate sound engineering for their planned purpose.
 - (E) Shoreline erosion response projects shall not be constructed in beach or estuarine areas that sustain substantial habitat for fish and wildlife species, as identified by natural resource agencies during project review, unless mitigation measures are incorporated into project design, as set forth in Rule .0306(i) of this Section.
 - (F) Project construction shall be timed to minimize adverse effects on biological activity.
 - (G) Prior to completing any erosion response project, all exposed remnants of or debris from failed erosion control structures must be removed by the permittee.
 - (H) Erosion control structures that would otherwise be prohibited by these standards may be permitted on finding that:
 - (i) the erosion control structure is necessary to protect a bridge which provides the only existing road access on a barrier island, that is vital to public safety, and is imminently threatened by erosion as defined in provision (a)(2)(B) of this subchapter;
 - (ii) the erosion response measures of relocation, beach nourishment or temporary stabilization are not adequate to protect public health and safety; and
 - (iii) the proposed erosion control structure will have no adverse impacts on adjacent properties in private ownership or on public use of the beach.
 - (I) Structures that would otherwise be prohibited by these standards may also be permitted on finding that:
 - (i) the structure is necessary to protect a state or federally registered historic site that is imminently threatened by shoreline erosion as defined in provision (a)(2)(B) of this subchapter; and
 - (ii) the erosion response measures of relocation, beach nourishment or temporary stabilization are not adequate and practicable to protect the site; and
 - (iii) the structure is limited in extent and scope to that necessary to protect the site; and
 - (iv) any permit for a structure under this Part (I) may be issued only to a sponsoring public agency for projects where the public benefits outweigh the short or long range adverse impacts. Additionally, the permit shall include conditions providing for mitigation or minimization by that agency of any unavoidable adverse impacts on adjoining properties and on public access to and use of the beach.
 - (J) Structures that would otherwise be prohibited by these standards may also be permitted on finding that:
 - (i) the structure is necessary to maintain an existing commercial navigation channel of regional significance within federally authorized limits; and

- (ii) dredging alone is not practicable to maintain safe access to the affected channel; and
 - (iii) the structure is limited in extent and scope to that necessary to maintain the channel; and
 - (iv) the structure shall not adversely impact fisheries or other public trust resources; and
 - (v) any permit for a structure under this Part (J) may be issued only to a sponsoring public agency for projects where the public benefits outweigh the short or long range adverse impacts. Additionally, the permit shall include conditions providing for mitigation or minimization by that agency of any unavoidable adverse impacts on adjoining properties and on public access to and use of the beach.
- (K) The Commission may renew a permit for an erosion control structure issued pursuant to a variance granted by the Commission prior to 1 July 1995. The Commission may authorize the replacement of a permanent erosion control structure that was permitted by the Commission pursuant to a variance granted by the Commission prior to 1 July 1995 if the Commission finds that:
- (i) the structure will not be enlarged beyond the dimensions set out in the permit;
 - (ii) there is no practical alternative to replacing the structure that will provide the same or similar benefits; and
 - (iii) the replacement structure will comply with all applicable laws and with all rules, other than the rule or rules with respect to which the Commission granted the variance, that are in effect at the time the structure is replaced.
- (L) Proposed erosion response measures using innovative technology or design shall be considered as experimental and shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine consistency with 15A NCAC 7M .0200 and general and specific use standards within this Section.
- (2) Temporary Erosion Control Structures:
- (A) Permittable temporary erosion control structures shall be limited to sandbags placed landward of mean high water and parallel to the shore.
 - (B) Temporary erosion control structures as defined in Part (2)(A) of this Subparagraph shall be used to protect only imminently threatened roads and associated right of ways, and buildings and their associated septic systems. A structure shall be considered imminently threatened if its foundation, septic system, or right-of-way in the case of roads, is less than 20 feet away from the erosion scarp. Buildings and roads located more than 20 feet from the erosion scarp or in areas where there is no obvious erosion scarp may also be found to be imminently threatened when site conditions, such as a flat beach profile or accelerated erosion, increase the risk of imminent damage to the structure.
 - (C) Temporary erosion control structures shall be used to protect only the principal structure—and its associated septic system, but not appurtenances such as pools, gazebos, decks or any amenity that is allowed as an exception to the erosion setback requirement.
 - (D) Temporary erosion control structures may be placed seaward of a septic system when there is no alternative to relocate it on the same or adjoining lot so that it is landward of or in line with the structure being protected.
 - (E) Temporary erosion control structures shall not extend more than 20 feet past the sides of the structure to be protected. The landward side of such temporary erosion control structures shall not be located more than 20 feet seaward of the structure to be protected or the right-of-way in the case of roads. If a building or road is found to be imminently threatened and at an increased risk of imminent damage due to site conditions such as a flat beach profile or accelerated erosion, temporary erosion control structures may be located more than 20 feet seaward of the structure being protected. In cases of increased risk of imminent damage, the location of the temporary erosion control structures shall be determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal Management or their designee.
 - (F) Temporary erosion control structures may remain in place for up to two years after the date of approval if they are protecting a building with a total floor area of 5000 sq. ft. or less and its associated septic system, or, for up to five years for a building with a total floor area of more than 5000 sq. ft. and its associated septic system. Temporary erosion control structures may remain in place for up to five years if they are protecting a bridge or a road. The property owner shall be responsible for removal of the temporary structure within 30 days of the end of the allowable time period.
 - (G) Temporary sandbag erosion control structures may remain in place for up to five years from the date of approval if they are located in a community that is actively pursuing a beach nourishment project, and for up to eight years from the date of approval if they are located in an Inlet Hazard Area adjacent to an inlet for which a community is actively pursuing an inlet relocation project. For purposes of this Rule, a community is considered to be actively pursuing a beach nourishment or inlet relocation project if it has:

- (i) an active CAMA permit, where necessary, approving such project; or
- (ii) been identified by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Beach Nourishment Reconnaissance Study, General Reevaluation Report, Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Study or an ongoing feasibility study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a commitment of local or federal money, when necessary; or
- (iii) received a favorable economic evaluation report on a federal project or,
- (iv) is in the planning stages of a project that has been designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or persons meeting applicable State occupational licensing requirements and has been initiated by a local government or community with a commitment of local or state funds to construct the project and the identification of the financial resources or funding bases necessary to fund the beach nourishment or inlet relocation project.

If beach nourishment or inlet relocation is rejected by the sponsoring agency or community, or ceases to be actively planned for a section of shoreline, the time extension is void for that section of beach or community and existing sandbags are subject to all applicable time limits set forth in Part (F) of this Subparagraph.

- (H) Once the temporary erosion control structure is determined to be unnecessary due to relocation or removal of the threatened structure, a storm protection project constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a large-scale beach nourishment project or an inlet relocation project, it shall be removed by the property owner within 30 days of official notification from the Division of Coastal Management regardless of the time limit placed on the temporary erosion control structure.
- (I) Removal of temporary erosion control structures shall not be required if they are covered by dunes with stable and natural vegetation.
- (J) The property owner shall be responsible for the removal of remnants of all portions of any damaged temporary erosion control structure.
- (K) Sandbags used to construct temporary erosion control structures shall be tan in color and three to five feet wide and seven to 15 feet long when measured flat. Base width of the structure shall not exceed 20 feet, and the height shall not exceed six feet.
- (L) Soldier pilings and other types of devices to anchor sandbags shall not be allowed.
- (M) An imminently threatened structure may be protected only once, regardless of ownership unless the threatened structure is located in an Inlet Hazard Area and in a community that is actively pursuing an inlet relocation project in accordance with (G) of this Subparagraph. Existing temporary erosion control structures located in Inlet Hazard Areas may be eligible for an additional eight year permit extension provided that the structure being protected is still imminently threatened, the temporary erosion control structure is in compliance with requirements of this Subchapter and the community in which it is located is actively pursuing an inlet relocation project in accordance with Part (G) of this Subparagraph. In the case of a building, a temporary erosion control structure may be extended, or new segments constructed, if additional areas of the building become imminently threatened. Where temporary structures are installed or extended incrementally, the time period for removal under Part (F) or (G) of this Subparagraph shall begin at the time the initial erosion control structure is installed. For the purpose of this Rule:
 - (i) a building and septic system shall be considered as separate structures.
 - (ii) a road or highway shall be allowed to be incrementally protected as sections become imminently threatened. The time period for removal of each section of sandbags shall begin at the time that section is installed in accordance with Part (F) or (G) of this Subparagraph.
- (N) Existing sandbag structures may be repaired or replaced within their originally permitted dimensions during the time period allowed under Part (F) or (G) of this Subparagraph.
- (3) Beach Nourishment. Sand used for beach nourishment shall be compatible with existing grain size and type. Sand to be used for beach nourishment shall be taken only from those areas where the resulting environmental impacts will be minimal.
- (4) Beach Bulldozing. Beach bulldozing (defined as the process of moving natural beach material from any point seaward of the first line of stable vegetation to create a protective sand dike or to obtain material for any other purpose) is development and may be permitted as an erosion response if the following conditions are met:
 - (A) The area on which this activity is being performed shall maintain a slope of adequate grade so as to not endanger the public or the public's use of the beach and shall follow the pre-emergency slope as closely as possible. The movement of material utilizing a bulldozer, front end loader, backhoe, scraper, or any type of earth moving or construction equipment shall not exceed one foot in depth measured from the pre-activity surface elevation;

- (B) The activity shall not exceed the lateral bounds of the applicant's property unless he has permission of the adjoining land owner(s);
- (C) Movement of material from seaward of the mean low water line will require a CAMA Major Development and State Dredge and Fill Permit;
- (D) The activity shall not increase erosion on neighboring properties and shall not have an adverse effect on natural or cultural resources;
- (E) The activity may be undertaken to protect threatened on-site waste disposal systems as-well as the threatened structure's foundations.

(b) Dune Establishment and Stabilization. Activities to establish dunes shall be allowed so long as the following conditions are met:

- (1) Any new dunes established shall be aligned to the greatest extent possible with existing adjacent dune ridges and shall be of the same general configuration as adjacent natural dunes.
- (2) Existing primary and frontal dunes shall not, except for beach nourishment and emergency situations, be broadened or extended in an oceanward direction.
- (3) Adding to dunes shall be accomplished in such a manner that the damage to existing vegetation is minimized. The filled areas shall be immediately replanted or temporarily stabilized until planting can be successfully completed.
- (4) Sand used to establish or strengthen dunes shall be of the same general characteristics as the sand in the area in which it is to be placed.
- (5) No new dunes shall be created in inlet hazard areas.
- (6) Sand held in storage in any dune, other than the frontal or primary dune, may be redistributed within the AEC provided that it is not placed any farther oceanward than the crest of a primary dune or landward toe of a frontal dune.
- (7) No disturbance of a dune area shall be allowed when other techniques of construction can be utilized and alternative site locations exist to avoid unnecessary dune impacts.

(c) Structural Accessways:

- (1) Structural accessways shall be permitted across primary dunes so long as they are designed and constructed in a manner that entails negligible alteration on the primary dune. Structural accessways shall not be considered threatened structures for the purpose of Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (2) An accessway shall be conclusively presumed to entail negligible alteration of a primary dune provided that:
 - (A) The accessway is exclusively for pedestrian use;
 - (B) The accessway is less than six feet in width;
 - (C) The accessway is raised on posts or pilings of five feet or less depth, so that wherever possible only the posts or pilings touch the frontal dune. Where this is deemed impossible, the structure shall touch the dune only to the extent absolutely necessary. In no case shall an accessway be permitted if it will diminish the dune's capacity as a protective barrier against flooding and erosion; and
 - (D) Any areas of vegetation that are disturbed are revegetated as soon as feasible.
- (3) An accessway which does not meet Part (2)(A) and (B) of this Paragraph shall be permitted only if it meets a public purpose or need which cannot otherwise be met and it meets Part (2)(C) of this Paragraph. Public fishing piers shall not be deemed to be prohibited by this Rule, provided all other applicable standards are met.
- (4) In order to avoid weakening the protective nature of primary and frontal dunes a structural accessway (such as a "Hatteras ramp") shall be provided for any off-road vehicle (ORV) or emergency vehicle access. Such accessways shall be no greater than 10 feet in width and shall be constructed of wooden sections fastened together over the length of the affected dune area.

(d) Building Construction Standards. New building construction and any construction identified in .0306(a)(5) and 07J .0210 shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) In order to avoid danger to life and property, all development shall be designed and placed so as to minimize damage due to fluctuations in ground elevation and wave action in a 100-year storm. Any building constructed within the ocean hazard area shall comply with relevant sections of the North Carolina Building Code including the Coastal and Flood Plain Construction Standards and the local flood damage prevention ordinance as required by the National Flood Insurance Program. If any provision of the building code or a flood damage prevention ordinance is inconsistent with any of the following AEC standards, the more restrictive provision shall control.
- (2) All building in the ocean hazard area shall be on pilings not less than eight inches in diameter if round or eight inches to a side if square.
- (3) All pilings shall have a tip penetration greater than eight feet below the lowest ground elevation under the structure. For those structures so located on or seaward of the primary dune, the pilings shall extend to five feet below mean sea level.

- (4) All foundations shall be adequately designed to be stable during applicable fluctuations in ground elevation and wave forces during a 100-year storm. Cantilevered decks and walkways shall meet this standard or shall be designed to break-away without structural damage to the main structure.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6)a.,b.,d.; 113A-124; Eff. June 1, 1979; Filed as a Temporary Amendment Eff. June 20, 1989, for a period of 180 days to expire on December 17, 1989; Amended Eff. August 3, 1992; December 1, 1991; March 1, 1990; December 1, 1989; RRC Objection Eff. November 19, 1992 due to ambiguity; RRC Objection Eff. January 21, 1993 due to ambiguity; Amended Eff. March 1, 1993; December 28, 1992; RRC Objection Eff. March 16, 1995 due to ambiguity; Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; February 1, 1996; May 4, 1995; Temporary Amendment Eff. July 3, 2000; May 22, 2000; Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; April 1, 2008; February 1, 2006; August 1, 2002.

15A NCAC 07H .0309 USE STANDARDS FOR OCEAN HAZARD AREAS: EXCEPTIONS

(a) The following types of development shall be permitted seaward of the oceanfront setback requirements of Rule .0306(a) of the Subchapter if all other provisions of this Subchapter and other state and local regulations are met:

- (1) campsites;
- (2) driveways and parking areas with clay, packed sand or gravel;
- (3) elevated decks not exceeding a footprint of 500 square feet;
- (4) beach accessways consistent with Rule .0308(c) of this Subchapter;
- (5) unenclosed, uninhabitable gazebos with a footprint of 200 square feet or less;
- (6) uninhabitable, single-story storage sheds with a foundation or floor consisting of wood, clay, packed sand or gravel, and a footprint of 200 square feet or less;
- (7) temporary amusement stands;
- (8) sand fences; and
- (9) swimming pools.

In all cases, this development shall be permitted only if it is landward of the vegetation line or static vegetation line, whichever is applicable; involves no alteration or removal of primary or frontal dunes which would compromise the integrity of the dune as a protective landform or the dune vegetation; has overwalks to protect any existing dunes; is not essential to the continued existence or use of an associated principal development; is not required to satisfy minimum requirements of local zoning, subdivision or health regulations; and meets all other non-setback requirements of this Subchapter.

(b) Where application of the oceanfront setback requirements of Rule .0306(a) of this Subchapter would preclude placement of permanent substantial structures on lots existing as of June 1, 1979, buildings shall be permitted seaward of the applicable setback line in ocean erodible areas, but not inlet hazard areas or unvegetated beach areas, if each of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The development is set back from the ocean the maximum feasible distance possible on the existing lot and the development is designed to minimize encroachment into the setback area;
- (2) The development is at least 60 feet landward of the vegetation line or static vegetation line, whichever is applicable;
- (3) The development is not located on or in front of a frontal dune, but is entirely behind the landward toe of the frontal dune;
- (4) The development incorporates each of the following design standards, which are in addition to those required by Rule .0308(d) of this Subchapter.
 - (A) All pilings shall have a tip penetration that extends to at least four feet below mean sea level;
 - (B) The footprint of the structure shall be no more than 1,000 square feet, and the total floor area of the structure shall be no more than 2,000 square feet. For the purpose of this Section, roof-covered decks and porches that are structurally attached shall be included in the calculation of footprint;
 - (C) Driveways and parking areas shall be constructed of clay, packed sand or gravel except in those cases where the development does not abut the ocean and is located landward of a paved public street or highway currently in use. In those cases concrete, asphalt or turfstone may also be used;
 - (D) No portion of a building's total floor area, including elevated portions that are cantilevered, knee braced or otherwise extended beyond the support of pilings or footings, may extend oceanward of the total floor area of the landward-most adjacent building. When the geometry or orientation of a lot precludes the placement of a building in line with the landward most

adjacent structure of similar use, an average line of construction shall be determined by the Division of Coastal Management on a case-by-case basis in order to determine an ocean hazard setback that is landward of the vegetation line, static vegetation line or measurement line, whichever is applicable, a distance no less than 60 feet.

- (5) All other provisions of this Subchapter and other state and local regulations are met. If the development is to be serviced by an on-site waste disposal system, a copy of a valid permit for such a system shall be submitted as part of the CAMA permit application.

(c) Reconfiguration and development of lots and projects that have a grandfather status under Paragraph (b) of this Rule shall be allowed provided that the following conditions are met:

- (1) Development is setback from the first line of stable natural vegetation a distance no less than that required by the applicable exception;
- (2) Reconfiguration shall not result in an increase in the number of buildable lots within the Ocean Hazard AEC or have other adverse environmental consequences.

For the purposes of this Rule, an existing lot is a lot or tract of land which, as of June 1, 1979, is specifically described in a recorded plat and which cannot be enlarged by combining the lot or tract of land with a contiguous lot(s) or tract(s) of land under the same ownership. The footprint is defined as the greatest exterior dimensions of the structure, including covered decks, porches, and stairways, when extended to ground level.

(d) The following types of water dependent development shall be permitted seaward of the oceanfront setback requirements of Rule .0306(a) of this Section if all other provisions of this Subchapter and other state and local regulations are met:

- (1) piers providing public access; and
- (2) maintenance and replacement of existing state-owned bridges and causeways and accessways to such bridges.

(e) Replacement or construction of a pier house associated with an ocean pier shall be permitted if each of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The ocean pier provides public access for fishing and other recreational purposes whether on a commercial, public, or nonprofit basis;
- (2) Commercial, non-water dependent uses of the ocean pier and associated pier house shall be limited to restaurants and retail services. Residential uses, lodging, and parking areas shall be prohibited;
- (3) The pier house shall be limited to a maximum of two stories;
- (4) A new pier house shall not exceed a footprint of 5,000 square feet and shall be located landward of mean high water;
- (5) A replacement pier house may be rebuilt not to exceed its most recent footprint or a footprint of 5,000 square feet, whichever is larger;
- (6) The pier house shall be rebuilt to comply with all other provisions of this Subchapter; and
- (7) If the pier has been destroyed or rendered unusable, replacement or expansion of the associated pier house shall be permitted only if the pier is being replaced and returned to its original function.

(f) In addition to the development authorized under Paragraph (d) of this Rule, small scale, non-essential development that does not induce further growth in the Ocean Hazard Area, such as the construction of single family piers and small scale erosion control measures that do not interfere with natural oceanfront processes, shall be permitted on those non-oceanfront portions of shoreline that exhibit features characteristic of an Estuarine Shoreline. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, and lower wave energy and erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area. Such development shall be permitted under the standards set out in Rule .0208 of this Subchapter. For the purpose of this Rule, small scale is defined as those projects which are eligible for authorization under 15A NCAC 07H .1100, .1200 and 07K .0203.

(g) Transmission lines necessary to transmit electricity from an offshore energy-producing facility may be permitted provided that each of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The transmission lines are buried under the ocean beach, nearshore area, and primary and frontal dunes, all as defined in Rule 07H .0305, in such a manner so as to ensure that the placement of the transmission lines involves no alteration or removal of the primary or frontal dunes; and
- (2) The design and placement of the transmission lines shall be performed in a manner so as not to endanger the public or the public's use of the beach.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6)a; 113A-113(b)(6)b; 113A-113(b)(6)d; 113A-124;

Eff. February 2, 1981;

Amended Eff. June 1, 2010; February 1, 2006; September 17, 2002 pursuant to S.L. 2002-116; August 1, 2000; August 1, 1998; April 1, 1996; April 1, 1995; February 1, 1993; January 1, 1991; April 1, 1987.

15A NCAC 07H .0310 USE STANDARDS FOR INLET HAZARD AREAS

(a) Inlet areas as defined by Rule .0304 of this Section are subject to inlet migration, rapid and severe changes in watercourses, flooding and strong tides. Due to this extremely hazardous nature of the Inlet Hazard Areas, all development within these areas shall be permitted in accordance with the following standards:

- (1) All development in the inlet hazard area shall be set back from the first line of stable natural vegetation a distance equal to the setback required in the adjacent ocean hazard area;
- (2) Permanent structures shall be permitted at a density of no more than one commercial or residential unit per 15,000 square feet of land area on lots subdivided or created after July 23, 1981;
- (3) Only residential structures of four units or less or non-residential structures of less than 5,000 square feet total floor area shall be allowed within the inlet hazard area, except that access roads to those areas and maintenance and replacement of existing bridges shall be allowed;
- (4) Established common-law and statutory public rights of access to the public trust lands and waters in Inlet Hazard Areas shall not be eliminated or restricted. Development shall not encroach upon public accessways nor shall it limit the intended use of the accessways;
- (5) All other rules in this Subchapter pertaining to development in the ocean hazard areas shall be applied to development within the Inlet Hazard Areas.

(b) The inlet hazard area setback requirements shall not apply to the types of development exempted from the ocean setback rules in 15A NCAC 7H .0309(a), nor, to the types of development listed in 15A NCAC 7H .0309(c).

(c) In addition to the types of development excepted under Rule .0309 of this Section, small scale, non-essential development that does not induce further growth in the Inlet Hazard Area, such as the construction of single-family piers and small scale erosion control measures that do not interfere with natural inlet movement, may be permitted on those portions of shoreline within a designated Inlet Hazard Area that exhibit features characteristic of Estuarine Shoreline. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area. Such development shall be permitted under the standards set out in Rule .0208 of this Subchapter. For the purpose of this Rule, small scale is defined as those projects which are eligible for authorization under 15A NCAC 7H .1100, .1200 and 7K .0203.

History Note: Filed as a Temporary Amendment Eff. October 30, 1981, for a period of 70 days to expire on January 8, 1982;
Filed as an Emergency Rule Eff. September 11, 1981, for a period of 120 days to expire on January 8, 1982;
Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-124;
Eff. December 1, 1981;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; April 1, 1996; December 1, 1992; December 1, 1991;
March 1, 1988.

15A NCAC 07H .0311 INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SAND FENCING

(a) Sand fencing may only be installed for the purpose of building sand dunes by trapping wind blown sand; the protection of the dune(s) and vegetation (planted or existing).

(b) Sand fencing shall not impede existing public access to the beach, recreational use of the beach, or emergency vehicle access. Sand fencing shall not be installed in a manner that impedes or restricts established common law and statutory rights of public access and use of public trust lands and waters.

(c) Sand fencing shall not be installed in a manner that impedes, traps or otherwise endangers sea turtles, sea turtle nests or sea turtle hatchlings. CAMA permit applications for sand fencing shall be subject to review by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in order to determine whether or not the proposed design or installation will have an adverse impact on sea turtles or other threatened or endangered species.

(d) Non-functioning, damaged, or unsecured sand fencing shall be immediately removed by the property owner.

(e) Sand fencing shall not be placed on the wet sand beach area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b)(6);
Eff. August 1, 2002.

15A NCAC 07H .0312 TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR BEACH FILL PROJECTS

Emplacement of sediment along the oceanfront shoreline shall be referred to in this Rule as beach fill. Beach fill projects including beach nourishment, dredged material disposal, habitat restoration, storm protection, and erosion control may be permitted under the following conditions:

- (1) The applicant shall characterize the recipient beach according to the following methodology:
 - (a) Characterization of the recipient beach shall not be required for the placement of sediment directly from and completely confined to a federally or state maintained navigation channel;

- (b) Sediment sampling and analysis shall be used to capture the three-dimensional spatial variability of the sediment characteristics including grain size, sorting and mineralogy within the natural system;
 - (c) Shore-perpendicular topographic and bathymetric surveying of the recipient beach shall be conducted to determine the beach profile. Topographic and bathymetric surveying shall occur along a minimum of five (5) shore-perpendicular transects evenly spaced throughout the entire project area. Each transect shall extend from the frontal dune crest seaward to a depth of 20 feet (6.1 meters) or to the shore-perpendicular distance 2,400 feet (732 meters) seaward of mean low water, whichever is in a more landward position. Transect spacing shall not exceed 5,000 feet (1,524 meters) in the shore-parallel direction. Elevation data for all transects shall be referenced to the North American Vertical Datum on 1988 (NAVD 88) and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83);
 - (d) No less than 13 sediment samples shall be taken along each beach profile transect. At least one (1) sample shall be taken from each of the following morphodynamic zones where present: frontal dune, frontal dune toe, mid berm, mean high water (MHW), mid tide (MT), mean low water (MLW), trough, bar crest and at even depth increments from 6 feet (1.8 meters) to 20 feet (6.1 meters) or to a shore-perpendicular distance 2,400 feet (732 meters) seaward of mean low water, whichever is in a more landward position. The total number of samples taken landward of MLW shall equal the total number of samples taken seaward of MLW;
 - (e) For the purpose of this Rule, sediment grain size categories shall be defined as “fine” (less than 0.0625 millimeters), “sand” (greater than or equal to 0.0625 millimeters and less than 2 millimeters), “granular” (greater than or equal to 2 millimeters and less than 4.76 millimeters) and “gravel” (greater than or equal to 4.76 millimeters and less than 76 millimeters). Each sediment sample shall report percentage by weight of each of these four (4) grain size categories;
 - (f) A composite of the simple arithmetic mean for each of the four (4) grain size categories defined in Sub-Item (1)(e) of this Rule shall be calculated for each transect. A grand mean shall be established for each of the four (4) grain size categories by summing the mean for each transect and dividing by the total number of transects. The value that characterizes grain size values for the recipient beach shall be the grand mean of percentage by weight for each grain size category defined in Sub-Item (1)(e) of this Rule;
 - (g) Percentage by weight calcium carbonate shall be calculated from a composite of all sediment samples along each transect defined in Sub-Item (1)(d) of this Rule. The value that characterizes the carbonate content of the recipient beach shall be a grand mean calculated by summing the percentage by weight calcium carbonate for each transect and dividing by the total number of transects. For beaches on which fill activities have taken place prior to the effective date of this Rule, the Division of Coastal Management shall consider visual estimates of shell content as a proxy for carbonate weight percent;
 - (h) The total number of sediments and shell material greater than three (3) inches (76 millimeters) in diameter, observable on the surface of the beach between mean low water (MLW) and the frontal dune toe, shall be calculated for an area of 50,000 square feet (4,645 square meters) within the beach fill project boundaries. This area shall be considered a representative sample of the entire project area and referred to as the “background” value;
 - (i) Beaches that have received sediment prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be characterized in a way that is consistent with Sub-Items (1)(a) through (1)(h) of this Rule and shall use data collected from the recipient beach prior to the addition of beach fill. If such data were not collected or are unavailable, a dataset best reflecting the sediment characteristics of the recipient beach prior to beach fill shall be developed in coordination with the Division of Coastal Management and;
 - (j) All data used to characterize the recipient beach shall be provided in digital and hardcopy format to the Division of Coastal Management upon request.
- (2) The applicant shall characterize the sediment to be placed on the recipient beach according to the following methodology:
- (a) The characterization of borrow areas including submarine sites, upland sites, and dredged material disposal area shall be designed to capture the three-dimensional spatial variability of the sediment characteristics including grain size, sorting and mineralogy within the natural system or dredged material disposal area;
 - (b) The characterization of borrow sites shall include sediment characterization data provided by the Division of Coastal Management;
 - (c) Seafloor surveys shall measure elevation and provide acoustic imagery of the seafloor. Measurement of seafloor elevation at each submarine borrow site shall provide 100 percent coverage and use survey-grade swath sonar in accordance with current US Army Corps of

Engineers standards for navigation and dredging. Seafloor imaging without an elevation component shall also provide 100 percent US Army Corps of Engineers standards for navigation and dredging. Because shallow submarine areas can provide technical challenges and physical limitations for acoustic measurements, alternative elevation surveying methods for water depths less than 10 feet (3 meters) may be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the Division of Coastal Management and seafloor imaging without an elevation component may not be required for water depths less than 10 feet (3 meters). Elevation data shall be tide- and motion-corrected and referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Seafloor imaging data without an elevation component shall be referenced to the NAD 83. All final seafloor survey data shall conform to standards for accuracy, quality control and quality assurance as set forth either by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the International Hydrographic Organization;

- (d) Geophysical imaging of the seafloor subsurface shall be used to characterize each borrow site and shall use survey grids with a line spacing not to exceed 1,000 feet (305 meters). Survey grids shall incorporate at least one (1) tie point per survey line. Because shallow submarine areas can pose technical challenges and physical limitations for geophysical techniques, subsurface data may not be required in water depths less than 10 feet (3 meters). Subsurface geophysical imaging shall not be required for federally or state maintained navigation channels or upland sites. All final subsurface geophysical data shall use accurate sediment velocity models for time-depth conversions and be referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83);
 - (e) Sediment sampling of all borrow sites shall use a vertical sampling device no less than 3 inches (76 millimeters) in diameter. Characterization of each borrow site shall use no less than 10 evenly spaced cores or one (1) core per 23 acres (grid spacing of 1,000 feet or 305 meters), whichever is greater. Characterization of borrow sites completely confined to federally or state maintained navigation channels shall use no less than five (5) evenly spaced vertical samples per channel or sample spacing of no more than 5,000 linear feet (1,524 meters), whichever is greater. In submarine borrow sites other than federally or state maintained navigation channels where water depths are no greater than 10 feet (3 meters) geophysical data of and below the seafloor are not acquired, sediment sample spacing shall be no less than one (1) core per six (6) acres (grid spacing of 500 feet or 152 meters). Vertical sampling shall penetrate to a depth equal to or greater than permitted dredge or excavation depth or expected dredge or excavation depths for pending permit applications. All sediment samples shall be integrated with geophysical data to constrain the surficial, horizontal and vertical extent of lithologic units and determine excavation volumes of compatible sediment as defined in Item (3) of this Rule;
 - (f) Grain size distributions shall be reported for all sub-samples taken within each vertical sample for each of the four (4) grain size categories defined in Sub-Item (1)(e) of this Rule. Weighted averages for each core shall be calculated based on the total number of samples and the thickness of each sampled interval. A simple arithmetic mean of the weighted averages for each grain size category shall be calculated to represent the average grain size values for each borrow site. Vertical samples shall be geo-referenced and digitally imaged using scaled, color-calibrated photography; and
 - (g) Percentage by weight of calcium carbonate shall be calculated from a composite sample of each core. A weighted average of calcium carbonate percentage by weight shall be calculated for each borrow site based on the composite sample thickness of each core. Carbonate analysis shall not be required for sediment confined to federally or state maintained navigation channels; and
 - (h) All data used to characterize the borrow site shall be provided in digital and hardcopy format to the Division of Coastal Management upon request.
- (3) The Division of Coastal Management shall determine sediment compatibility according to the following criteria:
- (a) Sediment completely confined to the permitted dredge depth of a federally or state maintained navigation channel shall be considered compatible if the average percentage by weight of fine-grained (less than 0.0625 millimeters) sediment is less than 10 percent;
 - (b) Sediment used solely to establish or strengthen dunes shall not be considered a beach fill project under this Rule;
 - (c) Sediment used solely to re-establish state-maintained transportation corridors across a barrier island breach in a disaster area as declared by the Governor shall not be considered a beach fill project under this Rule;

- (d) The average percentage by weight of fine-grained sediment (less than 0.0625 millimeters) in each borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of fine-grained sediment of the recipient beach characterization plus five (5) percent;
 - (e) The average percentage by weight of granular sediment (greater than or equal to 2 millimeters and <less than 4.76 millimeters) in a borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of coarse-sand sediment of the recipient beach characterization plus five (5) percent;
 - (f) The average percentage by weight of gravel (greater than or equal to 4.76 millimeters) in a borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of gravel-sized sediment for the recipient beach characterization plus five (5) percent;
 - (g) The average percentage by weight of calcium carbonate in a borrow site shall not exceed the average percentage by weight of calcium carbonate of the recipient beach characterization plus 15 percent; and
 - (h) Techniques that take incompatible sediment within a borrow site or combination of sites and make it compatible with that of the recipient beach characterization shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the Division of Coastal Management.
- (4) Excavation and placement of sediment shall conform to the following criteria:
- (a) Sediment excavation depth from a federally or state maintained navigation channel shall not exceed the permitted dredge depth of the channel;
 - (b) Sediment excavation depths for all borrow sites shall not exceed the maximum depth of recovered core at each coring location;
 - (c) In order to protect threatened and endangered species, and to minimize impacts to fish, shellfish and wildlife resources, no excavation or placement of sediment shall occur within the project area during times designated by the Division of Coastal Management in consultation with other State and Federal agencies, and;
 - (d) Sediment and shell material with a diameter greater than three (3) inches (76 millimeters) shall be considered incompatible if it has been placed on the beach during the beach fill project, is observed between mean low water (MLW) and the frontal dune toe, and is in excess of twice the background value of material of the same size along any 50,000-square-foot (4,645 square meter) section of beach.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229; 113A-102(b)(1); 113-229; 113A-103(5)(a); 113A-107(a); 113A-113(b)(5) and (6); 113A-118; 113A-124; Eff. February 1, 2007; Amended Eff. April 1, 2008.

SECTION .0400 - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

.0401 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CATEGORIES

The third broad grouping of AECs includes valuable small surface water supply watersheds and public water supply well fields.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(3)a; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0402 SIGNIFICANCE

(a) These vulnerable, critical water supplies, if degraded, could adversely affect public health or require substantial monetary outlays by affected communities for alternative water source development.

(b) Uncontrolled development within the designated boundaries of a watershed or well field site could cause significant changes in runoff patterns or water withdrawal rates that may adversely affect the quantity and quality of the raw water supply. Also, incompatible development could adversely affect water quality by introducing a wide variety of pollutants from homes, businesses, or industries, either through subsurface discharge, surface runoff, or seepage into the vulnerable water supply.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(3)a; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0403 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE FOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The CRC objective in regulating development within critical water supply areas is the protection and preservation of public water supply well fields and A-II streams and to coordinate and establish a management system capable of maintaining public water supplies so as to perpetuate their values to the public health, safety, and welfare.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(3)a; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0404 AECS WITHIN PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

Public water supplies as a broad category include two AECs: small surface water supply watersheds and public water supply well fields. The following discussion includes the description and the land use standards for each. Maps of these AECs are available at the CRC and the appropriate local minor development permit office.

Note: Rules .0405 and .0406 of this Subchapter contain descriptions of four public water supply areas as identified by the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Health.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(3)a; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990; November 1, 1984; January 24, 1978.

15A NCAC 07H .0405 SMALL SURFACE WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS

(a) Description. These are catchment areas situated entirely within the coastal area which contain a water body classified as A-II by the Environmental Management Commission. This means the maximum beneficial use of these bodies of water is to serve as public water supply areas. The watershed of the A-II water bodies has been identified by the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources for designation by the CRC.

(b) Use Standards. The CRC or local designated official shall approve an application upon finding that the project is in accord with the following minimum standards:

- (1) Ground absorption sewage disposal systems shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from A-II surface waters.
- (2) Development requiring a national pollution discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit will be denied an AEC permit until the NPDES permit is secured.
- (3) Land-disturbing activities (land clearing, grading, and surfacing) shall be in compliance with the mandatory standards of the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973 in G.S. 113A-57.

- (4) In instances where a detailed hydrologic study of a small surface water supply watershed has been made, more detailed standards may be applied.
- (c) Designated Small Surface Water Supply Watersheds. The CRC has designated the following small surface water supply watersheds and developed detailed standards as set out in this Paragraph:
 - (1) The fresh pond between Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head on Bodie Island and adjacent catchment area. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources proposed the fresh water lake on Bodie Island in Dare County as an area of environmental concern.
 - (A) Both the towns of Nags Head and Kill Devil Hills have water treatment plants which take their raw water from the fresh water lake located between the two towns on Bodie Island. The lake is approximately one-quarter mile west of the U.S. 158 bypass. This fresh water lake is supplied by groundwater from the surrounding landmass and rainfall.
 - (B) This area is near the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area. In addition, Kill Devil Hills is the site of the Wright Brothers Memorial, a national monument. As a major tourist attraction this area draws people from across the east coast. Contamination of the water supply could, therefore, have an effect not only on other areas of the state but the east coast as well.
 - (C) To adequately protect the fresh pond, it is necessary that construction of septic tanks and other sources of pollution within the limits of the cone of depression be regulated as follows:
 - (i) Within 500 feet, horizontal distance of the edge of the pond, no construction of sewers, septic tanks nitrification fields or other possible sources of pollution shall be permitted.
 - (ii) Between the distances of 500 feet and 1200 feet from the edge of the pond, construction of septic tank systems shall be limited to one single septic tank system serving a single family residence not to exceed four bedrooms or its equivalent volume of sewage, on a lot or tract of land not less than 40,000 square feet.
 - (2) The Toomers Creek Watershed. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources proposed the Toomers Creek at Wilmington in New Hanover County as an area of environmental concern. Toomers Creek is a tributary to the Cape Fear River and is classified as Class A-II swamp waters suitable as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes after approved treatment equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, etc., and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality. Toomers Creek is utilized by the City of Wilmington as an auxiliary supply of raw water for drinking purposes.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(3)a; 113A-124; Eff. September 9, 1977; Amended Eff. May 1, 1990; September 1, 1988; November 1, 1984; February 18, 1980.

15A NCAC 07H .0406 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELL FIELDS

- (a) Description. Public water supply well fields are areas of well-drained sands that extend downward from the surface into the shallow ground water table which supplies the public with potable water. These surficial well fields are confined to a readily definable geographic area as identified by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources with assistance and support from affected local governments.
- (b) Use Standards. Development within these AEC's shall be consistent with the following minimum standards:
 - (1) No ground absorption sewage disposal or subsurface pollution injection systems shall be placed within the designated AEC boundary except to replace systems existing as of July 24, 1987;
 - (2) Development shall not significantly limit the quality or quantity of the public water supply or the amount of rechargeable water;
 - (3) The development shall not cause salt water intrusion or result in the discharge of toxic or soluble contaminants into standing or groundwater; and
 - (4) Groundwater absorption sewage treatment systems may also be used within the AEC boundary if each of the following provisions are met:
 - (A) the system is serving development on a lot that was platted of record as of July 24, 1987;
 - (B) there is no other economically viable method of waste treatment for the permissible development of such lot;
 - (C) there is no space outside the boundaries of the AEC on the lot upon which the treatment system could be located; and
 - (D) the Division of Environmental Health, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, prior to the CAMA permit decision, reviews and approves the proposed system as complying with existing rules.
- (c) Designated public water supply well field. The CRC has designated the following as a public water supply well field which shall be subject to the use standards as set out in Paragraph (b) of this Rule:

- (1) Cape Hatteras Well Field. The County of Dare is supplied with raw water from a well field located south of N.C. 12 on Hatteras Island between Frisco and Buxton. The area of environmental concern is bounded by a line located 1,000 feet from the centerlines of three tracts. The first tract is identified as "well field" on maps entitled "Cape Hatteras Wellfield Area of Environmental Concern" approved by the Coastal Resources Commission on July 24, 1987, and extends approximately 12,000 feet west from Water Association Road. The second tract is conterminous with the first tract, is identified as "future well field" on said maps and extends approximately 8,000 feet to the east of Water Association Road. The third tract is identified as "future well field" on said maps and extends approximately 6,200 feet along the National Park Service boundary east of Water Association Road. The aquifer beneath the tracts serves as the sole source of drinking water for the communities of Avon, Buxton, Frisco, and Hatteras as well as the national seashore recreation area. The wetlands, swales, and surface waters adjacent to the well field provide a large source of recharge and are a potential vehicle for contaminants. Due to these facts contamination of the water supply could have an adverse effect on people other than the local residents of Hatteras Island. Water-borne disease organisms could be easily transported to other areas of the state or the east coast by tourists who are attracted to the area daily.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(3)a.; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. December 1, 1997; April 1, 1995; May 1, 1990; October 1, 1987;
November 1, 1984.*

SECTION .0500 - NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .0501 GENERAL

The fourth and final group of AECs is gathered under the heading of fragile coastal natural and cultural resource areas and is defined as areas containing environmental, natural or cultural resources of more than local significance in which uncontrolled or incompatible development could result in major or irreversible damage to natural systems or cultural resources, scientific, educational, or associative values, or aesthetic qualities.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(4e) to (b)(4g); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. June 1, 1979.

15A NCAC 07H .0502 SIGNIFICANCE

(a) Fragile coastal natural resource areas are generally recognized to be of educational, scientific, or cultural value because of the natural features of the particular site. These features in the coastal area serve to distinguish the area designated from the vast majority of coastal landscape and therein establish its value. Such areas may be key components of systems unique to the coast which act to maintain the integrity of that system.

(b) Areas that contain outstanding examples of coastal processes or habitat areas of significance to the scientific or educational communities are a second type of fragile coastal natural resource area. These areas are essentially self-contained units or "closed systems" minimally dependent upon adjoining areas.

(c) Finally, fragile areas may be particularly important to a locale either in an aesthetic or cultural sense.

(d) Fragile coastal cultural resource areas are generally recognized to be of educational, associative, scientific, aesthetic, or cultural value because of their special importance to our understanding of past human settlement of and interaction with the coastal zone. Their importance serves to distinguish the designated areas as significant among the historic architectural or archaeological remains in the coastal zone, and therein established their value.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4e) to (b)(4g); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. June 1, 1979.

15A NCAC 07H .0503 NOMINATION AND DESIGNATION PROCEDURES

(a) Special Designation Process. The nomination and designation of a coastal complex natural area, a unique coastal geologic formation, a coastal area that sustains remnant species, a significant coastal archaeological resource, or a significant coastal historic architectural resource area of environmental concern shall follow the procedures set forth in this Rule and in GS 113A-115.

(b) Nomination. An area may be nominated by any person or group at any time for Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) consideration. Nominations may, for example, be made by citizens, interest groups, local governments, or state and federal agencies. Nominations shall be on a standard form and shall be submitted to the Division of Coastal Management (DCM). The nomination shall include information relating to the location, size, importance, ownership, and uniqueness of the proposed site. Nomination forms are available from the Division of Coastal Management.

(c) Preliminary Evaluation. After receipt of a nomination, the Division of Coastal Management shall conduct a preliminary evaluation of the proposed site. The land owner, local government, and CRC and CRAC members in whose jurisdiction the site is located shall be informed of the proposed nomination. Representatives of these groups shall meet to discuss the proposed nomination and shall complete a preliminary evaluation within 60 days after receipt of the nomination. Various protection methods shall be examined to determine if AEC designation is appropriate.

(d) CRC Endorsement. A report on the preliminary evaluation shall be presented to the CRC so that it may determine whether to endorse the evaluations and proceed with a more detailed analysis of the site. This report shall be made at the first CRC meeting after the preliminary evaluation is completed. All parties involved in the nomination and preliminary evaluation shall be informed, in writing, of the Commission's decision to proceed or not to proceed with a detailed review of the site in question. For sites that do not receive CRC endorsement for detailed review, recommendations for some other form of protection may be discussed with the landowner. Other forms of protection include, registry with the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, conservation easement to a public agency or to a local conservation foundation, donation or acquisition of title, or other strategies.

(e) Detailed Review. A detailed review of the proposed site shall be initiated under DCM supervision after CRC endorsement. This shall include the development of a management plan, if applicable, or site specific use standards. Opportunity shall be given to local government officials, interest groups, and those with scientific expertise to comment on the specific biological/physical or cultural values of the site together with appropriate management strategies to safeguard the values identified. This review shall be completed within 90 days, starting from the date of the official

CRC endorsement. At the conclusion of this review, the report on the detailed review shall be presented to the CRC for their consideration.

(f) Public Hearing. If, after receiving the detailed review, the CRC decides to consider formal designation of the site as an AEC and adopt the particular management plan or use standards developed, a public hearing or hearings shall be conducted and notice of hearing published and distributed in accordance with the requirements of G.S. 113A-115 and G.S. 150B-21.2. Copies of the site description and of any proposed rules shall be made available for public inspection at the county courthouse in each affected county and at the Morehead City Office of the Division of Coastal Management. At the hearing(s) the CRC shall present the documentation and recommendations in support of the designation decision.

(g) Formal Designation. After consideration of all comments, the Commission shall make its final judgment. If the site is designated as an AEC, the CRC shall also adopt a management strategy or use standards applicable to the AEC.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4)e,f,g, and h; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2005; May 1, 1988; May 1, 1985; February 1, 1982; June 1, 1979

15A NCAC 07H .0504 AECS WITHIN CATEGORY

The description, significance, and management objectives for each AEC (coastal complex natural areas, coastal areas that sustain remnant species, unique coastal geologic formations, significant coastal architectural resources, and significant coastal historic architectural resources) within the grouping of fragile coastal natural and cultural resource areas follows in Rules .0505, .0506, .0507, .0509, and .0510 of this Section.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4) e., f., g., and h.; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. December 1, 1991; June 1, 1979.

15A NCAC 07H .0505 COASTAL AREAS THAT SUSTAIN REMNANT SPECIES

(a) Description. Coastal areas that sustain remnant species are those areas that support native plants or animals determined to be rare or endangered (synonymous with threatened and endangered), within the coastal area. Such places provide habitats necessary for the survival of existing populations or communities of rare or endangered species within the coastal area. Determination will be made by the Commission based upon the listing adopted by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission or the federal government listing; upon written reports or testimony of experts indicating that a species is rare or endangered within the coastal area; and upon consideration of written testimony of local government officials, interest groups, and private land owners.

(b) Significance. The continued survival of certain habitats that support native plants and animals in the coastal area is vital for the preservation of our natural heritage and for the protection of natural diversity which is related to biological stability. These habitats and the species they support provide a valuable educational and scientific resource that cannot be duplicated.

(c) Management Objective. To protect unique habitat conditions that are necessary to the continued survival of threatened and endangered native plants and animals and to minimize land use impacts that might jeopardize these conditions.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4)f; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0506 COASTAL COMPLEX NATURAL AREAS

(a) Description. Coastal complex natural areas are defined as lands that support native plant and animal communities and provide habitat qualities which have remained essentially unchanged by human activity. Such areas may be either significant components of coastal systems or especially notable habitat areas of scientific, educational, or aesthetic value. They may be surrounded by landscape that has been modified but does not drastically alter conditions within the natural area. Such areas may have been altered by human activity and/or subject to limited future modifications, e.g. the placement of dredge spoil, if the CRC determines that the modifications benefit the plant or animal habitat or enhance the biological, scientific or educational values which will be protected by designation as an AEC.

(b) Significance. Coastal complex natural areas function as key biological components of natural systems, as important scientific and educational sites, or as valuable scenic or cultural resources. Often these natural areas provide habitat suitable for threatened or endangered species or support plant and animal communities representative of pre-settlement conditions. These areas help provide a historical perspective to changing natural habitats in the coastal area and together are important and irreplaceable scientific and educational resources. The CRC may determine significance of a natural

area by consulting the Natural Heritage Priority List maintained by the Natural Heritage Program within the Division of Parks and Recreation. The CRC will establish a standing committee, composed of two or more members of the CRC, one or more members of the CRAC, and three or more members of the Natural Area Advisory Committee, to evaluate areas not included in the Natural Heritage Priority List.

(c) Management Objectives. The management objectives of this Rule are to protect the features of a designated coastal complex natural area in order to safeguard its biological relationships, educational and scientific values, and aesthetic qualities. Specific objectives for each of these functions shall be related to the following policy statement either singly or in combination:

- (1) To protect the natural conditions or the sites that function as key or unique components of coastal systems. The interactions of various life forms are the foremost concern and include sites that are necessary for the completion of life cycles, areas that function as links to other wildlife areas (wildlife corridors), and localities where the links between biological and physical environments are most fragile.
- (2) To protect the identified scientific and educational values and to ensure that the site will be accessible for related study purposes.
- (3) To protect the values of the designated coastal complex natural area as expressed by the local government and citizenry. These values should be related to the educational and aesthetic qualities of the feature.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4)e; 113A-24; Eff. September 9, 1977; Amended Eff. October 1, 1988; February 1, 1982.

15A NCAC 07H .0507 UNIQUE COASTAL GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS

(a) Description. Unique coastal geologic formations are defined as sites that contain geologic formations that are unique or otherwise significant components of coastal systems, or that are especially notable examples of geologic formations or processes in the coastal area. Such areas will be evaluated by the Commission after identification by the State Geologist.

(b) Significance. Unique coastal geologic areas are important educational, scientific, or scenic resources that would be jeopardized by uncontrolled or incompatible development.

(c) Management Objectives. The CRC's objective is to preserve unique resources of more than local significance that function as key physical components of natural systems, as important scientific and educational sites, or as valuable scenic resources. Specific objectives for each of these functions shall be related to the following policy statements either singly or in combination:

- (1) To ensure that the designated geologic feature will be able to freely interact with other components of the identified systems. These interactions are often the natural forces acting to maintain the unique qualities of the site. The primary concern is the relationship between the geologic feature and the accompanying biological component associated with the feature. Other interactions which may be of equal concern are those relating the geologic feature to other physical components, specifically the relationship of the geologic feature to the hydrologic elements; ground water and surface runoff.
- (2) To ensure that the designated geologic feature or process will be preserved for and be accessible to the scientific and educational communities for related study purposes.
- (3) To protect the values of the designated geologic feature as expressed by the local government and citizenry. These values should be related to the educational and aesthetic qualities of the feature.

(d) Designation. The Coastal Resources Commission hereby designates Jockey's Ridge as a unique coastal geologic formation area of environmental concern. The boundaries of the area of environmental concern shall be as depicted on a map approved by the Coastal Resources Commission on December 4, 1987, and on file with the Division of Coastal Management. This area includes the entire rights of way of US 158 Bypass, SR 1221 (Sound Side Road), Virginia Dare Trail, and Conch Street where these roads bound this area. Jockey's Ridge is the tallest active sand dune along the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Located within the Town of Nags Head in Dare County, between US 158 and Roanoke Sound, the Ridge represents the southern extremity of a back barrier dune system which extends north along Currituck Spit into Virginia. Jockey's Ridge is an excellent example of a medano, a large isolated hill of sand, asymmetrical in shape and lacking vegetation. Jockey's Ridge is the largest medano in North Carolina and has been designated a National Natural Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

(e) Use Standards. Jockey's Ridge. Development within the Jockey's Ridge AEC shall be consistent with the following minimum use standards:

- (1) Development which requires the removal of greater than ten cubic yards of sand per year from the area within the AEC boundary shall require a permit;
- (2) All sand which is removed from the area within the AEC boundary in accordance with 7H .0507(e)(1) shall be deposited at locations within the Jockey's Ridge State Park designated by the Division of Coastal Management in consultation with the Division of Parks and Recreation;
- (3) Development activities shall not significantly alter or retard the free movement of sand except when

necessary for the purpose of maintaining or constructing a road, residential/commercial structure, accessway, lawn/garden, or parking area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4)g.; 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. March 1, 1988.

15A NCAC 07H .0508 USE STANDARDS

Permits for development in designated fragile coastal natural or cultural resource areas will be approved upon finding that:

- (1) The proposed design and location will cause no major or irreversible damage to the stated values of a particular resource. One or more of the following values must be considered depending upon the stated significance of the resource:
 - (a) Development shall preserve the values of the individual resource as it functions as a critical component of a natural system.
 - (b) Development shall not adversely affect the values of the resource as a unique scientific, associative, or educational resource.
 - (c) Development shall be consistent with the aesthetic values of a resource as identified by the local government and citizenry.
- (2) No reasonable alternative sites are available outside the designated AEC.
- (3) Reasonable mitigation measures have been considered and incorporated into the project plan. These measures shall include consultation with recognized authorities and with the CRC.
- (4) The project will be of equal or greater public benefit than those benefits lost or damaged through development.
- (5) Use standards will not address farming and forestry activities that are exempted in the definition of development (G.S. 113A-103(5)a.4).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(4e) to (b)(4h); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. February 1, 1982; June 1, 1979.

15A NCAC 07H .0509 SIGNIFICANT COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

(a) Description. Significant coastal archaeological resources are defined as areas that contain archaeological remains (objects, features, and/or sites) that have more than local significance to history or prehistory. Such areas will be evaluated by the North Carolina Historical Commission in consultation with the Commission as part of the procedure set forth in Rule .0503 of this Section.

(b) Significance. Significant coastal archaeological resources are important educational, scientific, or aesthetic resources. Such resources would be jeopardized by uncontrolled or incompatible development. In general, significant archaeological resources possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, and association and:

- (1) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- (2) are associated with the lives of persons significant in history; or
- (3) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (4) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

(c) Management Objectives. The CRC's objective is to conserve coastal archaeological resources of more than local significance to history or prehistory that constitute important scientific sites, or are valuable educational, associative, or aesthetic resources. Specific objectives for each of these functions shall be related to the following policy statements either singly or in combination:

- (1) to give the highest priority to the development of a preservation management plan to provide long-term, effective management of the archaeological resource; only that development which would have minimal adverse effects on the archaeological resource will be acceptable;
- (2) to conserve significant archaeological resources, including their spatial and structural context and characteristics through in-situ preservation and/or scientific study;
- (3) to insure that the designated archaeological resource, or the information contained therein, be preserved for and be accessible to the scientific and educational communities for related study purposes;
- (4) to protect the values of the designated archaeological resource as expressed by the local government and citizenry; these values should be related to the educational, associative, or aesthetic qualities of the

resource.

(d) General Use Standards.

- (1) Significant concentrations of archaeological material, preferably reflecting a full range of human behavior, should be preserved in-situ for future research by avoidance during planned construction activities. Areas for avoidance should be selected only after sufficient archaeological investigations have been made. See Subparagraph (d)(2)(B) of this Rule to determine the nature, extent, conditions and relative significance of the cultural deposits. Three avoidance measures should be considered, preferably in combination:
 - (A) incorporation of "no impact" spaces in construction plans such as green spaces between lots;
 - (B) definition of restrictions limiting specific types of ground disturbing activities;
 - (C) donation of preservation easements to the state or, upon approval by the N.C. Division of Archives and History, a legitimate historic preservation agency or organization.
- (2) Any activities which would damage or destroy the fragile contents of a designated site's surface or subsurface shall be expressly prohibited until an archaeological investigation and subsequent resource management plan has been implemented. Such investigation and management plan shall be developed in full consultation with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. In this way, potentially damaging or destructive activities (e.g., construction, roads, sewer lines, land-scaping) may be managed both during initial phases of construction and after the development is completed. Such archaeological investigations shall comply with the following criteria:
 - (A) all archaeological work will be conducted by an experienced professional archaeologist;
 - (B) initial archaeological investigations conducted as part of the permit review process will be implemented in three parts: Phase I, a reconnaissance level investigation to determine the nature and extent of archaeological materials over the designated area; Phase II, an intensive level investigation which represents a direct outgrowth of Phase I findings and through systematic data recovery assesses the potential importance of identified concentrations of archaeological materials; Phase III, mitigation of adverse effects to recognized areas of importance. Evaluations of research potential will be made and prioritized in order of importance, based upon the status of previous research in the area and the integrity of the remains;
 - (C) an archaeological research design will be required for all archaeological investigations. All research designs will be subject to the approval of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History prior to conducting the work. A research proposal must allow at least 30 days for review and comment by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History;
 - (D) data will be collected and recorded accurately and systematically and artifacts will be curated according to accepted professional standards at an approved repository.

(e) Designations. The Coastal Resources Commission hereby designates Permuda Island as a significant coastal archaeological resource area of environmental concern. Permuda Island is a former barrier island located within Stump Sound in southwestern Onslow County. The island is 1.2 miles long and .1 - .25 miles wide. Archaeological evidence indicates earliest occupation from the Middle Woodland Period (300 B.C. - 800 A.D.) through the late Woodland Period (800 A.D. - 1650 A.D.) and historic occupations predating the Revolutionary War. Archaeological remains on the island consist of discrete shell heaps, broad and thick layers of shell midden, prehistoric refuse pits and postholes, as well as numerous ceramic vessel fragments and well-preserved animal bone remains. The resources offer extensive research opportunities.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(4h); 113A-124; Eff. June 1, 1979; Amended Eff. October 1, 1988; January 1, 1985.

15A NCAC 07H .0510 SIGNIFICANT COASTAL HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

(a) Description. Significant coastal historic architectural resources are defined as districts, structures, buildings, sites or objects that have more than local significance to history or architecture. Such areas will be evaluated by the North Carolina Historical Commission in consultation with the Commission as part of the procedure set forth in Rule .0503 of this Section.

(b) Significance. Significant coastal historic architectural resources are important educational, scientific, associative, or aesthetic resources. Such resources would be jeopardized by uncontrolled or incompatible development. In general, significant historic architectural resources possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, and association and:

- (1) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- (2) are associated with the lives of persons significant in history; or
- (3) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- (4) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history.
- (c) Management Objectives. The CRC's objective is to conserve coastal historic architectural resources of more than local significance which are valuable educational, scientific, associative or aesthetic resources. Specific objectives for each of these functions shall be related to the following policy statements either singly or in combination:
- (1) to conserve historic architectural resources as a living part of community life and development, including their structural and environmental characteristics, in order to give a sense of orientation to the people of the state;
 - (2) to insure that the designated historic architectural resource be preserved, as a tangible element of our cultural heritage, for its educational, scientific, associative or aesthetic purposes;
 - (3) to protect the values of the designated historic architectural resource as expressed by the local government and citizenry; these values should be related to the educational, scientific, associative or aesthetic qualities of the resource.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(4h); 113A-124; Eff. June 1, 1979.

SECTION .0600 - DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL AECs

15A NCAC 07H .0601 NO VIOLATION OF ANY RULE

No development shall be allowed in any AEC which would result in a contravention or violation of any rules, regulations, or laws of the State of North Carolina or of local government in which the development takes place.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977.

15A NCAC 07H .0602 POLLUTION OF WATERS

No development shall be allowed in any AEC which would have a substantial likelihood of causing pollution of the waters of the state in which shellfishing is an existing use to the extent that such waters would be officially closed to the taking of shellfish. This rule shall also apply to development adjacent to or within closed shellfish waters when a use attainability study of those waters documents the presence of a significant shellfish resource in an area that could be expected to be opened for shellfishing given reasonable efforts to control the existing sources of pollution.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-124;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1987.

15A NCAC 07H .0603 MINIMUM ALTITUDES

No development involving airspace activity shall be allowed in any AEC which would result in violation of minimum altitude standards adopted by the Federal Aviation Administration and codified at 14 CFR Part 91.79. Future amendments by the Federal Aviation Administration shall be deemed to be incorporated into this Rule pursuant to G.S. 150B-14(c) unless the Commission objects within 90 days of publication of the action in the Federal Register. Upon objection by the Commission to a change, the Commission shall initiate rule-making proceedings on incorporation of the amendment into this Rule. The amendment will not be incorporated into this Rule pending a rule-making hearing and final action by the Commission on the proposed amendment.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b);
Eff. March 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 07H .0604 NOISE POLLUTION

Except as required for safe aircraft takeoff and landing operations, airspace activity associated with coastal development shall not impose an increase in average noise exceeding 10 dBA above background levels. Noise measurements shall be normalized Ldn as set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency in its report 550/9-74-004 entitled Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect the Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety. The maximum noise level associated with any single event shall not exceed 85 dBA. These limits shall not apply where noise impacts are confined to surface areas owned or controlled by the project's proponent. Any noise monitoring required to ensure compliance with this Rule shall be the responsibility of the proponent.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b);
Eff. March 1, 1990.

SECTION .0700 - TECHNICAL APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS FOR PUBLIC TRUST AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .0701 MEAN HIGH WATER
15A NCAC 07H .0702 MEAN WATER LEVEL

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(5);
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Repealed Eff. November 1, 1984.

SECTION .0800 - TECHNICAL APPENDIX 2: OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .0801 PHYSICAL PROCESSES IN OCEAN HAZARD AREAS
15A NCAC 07H .0802 DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM
15A NCAC 07H .0803 BEACHES
15A NCAC 07H .0804 SAND DUNES
15A NCAC 07H .0805 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT
15A NCAC 07H .0806 INLETS
15A NCAC 07H .0807 WASHOVER AREAS

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(6)a,(b)(6)b; (b)(6)d;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Repealed Eff. November 1, 1984.

SECTION .0900 - TECHNICAL APPENDIX 3: INLET LANDS

15A NCAC 07H .0901 IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR INLET LANDS
15A NCAC 07H .0902 DESIGNATION OF NON-STABILIZED INLETS

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b)(6)d;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. January 24, 1978;
Repealed Eff. September 15, 1979.

SECTION .1000 - TECHNICAL APPENDIX 4: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

15A NCAC 07H .1001 SMALL SURFACE WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS
15A NCAC 07H .1002 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELL FIELDS
15A NCAC 07H .1003 BIBLIOGRAPHY

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(a),(b)(3)a;
Eff. September 9, 1977;
Amended Eff. February 18, 1980;
Repealed Eff. November 1, 1984.

**SECTION .1100 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BULKHEADS AND RIRAP
REVTMENTS FOR SHORELINE PROTECTION IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS AND
OCEAN HAZARD AREAS**

15A NCAC 07H .1101 PURPOSE

A permit under this Section shall allow the construction of bulkheads and riprap revetments for shoreline protection in the public trust waters and estuarine waters AECs according to authority provided in Subchapter 07J .1100 and according to the Rules in this Section. This permit shall not apply to shoreline protection along the oceanfront or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of the Estuarine Shoreline AEC. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy and lower erosion rates than the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
Eff. March 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; April 1, 2003.*

15A NCAC 07H .1102 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and the applicant's name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide written comments on the proposed development to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. The Division of Coastal Management shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If the Division of Coastal Management determines that the project exceeds the guidelines established by the General Permit Process, DCM shall notify the applicant that an application for a major development permit shall be required.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative so that the proposed alignment may be marked. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued if the Division representative finds that the application meets all the requirements of this Subchapter. Construction of the bulkhead or riprap revetment shall be completed within 120 days of the issuance of the general authorization or the authorization shall expire and it shall be necessary to re-examine the alignment to determine if the general authorization may be reissued.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
Eff. March 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; October 1, 2007; September 1, 2006; January 1, 1990; December 1, 1987.*

15A NCAC 07H .1103 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for riprap revetments sited at or above normal high water or normal water level, or a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for riprap revetments sited below normal high water or normal water level. The applicant shall pay a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for bulkheads. Permit fees shall be paid by check or money order payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113-119.1; 113A-124;
Eff. March 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. October 5, 2009; September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.*

15A NCAC 07H .1104 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) This permit authorizes only the construction of bulkheads and riprap revetments conforming to the standards herein.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

- (c) There shall be no interference with the use of the waters by the public by the existence of the bulkhead or the riprap revetment authorized herein. Bulkheads and riprap revetments authorized in this Rule shall not interfere with the established or traditional rights of navigation of the waters by the public.
- (d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Division of Coastal Management has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.
- (e) This permit shall not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.
- (f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. May 1, 1990; December 1, 1987; RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994; Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1105 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) Along shorelines void of wetland vegetation:
 - (1) New bulkheads shall have an average approximation of normal high water or normal water level. The bulkhead position shall not exceed a distance of five feet waterward of normal high water or normal water level at any point along its alignment.
 - (2) New bulkheads or riprap revetments on shorelines within manmade upland basins, canals, and ditches, shall be positioned so as not to exceed an average distance of two feet and maximum distance of five feet waterward of normal high water or normal water level.
 - (3) When replacing an existing bulkhead, the new alignment shall be positioned so as not to exceed a maximum distance of two feet waterward of the current bulkhead alignment. To tie into a like structure on the adjacent property, replacement bulkhead position shall not exceed a maximum distance of five feet waterward of the current bulkhead alignment. When replacing a bulkhead where lands landward of the bulkhead were lost in the last year, bulkheads shall be positioned a maximum of two feet waterward of the original/existing alignment.
 - (4) Riprap revetments shall be positioned so as not to exceed a maximum distance of 10 feet waterward of the normal high water or normal water level at any point along its alignment.
- (b) Along shorelines with wetland vegetation, bulkheads and riprap revetments shall be positioned so that all construction is to be accomplished landward of such vegetation.
- (c) Bulkheads shall be constructed of vinyl, or steel sheet pile, concrete, stone, timber, or other suitable materials approved by the Division of Coastal Management.
- (d) Riprap revetments shall be constructed of granite, marl, concrete without exposed rebar, or other suitable materials approved by the Division of Coastal Management.
- (e) Revetment material shall be free from loose dirt or other pollutants.
- (f) Revetment material shall be of sufficient size to prevent movement from the site by wave action or currents.
- (g) Construction design for riprap revetments shall take into consideration the height of the area to be protected (i.e. bulkhead height, escarpment height, water depth) and the alignment shall allow for a slope no flatter than three feet horizontal per one foot vertical and no steeper than 1 ½ feet horizontal per one foot vertical.
- (h) All backfill material shall be obtained from an upland source pursuant to 15A NCAC 07H .0208. The bulkhead or riprap revetment shall be constructed prior to any backfilling activities and shall be structurally tight so as to prevent seepage of backfill materials through the structure.
- (i) No excavation, grading or fill shall be permitted except for that which may be required for the construction of the bulkhead or riprap revetment. This permit shall not authorize any excavation waterward of the approved alignment.
- (j) Runoff from construction shall not visibly increase the amount of suspended sediments in adjacent waters. Appropriate sedimentation and erosion control devices, measures or structures shall be implemented to ensure that eroded materials do not enter adjacent wetlands, watercourses and property (e.g. silt fence, diversion swales or berms, sand fence, etc.).
- (k) If one contiguous acre or more of property is to be excavated or filled, an erosion and sedimentation control plan shall be filed with the Division of Land Resources, Land Quality Section, or appropriate local government having jurisdiction. This plan shall be approved prior to commencing the land-disturbing activity.
- (l) For the purposes of these Rules, the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW) is considered a natural shoreline.
- (m) Construction authorized by this general permit shall be limited to a maximum shoreline length of 500 feet.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; April 1, 2005; December 1, 1991; January 1, 1989; December 1, 1987.

SECTION .1200 – GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PIERS AND DOCKING FACILITIES: IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS AND OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .1201 PURPOSE

A permit under this Section shall allow the construction of new piers and docking facilities (including pile supported or floating) in the estuarine and public trust waters AECs and construction of new piers and docks within coastal wetlands AECs according to the authority provided in Subchapter 07J .1100 and according to the Rules in this Section. This permit shall not apply to oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of the Estuarine Shoreline AEC. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than the adjacent Ocean Erodible Area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; April 1, 2003.

15A NCAC 07H .1202 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If DCM staff finds that the comments are worthy of more in-depth review, DCM shall notify the applicant that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative to review the proposed development. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued if the Division representative finds that the application meets all the requirements of this Subchapter. Construction shall be completed within 120 days of the issuance of the general authorization or the authorization shall expire and it shall be necessary to re-examine the proposed development to determine if the general authorization may be reissued.

(d) Any modification or addition to the authorized project shall require prior approval from the Division of Coastal Management.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. October 1, 2007; August 1, 1998; January 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 07H .1203 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113-119.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.

15A NCAC 07H .1204 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Piers and docking facilities authorized by this general permit shall be for the exclusive use of the land owner, or occupant and shall not be leased or rented or used for any commercial purpose. Except in the cases of shared piers as described in 7H .1205, piers and docking facilities designed to provide docking space for more than two boats shall, because of their greater potential for adverse impacts, be reviewed through the major permitting process and, therefore, are not authorized by this general permit.

- (b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to be sure that the activity being performed under the authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.
- (c) There shall be no interference with navigation or use of the waters by the public by the existence of piers and docking facilities.
- (d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department determines that the proposed activity will endanger adjoining properties or significantly affect historic, cultural, scenic, conservation or recreation values, identified in G.S. 113A-102 and G.S. 113A-113(b)(4).
- (e) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.
- (f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC Guidelines, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

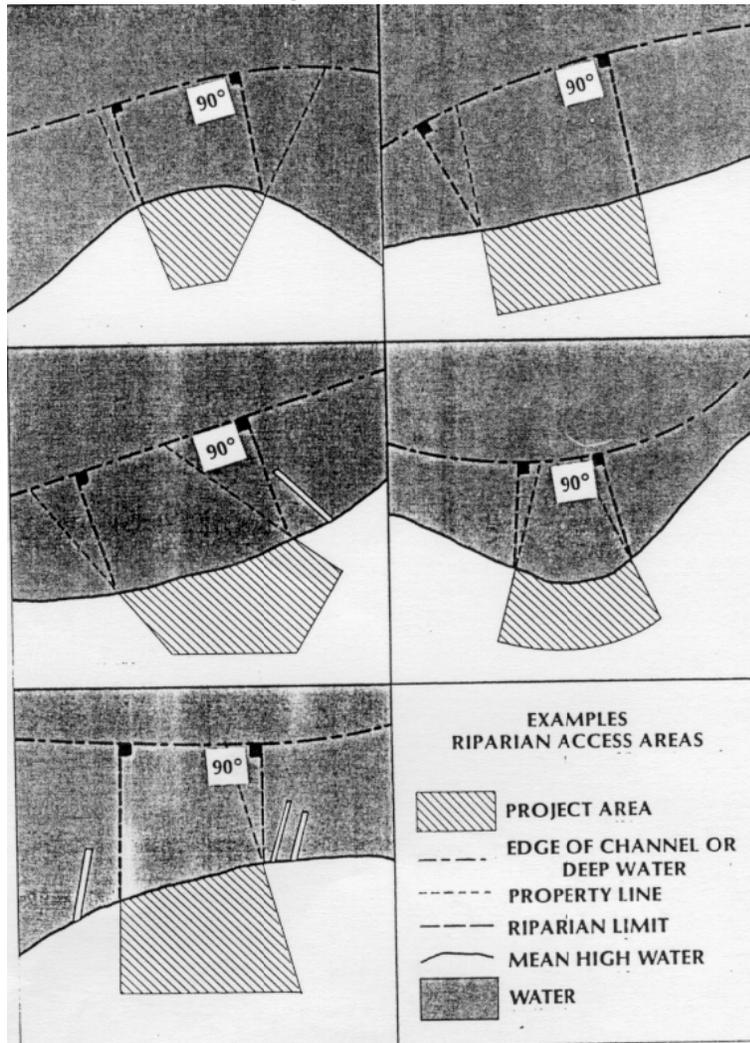
History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
 Eff. March 1, 1984;
 Amended Eff. May 1, 1990;
 RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
 Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1205 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) Piers and docking facilities may extend or be located up to a maximum of 400 feet waterward from the normal high water line or the normal water level, whichever is applicable.
- (b) Piers and docking facilities shall not extend beyond the established pier length along the same shoreline for similar use. This restriction shall not apply to piers and docking facilities 100 feet or less in length unless necessary to avoid interference with navigation or other uses of the waters by the public such as blocking established navigation routes or interfering with access to adjoining properties. The length of piers and docking facilities shall be measured from the waterward edge of any wetlands that border the water body.
- (c) Piers and docking facilities longer than 200 feet shall be permitted only if the proposed length gives access to deeper water at a rate of at least one foot at each 100 foot increment of pier length longer than 200 feet, or if the additional length is necessary to span some obstruction to navigation. Measurements to determine pier and docking facility lengths shall be made from the waterward edge of any coastal wetland vegetation, which borders the water body.
- (d) Piers shall be no wider than six feet and shall be elevated at least three feet above any coastal wetland substrate as measured from the bottom of the decking.
- (e) The total square footage of shaded impact for docks and mooring facilities (excluding the pier) allowed shall be 8 square feet per linear foot of shoreline with a maximum of 800 square feet. In calculating the shaded impact, uncovered open water slips shall not be counted in the total.
- (f) The maximum size of any individual component of the docking facility authorized by this General Permit shall not exceed 400 square feet.
- (g) Docking facilities shall not be constructed in a designated Primary Nursery Area with less than two feet of water at normal low water level or normal water level (whichever is applicable) under this permit without prior approval from the Division of Marine Fisheries or the Wildlife Resources Commission (whichever is applicable).
- (h) Piers and docking facilities located over shellfish beds or submerged aquatic vegetation (as defined by the Marine Fisheries Commission) may be constructed without prior consultation from the Division of Marine Fisheries or the Wildlife Resources Commission (whichever is applicable) if the following two conditions are met:
 - (1) Water depth at the docking facility location is equal to or greater than two feet of water at normal low water level or normal water level (whichever is applicable).
 - (2) The pier and docking facility is located to minimize the area of submerged aquatic vegetation or shellfish beds under the structure.
- (i) Floating piers and floating docking facilities located in PNAs, over shellfish beds, or over submerged aquatic vegetation shall be allowed if the water depth between the bottom of the proposed structure and the substrate is at least 18 inches at normal low water level or normal water level, whichever is applicable.
- (j) Docking facilities shall have no more than six feet of any dimension extending over coastal wetlands and shall be elevated at least three feet above any coastal wetland substrate as measured from the bottom of the decking.
- (k) The width requirements established in Paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), of this Rule shall not apply to pier structures in existence on or before July 1, 2001 when structural modifications are needed to prevent or minimize storm damage. In these cases, pilings and cross bracing may be used to provide structural support as long as they do not extend more than of two feet on either side of the principal structure. These modifications shall not be used to expand the floor decking of platforms and piers.
- (l) Boathouses shall not exceed a combined total of 400 square feet and shall have sides extending no further than one-half the height of the walls as measured in a downward direction from the top wall plate or header and only covering the top half of the walls. Measurements of square footage shall be taken of the greatest exterior dimensions. Boathouses shall not be allowed on lots with less than 75 linear feet of shoreline.

- (m) The area enclosed by a boat lift shall not exceed 400 square feet.
- (n) Piers and docking facilities shall be single story. They may be roofed but shall not allow second story use.
- (o) Pier and docking facility alignments along federally maintained channels shall also meet Corps of Engineers regulations for construction pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.
- (p) Piers and docking facilities shall in no case extend more than 1/4 the width of a natural water body, human-made canal or basin. Measurements to determine widths of the water body, human-made canals or basins shall be made from the waterward edge of any coastal wetland vegetation which borders the water body. The 1/4 length limitation shall not apply when the proposed pier and docking facility is located between longer structures within 200 feet of the applicant's property. However, the proposed pier and docking facility shall not be longer than the pier head line established by the adjacent piers and docking facilities nor longer than 1/3 the width of the water body.
- (q) Piers and docking facilities shall not interfere with the access to any riparian property, and shall have a minimum setback of 15 feet between any part of the pier and docking facility and the adjacent property lines extended into the water at the points that they intersect the shoreline. The minimum setbacks provided in the rule may be waived by the written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s), or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction of the pier commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the Division of Coastal Management prior to initiating any development of the pier or docking facility. The line of division of areas of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the property, then drawing a line perpendicular to the line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge. Application of this Rule may be aided by reference to the approved diagram in Paragraph (t) of this Rule illustrating the rule as applied to various shoreline configurations. Copies of the diagram may be obtained from the Division of Coastal Management. When shoreline configuration is such that a perpendicular alignment cannot be achieved, the pier or docking facility shall be aligned to meet the intent of this Rule to the maximum extent practicable.
- (r) Piers and docking facilities shall be designed to provide docking space for no more than two boats.
- (s) Applicants for authorization to construct a pier or docking facility shall provide notice of the permit application to the owner of any part of a shellfish franchise or lease over which the proposed pier or docking facility would extend. The applicant shall allow the lease holder the opportunity to mark a navigation route from the pier to the edge of the lease.

(t) The diagram shown below illustrates various shoreline configurations:



(u) Shared piers or docking facilities shall be allowed and encouraged provided that in addition to complying with (a) through (t) of this rule the following shall also apply:

- (1) The shared pier or docking facility shall be confined to two adjacent riparian property owners and the landward point of origination of the structure shall overlap the shared property line.
- (2) Shared piers and docking facilities shall be designed to provide docking space for no more than four boats.
- (3) The total square footage of shaded impact for docks and mooring facilities shall be calculated using (e) of this rule and in addition shall allow for combined shoreline of both properties.
- (4) The property owners of the shared pier shall not be required to obtain a 15-foot waiver from each other as described in subparagraph (q) of this rule as it applies to the shared riparian line for any work associated with the shared pier, provided that the title owners of both properties have executed a shared pier agreement that has become a part of the permit file.
- (5) The construction of a second access pier or docking facility not associated with the shared pier shall require authorization through the CAMA Major full review permit process.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984;
 Amended Eff. December 1, 1991; May 1, 1990; March 1, 1990;
 RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. March 18, 1993;
 Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; April 23, 1993;
 Temporary Amendment Eff. December 20, 2001;
 Amended Eff. July 1, 2009; April 1, 2003.

SECTION .1300 – GENERAL PERMIT TO MAINTAIN, REPAIR AND CONSTRUCT BOAT RAMPS ALONG ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST SHORELINES AND INTO ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS

15A NCAC 07H .1301 PURPOSE

A permit under this Section shall allow for the construction of boat ramps along estuarine and public trust shorelines and into estuarine and public trust waters AECs according to the authority provided in Subchapter 07J .1100 and according to the Rules in this Section. This permit shall not apply to oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of the Estuarine Shoreline AEC. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than the adjacent Ocean Erodible Area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. April 1, 2003; August 1, 2000.

15A NCAC 07H .1302 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide written comments on the proposed development to the Division of Coastal Management within ten days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If DCM staff determines that the project exceeds the guidelines established by the General Permit Process, DCM shall notify the applicant that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and appropriate Division of Coastal Management representative so that the proposed boat ramp alignment may be appropriately marked. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development may be issued during this visit. Construction of the boat ramp structure shall be completed within 120 days of this visit or the general authorization shall expire.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. August 1, 2007; September 1, 2006; January 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 07H .1303 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.

15A NCAC 07H .1304 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Structures authorized by this permit shall be non-commercial boat ramps constructed of acceptable material and conforming to the standards herein.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to be sure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) There shall be no unreasonable interference with navigation or public use of the waters during or after construction.

(d) This permit will not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(e) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.

(f) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
Eff. March 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1305 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) Boat ramps shall be no wider than 15 feet and must not extend farther than 20 feet below the mean high water level contour in tidal areas, or the normal water level contour in nontidal areas.
- (b) Excavation and ground disturbing activities above and below the mean high water level or normal water level will be limited to that absolutely necessary to establish adequate ramp slope and provide a ramp no greater in size than specified by this general permit.
- (c) Placement of fill materials below the mean high water level, or normal water level contour, will be limited to the ramp structure itself. Boat ramps may be constructed of concrete, wood, steel, clean riprap, marl, or any other acceptable materials as approved by department personnel. No coastal wetland vegetation shall be excavated or filled at any time during construction and subsequent use of the proposed ramp.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
Eff. March 1, 1984.

SECTION .1400 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GROINS IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS AND OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .1401 PURPOSE

A permit under this section shall allow the construction of groins in the estuarine and public trust waters AECs according to the authority provided in Subchapter 07J .1100 and according to the rules in this Section. This general permit shall not apply to the oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of the Estuarine Shoreline AEC. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than the adjacent Ocean Erodible Area.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124(c); Eff. March 1, 1984; Temporary Amendment Eff. December 1, 2002; Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; August 1, 2004; April 1, 2003.

15A NCAC 07H .1402 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and the applicant's name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide written comments on the proposed development to the Division of Coastal Management within ten (10) days of receipt of the notice. The notice shall also indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. The Division of Coastal Management shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If the Division of Coastal Management determines that the project exceeds the rules established by the General Permit process, the applicant shall be notified that an application for a major development permit shall be required.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative so that the proposed groin alignment can be marked. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued during this visit. Construction shall be completed within 120 days of the issuance of the permit or the authorization shall expire and it shall be necessary to re-examine the alignment to determine if the general authorization may be reissued.

(d) Any modification or addition to the authorized project shall require prior approval from the Division of Coastal Management.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; October 1, 2007; August 1, 2004; May 1, 1990; January 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 07H .1403 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.

15A NCAC 07H .1404 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Structures authorized by a general permit in this Section shall be timber, sheetpile, or riprap groins conforming to the standards in this Rule.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) The placement of groins authorized in this Rule shall not interfere with the established or traditional rights of navigation of the waters by the public.

(d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Division of Coastal Management has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

- (e) This permit shall not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.
- (f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Amended Eff. May 1, 1990; RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 16, 1994; Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994; Temporary Amendment Eff. December 1, 2002; Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; August 1, 2004.

15A NCAC 07H .1405 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) Groins shall be perpendicular to the shoreline and shall not extend more than 25 feet waterward of the normal high water or normal water level.
- (b) Riprap groins shall not exceed a base width of 10 feet.
- (c) Groins shall be set back at least 15 feet from the riparian access dividing line as measured from the closest point of the structure. This setback may be waived by written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s) or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction of the groin commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the Division of Coastal Management prior to initiating any development of the groin.
- (d) The height of sheetpile groins shall not exceed one foot above normal high water or the normal water level and the height of riprap groins shall not exceed two feet above normal high water or the normal water level.
- (e) Material used for groin construction shall be free from loose dirt or any other pollutant. Groin material must be of sufficient size to prevent its movement from the site by wave action or currents.
- (f) Structure spacing shall be two times the groin length as measured from the centerline of the structure. Spacing may be less than two times the groin length around channels, docking facilities, boat lifts, or boat ramps and when positioned to prevent sedimentation or accretion in a particular area.
- (g) "L" and "T" sections shall not be allowed at the end of groins.
- (h) Groins shall be constructed of granite, marl, concrete without exposed rebar, timber, vinyl sheet pile, steel sheet pile or other suitable equivalent materials approved by the Division of Coastal Management.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-124; Eff. March 1, 1984; Temporary Amendment Eff. December 1, 2002; Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; August 1, 2004.

SECTION .1500 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR EXCAVATION WITHIN OR CONNECTING TO EXISTING CANALS: CHANNELS: BASINS: OR DITCHES IN ESTUARINE WATERS: PUBLIC TRUST WATERS: AND ESTUARINE SHORELINE AEC'S

15A NCAC 07H .1501 PURPOSE

This permit will allow excavation within existing canals, channels, basins and ditches in estuarine and public trust waters for the purpose of maintaining previous water depths and creating new boat basins from non-wetland areas that will be used for private, non-commercial activities. This general permit is being developed according to the procedures outlined in Subchapter 7J .1100, and will apply to the estuarine waters and public trust waters areas of environmental concern.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113-229(cl);
Eff. July 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. December 1, 1987.*

15A NCAC 07H .1502 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) The applicant must contact the Division of Coastal Management and complete an application form requesting approval for development. Applicants shall provide their name and address, the site location and the dimensions of the project area.

(b) The applicant must provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice should instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within ten days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff will review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If DCM staff finds that the comments are worthy of more in-depth review, the applicant will be notified that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) No work shall begin until an onsite meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative to inspect and mark the proposed area of excavation and spoil disposal. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development can be issued during this site visit. All excavation must be completed within 90 days of the date of permit issuance, or the general authorization expires.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113-229(cl);
Eff. July 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. January 1, 1990; December 1, 1987.*

15A NCAC 07H .1503 APPLICATION FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for maintenance excavation of 100 cubic yards or less or four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for maintenance excavation of 100 to 1,000 cubic yards. Permit fees shall be paid by check or money order payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1; 113A-124;
Eff. July 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.*

15A NCAC 07H .1504 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time necessary to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(b) This general permit will not be applicable to proposed maintenance excavation when the Department determines that the proposed activity will adversely affect adjacent property.

(c) This permit will not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(d) New basins within or with connections to primary nursery areas are not allowed.

(e) No new basins will be allowed that result in closure of shellfish waters according to the closure policy of the Division of Environmental Health.

(f) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization, nor, to abide by regulations adopted by any federal or other state agency.

(g) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local Land Use Plans current at the time of authorization.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113-229(cl);
Eff. July 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990; December 1, 1987;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.*

15A NCAC 07H .1505 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Proposed maintenance excavation must meet each of the following specific conditions to be eligible for authorization by this general permit.

- (1) New basins will be allowed only when they are located entirely in highground and join existing man-made canals or basins.
- (2) New basins will be no larger than 50' in either length or width and no deeper than the waters they join.
- (3) New basins must be for the private non-commercial use of the land owner.
- (4) Maintenance excavation must involve the removal of no more than 1,000 cubic yards of material as part of a single and complete project.
- (5) All excavated material must be placed entirely on high ground above the mean high tide or ordinary high water line, and above any marsh or other wetland.
- (6) All spoil material must be stabilized or retained so as to prevent any excavated material from re-entering the surrounding waters, marsh or other wetlands.
- (7) The proposed project must not involve the excavation of any marsh, submerged aquatic vegetation, or other wetlands.
- (8) Maintenance excavation must not exceed the original dimensions of the canal, channel, basin or ditch and in no case be deeper than 6 feet below mean low water or ordinary low water, nor deeper than connecting channels.
- (9) No excavation may occur during times designated by the N.C. Division of Coastal Management for protection of fish, shellfish or wildlife resources.
- (10) No maintenance excavation may take place within prime shellfish areas as designated by the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries.
- (11) Proposed excavation must not promote or provide the opportunity for a change in existing land use at the time of project review.
- (12) New basins and canals must maintain required setbacks between septic tank systems and surface waters.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113-229(cl);
Eff. July 1, 1984;
Amended Eff. September 1, 1988; December 1, 1987.*

**SECTION .1600 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AERIAL AND SUBAQUEOUS
UTILITY LINES WITH ATTENDANT STRUCTURES IN COASTAL WETLANDS: ESTUARINE WATERS:
PUBLIC TRUST WATERS AND ESTUARINE SHORELINES**

15A NCAC 07H .1601 PURPOSE

A permit under this Section shall allow for the installation of utility lines both aerially and subaqueously in the coastal wetland, estuarine water, public trust areas and estuarine and public trust shoreline AECs according to the authority provided in Subchapter 7J .1100 and according rules in this Section. This general permit shall not apply to the ocean hazard AECs.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. March 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2000; August 1, 1998.*

15A NCAC 07H .1602 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) The applicant must contact the Division of Coastal Management and complete an application form requesting approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his name and address.

(b) The applicant must provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice should instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within ten days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff will review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If DCM staff finds that the comments are worthy of more in-depth review, the applicant will be notified that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and appropriate Division of Coastal Management representative so that the utility line alignment can be appropriately marked. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development will be issued during this visit. Construction on the utility line must begin within twelve months of this visit or the general authorization expires.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-229(c1);
Eff. March 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. January 1, 1990.*

15A NCAC 07H .1603 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1;
Eff. March 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.*

15A NCAC 07H .1604 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Utility lines for the purpose of this general permit or any pipes or pipelines for the transportation of potable water, domestic sanitary sewage, natural gas, and any cable, line, or wire for the transmission, for any purpose, of electrical energy, telephone and telegraph messages, and radio and television communication.

(b) There must be no resultant change in preconstruction bottom contours. Authorized fill includes only that necessary to backfill or bed the utility line. Any excess material must be removed to an upland disposal area.

(c) The utility line crossing will not adversely affect a public water supply intake.

(d) The utility line route or construction method will not disrupt the movement of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody.

(e) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time necessary to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(f) This general permit will not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are

unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity=s impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(g) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization, nor, to abide by regulations adopted by any federal or other state agency.

(h) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, AEC guidelines, and local Land Use Plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. March 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1605 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Proposed utility line installations must meet each of the following specific conditions to be eligible for authorization by this general permit:

- (1) All domestic sanitary sewer line requests must be accompanied by a statement of prior approval from the NC Division Water Quality.
- (2) All spoils which are permanently removed must be placed on a high ground disposal site and stabilized so as not to return to waters, marsh or other wetlands.
- (3) Any additional backfill material required must be clean sand or rock free of organic matter.
- (4) Cuts through wetlands must be minimized.
- (5) Finished grades or subaqueous or wetland crossing must be returned to preproject contours.
- (6) There can be no work within any productive shellfish beds.
- (7) No excavation or filling activities will be permitted between April 1 and September 30 of any year within any designated primary nursery area.
- (8) Subaqueous lines must be placed at a depth of six feet below the project depth of federal projects. In other areas they will be installed at a minimum depth of two feet below the bottom contour.
- (9) The minimum clearance for aerial communication lines or any lines not transmitting electricity will be 10' above the clearance required for bridges in the vicinity.
- (10) The minimum clearance for aerial electrical transmission lines shall be consistent with those established by the US Army Corps of Engineers and US Coast Guard.
- (11) The installation of a utility line on pipe bents or otherwise above the elevation of mean high or mean ordinary water must be of sufficient height to allow for traditional navigation in the water body. Additionally the utility line must not interfere with the waterflow of normal or flood waters.
- (12) Natural gas lines must not exceed 11 inches in diameter.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. March 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998.

**SECTION .1700 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR EMERGENCY WORK REQUIRING A CAMA AND/OR A
DREDGE AND FILL PERMIT**

15A NCAC 07H .1701 PURPOSE

This permit allows work necessary to protect property and/or prevent further damage to property caused by a sudden or unexpected natural event or structural failure which imminently endangers life or structure. For the purposes of this general permit, major storms such as hurricanes, northeasters or southwesters may be considered a sudden unexpected natural event although such storms may be predicted and publicized in advance.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(cl); 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. November 1, 1985.*

15A NCAC 07H .1702 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) Any person wishing to undertake development in an area of environmental concern necessary to protect life or endangered structures will notify the Division of Coastal Management or Local Permit Office (LPO) when a possible emergency situation exists.

(b) The applicant may qualify for approval of work described in this permit after an onsite inspection by the LPO or Division of Coastal Management Field Consultant and upon his findings that the proposed emergency work requires a CAMA and/or Dredge and Fill permit. The LPO shall issue the permit if the required emergency measures constitute minor development.

(c) Once the LPO or Consultant determines that the applicant's proposed project may qualify for an emergency permit, he shall consult with the applicant and assist him in preparing an application. The applicant shall include a sketch showing existing conditions and the proposed work.

(d) The applicant for an emergency permit must take all reasonable steps to notify adjacent riparian landowners of the application, and prior to receiving a permit will certify by signing the permit the following:

- (1) that a copy of the application and sketch has been served on all adjacent riparian landowners, or if service of a copy was not feasible, that the applicant has explained the project to all adjacent riparian landowners;
- (2) that the applicant has explained to all adjacent riparian landowners that they have a right to oppose the issuance of a permit by filing objections with the local CAMA permit officer or with the Secretary of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources;
- (3) that, as to adjacent riparian landowners not contacted, the applicant has made a reasonable attempt to contact them and furnish them with the required information.

(e) All work authorized by this general permit will cease after thirty days from the date of issuance.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(cl); 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. November 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990.*

15A NCAC 07H .1703 PERMIT FEE

The agency shall not charge a fee for permitting work necessary to respond to emergency situations except in the case when a temporary erosion control structure is used. In those cases, the applicant shall pay a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) by check or money order made payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(cl); 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119;
Eff. November 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2002; March 1, 1991; October 1, 199.*

15A NCAC 07H .1704 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Work permitted by means of an emergency general permit shall be subject to the following limitations:

- (1) No work shall begin until an onsite meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative so that the proposed emergency work can be delineated. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development may be issued during this visit.
- (2) No work shall be permitted other than that which is necessary to reasonably protect against or reduce the imminent danger caused by the emergency, to restore the damaged property to its condition immediately before the emergency, or to re-establish necessary public facilities or transportation corridors.
- (3) Any permitted erosion control projects shall be located no more than 20 feet waterward of the imminently threatened structure or the right-of way in the case of roads. If a building or road is found

to be imminently threatened and at increased risk of imminent damage due to site conditions such as a flat beach profile or accelerated erosion, temporary erosion control structures may be located more than 20 feet seaward of the structure being protected. In cases of increased risk of imminent damage, the location of the temporary erosion control structures shall be determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal Management or designee.

- (4) Fill materials used in conjunction with emergency work for storm or erosion control shall be obtained from an upland source. Excavation below MHW in the Ocean Hazard AEC may be allowed to obtain material to fill sandbags used for emergency protection.
 - (5) Structural work shall meet sound engineering practices.
 - (6) This permit allows the use of oceanfront erosion control measures for all oceanfront properties without regard to the size of the existing structure on the property or the date of construction.
- (b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make inspections at any time deemed necessary to be sure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions in these Rules.
- (c) Development shall not jeopardize the use of the waters for navigation or for other public trust rights in public trust areas including estuarine waters.
- (d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality, air quality, coastal wetlands, cultural or historic sites, wildlife, fisheries resources, or public trust rights.
- (e) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other state, local, or federal authorization.
- (f) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, CAMA rules, and local land use plans, storm hazard mitigation, and post-disaster recovery plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c); 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; Eff. November 1, 1985; Amended Eff. December 1, 1991; May 1, 1990; RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994; Amended Eff. May 1, 2010; August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1705 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) Temporary Erosion Control Structures in the Ocean Hazard AEC.
- (1) Permittable temporary erosion control structures shall be limited to sandbags placed landward of mean high water and parallel to the shore.
 - (2) Temporary erosion control structures as defined in Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph shall be used to protect only imminently threatened roads and associated right of ways, and buildings and their associated septic systems. A structure shall be considered imminently threatened if its foundation, septic system, or, right-of-way in the case of roads, is less than 20 feet away from the erosion scarp. Buildings and roads located more than 20 feet from the erosion scarp or in areas where there is no obvious erosion scarp may also be found to be imminently threatened when site conditions, such as a flat beach profile or accelerated erosion, increase the risk of imminent damage to the structure.
 - (3) Temporary erosion control structures shall be used to protect only the principal structure and its associated septic system, but not appurtenances such as pools, gazebos, decks or any amenity that is allowed as an exception to the erosion setback requirement.
 - (4) Temporary erosion control structures may be placed seaward of a septic system when there is no alternative to relocate it on the same or adjoining lot so that it is landward of or in line with the structure being protected.
 - (5) Temporary erosion control structures shall not extend more than 20 feet past the sides of the structure to be protected. The landward side of such temporary erosion control structures shall not be located more than 20 feet seaward of the structure to be protected or the right-of-way in the case of roads. If a building or road is found to be imminently threatened and at increased risk of imminent damage due to site conditions such as a flat beach profile or accelerated erosion, temporary erosion control structures may be located more than 20 feet seaward of the structure being protected. In cases of increased risk of imminent damage, the location of the temporary erosion control structures shall be determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal management or designee.
 - (6) Temporary erosion control structures may remain in place for up to two years after the date of approval if they are protecting a building with a total floor area of 5000 square feet or less and its associated septic system, or for up to five years for a building with a total floor area of more than 5000 square feet and its associated septic system. Temporary erosion control structures may remain in place for up to five years if they are protecting a bridge or a road. The property owner shall be responsible for removal of the temporary structure within 30 days of the end of the allowable time period.

- (7) Temporary sandbag erosion control structures may remain in place for up to five years from the date of approval if they are located in a community that is actively pursuing a beach nourishment project, and up to eight years from the date of approval if they are located in an Inlet Hazard Area adjacent to an inlet for which a community is actively pursuing an inlet relocation project. For purposes of this Rule, a community is considered to be actively pursuing a beach nourishment or inlet relocation project if it has:
- (A) an active CAMA permit, where necessary, approving such project, or
 - (B) been identified by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Beach Nourishment Reconnaissance Study, General Reevaluation Report, Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Study, or an ongoing feasibility study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a commitment of local or federal money, when necessary; or
 - (C) received a favorable economic evaluation report on a federal project; or
 - (D) is in the planning stages of a project that has been designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or persons meeting applicable State occupational licensing requirements and has been initiated by a local government or community with a commitment of local or state funds to construct the project and the identification of the financial resources or funding bases necessary to fund the beach nourishment or inlet relocation project.

If beach nourishment or inlet relocation is rejected by the sponsoring agency or community, or ceases to be actively planned for a section of shoreline, the time extension is void for that section of beach or community and existing sandbags are subject to all applicable time limits set forth in Subparagraph (6) of this Paragraph.

- (8) Once the temporary erosion control structure is determined to be unnecessary due to relocation or removal of the threatened structure, a storm protection project constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a large scale beach nourishment project or an inlet relocation project, it shall be removed by the permittee within 30 days of official notification by the Division of Coastal Management regardless of the time limit placed on the temporary erosion control structure.
- (9) Removal of temporary erosion control structures shall not be required if they are covered by dunes with stable and natural vegetation.
- (10) The property owner shall be responsible for the removal of remnants of all portions of any damaged temporary erosion control structure.
- (11) Sandbags used to construct temporary erosion control structures shall be tan in color and 3 to 5 feet wide and 7 to 15 feet long when measured flat. Base width of the structure shall not exceed 20 feet, and the height shall not exceed 6 feet.
- (12) Soldier pilings and other types of devices to anchor sandbags shall not be allowed.
- (13) Excavation below mean high water in the Ocean Hazard AEC may be allowed to obtain material to fill sandbags used for emergency protection.
- (14) An imminently threatened structure may be protected only once regardless of ownership unless the threatened structure is located in an Inlet Hazard Area and in a community that is actively pursuing an inlet relocation project in accordance with Subparagraph (7). Existing temporary erosion control structures located in Inlet Hazard Areas may be eligible for an additional eight year permit extension provided that the structure being protected is still imminently threatened, the temporary erosion control structure is in compliance with requirements of this Subparagraph and the community in which it is located is actively pursuing an inlet relocation project in accordance with Subparagraph (7) of this Paragraph. In the case of a building, a temporary erosion control structure may be extended, or new segments constructed, if additional areas of the building become imminently threatened. Where temporary structures are installed or extended incrementally, the time period for removal under Subparagraph (6) or (7) shall begin at the time the initial erosion control structure is installed. For the purpose of this Rule:
 - (A) a building and septic system shall be considered as separate structures.
 - (B) a road or highway shall be allowed to be incrementally protected as sections become imminently threatened. The time period for removal of each section of sandbags shall begin at the time that section is installed in accordance with Subparagraph (6) or (7) of this Rule.
- (15) Existing sandbag structures may be repaired or replaced within their originally permitted dimensions during the time period allowed under Subparagraph (6) or (7) of this Rule.

(b) Erosion Control Structures in the Estuarine Shoreline, Estuarine Waters, and Public Trust AECs. Work permitted by this general permit shall be subject to the following limitations:

- (1) no work shall be permitted other than that which is necessary to reasonably protect against or reduce the imminent danger caused by the emergency or to restore the damaged property to its condition immediately before the emergency;
- (2) the erosion control structure shall be located no more than 20 feet waterward of the imminently threatened structure. If a building or road is found to be imminently threatened and at increased risk of imminent damage due to site conditions such as a flat shore profile or accelerated erosion, temporary erosion control structures may be located more than 20 feet seaward of the structure being protected. In

- cases of increased risk of imminent damage, the location of the temporary erosion control structures shall be determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal Management or designee.
- (3) fill material used in conjunction with emergency work for storm or erosion control in the Estuarine Shoreline, Estuarine Waters and Public Trust AECs shall be obtained from an upland source.
- (c) Protection, Rehabilitation, or Temporary Relocation of Public Facilities or Transportation Corridors.
- (1) Work permitted by this general permit shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - (A) no work shall be permitted other than that which is necessary to protect against or reduce the imminent danger caused by the emergency or to restore the damaged property to its condition immediately before the emergency;
 - (B) the erosion control structure shall be located no more than 20 feet waterward of the imminently threatened structure or the right-of-way in the case of roads. If a public facility or transportation corridor is found to be imminently threatened and at increased risk of imminent damage due to site conditions such as a flat shore profile or accelerated erosion, temporary erosion control structures may be located more than 20 feet seaward of the facility or corridor being protected. In cases of increased risk of imminent damage, the location of the temporary erosion control structures shall be determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal Management or designee;
 - (C) any fill materials used in conjunction with emergency work for storm or erosion control shall be obtained from an upland source except that dredging for fill material to protect public facilities or transportation corridors shall be considered in accordance with standards in 15A NCAC 7H .0208;
 - (D) all fill materials or structures associated with temporary relocations which are located within Coastal Wetlands, Estuarine Water, or Public Trust AECs shall be removed after the emergency event has ended and the area restored to pre-disturbed conditions.
 - (2) This permit authorizes only the immediate protection or temporary rehabilitation or relocation of existing public facilities. Long-term stabilization or relocation of public facilities shall be consistent with local governments' post-disaster recovery plans and policies which are part of their Land Use Plans.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a),(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. November 1, 1985;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; February 1, 1996; June 1, 1995;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 3, 2000; May 22, 2000;
Amended Eff. May 1, 2010; August 1, 2002. Temporary Amendment Eff. July 3, 2000; May 22, 2000;

SECTION .1800 - GENERAL PERMIT TO ALLOW BEACH BULLDOZING LANDWARD OF THE MEAN HIGH WATER MARK IN THE OCEAN HAZARD AEC

15A NCAC 07H .1801 PURPOSE

This permit will allow beach bulldozing needed to reconstruct or repair frontal and/or primary dune systems. For the purpose of this general permit, beach bulldozing is defined as the process of moving natural beach material from any point seaward of the first line of stable vegetation to repair damage to frontal and/or primary dunes caused by a major storm event. This general permit is being developed according to the procedures outlined in Subchapter 7J .1100 and will apply only to the Ocean Erodible AEC. This general permit shall not apply to the Inlet Hazard AEC.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; Eff. December 1, 1987.

15A NCAC 07H .1802 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) The applicant must contact the Division of Coastal Management or local permit officer (LPO) and complete an application form requesting approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his name and address.

(b) The applicant must provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice should instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within ten days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff will review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If DCM staff finds that the comments are worthy of more in-depth review, the applicant will be notified that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and appropriate LPO or Division of Coastal Management representative so that the existing first line of stable natural vegetation can be appropriately marked and recorded on the application. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development may be issued during this visit. All bulldozing must be completed within 30 days of the date of permit issuance or the general authorization expires.

History Note: Authority G. S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; Eff. December 1, 1987; Amended Eff. January 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 07H .1803 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1; Eff. December 1, 1987; Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.

15A NCAC 07H .1804 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Any future setback determinations which may be required shall be made using the first line of stable natural vegetation established prior to the bulldozing activity.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) This permit will not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal

wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights. If a shipwreck is unearthed, all work shall stop and both the Division of Archives and History and Coastal Management shall be contacted immediately.

(d) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local or federal authorization.

(e) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local Land Use Plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(cl); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. December 1, 1987;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1805 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(a) The area in which this activity is being performed must maintain a slope of adequate grade so as to not endanger the public or the public's use of the beach and should follow the pre-emergency slopes as closely as possible. The movement of material by a bulldozer, front-end loader, backhoe, scraper or any type of earth moving or construction equipment shall not exceed 1 foot in depth measured from the pre-activity surface elevation.

(b) The activity must not exceed the lateral bounds of the applicant's property unless he has the written permission of the adjoining landowner(s).

(c) Movement of material from seaward of the mean high water line is not authorized.

(d) The activity must not demonstratively increase erosion on neighboring properties.

(e) Adding to dunes shall be accomplished in such a manner that the damage to existing vegetation is minimized. The fill areas will be immediately replanted or temporarily stabilized until planting can be successfully completed.

(f) In order to minimize adverse impacts to nesting sea turtles, no work shall occur within the period of May 1 through November 15 of any year, without the prior approval of the Division of Coastal Management, in coordination with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, that the work can be accomplished without adversely impacting sea turtle nests or suitable nesting habitat.

(g) If one contiguous acre or more of oceanfront property is to be excavated or filled, an erosion and sedimentation control plan must be filed with the Division of Land Resources, Land Quality Section, or appropriate local government having jurisdiction. This plan must be approved prior to commencing the land disturbing activity.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(cl); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. December 1, 1987;
Temporary Amendment Eff. September 2, 1998;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2000.

SECTION .1900 – GENERAL PERMIT TO ALLOW FOR TEMPORARY STRUCTURES WITHIN COASTAL SHORELINES AND OCEAN HAZARD AECS

15A NCAC 07H .1901 PURPOSE

A permit under this Section shall allow for the placement of temporary structures within estuarine and public trust shorelines, and ocean hazard AECs according to the provisions provided in Subchapter 7J .1100 and according to the rules in this Section.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; Eff. March 1, 1989; Amended Eff. August 1, 2000.

15A NCAC 07H .1902 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) The applicant must contact the Division of Coastal Management and complete a general permit application form requesting approval for development. Applicants shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, proposed activity, name, address, and telephone number.

(b) The applicant must provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice should instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within ten days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff will review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If DCM staff finds that the comments are worthy of more in-depth review, the applicant will be notified that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) No work shall begin until an onsite meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative to inspect and mark the site of construction of the proposed development. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development may be issued by the Division during this visit. All work must be completed and the structure removed within 180 days following the day written authorization is issued.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; Eff. March 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 07H .1903 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107; 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1; Eff. March 1, 1989; Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1991.

15A NCAC 07H .1904 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Temporary structures for the purpose of this general permit are those which are constructed within the ocean hazard or estuarine system AECs and because of dimensions or functions do not meet the criteria of the existing general permits (i.e. are not a bulkhead, pier, rip-rap, groin, etc.).

(b) There shall be no encroachment oceanward of the first line of stable vegetation within the ocean hazard AEC except for the placement of auxiliary structures such as signs, fences, posts, pilings, etc.

(c) There shall be no fill activity below the plane of mean high water associated with the structure.

(d) This permit will not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(e) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time necessary to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(f) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other state, local or federal authorization, nor, to abide by regulations adopted by any federal, state, or local agency.

(g) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. March 1, 1989;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990; March 1, 1990;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; July 1, 1994.

15A NCAC 07H .1905 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Proposed temporary structures must meet each of the following specific conditions to be eligible for authorization by the general permit:

- (1) All aspects of the structure shall be removed and the site returned to pre-project conditions at the termination of this general permit.
- (2) There shall be no work within any productive shellfish beds.
- (3) The proposed project shall not involve the disturbance of any marsh, submerged aquatic vegetation, or other wetlands including excavation and/or filling of these areas.
- (4) The proposed activity shall not involve the disruption of normal navigation and transportation channels and shall be properly marked to prevent being a hazard to navigation.
- (5) The proposed project shall not serve as a habitable place of residence.
- (6) There shall be no adverse disturbance of existing dune structures.
- (7) Development carried out under this permit shall not exceed one acre in size in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .1002(1) and 15A NCAC 2H .1003(a)(1).
- (8) No sewage disposal system will be allowed without a permit authorized by either the Division of Environmental Health or the Division of Environmental Management.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-229(c1); 113A-107(a)(b); 113A-113(b); 113A-118.1;
Eff. March 1, 1989;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1990.

SECTION .2000 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR AUTHORIZING MINOR MODIFICATIONS AND REPAIR TO EXISTING PIER/MOORING FACILITIES IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS AND OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .2001 PURPOSE

A permit under this Section shall allow for reconfiguration, minor modifications, repair and improvements to existing pier and mooring facilities in estuarine waters and public trust areas according to the authority provided in Subchapter 07J .1100 of this Chapter and according to the rules in this Section. This permit shall not apply to oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of the Estuarine Shoreline AEC. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than the adjacent Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. October 1, 1993;
Amended Eff. April 1, 2003.*

15A NCAC 07H .2002 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his/her name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) a dated plat(s) showing existing development and the proposed development; and
- (2) confirmation that:
 - (A) a written statement has been obtained and signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
 - (B) the adjacent property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within ten days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection.

(c) DCM staff shall review all comments. If DCM determines that the comments are relevant to the potential impacts of the proposed project and the permitting issues raised by the comments are worthy of more detailed review, DCM shall notify the applicant that he/she must submit an application for a major development permit.

(d) Approval of individual projects shall be acknowledged in writing by the Division of Coastal Management and the applicant shall be provided a copy of this Section. Construction authorized by this permit shall be completed within 120 days of permit issuance or the general authorization expires and a new permit shall be required to begin or continue construction.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. January 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2007.*

15A NCAC 07H .2003 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) by check or money order payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119.1;
Eff. October 1, 1993;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000*

15A NCAC 07H .2004 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Structures authorized by this permit shall conform to the standards herein.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to be sure that the activity being performed under the authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) There shall be no unreasonable interference with navigation or use of the waters by the public by the existence of piers or mooring pilings.

(d) This permit will not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(e) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.

(f) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

(g) This general permit will not be applicable where the Department determines that the proposed modification will result in closure of waters to shellfishing under rules adopted by the Commission for Health Services.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. January 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. August 1, 1998.

15A NCAC 07H .2005 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(a) All proposed work must be carried out within the existing footprint of the development with no increase in the number of slips nor any change in the existing use. "Existing footprint" is defined as the area delineated by the outer most line of tie pilings, ends of piers, and upland basin or area within an enclosing breakwater, whichever is greater.

(b) Modifications to piers and mooring facilities shall not interfere with the access to any riparian property, and shall have a minimum setback of 15 feet between any part of the pier(s) or piling(s) and the adjacent property lines extended into the water at the points that they intersect the shoreline. The minimum setbacks provided in the rule may be waived by the written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s), or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction of the pier(s) or piling(s) commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the Division of Coastal Management prior to initiating any development. The line of division of areas of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the property, then drawing a line perpendicular to a line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge. When shoreline configuration is such that a perpendicular alignment cannot be achieved, the pier shall be aligned to meet the intent of this rule to the maximum extent practicable.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. October 1, 1993.

SECTION .2100 – GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SHEETPILE SILL FOR SHORELINE PROTECTION IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS AND OCEAN HAZARD AREAS

15A NCAC 07H .2101 PURPOSE

A general permit pursuant to this Section shall allow the construction of offshore parallel sheetpile sills, constructed from timber, vinyl, or steel sheetpiles for shoreline protection in conjunction with existing or created coastal wetlands. This permit shall only be applicable in public trust areas and estuarine waters according to authority provided in 15A NCAC 07J .1100 and according to the procedures and conditions outlined in this subchapter. This permit shall not apply to oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of Estuarine Shorelines. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. June 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; April 1, 2003; August 1, 2000.*

15A NCAC 07H .2102 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and the applicant's name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide written comments on the proposed development to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. The Division of Coastal Management shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit. If the Division of Coastal Management determines that the project exceeds the rules established by the General Permit Process, DCM shall notify the applicant that an application for a major development permit shall be required.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative so that the proposed sill alignment may be marked. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued if the Division representative finds that the application meets all the requirements of this Subchapter. Construction of the sill shall be completed within 120 days of the issuance of the permit or the general authorization shall expire and it shall be necessary to re-examine the alignment to determine if the general authorization may be reissued.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. June 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; October 1, 2007; September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000.*

15A NCAC 07H .2103 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00). This fee shall be paid by check or money order made payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119.1;
Eff. June 1, 1994.
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000.*

15A NCAC 07H .2104 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) This permit authorizes only the construction of sills conforming to the standards herein.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) The placement of sills authorized in this Rule shall not interfere with the established or traditional rights of navigation of the water by the public.

(d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Division of Coastal Management has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary

because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(e) This permit shall not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.

(f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
RRC Objection due to ambiguity Eff. May 19, 1994;
Eff. July 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; August 1, 1998.*

15A NCAC 07H .2105 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(a) The sill shall be positioned no more than 20 feet waterward of the normal high water or normal water level or 20 feet waterward of the waterward edge of existing wetlands at any point along its alignment. For narrow waterbodies (canals, creeks, etc.) the sill alignment shall not be positioned offshore more than one sixth (1/6) the width of the waterbody.

(b) Sills authorized under this General Permit shall be allowed only in waters that average less than three feet in depth along the proposed alignment as measured from the normal high water or normal water level.

(c) Where the Division of Coastal Management staff determine that insufficient wetland habitat exists along the permittee's shoreline to provide adequate shoreline stabilization, the permittee shall be required to plant appropriate wetland species landward of the sill structure as directed by the Division of Coastal Management staff.

(d) Construction authorized by this general permit shall be limited to a maximum length of 500 feet.

(e) The sill shall be constructed with an equal gap between each sheathing board totaling at least one inch of open area every linear foot of sill. The sill shall have at least one five-foot opening at every 100 feet. The sill sections shall be staggered and overlap as long as the five-foot separation between sections is maintained. Overlapping sections shall not overlap more than 10 feet.

(f) The height of the sill shall not exceed six inches above normal high water or the normal water level.

(g) Offshore sill sections shall be set back 15 feet from the riparian access dividing line. The line of division of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the property, then drawing a line perpendicular to the line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge. The set back may be waived by written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s) or when the two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction of the sill begins, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the Division of Coastal Management prior to initiating any construction of the sill.

(h) Sills shall be marked at 50-foot intervals with yellow reflectors extending at least three feet above mean high water.

(i) No backfill of the sill or any other fill of wetlands, estuarine waters, public trust areas, or highground is authorized by this general permit.

(j) No excavation of the shallow water bottom, any wetlands, or high ground is authorized by this general permit.

(k) The sill shall be constructed of vinyl or steel sheet pile, formed concrete, timber, or other suitable equivalent materials approved by the Division of Coastal Management.

(l) Perpendicular sections, return walls, or sections that would enclose estuarine waters or public trust areas shall not be allowed under this permit.

(m) The permittee will maintain the sill in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the remaining sill structure shall be removed within 90 days of notification from the Division of Coastal Management.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. June 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; August 1, 2000.*

**SECTION .2200 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FREESTANDING MOORINGS IN
ESTUARINE WATERS AND PUBLIC TRUST AREAS AND OCEAN HAZARD AREAS**

15A NCAC 07H .2201 PURPOSE

A general permit pursuant to this Section shall allow the construction of freestanding moorings in the estuarine waters and public trust areas AECs according to the procedures provided in 15A NCAC 07J .1100 and according to the rules in this Section. This permit shall not apply to waters adjacent to oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those shorelines that feature characteristics of the Estuarine Shoreline AEC. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than the adjacent Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. February 1, 1996;
Amended Eff. April 1, 2003.*

15A NCAC 07H .2202 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his/her name and address;
- (2) a dated plat(s) showing existing and proposed development; and
- (3) confirmation that:
 - (A) a written statement has been obtained and signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
 - (B) the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff shall review all comments. If DCM determines that:
 - (i) the comments are relevant to the potential impacts of the proposed project; and
 - (ii) the permitting issues raised by the comments are worthy of more detailed review; DCM shall notify the applicant that he must submit an application for a major development permit.

(c) Approval of individual projects shall be acknowledged in writing by the Division of Coastal Management and the applicant shall be provided a copy of this Section. Construction authorized by this permit shall be completed within 120 days of permit issuance or the general authorization expires and a new permit shall be required to begin or continue construction.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. February 1, 1996;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2007.*

15A NCAC 07H .2203 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00). This fee shall be paid by check or money order made payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1;
Eff. February 1, 1996;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000.*

15A NCAC 07H .2204 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) A "freestanding mooring" is any means to attach a ship, boat, vessel, floating structure or other water craft to a stationary underwater device, mooring buoy, buoyed anchor, or piling (as long as the piling is not associated with an existing or proposed pier, dock, or boathouse).

(b) Freestanding moorings authorized by this permit shall be for the exclusive use of the riparian landowner(s) in whose name the permit is issued, and shall not provide either leased or rented moorings or any other commercial services.

(c) There shall be no unreasonable interference with navigation or use of the waters by the public by the existence of freestanding moorings authorized by this permit.

(d) This general permit may not be applicable to proposed construction when the Department determines that the proposal might significantly affect the quality of the human environment or unnecessarily endanger adjoining properties. In those cases, individual permit applications and review of the proposed project shall be required according to 15A NCAC 7J.

(e) Development carried out under this permit must be consistent with all local requirements, AEC Guidelines in 7H .0100 et. seq. and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

(f) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to be sure that the activity being performed under the authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(g) Freestanding mooring(s) shall not be transferable or assignable. Upon transfer of riparian property ownership, the mooring(s) must be removed by the original permittee unless a new permit is issued to the new riparian owner.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. February 1, 1996.*

15A NCAC 07H .2205 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(a) Freestanding moorings may be located up to a maximum of 400 feet from the mean high water line, or the normal water line, whichever is applicable.

(b) Freestanding moorings along federally maintained channels must meet Corps of Engineers guidelines.

(c) Freestanding moorings in no case shall extend more than 1/3 the width of a natural water body or man-made canal or basin.

(d) Freestanding mooring buoys and piles shall be evaluated based upon the arc of the swing including the vessel to be moored. Moorings and the attached vessel shall not interfere with the access to any riparian property, and shall have a minimum setback of 15 feet from the adjacent property lines extended into the water at the points that they intersect the shoreline. The minimum setbacks provided in the rule may be waived by the written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s), or when two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before construction commences, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the Division of Coastal Management prior to initiating any development of freestanding moorings. The line of division of areas of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the property, then drawing a line perpendicular to the line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge.

(e) The total number of docking/mooring facilities to be authorized via a CAMA General permit, a Certificate of Exemption or any combination of the two may not exceed four per property.

(f) Freestanding moorings shall not significantly interfere with shellfish franchises or leases. Applicants for authorization to construct freestanding moorings shall provide notice of the permit application to the owner of any part of a shellfish franchise or lease over which the proposed installation would extend.

(g) Freestanding moorings shall not be established in submerged cable/pipe crossing areas or in a manner which interferes with the operation of an access through any bridge.

(h) Freestanding moorings shall be marked or colored in compliance with U.S. Coast Guard and N.C. Wildlife Resource Commission requirements and the required marking maintained for the life of the mooring(s).

(i) Freestanding moorings must bear owner's name, vessel State registration numbers or U.S. Customs Documentation numbers. Required identification must be legible for the life of the mooring(s).

(j) The type of material used to anchor a proposed mooring buoy(s) must be non-polluting and of sufficient weight and design to safely anchor the buoy and vessel.

(k) If use of any freestanding mooring authorized by this General permit is discontinued for a period of 12 months or more, it must be removed by the permittee.

(l) Mooring buoys authorized by this General permit must be a minimum 12" in diameter or otherwise be designed to be easily recognized and not present a hazard to navigation.

(m) Existing freestanding moorings (i.e. buoys/pilings) may be maintained in place for two years. However, if the mooring(s) deteriorate or are damaged such that replacement is necessary during the two year period, the mooring(s) then must comply with those guidelines of the Division in place at that time. In any event, existing moorings must comply with these Rules within two years.

(n) This permit does not relieve the permit holder of the responsibility to ensure that all other State and Federal permit requirements are met prior to implementation of the project.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. February 1, 1996.*

SECTION .2300 - GENERAL PERMIT FOR REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING BRIDGES AND CULVERTS IN ESTUARINE WATERS, ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST SHORELINES, PUBLIC TRUST AREAS, AND COASTAL WETLANDS

15A NCAC 07H .2301 PURPOSE

A general permit for replacement of existing bridges and culverts in estuarine waters, estuarine and public trust shorelines, public trust areas, and coastal wetlands shall be obtained pursuant to the rules in 15A NCAC 7J .1100 and this Section to replace existing bridges and culverts in estuarine water, estuarine and public trust shorelines, public trust areas and coastal wetland AECs.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
Eff. June 1, 1996;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2000.

15A NCAC 07H .2302 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

- (a) The applicant shall contact the Division of Coastal Management (Division) and provide:
- (1) information on site location, project description, and his or her name, address and telephone number;
 - (2) a dated plat(s) showing existing and proposed development; and
 - (3) confirmation that:
 - (A) a written statement has been obtained and signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
 - (B) the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice and indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. Division staff shall review all comments. If the Division determines that:
 - (i) the comments are relevant to the potential impacts of the proposed project; and
 - (ii) the permitting issues raised by the comments require a more detailed review, then the Division shall notify the applicant that he or she shall be required to submit an application for a major development permit.
- (b) Approval of individual projects shall be acknowledged in writing by the Division of Coastal Management and the applicant shall be provided a copy of this Section. Construction authorized by this permit shall be completed within two years of permit issuance or the general authorization shall expire and a new permit shall be required to begin or continue construction. For North Carolina Department of Transportation projects identified in the Transportation Improvement Program this permit shall not expire pursuant to G.S. 136-44.7B.
- (c) No work shall begin until an onsite meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued during this visit if the Division representative finds that the application meets all the requirements of this Subchapter.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
Eff. June 1, 1996;
Amended Eff. May 1, 2010.

15A NCAC 07H .2303 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00). This fee shall be paid by inter-departmental fund transfer, check or money order made payable to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119; 113A-119.1; 113A-124;
Eff. June 1, 1996;
Amended Eff. May 1, 2010; September 1, 2006; August 1, 2000.

15A NCAC 07H .2304 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (a) Projects authorized by this permit shall be demolition, removal, and replacement of existing bridges and culverts along the existing alignment and conforming to the standards in this Rule. This permit shall be applicable only to single bridge and culvert projects and shall not authorize temporary fill causeways or temporary bridges that may be associated with bridge replacement projects.
- (b) The permittee shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Department) to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in this Rule.

- (c) This general permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department determines that authorization may be warranted, but that the proposed activity might significantly affect the quality of human environment or unnecessarily endanger adjoining properties.
- (d) This general permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department determines that the proposed activity would have significant adverse impacts on water quality or historic, cultural, scenic, fisheries, or recreational resources.
- (e) This permit shall not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.
- (f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC rules, and local land use plans.
- (g) This permit shall not apply to projects that require work channels.
- (h) Review of individual project requests shall be coordinated with the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) and the Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC). This may result in a construction moratorium during periods of significant biological productivity or critical life stages as determined by the WRC and DMF.
- (i) Development under this permit shall be carried out within Department of Transportation (DOT) right-of-ways or on lands under the ownership of the applicant in the case of a non-DOT project.
- (j) Bridge and culvert replacements shall be designed to minimize any adverse impacts to potential navigation or use of the waters by the public.
- (k) This permit shall apply only to projects involving replacement of bridges and culverts currently serving their intended function.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
 Eff. June 1, 1996;
 Amended Eff. May 1, 2010.

15A NCAC 07H .2305 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) This general permit is applicable to bridge replacement projects spanning no more than 400 feet of estuarine water, public trust area, and coastal wetland AECs.
- (b) Existing roadway deck width shall not be expanded to create additional lanes, with the exception that an existing one lane bridge may be expanded to two lanes where the Department of Environment and Natural Resources determines that authorization is warranted and the proposed project does not significantly affect the quality of the human and natural environment or unnecessarily endangers adjoining properties.
- (c) Replacement of existing bridges with new bridges shall not reduce vertical or horizontal navigational clearances.
- (d) All demolition debris shall be disposed of landward of all wetlands and the normal water level (NWL) or normal high water (NHW) level (as defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0106), and shall employ soil stabilization measures to prevent entry of sediments in the adjacent water bodies or wetlands.
- (e) Bridges and culverts shall be designed to allow passage of anticipated high water flows.
- (f) Measures sufficient to restrain sedimentation and erosion shall be implemented at each site.
- (g) Bridge or culvert replacement activities involving excavation or fill in wetlands, public trust areas, and estuarine waters shall meet the following conditions:
 - (1) Replacing bridges with culverts shall not be allowed in primary nursery areas as defined by the Marine Fisheries or Wildlife Resources Commissions.
 - (2) The total area of public trust area, estuarine waters, and wetlands to be excavated or filled shall not exceed 2,500 square feet except that the coastal wetland component shall not exceed 750 square feet.
 - (3) Culverts shall not be used to replace bridges with open water spans greater than 50 feet.
 - (4) There shall be no temporary placement or double handling of excavated or fill materials within waters or vegetated wetlands.
 - (5) No excavated or fill material shall be placed in any wetlands or surrounding waters outside of the alignment of the fill area indicated on the work plat(s).
 - (6) All excavated materials shall be confined above NWL or NHW and landward of any wetlands behind dikes or other retaining structures to prevent spill-over of solids into any wetlands or surrounding waters.
 - (7) No bridges with a clearance of four feet or greater above the NWL or NHW shall be allowed to be replaced with culvert(s) unless the culvert design maintains the existing water depth, vertical clearance and horizontal clearance.
 - (8) If a bridge is being replaced by a culvert(s) then the width of the waterbody shall not be decreased by more than 40 percent.
 - (9) All pipe and culvert inverts placed within the Public Trust or the Estuarine Waters AECs shall be buried at least one foot below normal bed elevation to allow for passage of water and aquatic life. Culverts placed in wetlands are not subject to this requirement.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-124;
 Eff. June 1, 1996;
 Amended Eff. May 1, 2010.

SECTION .2400 – GENERAL PERMIT FOR PLACEMENT OF RIPRAP REVETMENTS FOR WETLAND PROTECTION IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS

15A NCAC 07H .2401 PURPOSE

The general permit for placement of riprap revetments for wetland protection in estuarine and public trust waters shall allow the placement of riprap revetments immediately adjacent to and waterward of the wetland toe. This permit shall only be applicable in public trust areas and estuarine waters according to authority provided in 15A NCAC 07J .1100 and according to the rules in this Section. This permit shall not apply to oceanfront shorelines or to waters and shorelines adjacent to the Ocean Hazard AEC with the exception of those portions of shoreline that feature characteristics of Estuarine Shorelines. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. August 1, 2000;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; April 1, 2003.*

15A NCAC 07H .2402 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and the applicant's name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within ten (10) days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. The Division of Coastal Management shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by the General Permit process. If not, the applicant shall be notified that an application for a major development permit shall be required.

(c) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative so that the structure location can be marked. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued during this visit. Construction of the structure shall be completed within 120 days of the issuance of the permit or the general authorization expires and it shall be necessary to re-examine the alignment to determine if the general authorization may be reissued.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. August 1, 2000;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009; October 1, 2007.*

15A NCAC 07H .2403 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00). This fee shall be paid by check or money order made payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119.1;
Eff. August 1, 2000.
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006.*

15A NCAC 07H .2404 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) This permit authorizes only the construction of wetland protection structures conforming to the standards herein.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) The placement of riprap revetments authorized in this Rule shall not interfere with the established or traditional rights of navigation of the waters by the public.

(d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Division of Coastal Management has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

- (e) This permit shall not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.
- (f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC Guidelines, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. August 1, 2000;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009.

15A NCAC 07H .2405 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) This general permit shall only be applicable along shorelines possessing wetlands, which exhibit an identifiable escarpment.
- (b) The structure shall be constructed of granite, marl, riprap, concrete without exposed rebar, or other suitable equivalent materials approved by the Division of Coastal Management.
- (c) The height of the erosion escarpment shall not exceed three feet.
- (d) The riprap shall be placed immediately waterward of the erosion escarpment.
- (e) The riprap revetment shall be positioned so as not to exceed a maximum of six feet waterward of the erosion escarpment at any point along its alignment with a slope no flatter than three feet horizontal per one foot vertical and no steeper than one and one half feet horizontal per one foot vertical.
- (f) The riprap shall be positioned so as not to exceed a maximum of six inches above the elevation of the adjacent wetland substrate or escarpment.
- (g) Where the Division of Coastal Management determines that insufficient wetland vegetation exists along the permittee's shoreline to provide adequate shoreline stabilization, the permittee shall be required to plant appropriate wetland vegetation landward of the riprap revetment as directed by the Division of Coastal Management.
- (h) Construction authorized by this general permit will be limited to a maximum length of 500 feet.
- (i) No backfill or any other fill of wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, estuarine waters, public trust areas, or highground areas is authorized by this general permit.
- (j) No excavation of the shallow water bottom, any wetlands, or high ground is authorized by this general permit.
- (k) Riprap material used for revetment construction shall be free from loose dirt or any pollutant and be of a size sufficient to prevent its movement from the site by wave action or currents.
- (l) If the crossing of wetlands with mechanized or non-mechanized construction equipment is necessary, temporary construction mats shall be utilized for the area(s) to be crossed. The temporary mats shall be removed immediately upon completion of construction of the riprap structure.
- (m) The permittee shall maintain the structure in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the remaining riprap revetment shall be removed within 90 days of notification from the Division of Coastal Management.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. August 1, 2000;
Amended Eff. February 1, 2009.

SECTION .2500 - EMERGENCY GENERAL PERMIT, TO BE INITIATED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR REPLACEMENT OF STRUCTURES, THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY OR FRONTAL DUNE SYSTEMS, AND THE MAINTENANCE EXCAVATION OF EXISTING CANALS, BASINS, CHANNELS, OR DITCHES, DAMAGED, DESTROYED, OR FILLED IN BY HURRICANES OR TROPICAL STORMS, PROVIDED ALL REPLACEMENT, RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES CONFORM TO ALL CURRENT STANDARDS

15A NCAC 07H .2501 PURPOSE

Following damage to coastal North Carolina due to hurricanes or tropical storms, the Secretary may, based upon an examination of the extent and severity of the damage, implement any or all provisions of this Section. Factors the Secretary may consider in making this decision include, but are not limited to, severity and scale of property damage, designation of counties as disaster areas, reconnaissance of the impacted areas, or discussions with staff, state or federal emergency response agencies. This permit shall allow for:

- (1) the replacement of structures that were located within the estuarine system or public trust Areas of Environmental Concern and that were destroyed or damaged beyond 50 percent of the structures value as a result of any hurricane or tropical storm,
- (2) a one time per property fee waiver for the reconstruction or repair by beach bulldozing of hurricane or tropical storm damaged frontal or primary dune systems, and
- (3) a one time per property fee waiver for maintenance dredging activities within existing basins, canals, channels, and ditches. Structure replacement, dune reconstruction, and maintenance excavation activities authorized by this permit shall conform with all current use standards and regulations. The structural replacement component of this general permit shall only be applicable where the structure was in place and serving its intended function at the time of the impacting hurricane or storm, and shall not apply within the Ocean Hazard System of Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) or waters adjacent to these AECs with the exception of those portions of shoreline that feature characteristics of Estuarine Shorelines. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Adoption Eff. October 2, 1999;
Temporary Adoption Expired on July 28, 2000;
Eff. April 1, 2001.*

15A NCAC 07H .2502 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) The applicant must contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for structural replacement, dune reconstruction, or maintenance excavation. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and his or her name and address.

(b) The applicant must provide:

- (1) Description of the extent of repair, replacement, reconstruction, or maintenance excavation needed, including dimensions and shoreline length; and
- (2) In the case of structural replacements, any additional documentation confirming the existence of the structure prior to the hurricane or tropical storm, such as surveys, previous permits, photographs or videos.

(c) For projects involving the excavation or filling of any area of estuarine water, the applicant must provide confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection. DCM staff shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by this General Permit. If DCM staff finds that the comments are worthy of more in-depth review, the applicant shall be notified that he or she must submit an application for a major development permit.

(d) No work shall begin until a meeting is held with the applicant and appropriate Division of Coastal Management representative. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development may be issued during this meeting.

(e) Replacement, reconstruction or maintenance excavation activities must be completed within one year of each activation by the Secretary of this general permit.

(f) Authorizations under this General Permit shall not be issued more than one year following each activation by the Secretary of this general permit.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Adoption Eff. October 2, 1999;
Temporary Adoption Expired on July 28, 2000;
Eff. April 1, 2001.*

15A NCAC 07H .2503 PERMIT FEE

The standard permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) has been waived for this General Permit.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Adoption Eff. October 2, 1999;
Temporary Adoption Expired on July 28, 2000;
Eff. April 1, 2001.
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006

15A NCAC 07H .2504 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (a) This permit shall only become available following a written statement by the Secretary that, based upon hurricane or tropical storm related damage, implementation of the provisions of this Section are warranted.
- (b) Based upon an examination of the specific circumstances following a specific hurricane or tropical storm, the Secretary may choose to activate any or all of the components of this Section. The Secretary may also limit the geographic service area of this permit.
- (c) This permit authorizes only the replacement of damaged or destroyed structures, the reconstruction of frontal or primary dunes, and maintenance excavation activities conforming to the standards described in this Section.
- (d) This permit does not authorize the replacement of any structure within any Ocean Hazard Area of Environmental Concern, with the exception of those portions of shoreline within the Ocean Hazard AEC that feature characteristics of Estuarine Shorelines. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.
- (e) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to be sure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in this Section.
- (f) This general permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction when the Department determines after any necessary investigations, that the proposed activity would adversely affect areas which possess historic, cultural, scenic, conservation, or recreational values.
- (g) This general permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department determines that authorization may be warranted, but that the proposed activity might significantly affect the quality of the human environment, or unnecessarily endanger adjoining properties. In those cases, it shall be necessary to review the proposed project under the established CAMA Major or Minor Development Permit review procedures.
- (h) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.
- (i) This permit does not preclude an individual from applying for other authorizations for structure replacement that may be available under the Coastal Area Management Act and the Rules of the Coastal Resources Commission. However, application fees for any such authorization shall not be waived or deferred.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Adoption Eff. October 2, 1999;
Temporary Adoption Expired on July 28, 2000;
Eff. April 1, 2001.

15A NCAC 07H .2505 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) The replacement of a damaged or destroyed structure shall take place within the footprint and dimensions that existed immediately prior to the damaging hurricane or tropical storm. No structural enlargement or additions shall be allowed.
- (b) Structure replacement, dune reconstruction, and maintenance excavation authorized by this permit shall conform to the existing use standards and regulations for exemptions, minor development permits and major development permits, including general permits. These use standards include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) 15A NCAC 07H .0208(b)(6) for the replacement of docks and piers;
 - (2) 15A NCAC 07H .0208(b)(7) for the replacement of bulkheads and shoreline stabilization measures;
 - (3) 15A NCAC 07H .0208(b)(9) for the replacement of wooden and riprap groins;
 - (4) 15A NCAC 07H .1500 for maintenance excavation activities; and
 - (5) 15A NCAC 07H .1800 for beach bulldozing landward of the mean high water mark.
- (c) The replacement of an existing dock or pier facility, including associated structures, marsh enhancement breakwaters or groins shall be set back 15 feet from the adjoining property lines and the riparian access dividing line. The line of division of riparian access shall be established by drawing a line along the channel or deep water in front of the property, then drawing a line perpendicular to the line of the channel so that it intersects with the shore at the point the upland property line meets the water's edge. Application of this Rule may be aided by reference to the approved diagram in 15A NCAC 07H .1205(q), illustrating the rule as applied to various shoreline configurations. Copies of the diagram may be obtained from the Division of Coastal Management. When shoreline configuration is such that a perpendicular alignment can not be achieved, the pier shall be aligned to meet the intent of this Rule to the maximum extent

practicable. The setback may be waived by written agreement of the adjacent riparian owner(s) or when the two adjoining riparian owners are co-applicants. Should the adjacent property be sold before replacement of the structure begins, the applicant shall obtain a written agreement with the new owner waiving the minimum setback and submit it to the Division of Coastal Management prior to initiating any construction of the structure.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Adoption Eff. October 2, 1999;
Temporary Adoption Expired on July 28, 2000;
Eff. April 1, 2001.*

**SECTION .2600 – GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WETLAND, STREAM AND
BUFFER MITIGATION SITES BY THE NORTH CAROLINA ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT
PROGRAM OR THE NORTH CAROLINA WETLANDS RESTORATION PROGRAM**

15A NCAC 7H .2601 PURPOSE

This general permit shall allow for the construction of wetland, stream and buffer mitigation sites by the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program or the North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program. This permit shall be applicable only where the restoration, creation or enhancement of a wetland, stream or buffer system is proposed. However, this permit shall not apply within the Ocean Hazard System of Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) or waters adjacent to these AECs with the exception of those portions of shoreline within the Inlet Hazard Area AEC that feature characteristics of Estuarine Shorelines. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. October 1, 2004.*

15A NCAC 7H .2602 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) The applicant shall contact the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, a mitigation plan outlining the proposed mitigation activities, and the applicant's name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide either confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work, or confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. Such notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response shall be interpreted as no objection.

(c) DCM staff shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project meets the requirements of the rules in this Section

(d) No work shall begin until a meeting is held with the applicant and appropriate Division of Coastal Management representative. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued. Construction of the mitigation site shall be started within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit or the general authorization expires and it shall be necessary to re-examine the proposed development to determine if the general authorization shall be reissued.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. October 1, 2004.*

15A NCAC 7H .2603 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00). This fee shall be paid by check or money order made payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119.1;
Eff. October 1, 2004.
Amended Eff. September 1, 2006*

15A NCAC 7H .2604 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) This permit authorizes only the following activities associated with the construction of wetland, stream or buffer restoration: creation or enhancement projects conforming to the standards herein; the removal of accumulated sediments; the installation, removal and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms; the installation of current deflectors; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed or banks to restore or create stream meanders; the backfilling of artificial channels and drainage ditches; the removal of existing drainage structures; the construction of small nesting islands; the construction of open water areas; the construction of oyster habitat over unvegetated bottom in tidal waters; the planting of submerged aquatic vegetation; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or discing for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive exotic or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of DENR to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to be sure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

(c) There shall be no interference with navigation or use of the waters by the public. No attempt shall be made by the permittee to prevent the full and free use by the public of all navigable waters at or adjacent to the authorized work.

(d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the DENR has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved

questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality; air quality; coastal wetlands; cultural or historic sites; wildlife; fisheries resources; or public trust rights.

(e) At the discretion of DCM staff, review of individual project requests shall be coordinated with Division of Marine Fisheries or Wildlife Resources Commission personnel. This coordination may result in a construction moratorium during periods of significant biological productivity or critical life stages.

(f) This permit shall not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.

(g) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC Guidelines, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. October 1, 2004.*

15A NCAC 7H .2605 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(a) This general permit shall be applicable only for mitigation site proposals made by the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program or North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program.

(b) No excavation or filling of any submerged aquatic vegetation shall be authorized by this general permit.

(c) The need to cross wetlands in transporting equipment shall be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable. If the crossing of wetlands with mechanized or non-mechanized construction equipment is necessary, track and low pressure equipment or temporary construction mats shall be utilized for the area(s) to be crossed. The temporary mats shall be removed immediately upon completion of construction.

(d) No permanent structures shall be authorized by this general permit, except for fences, water control structures, or those structures needed for site monitoring or shoreline stabilization of the mitigation site.

(e) This permit does not convey or imply approval of the suitability of the property for compensatory mitigation for any particular project. The use of any portion of the site as compensatory mitigation for future projects shall be determined in accordance with the regulatory policies and procedures in place at the time such a future project is authorized.

(f) The authorized work shall result in a net increase in coastal resource functions and values.

(g) The entire mitigation site shall be protected in perpetuity in its mitigated state and shall be owned by the permittee or its approved designee. An appropriate conservation easement, deed restriction or other appropriate instrument shall be attached to the title for the subject property.

(h) The Division of Coastal Management shall be provided copies of all monitoring reports prepared for the authorized mitigation site.

(i) If water control structures or other hydrologic alterations are proposed, such activities shall not increase the likelihood of flooding any adjacent property.

(j) Appropriate sedimentation and erosion control devices, measures or structures shall be implemented to ensure that eroded materials do not enter adjacent wetlands, watercourses and property (e.g. silt fence, diversion swales or berms, sand fence, etc.).

(k) If one or more contiguous acre of property is to be graded, excavated or filled, the applicant shall file an erosion and sedimentation control plan with the Division of Land Resources, Land Quality Section, or government having jurisdiction. The plan shall be approved prior to commencing the land-disturbing activity.

(l) All fill material shall be clean and free of any pollutants, except in trace quantities.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Eff. October 1, 2004.*

**SECTION .2700 – GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RIPRAP SILLS FOR WETLAND
ENHANCEMENT IN ESTUARINE AND PUBLIC TRUST WATERS**

15A NCAC 7H .2701 PURPOSE

A general permit pursuant to this Section shall allow for the construction of riprap sills for wetland enhancement in estuarine and public trust waters as set out in Subchapter 7J .1100 and according to the rules in this Section.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
 Temporary Eff. June 15, 2004;
 Eff. April 1, 2005.*

15A NCAC 07H .2702 APPROVAL PROCEDURES

(a) An applicant for a General Permit under this Subchapter shall contact the Division of Coastal Management and request approval for development. The applicant shall provide information on site location, dimensions of the project area, and applicant name and address.

(b) The applicant shall provide:

- (1) confirmation that a written statement has been obtained signed by the adjacent riparian property owners indicating that they have no objections to the proposed work; or
- (2) confirmation that the adjacent riparian property owners have been notified by certified mail of the proposed work. The notice shall instruct adjacent property owners to provide any comments on the proposed development in writing for consideration by permitting officials to the Division of Coastal Management within 10 days of receipt of the notice, and, indicate that no response will be interpreted as no objection.

(c) DCM staff shall review all comments and determine, based on their relevance to the potential impacts of the proposed project, if the proposed project can be approved by a General Permit.

(d) No work shall begin until an on-site meeting is held with the applicant and a Division of Coastal Management representative to review the proposed development. Written authorization to proceed with the proposed development shall be issued if the Division representative finds that the application meets all the requirements of this Subchapter. Construction shall be completed within 120 days of the issuance of the general authorization or the authorization shall expire and it shall be necessary to re-examine the proposed development to determine if the general authorization may be reissued.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
 Temporary Adoption Eff. June 15, 2004;
 Eff. April 1, 2005;
 Amended Eff. October 1, 2007.*

15A NCAC 7H .2703 PERMIT FEE

The applicant shall pay a permit fee of two hundred dollars (\$200.00). This fee shall be paid by check or money order made payable to the Department.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1; 113A-119.1;
 Temporary Eff. June 15, 2004;
 Eff. April 1, 2005
 Amended Eff. September 1, 2006*

15A NCAC 7H .2704 GENERAL CONDITIONS

(a) Structures authorized by a permit issued pursuant to this Section shall be riprap or stone sills conforming to the standards in these Rules.

(b) Individuals shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to insure that the activity being performed under authority of this general permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in these Rules.

(c) The placement of riprap or stone sills authorized in these Rules shall not interfere with the established or traditional rights of navigation of the waters by the public.

(d) This permit shall not be applicable to proposed construction where the Department has determined, based on an initial review of the application, that notice and review pursuant to G.S. 113A-119 is necessary because there are unresolved questions concerning the proposed activity's impact on adjoining properties or on water quality, air quality, coastal wetlands, cultural or historic sites, wildlife, fisheries resources, or public trust rights.

(e) This permit does not eliminate the need to obtain any other required state, local, or federal authorization.

(f) Development carried out under this permit shall be consistent with all local requirements, AEC Guidelines as set out in Subchapter 7H. 0200, and local land use plans current at the time of authorization.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Eff. June 15, 2004;
Eff. April 1, 2005.*

15A NCAC 7H .2705 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (a) A general permit issued pursuant to this Section shall be applicable only for the construction of riprap or stone sill structures built in conjunction with existing, created or restored wetlands.
- (b) This general permit shall not apply within the Ocean Hazard System Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) or waters adjacent to these AECs with the exception of those portions of shoreline within the Inlet Hazard Area AEC that feature characteristics of Estuarine Shorelines. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, lower wave energy, and lower erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area.
- (c) On shorelines where no fill is proposed, the landward edge of the sill shall be positioned no more than 5 feet waterward of the waterward depth contour of locally growing wetlands or to mid-tide depth contour, whichever is greater. Where no wetlands exist, in no case shall the landward edge of the sill be positioned greater than 30 feet waterward of the mean high water or normal high water line.
- (d) On shorelines where fill is proposed, the landward edge of the sill shall be positioned no more than 30 feet waterward of the existing mean high water or normal high water line.
- (e) The permittee shall maintain the authorized sill and existing or planted wetlands in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit, or the remaining sill structures shall be removed within 90 days of notification from the Division of Coastal Management.
- (f) The height of sills shall not exceed six inches above mean high water, normal water level, or the height of the adjacent wetland substrate, whichever is greater.
- (g) Sill construction authorized by this permit shall be limited to a maximum length of 500 feet.
- (h) Sills shall be porous to allow water circulation through the structure.
- (i) The sills shall have at least one five-foot drop-down or opening every 100 feet and may be staggered or overlapped or left open as long as the five-foot drop-down or separation between sections is maintained. Overlapping sections shall not overlap more than 10 feet. Deviation from these drop-down requirements shall be allowable following coordination with the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries and the National Marine Fisheries Service.
- (j) The riprap structure shall not exceed a slope of a one foot rise over a two foot horizontal distance and a minimum slope of a one and a half foot rise over a one foot horizontal distance. The width of the structure on the bottom shall be no wider than 15 feet.
- (k) For the purpose of protection of public trust rights, fill waterward of the existing mean high water line shall not be placed higher than the mean high water elevation.
- (l) The permittee shall not claim title to any lands raised above the mean high or normal water levels as a result of filling or accretion.
- (m) For water bodies more narrow than 150 feet, the structures shall not be positioned offshore more than one sixth (1/6) the width of the waterbody.
- (n) The sill shall not be within a navigation channel marked or maintained by a state or federal agency.
- (o) The sill shall not interfere with leases or franchises for shellfish culture.
- (p) All structures shall have a minimum setback distance of 15 feet between any parts of the structure and the adjacent property owner's riparian access corridor, unless either a signed waiver statement is obtained from the adjacent property owner or the portion of the structure within 15 feet of the adjacent riparian access corridor is located no more than 25 feet from the mean high or normal water level. The riparian access corridor line is determined by drawing a line parallel to the channel, then drawing a line perpendicular to the channel line that intersects with the shore at the point where the upland property line meets the water's edge.
- (q) The sill shall not interfere with the exercise of riparian rights by adjacent property owners, including access to navigation channels from piers, or other means of access.
- (r) Sills shall be marked at 50-foot intervals with yellow reflectors extending at least three feet above mean high water level.
- (s) If the crossing of wetlands with mechanized construction equipment is necessary, temporary construction mats shall be utilized for the areas to be crossed. The temporary mats shall be removed immediately upon completion of the construction of the riprap structure.
- (t) Sedimentation and erosion control measures shall be implemented to ensure that eroded materials do not enter adjacent wetlands or waters.
- (u) No excavation or filling of any native submerged aquatic vegetation is authorized by this general permit.
- (v) No excavation of the shallow water bottom or any wetland is authorized by this general permit.
- (w) No more than 100 square feet of wetlands may be filled as a result of the authorized activity.
- (x) Backfilling of sill structures may be utilized only for the purpose of creating a suitable substrate for the establishment or reestablishment of wetlands. Only clean sand fill material may be utilized.
- (y) The riprap material shall consist of clean rock or masonry materials such as granite or broken concrete. Riprap material shall be free of loose sediment or any pollutant. The structures shall be of sufficient size and slope to prevent its movement from the site by wave or current action.

(z) If one or more contiguous acre of property is to be graded, excavated or filled, an erosion and sedimentation control plan shall be filed with the Division of Land Resources, Land Quality Section, or appropriate government having jurisdiction. The plan must be approved prior to commencing the land-disturbing activity.

(aa) In order to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to important fisheries resources, the Division of Marine Fisheries shall review and concur with the location and design of the proposed project prior to the issuance of this general permit.

(bb) Prior to the issuance of this general permit, Division staff shall coordinate with the Department of Administration's State Property Office to determine whether or not an easement shall be required for the proposed activity.

(cc) Following issuance of this general permit, the permittee shall contact the N.C. Division of Water Quality and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine any additional permit requirements. Any such required permits, or a certification from the appropriate agency(s) that no additional permits are required, shall be obtained and copies provided to the Division of Coastal Management prior to the initiation of any development activities authorized by this permit.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107; 113A-118.1;
Temporary Eff. June 15, 2004;
Eff. April 1, 2005.*