



The CAMA and Barrier Island Development



Patrick Amico Field Representative North Carolina Division Of Coastal Management (DCM) Wilmington







DCM Mission

Protect, conserve and manage North Carolina's coastal resources through an integrated program of planning, permitting, education and research.







The DCM carries out:

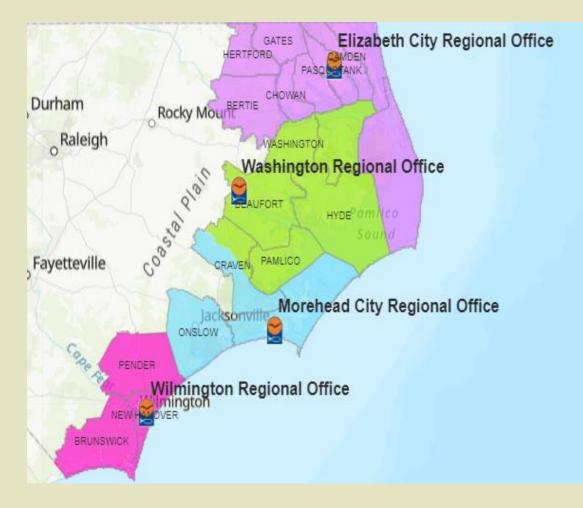
- The State's Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) of 1974
- State's Dredge and Fill Law of 1969
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

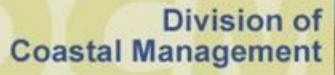
... in the 20 coastal counties, using rules and policies of the N.C. Coastal Resources Commission, known as the CRC. The division serves as staff to the CRC.



CAMA Counties

DCM has four different field offices

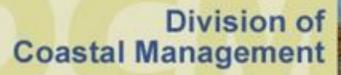






North Carolina Coast

- Covers 320 miles of ocean beaches and more than 12,000 miles of shoreline
- Encompasses 2.3 million acres. Albemarle-Pamlico estuarine system (2nd largest estuarine system in the nation & 3rd largest in the world)
- 5.1 million acres of wetlands
- Populated by more than 900,000 residents





Division action items:

- Permitting and Enforcement
- Federal Consistency
- Land Use Planning
 - North Carolina Coastal Reserve
 - Waterfront Access Sites







Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs)

- -Ocean Erodible Area
- -Inlet Hazard Area
- -Unvegetated Beach Area

Estuarine System

-Public trust waters and submerged lands, estuarine waters, coastal wetlands, and coastal (non-ocean) shorelines

- Estuarine Shoreline Areas





CAMA Permits are required if you are undertaking <u>development</u> in an AEC:

Any activity in an AEC involving, requiring, consisting of the construction or enlargement of a structure; excavation; dredging; filling; dumping; removal of clay, silt, sand, gravel or minerals; bulkheading, driving of pilings; clearing or alteration of land as an adjunct of construction; alteration or removal of sand dunes; alteration of the shore, bank, or **bottom** of the Atlantic Ocean or any sound, bay, river, creek, stream, lake, or canal.



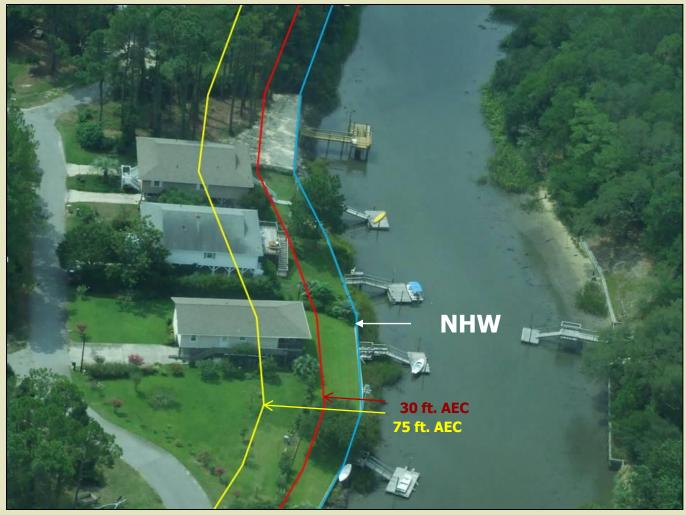


AECs in the Estuarine System

- Coastal Shoreline (above NHW)
 ✓ Estuarine Shoreline
 ✓ Public Trust Shoreline
- Coastal Wetlands
- Public Trust Areas
- Estuarine Waters



Coastal Shoreline AEC





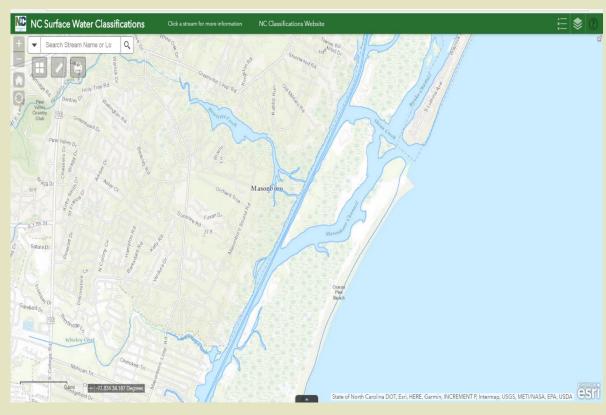
Water Classifications

Estuarine Shoreline

AEC extends 75 ft. from NHW

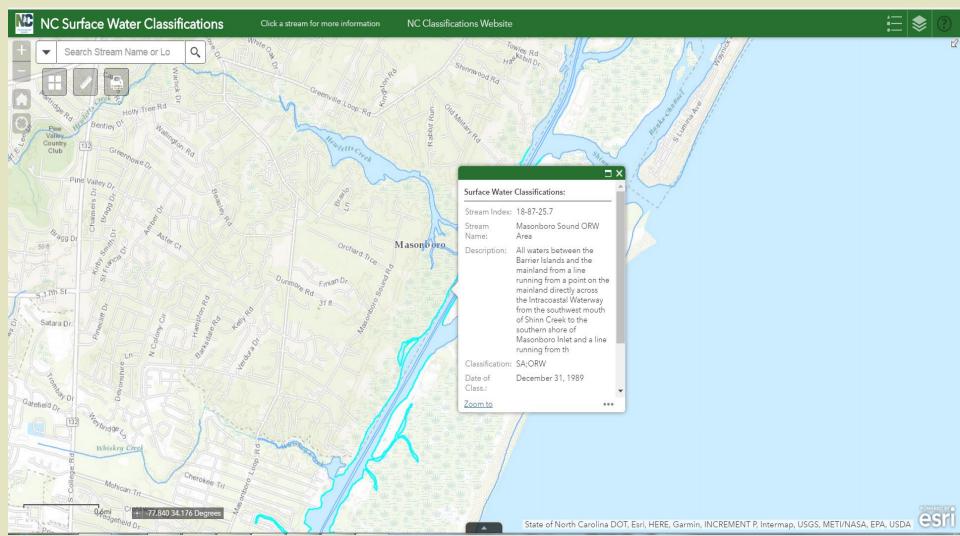
-Max Allowed 30% impervious surface

ORW Estuarine Shoreline AEC extends 575 ft. from NHW -Max Allowed 25% impervious surface





ORW-Outstanding Resource Waters





Property along the AIWW may have USACE Easements

No development in these areas without USACE Consent.
 Contact USACE Real Estate Office





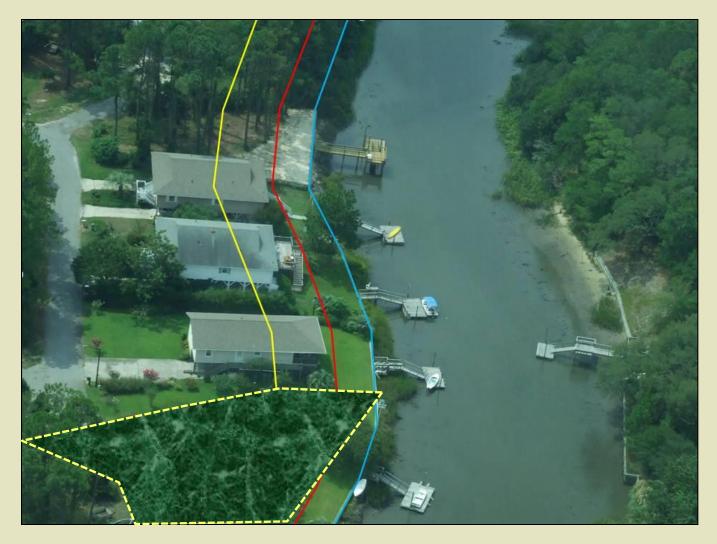
Coastal Shoreline Rules Basic Standards

- Less than 30% impervious coverage along Coastal Shoreline AECs, innovative stormwater systems acceptable (75' AEC)
- Less than 25% impervious coverage along ORW coastal shoreline AECs, stormwater systems not allowed (575' AEC)

All plans you receive should indicate the impervious coverage within the AEC and show the calculations on the drawing.



What about Coastal and Section 404 Wetlands?





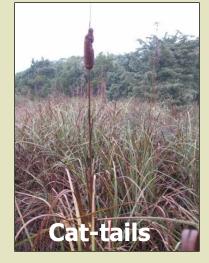
Coastal Wetlands

- Presence of at least one of the ten species listed in 15A NCAC 7H.0205.
- Subject to regular or irregular tidal flooding





Coastal Wetland species





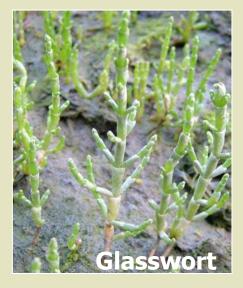
















VS











Why is Coastal Marsh Important?

- first line of defense for estuarine shoreline erosion (natural buffer)
- waterfowl and wildlife habitat
- nutrient and sediment traps for organic/inorganic
- pollutants and nutrients uptake
- Nursery area for juvenile fish and shellfish (90% of commercial/recreational fish species are dependent on wetlands)



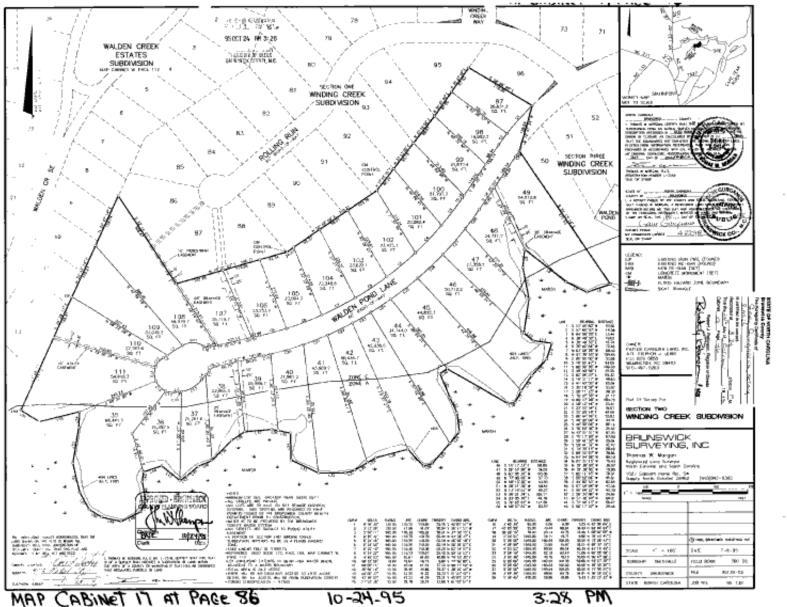
Question:

"Can my client build a pier on the lot we have under contract"?



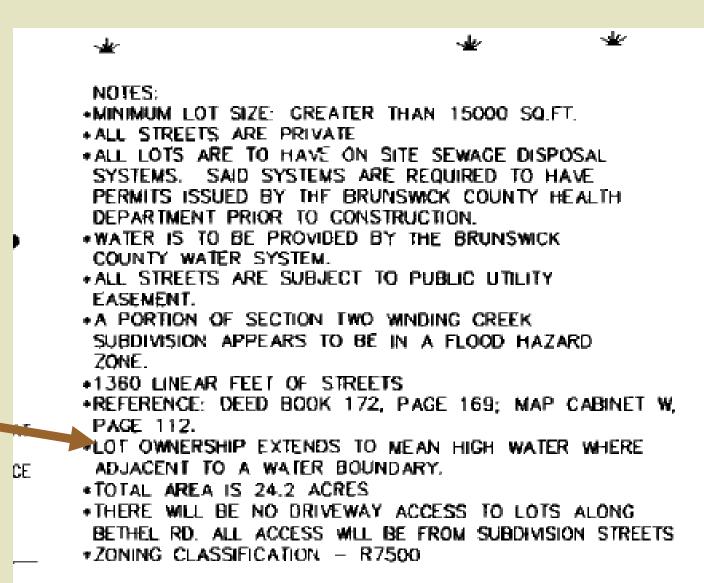
Does this parcel have Riparian Rights?

 Deed – Meets and bounds
 Plat Map- Do property lines follow MHW?
 Survey – Does Mean or Normal High Water cross the property line?



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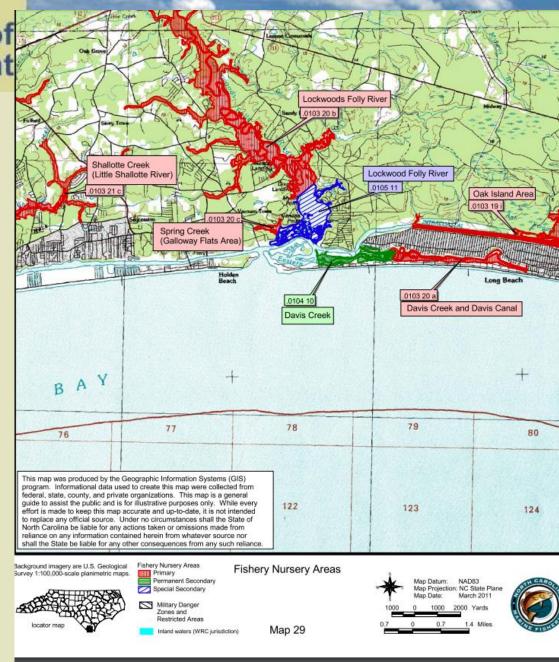




1.

PNA-Primary Nursery Areas

Proposed docking facilities in these areas must have at least 24 " of water at NLW





Piers and Bulkheads

- Linear ft. of shoreline x 8 = amount of platform allowed over water
- Floating boatlifts are not counted as boatslips but count towards allowed platform area, must meet riparian setbacks and depths for PNA.
- **Drip lines** are used for calculations for water dependent development.
- Bulkheads/riprap for erosion control at NHW line and landward of all wetlands.





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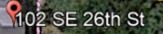


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30' buffer

75' AEC

NHW

15' setback

R/C line

Run of channel

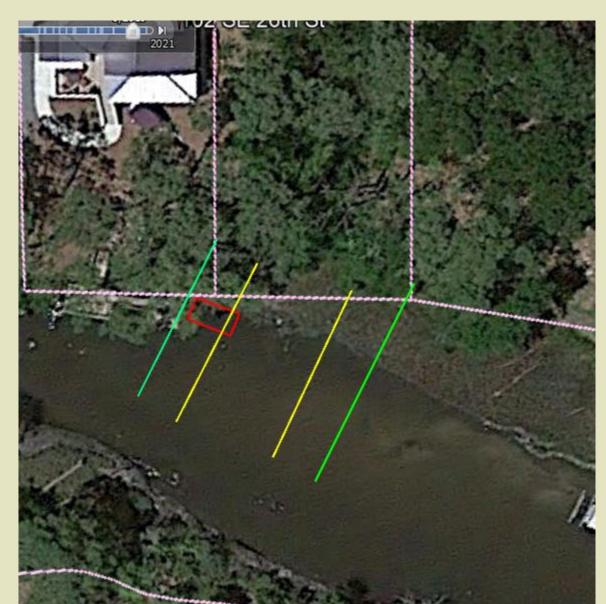


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Ocean Hazard AECs Ocean Erodible Area







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

~ 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





Ocean Erodible AEC:

How to determine the AEC: Long term annual erosion rate X 90. -With a 2 ft. erosion rate the AEC extends 180 ft. from the FLSNV. **Example: 2 ft. erosion rate 2 ft./yr. x 90 – 180 ft. AEC from FLSNV





Inlet Hazard Areas (IHA)

Areas especially vulnerable to erosion and flooding due to proximity to ocean inlets

- Allows no more than one commercial or residential unit per 15,000 sq. ft. of land on lots subdivided or created after July 23, 1981.
- Only residential structures of four units or less and nonresidential structures of less than 5,000 sq. ft. of total floor area shall be allowed.



Inlet Hazard Areas



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Beach

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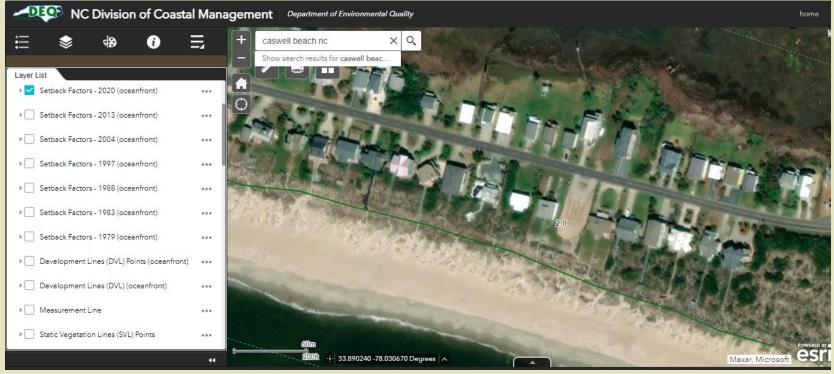
Unvegetated Beach Area







DCM MAP VIEWER NC DCM setback and erosion rates are online!







Ocean Erodible Area Setbacks & Frontal Dune Systems

How to determine building setbacks:

Multiply the Long Term annual erosion rate x 30.

Example:

Erosion rate is 2 ft. / yr. x 30 = 60 ft. building setback for a home <5000 sq. ft.

Pulled from FLSNV or static line!



"Oceanfront Construction Setbacks – 101"

Setback Line

Vegetation

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Rules: 15A NCAC 07H .0306(

Static Vegetation Lines: How do you get one?

Setbac

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Static Line

Defined large-scale beach fill project: "greater than 300,000 cubic yards"

15A NCAC 07H .0305(a)(



Graduated Oceanfront Construction Setbacks

Graduated erosion-based setbacks based on size of structures and long-term erosion rates <u>Minimum Setback Factor ("erosion rate") = 2 feet/year</u>

- <5,000 sqft... x30</p> • 5-10K sqft.... x60 • 10-20K sqft... x65 20-40K sqft... x70 MHM • 40-60K sqft... x75 • 60-80K sqft... x80 80-100K sqft . x85
- >100K sqft... x90

15A NCAC 07H .0306(a)(5) effective: August 11





Total Floor Area

- (A)The total sq. ft. area of heated or air-conditioned space;
- (B)The total sq. ft. of parking elevated above ground level; and
- (C)The total sq. ft. of non-heated or non-air-conditioned areas elevated above ground level, excluding attic space that is not designated to be load bearing.

*Decks, roof covered porches and walkways shall not be included in total floor area unless they are enclosed with material other than screen mesh or are being converted into an enclosed space.

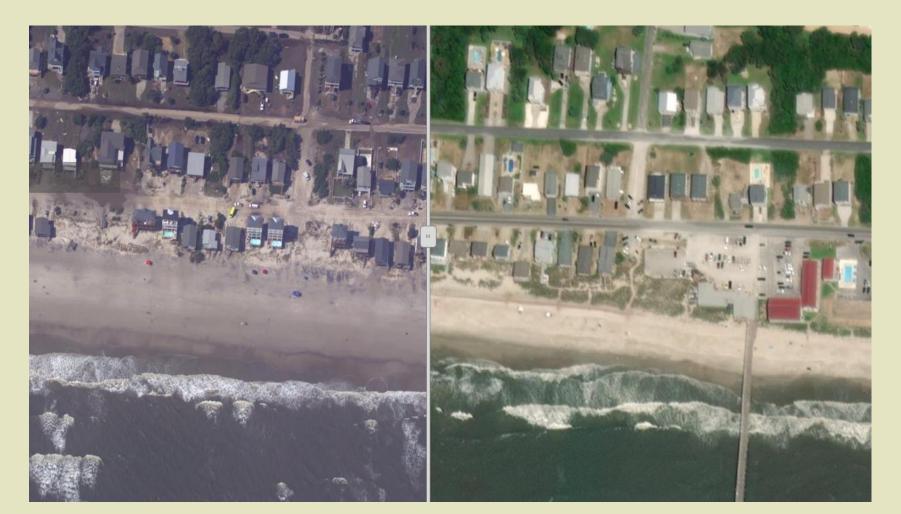
Why have setbacks?







Vegetation lines can change overnight...



Hurricane FLORENCE September 2018

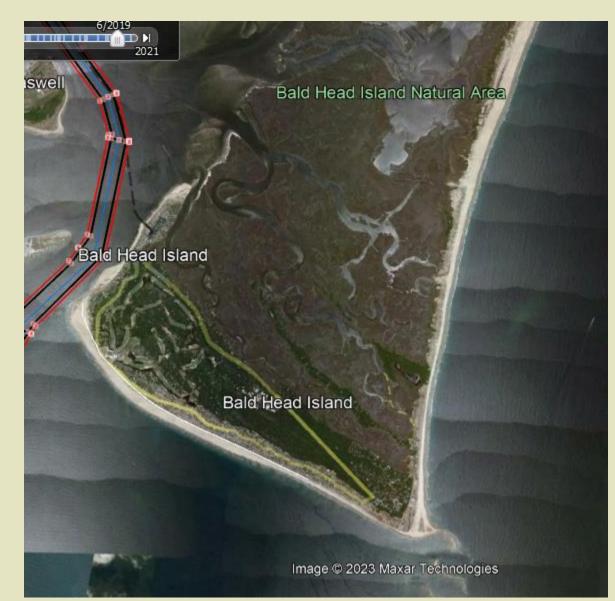




Topsail Island 9. 27.18







Bald Head Island

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South Beach

Bald Head Island Conservancy



Exceptions to the Setback

- Campsites
- Parking areas w/clay, packed sand, gravel
- Elevated decks- 500 sf (structurally detached)
- Beach accessways
- Unenclosed, uninhabitable gazebos- up to 200sf
- Single story sheds <200sf
- Temp. amusement stands
- Sand fencing
- Swimming pools





Permitting





3 Categories of CAMA Permits

- <u>Minor permits</u> issued by local governments consistent w/CRC-established standards for nonwater dependent projects only.
- <u>General permits</u> issued by DCM field staff streamlined for routine projects (docks, piers, bulkheads).
- <u>Major permit</u> applications issued by Morehead City office after review by 10 state & 4 fed. Agencies.



"Umbrella Permitting"

Federal Agencies	State Agencies
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Division of Water Quality
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Division of Marine Fisheries
Environmental Protection Agency	Division of Transportation
National Marine Fisheries Service	Division of Land Resources
	Wildlife Resources Commission
	Department of Cultural Resources
	Division of Public Health
	State Property Office
+ Local Government	Community Assistance



Maintenance and Repair

<u>Maintenance and Repair :</u> If proposed work is less than 50% of the total structure or project a Certificate of Exemption from requiring a CAMA permit may be issued. (Does not alleviate the necessity of obtaining other state, federal or local authorization).

**All work must be done within the original project footprint.





When does development on a Barrier Island trigger a CAMA Permit??

- 1. Is the proposed project in one of the 20 coastal counties???
- **2. Is the proposed project in an AEC?**
- 3. Does the proposed project fit the definition of development?



Wilmington Regional Office DCM

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