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Governor
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Secretary
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Director



April 15, 2025

MEMORANDUM

CRC-25-20

TO: Coastal Resources Commission

FROM: Cameron Luck

SUBJECT: Fiscal Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g) – General Use Standards for Urban Waterfronts

Urban waterfronts are defined as areas located within the Coastal Shorelines AEC, along waters not designated as Outstanding Resource Waters by the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) and must lie wholly within corporate limits of a municipality and have a central business district or similar commercial zoning with mixed land uses and services such as water, sewer, streets, police/fire and waste management. The Coastal Resources Commission's (CRC) current rule for urban waterfronts limits new non-water dependent structures to pile-supported, single-story decks and boardwalks that may extend up to 20 feet from the Normal High Water/Normal Water Level (NHW/NWL) and may be roofed but not enclosed. Existing enclosed structures waterward of NHW/NWL must be used for restaurants, retail, or water-dependent purposes and may be replaced or expanded vertically by one story, not to exceed the existing footprint of the structure. At the November 2024 meeting, the Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) approved proposed amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g). The proposed amendments clarify standards for non-water dependent structures within Urban Waterfronts by specifying that existing decks and boardwalks must remain permanently unenclosed, defining limitations for non-permanent enclosures to address removable enclosures on structures located over water in Urban Waterfronts, prohibiting permanent conditioning of enclosed decks, and aligning "significant adverse impacts" with updated rule definitions. The amendments were prompted by a variance granted at your August 2024 meeting for the use of removable plexiglass panels on a waterfront dining deck.

The accompanying fiscal analysis finds no changes to permitting requirements or fees and, therefore, no direct cost impacts to NCDOT, local governments, private property owners, or DCM. However, the amendments are expected to provide unquantifiable but positive benefits, including increased clarity for permitting authorities and greater flexibility for property owners to enhance the seasonal use of outdoor spaces. Overall, the rule changes are anticipated to improve permitting efficiency and waterfront functionality without causing significant adverse impacts to coastal resources. The fiscal analysis has been approved by OSBM.



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Fiscal Analysis

Proposed Amendments

15A NCAC 07H .0209(g), Specific Conditions for Urban Waterfront Development Within the Coastal Shorelines AEC

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April 2, 2025

Basic Information

Agency	DEQ, Division of Coastal Management (DCM) Coastal Resources Commission (CRC)
Citations and Titles	15A NCAC 07H .0209(g) – Urban Waterfronts
Description of the Proposed Rules	15A NCAC 07H .0209(g) provides a definition of Urban Waterfronts, identifies the significance, and includes both management objectives and use standards for development occurring within Urban Waterfront areas. Amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g) provide additional language that allows the installation of “non-permanent enclosures” over new and existing decks and boardwalks in urban waterfronts and prohibits the installation of permanently attached HVAC and heating in these areas. Amendments also propose additional non-substantive changes to the wording and format of this Rule.
Agency Contact	Cameron Luck Policy Analyst Cameron.Luck@deq.nc.gov (252) 515-5419
<i>Authority</i>	<i>G.S. 113A-107; G.S. 113A-124</i>
Necessity	The Coastal Resources Commission is proposing to revise 15A NCAC 07H.0209(g). Proposed amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g) are necessary to provide allowance for decks and boardwalks built over water within Urban Waterfront areas to be enclosed using removable materials.
Impact Summary	State government: Minimal benefits Local government: Minimal benefits Private entities: Likely benefits Substantial impact: No

Background

Urban waterfronts are defined as areas located within the Coastal Shorelines AEC, along waters not designated as Outstanding Resource Waters by the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) and located wholly within corporate limits of a municipality that have a central business district or similar commercial zoning with mixed land uses and services such as water, sewer, streets, police/fire and waste management. Atlantic Beach, Morehead City, Wilmington, and Beaufort have received designations as urban waterfronts.

The Coastal Resources Commission's current rule for urban waterfronts limits new non-water dependent structures to pile-supported, single-story decks and boardwalks that may extend up to 20 feet from the Normal High Water/Normal Water Level (NHW/NWL) and may be roofed but not enclosed. Existing structures over coastal wetlands, estuarine waters or public trust areas shall be limited to restaurants and retail services with residential uses, lodging and new parking areas prohibited. Existing enclosed structures over coastal wetlands, estuarine waters or public trust areas may be replaced or expanded vertically by one story within the existing footprint over the life of the structure, if the development is consistent with local requirements or limitations.

During the August 28, 2024 meeting, the CRC granted a Variance (CRC-VR-24-02) to enclose an existing covered deck and dining area located over public trust waters with removeable plexiglass panels. The restaurant had previously enclosed the deck with vinyl sheeting without a permit but replaced it with removable plexiglass siding panels that were also inconsistent with the CRC's rule. This resulted in a notice of violation and a major permit application was submitted to keep the removable plexiglass siding panels. This application was denied since it was found to be inconsistent with current CRC rule and the applicant pursued a variance. Following the Commission's granting of the variance, Division staff were instructed to review the current requirements within 07H .0209(g) for urban waterfronts and provide potential accommodations to allow for enclosures utilizing removable materials. Staff developed rule language for consideration by the Commission and at its November 2024 meeting, the CRC approved the draft rule language to allow removable enclosures of structures located over water in an area that receive an Urban Waterfront designation. Because the enclosures are removable, they are expected to be taken down before storms, minimizing debris risks and avoiding any significant impact on navigability. In consideration of this information and as of the rulemaking process, staff have also completed this fiscal analysis for the proposed rule change.

Description of the Rule Amendments

The proposed amendments of 7H .0209(g) allow property owners to install "non-permanent" enclosures to decks and boardwalks constructed within urban waterfront areas.

7H .0209(g)(4)(B)(iii)(II) amendments reword existing language describing what types of enclosures are prohibited and the requirements for an enclosure to be considered non-permanent.

7H .0209(g)(4)(B)(iii)(III) amendments provide new language stating decks and boardwalks that are enclosed cannot be heated or cooled with permanent or attached conditioning units. This measure aims to prevent the conversion of these structures into fully conditioned indoor spaces, thereby preserving their intended use and limiting potential overdevelopment.

7H .0209(g)(4)(B)(iii)(X) amendments cross-reference “significant adverse impacts” with the newly updated rules (15A NCAC 07H .0208(a)(7) and (a)(8)) that provide its definition.

Impact Analysis

N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT)

The proposed rules will not affect environmental permitting for NCDOT. NCDOT is not known to undertake the activity associated with this rule amendment.

Local Government:

The proposed rule changes will not affect local government permitting processes; therefore, no cost impacts to local governments are anticipated. However, relative to what is currently authorized under 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g), the changes may provide unquantifiable benefits to local governments by offering greater clarity and flexibility in creating and administering local coastal development standards that meet or exceed state regulations. Temporary enclosure allowances aren't expected to significantly affect businesses' decisions to operate in urban waterfront areas, so local tax revenues are likely to remain unchanged.

Private Property Owners:

The proposed rule changes do not modify existing the permitting process or fees; therefore, no additional costs are expected for private property owners or the development community.

Compared to what is currently authorized under 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g), the amendments are expected to yield unquantifiable but positive benefits. At a minimum, the rule change will remove the potential discretionary expenses involved in seeking a variance from the current rule. These expenses apply only to individuals who choose to pursue a variance, which is optional. Individuals seeking a variance can incur expenses ranging from the opportunity cost of their own time to costs for hiring an attorney or consultant to gather evidence and develop a case demonstrating that the project satisfies the commission's approval criteria.

By allowing removable enclosures on existing non-water dependent decks and boardwalks in Urban Waterfront areas, property owners gain the flexibility to expand usable space for seating, access, or shelter from the elements. This enhancement could improve the seasonal functionality and commercial utility of these waterfront structures which could increase revenue, particularly for businesses such as restaurants, retail shops, and recreational outfitters. While these specific economic benefits are highly variable and uncertain, thereby difficult to quantify, the Division staff anticipate an overall net benefit due to the expanded usability of these spaces during unseasonable or inclement conditions. However, given the variation in business types in urban waterfront areas, existing site constraints, and the financial commitment of purchasing these structures, it is not feasible to provide a reliable estimate of how many businesses might benefit. Factors that would likely limit uptake of this option include high costs for installation and maintenance; operational hassles (seasonal or storm-related setup/takedown); risk of damage from weather exposure; and other federal, state, or local requirements. Business owners must consider whether these costs and

risks will be outweighed by the potential benefits from gaining extended outdoor use of the temporarily-enclosed areas.

Over time, staff expect that new applications for waterfront structures will begin to incorporate these removable enclosures as part of the overall design of either new construction or upgrades. The amendments are intended to offer greater flexibility without increasing long-term environmental impacts while providing an opportunity for some economic gain.

Division of Coastal Management (DCM):

The proposed rule changes do not alter existing permitting requirements or fees; therefore, no change in workload or permit revenue is anticipated for the Division of Coastal Management (DCM).

However, relative to current authorizations under 15A NCAC 07H .0209(g), the amendments may provide benefits to state government, particularly DCM staff involved in processing CAMA permits. By allowing removable enclosures on both new and existing non-water dependent structures, the rule could prompt a temporary, albeit likely small, increase in permit applications from current property owners seeking to retrofit existing decks and boardwalks. This temporary increase in permitting is difficult to quantify because the permitting pathways vary depending on the scope and scale of the work, whether an active permit exists on site, and whether other regulatory authorities will be involved. Fees would range from \$100 to \$400 per application. DCM staff estimate they would spend one to two hours reviewing an application and conducting the required site visit for each permit. Staff generally expect new development proposals to simply integrate removable enclosures into initial plan submittals, streamlining review and compliance under the revised standards. As such, applications for new development would not generate additional fee revenue as compared to the status quo.

In addition, allowing removable enclosures in the rule could reduce DCM staff time spent preparing variance requests for CRC review. However, with only one such request in the past five years, the potential time savings would be negligible.

15A NCAC 07H .0209 COASTAL SHORELINES

(a) Description. The Coastal Shorelines category includes estuarine shorelines and public trust shorelines.

- (1) 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 Environmental Quality [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 (ORW) by the Environmental Management Commission (EMC), 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.
- (2) 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. All shoreline development shall be 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 or minimize adverse impacts of development to estuarine and coastal systems through the planning and design of the development project. Development shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) All development projects, proposals, and designs shall preserve 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 service the primary 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 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 shall be permitted if impervious areas are not increased and the applicant designs the project to comply with 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 that 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 propose an angle for graded slopes or fill that is greater than an angle that can be retained by vegetative cover or other erosion-control devices or structures.
 - (C) All development projects, proposals, and designs that 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; unless the project involves 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 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.
- (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 Natural and 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 use of the accessways.
- (9) Within the AECs for shorelines contiguous to waters classified as ORW by the EMC, no CAMA permit shall be approved for any project that would be inconsistent with rules 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;
 - (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 shall 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 15A NCAC 07J .0201 and .0211; and
 - (J) Where application of the buffer requirement set out in Subparagraph (d)(10) of this Rule 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall be allowed within the buffer; and
 - (v) The lots shall not be adjacent to waters designated as approved or conditionally approved shellfish waters by the Shellfish Sanitation Section of the Division of Marine Fisheries of the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (e) The buffer requirements in Paragraph (d) of this Rule shall not apply to Coastal Shorelines where the EMC has adopted rules that contain buffer standards.
- (f) Specific Use Standards for 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) provide a buffer zone of at least 30 feet from the normal high water line or normal water line; and
 - (B) otherwise be consistent with the use standards set out in Paragraph (d) of this Rule.
 - (2) Single-family residential lots that would not be buildable under the low-density standards defined in Subparagraph (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.
- (g) Urban Waterfronts.
 - (1) Definition. Urban Waterfronts are waterfront areas, not adjacent to ORW, 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:
 - (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 are 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 shall not apply to development within Urban Waterfronts that meets the following standards:
 - (i) The development shall 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 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 shall 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 EMC;
 - (B) Non-water dependent uses over estuarine waters, public trust waters and coastal wetlands shall 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. 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 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) shall provide for enhanced public access to the shoreline;
 - (II) may be roofed, ~~but shall not be enclosed by partitions, plastic sheeting, screening, netting, lattice or solid walls of any kind; but solid walls and permanent windows are prohibited. Non-permanent enclosures shall be limited to materials that are consistent with this rule and shall be non-permanent and attached to the structure in a manner that allows removal.~~
 - (III) ~~the decks and boardwalks shall not have permanent or attached heating or air conditioning.~~
 - (IV)(~~III~~) shall require no filling of coastal wetlands, estuarine waters or public trust areas;
 - (V)(~~IV~~) shall not extend more than 20 feet waterward of the normal high water level or normal water level;
 - (VI)(~~V~~) shall be elevated at least three feet over the wetland substrate as measured from the bottom of the decking;
 - (VII)(~~VI~~) shall have no more than six feet of any dimension extending over coastal wetlands;
 - (VIII)(~~VII~~) 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;

~~(IX)(VIII)~~ shall be consistent with the US Army Corps of Engineers setbacks along federally authorized waterways;

~~(X)(IX)~~ shall have no significant adverse impacts, as defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0208(a)(7) and (a)(8), on fishery resources, water quality or adjacent wetlands and there shall be no alternative that would avoid wetlands. Significant adverse impacts include the development that would 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;

~~(XI)(X)~~ shall not degrade waters classified as SA or High Quality Waters or ORW as defined by the EMC;

~~(XII)(XI)~~ shall not degrade Critical Habitat Areas or Primary Nursery Areas as defined by the NC Marine Fisheries Commission; and

~~(XIII)(XII)~~ 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. April 1, 2019; March 1, 2010; April 1, 2008; August 1, 2002;

Readopted Eff. July 1, 2020.