

# **Residential Docks and Piers:** **Inventory of Laws, Regulations, and** **Policies for the Southeastern United States**



**NOAA Coastal Services Center**  
LINKING PEOPLE, INFORMATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

## TIPS FOR REVIEWING THIS DOCUMENT

LEGEND FOR RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS TABLES	
<i>Text in Italics</i>	Indicates proposed (or recent) regulation changes.
Regular Type	Existing laws, regulations, etc.
-----	Dotted line separates information presented within a table cell so that the information is easier to read.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS TABLES	
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AEC	Area of Environmental Concern
CAMA	Coastal Area Management Act
DCM	Division of Coastal Management
dept	department
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
ERP	Environmental Resource Permitting program—used in FL
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
ft	foot or feet
FS	Florida Statute
GP	General Permit—a type of permit issued through FL’s Wetland Resource Permitting program (only used in FL panhandle); For NC, this is an expedited form of major permit
MP	Major Permit—a type of permit issued in NC
max	maximum
min	minimum
n/a	not applicable
OCRM	Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
NGP	Noticed General Permit—a type of permit issued through FL’s Environmental Resource Permitting program
POC	point of contact
SGP	Standard General Permit—a type of permit issued through FL’s Environmental Resource Permitting program
sq ft	square foot or square footage
SSL	Used to refer to “sovereign submerged lands” in Florida’s responses. Sovereign submerged lands are state-owned lands lying under water resources. A submerged sovereign lands authorization, in addition to a regulatory permit, is required to use sovereign submerged lands.
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WMD	Water Management District
WRP	Wetland Resource Permitting program—used in FL panhandle
#	number(s)
<, ≤	less than, less than or equal to
>, ≥	greater than, greater than or equal to

### DOCUMENT LAYOUT

This document has been arranged in table format, so that one can easily compare each state’s information by topic. Although each table provides different information, all tables follow a similar format.

For each table (See Sample Table Setup),

- any relevant information that did not lend itself to presentation in table format is found in written form above each table,
- table number and title are listed across the top of the table,
- states are listed in the left-hand column in alphabetical order, and
- topics or areas in question are listed across the top row.

Sample Table Setup:  
Additional relevant information or background

Table #: Table Title

STATE	GENERAL HEADING FOR TABLE	
	Topic/ Question	Topic/ Question
GA		
FL		
NC		
SC		

# RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS: INVENTORY OF LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

## INTRODUCTION

While the homes threatened by erosion and the developer illegally filling in marshlands are the projects that make the headlines, for many state regulatory programs, it's the residential docks and piers that take up the most time. When is a dock too long? What about crossing extended property lines? And at what point does a creek have too many docks?

There are no easy answers to any of the dock and pier related questions. Each state has to craft the laws and policies that are best for its natural resources and its political and legal environment. At the same time, mistakes in judgment can be costly for the organization, the homeowner, and the natural resources.

At the request of the Georgia Coastal Management Program, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Services Center compiled an inventory of dock information for four states—Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Federal laws, state laws and regulations, permitting policies, and contact information are included in a tabular format that is easy to use.

## DISCLAIMER

This inventory briefly summarizes residential dock and pier permitting in the southeastern United States. The inventory was designed to aid coastal managers and staff in comparing permitting regulations across four states: Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Only information related to residential dock and pier permitting was included. This inventory summarizes permitting information in general terms and should not be construed to cover every permutation possible under state law. For a comprehensive look at an area in question or for more details about a particular requirement, consult the original material listed in the associated reference and/or contact the state permitting office.

### Special Thanks to

- Georgia Coastal Management Program, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
- Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
  - Critical Area Permitting Section, Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Division of Coastal Management, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Prepared by  
Melissa M. Patterson, Coastal Coordinator  
NOAA Coastal Services Center

APRIL 2003

Publication Number: NOAA/CSC/20319-PUB

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Table 1: Executive Summary by State</b>	<b>2</b>
This table provides background information on the scope of each state's coastal program and some fast facts on each state's docks and piers permitting program.	
<b>Table 2: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Interactions with State Governments</b>	<b>3</b>
This table explains the role of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in permitting docks and piers and provides outlines of each state's interactions with USACE district offices.	
<b>Table 3: State Organization and Implementation</b>	<b>4</b>
This table summarizes relevant information about how states organize and implement dock and pier permitting programs. For instance, this table lists each state's statutory authority, implementing agency, and agency jurisdictions/limitations; reviews environmental impacts of concern; outlines current enforcement procedures; and summarizes how to get a residential dock permit.	
<b>Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers</b>	<b>8</b>
This table lists specific requirements for residential docks/piers, including dock placement, height, width, roof, boat hoist, planning requirements, etc.	
<b>Table 5: Fast Facts on Florida Aquatic Preserves</b>	<b>14</b>
The first part (5a) of this table provides a quick reference guide to statutory definitions applied in Florida's Aquatic Preserves. The second part (5b) clarifies the exemptions and different permitting standards applicable within Florida's Aquatic Preserves.	
<b>Table 6: Works Cited</b>	<b>15</b>
This table provides a comprehensive listing of the information, laws, regulations, policies, and associated World Wide Web sites used to create this document. For every brief in-text citation, a complete reference is provided in this table.	

**Table 1: Executive Summary by State**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY								
STATE	SCOPE OF STATE COASTAL PROGRAM <sup>1</sup>					FAST FACTS ON RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS PERMITTING PROGRAM		
	Date of Federal Approval of Coastal Zone Management Program	State's Coastal Population <sup>2</sup>	State's Miles of Coast	Acres of Tidal/Coastal Marshes	Main Permitting Authority and General Jurisdiction for Docks and Piers within the State <sup>5</sup>	State's Position on Docks and Piers <sup>8</sup>	Total # of Dock/Pier Permit Applications Received <sup>9</sup>	Total # of Docks and Piers Permitted <sup>9</sup>
GEORGIA	Jan. 1998	In 2000, 538,717	2,344	378,000	Coastal Resources Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dock permit grants permission to use state-owned tidal waters and marshlands.</li> <li>• 3 permits are required: GA, USACE, and local government building permit</li> <li>• Has a Fast Track Permit that is issued jointly.</li> </ul>	Fiscal Year 2000	
		In 1990, 397,737			11 Coastal Counties		n/a	321
FLORIDA	Sept. 1981	In 2000, 15,982,378	8,436	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 337,448 coastal marshes<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 534,960 mangrove swamp<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	Department of Environmental Protection <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florida has a comprehensive system of laws regulating environmental resource permitting, including residential docks and piers.</li> <li>• Docks on sovereign or state-owned lands require an additional authorization for use of such lands. Authorization is most often issued concurrently with dock permit.</li> <li>• Regular dock maintenance does not require a permit, but may require a sovereign submerged land authorization.</li> <li>• In accordance with state law, permits are administered by the Department of Environmental Protection in conjunction with Florida's Water Management Districts.</li> </ul>	July 1999-June 2000 <sup>10</sup>	
		In 1990, 12,937,926			Entire State is considered to be within the coastal zone; however, coastal zone consistency requirements are generally reviewed within Florida's 37 coastal counties.		<sup>11</sup> NGP & GP-492	<sup>11</sup> NGP & GP-450
NORTH CAROLINA	Sept. 1978	In 2000, 826,019	3,375 <sup>3</sup>	2,200,000 acres of estuarine waters <sup>4</sup>	Division of Coastal Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One joint (NC and USACE) permit process.</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of dock does not require a permit. In some cases, a local building permit may also be needed.</li> <li>• Only major permits require public notice; general permits have a blanket public notice built in.</li> </ul>	Calendar Year 2000	
		In 1990, 710,903			20 Coastal Counties		<sup>14</sup> n/a	<sup>15</sup> GP-927; MP-31
SOUTH CAROLINA	Sept. 1979	In 2000, 981,338	2,876	504,000	Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management—Regulations Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dock permit allows a dock to be built on state lands: i.e., building permit.</li> <li>• 2 permits may be required: SC, USACE. In some cases, a local building permit may also be needed.</li> <li>• Dock permits expire 5 years after issuance.</li> <li>• Before construction begins; the applicant must get a construction placard from OCRM. This placard indicates the applicant's intention to build the permitted dock within the next 90 days.</li> <li>• All docks—including single residence, community docks, dock master plans—require public notice.</li> <li>• No dock may impede navigation or restrict reasonable use of state lands and waters.</li> <li>• A permit is not needed for regular maintenance.</li> </ul>	Calendar Year 2000	
		In 1990, 833,519			8 Coastal Counties		725	717
REFERENCE	<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, information provided for "scope of state coastal program" comes from National OCRM Web site: <a href="http://www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/national.html">www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/national.html</a> . <sup>2</sup> For 1990 and 2000, population data came from the census bureau and was calculated by summing the population figures for each state's coastal counties as defined for CZMA. <sup>3</sup> FL's figures are approximate and are derived from FL DEP modified FLUCCS (Florida Land Use Classification and Code System) coverage on GIS <sup>4</sup> NC number comes from its publication found at <a href="http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/news/facts.htm">http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/news/facts.htm</a> . <sup>5</sup> Source: Ocean Planning and Information System, <a href="http://www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/html/policy.htm">www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/html/policy.htm</a> . <sup>6</sup> Florida's permitting authority is shared among DEP, water management districts (WMD), and 1 delegated local government, Broward County. See "State Agency's Jurisdiction and Limitations" (pg.4) for more information.					<sup>8</sup> Individual references for "Fast Facts" are available from the tables that follow. <sup>9</sup> State POC provided # of docks information. State POC is provided in Table 3. <sup>10</sup> Numbers reflect <b>only</b> docks permitted by DEP. Docks requiring individual ERP or WRP permits are not represented by these numbers. <sup>11</sup> Refers to Noticed General Permits (NGP) and General Permits (GP). Numbers don't include NGP issued for boat ramps with an associated dock. <sup>12</sup> These numbers represent Standard General Permits (SGP) for docks that included two or less boat slips. <sup>13</sup> This is the number of exempt docks verified by DEP. This number includes some boat ramps and does not represent all exempt docks built within the state. <sup>14</sup> NC currently has no good way to track the # of permit applications received. If a general permit is not appropriate, a residential dock/pier may be permitted through the major permit process. See "State and Local Permitting of Docks and Piers" in Table 3 (pg.5). For further information on NC permitting process, see Table 4 (pgs. 9, 11, 13). <sup>15</sup> The Major Permit (MP) authorizes many kinds of structures: docks, piers, marinas, etc. MP # here estimates the # of major permits issued for residential docks.		

## U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERACTIONS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the federal agency charged with oversight of the nation’s navigable waters. Residential docks and piers are permitted pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344). Section 404 permits are required only for projects placing fill material in U.S. waters. In order to implement these laws in each state, USACE has divided the nation into divisions based on regional watersheds. The states included in this review are part of the USACE South Atlantic Division, which consists of NC, SC, GA, FL, and AL. In each state, various district offices are set up. Despite the similar organization, the way USACE district offices and state governments work together seems to differ from state to state. For more information on USACE, visit: [www.usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg/index.htm](http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg/index.htm).

Generally, the Corps issues 3 types of permits:

- Individual permits—Requires full public review.
- Regional permits—A regional permit is a form of general permit with varying scope (i.e., can be issued for a state, region, county, etc.). Regional (general) permits are issued by the district engineer when permitted activities are similar in nature and cause minimal individual and cumulative environmental impact. A programmatic general permit, another type of regional permit, can be issued when it reduces duplication of regulator efforts among local, state, or federal agencies. This programmatic general permit grants permitting authority to a state, local, or federal government agency to act for USACE in certain circumstances.
- Nationwide permits—Another form of general permit, which must meet certain criteria, and is issued by the chief engineer through the federal rulemaking process.

Federal permit fees vary based on activity type; some activities require no permit fee. The district engineer makes final determination on fee amount.

- Noncommercial activity -\$10-
- Commercial or industrial activity -\$100-
- No fee is charged for transferring a permit from one owner to another.

**Table 2: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Interactions with State Governments Regarding Permitting of Residential Docks and Piers**

STATE	USACE District Office by State	State and USACE District Office Interactions When Permitting Docks and Piers
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Savannah District <a href="http://144.3.144.48/permit.htm">http://144.3.144.48/permit.htm</a>	Has a Fast Track Permit issued cooperatively by GA Coastal Resources Division and USACE Savannah District Office. The permit, issued through a regional agreement, <sup>1</sup> is a programmatic general permit submitted to GA Coastal Resources Division by applicant. A dock/pier must meet certain criteria to get a Fast Track Permit. No public notice is required. The USACE permit and GA Revocable License may be received the same day a completed application is submitted.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	Jacksonville District <a href="http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/permit/index.html">www.saj.usace.army.mil/permit/index.html</a>	FL and USACE have a joint permit application that is submitted to either FL DEP or a state Water Management District (WMD), in accordance with an activity-based division of responsibilities. <sup>2</sup> When a permit application arrives, a copy of it is sent to USACE. Permit applications are processed independently. In parts of Florida, DEP and USACE have a signed agreement authorizing the state to issue a state programmatic general permit, which allows the state to issue a federal permit along with the state permit. This agreement is not effective in the Florida panhandle or Monroe County, where the Florida Keys are located. (POC Interview)
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	Wilmington District <a href="http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/wetlands/index.htm">www.saw.usace.army.mil/wetlands/index.htm</a>	NC Division of Coastal Management (DCM) and USACE Wilmington District have a Memorandum of Agreement allowing DCM to issue both general permits for projects in U.S. navigable waters. If the dock/pier meets certain criteria, a general permit (a form of nationwide permit) may be issued on-site by DCM. If the proposed project does not fit into the category above, DCM requires the application to go through a joint DCM/Corps of Engineers 291 permit process for full agency review. The 291 process is required for larger projects because of potentially increased impacts to Areas of Environmental Concern (ACE). Because the process is more involved, a permit cannot be issued on-site. This process is sometimes used for residential docks and piers if, for example, an applicant would like four slips on his or her pier. If approved through the joint 291 process, a state permit is issued by DCM and a federal permit is issued by USACE. (POC Interview)
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	Charleston District <a href="http://www.sac.usace.army.mil/permits/index.html">www.sac.usace.army.mil/permits/index.html</a>	A USACE permit is required only when the proposed residential dock project is on a federal navigation channel; otherwise, a general permit from the SC Office of Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) is sufficient. OCRM provides a coastal zone consistency determination for USACE permits. OCRM and USACE Charleston District have no cooperative permit agreement in SC. However, these agencies do issue joint public notices for permits. A permit application must be submitted to both USACE and OCRM separately. A joint form may be submitted to both agencies. Although, OCRM will accept the USACE permit application form, the Corps does not accept OCRM’s permit application form. A (POC Interview)
<b>REFERENCE</b>		<sup>1</sup> This regional agreement was began July 2001 and expires July 2006. <sup>2</sup> See Table 3, column heading “State and Local Permitting of Docks and Piers,” for a more in-depth explanation of “activity-based division of responsibilities.”

**Table 3: State Organization and Implementation for Permitting Residential Docks and Piers**

STATE	STATE ORGANIZATION & IMPLEMENTATION				
	State Point of Contact	Statutory Authority: Law, Regulation, and Policies and Procedures	Implementing State Agency and Division	State Agency's Jurisdiction and Limitations	State and Local Permitting of Docks and Piers
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Coastal Resources Division  Phone: (912) 264-7218  ----- This states information was last updated: April 17, 2003.	Coastal Marshlands Protection Act of 1970	GA Department of Natural Resources (DNR)—Coastal Resources Division (CRD)	Permit all tidally influenced water bodies and all areas economically tied to coastal resources, 11 coastal counties.  ----- The Coastal Resources Division serves as a clearing house for permits outside the coastal zone by passing the information on to the appropriate permitting body.	In GA, two ways to get a private, single-family, residential dock permit:  1. Fast Track Permit issued jointly with USACE through an agreement called a Programmatic General Permit. Applications are submitted to Coastal Resources Division. 2. Individual Permit—one must submit an application to the USACE for permit and GA for revocable license <sup>2</sup> 3. Larger structures, commercial, and community docks/piers require an authorization from the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee.  ----- Local building permit may be required.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	Jim Stoutamire, Administrator, Office of Submerged Lands and Environmental Resources, Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources  Phone: (850) 245-8490 E-mail: <i>Jim.Stoutamire@dep.state.fl.us</i>  ----- Doug Fry, Administrator, Program Development and Support Section, Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources  Phone: (850) 245-8480 E-mail: <i>Doug.Fry@dep.state.fl.us</i>  ----- This states information was last updated: Feb. 6, 2003.	Florida has a comprehensive system of laws that govern permitting in the state <sup>1</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ch. 253—State Lands Law</li><li>• Ch. 258—State Parks and Preserves</li><li>• Ch. 373—Water Resources</li><li>• Ch. 403—Environmental Control</li></ul> Each law's function, in relation to residential dock and pier permitting, is explained in background section on the right.	Florida's permitting authority is shared among <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dept of Environmental Protection (DEP)</li><li>• Water management districts (WMD)</li><li>• One delegated local government, Broward County</li></ul>	Regulates all activities within state involving water resources and environmental control unless the activity is statutorily exempt. The entire state is considered to be in the coastal zone.  ----- The Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) Program has an activity-based division of responsibility among the state, water management districts, and one delegated local government. For instance, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DEP handles all permit requests for docking facilities, unless these facilities are part of a "larger development."</li><li>• WMD handles permits not falling into the above category, like permits for a new subdivision with associated docks.</li></ul>  ----- The ERP is not in effect in the Northwest Florida Water Management District (in FL Panhandle). DEP issues permits in this area through the Wetland Resource Permitting (WRP) Program. For more information, see Florida Administrative Code (FAC) chapter 62-312 and Florida Statute (FS) 373.414.	<b>BACKGROUND:</b> FL's system of regulation requires the use of one or more of the following laws when issuing a residential dock permit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>State Lands law</u>—Unlike the other states reviewed, permission to use sovereign submerged lands is not granted by issuance of the regulatory permit. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund provides a separate authorization allowing use of state-owned lands for private purposes. In most permitting cases, this authority is delegated to DEP and WMD.</li><li>• <u>Water Resources law</u>—Part IV provides for a division of permitting authority and responsibilities for docks and piers between DEP and WMD; establishes authority for the wetland resource (NW FL) and the environmental resource (in rest of state) permit programs. This includes regulation of any dredging and filling in wetlands or other surface waters.</li><li>• <u>Environmental Control law</u>—Provides certain exemptions from permitting; protects water quality.</li><li>• <u>State Parks and Preserves law</u>—Further restricts permissible structures inside aquatic preserves and state parks, including docks and piers. Restrictions depend on location of preserve/park and nature of resources.<sup>3</sup></li></ul> ----- The ERP provides five ways to get a private, single or multi-family, residential dock: exemption, noticed general permit, standard general permit, individual permit, or conceptual permit. The type of permit needed is dependent on the location, size, and planned use of the proposed dock. (POC Interview)  ----- For NW FL, WRP provides three ways to get a private, single, or multi-family dock: exemption, general permit, or individual permit. Again, type of permit needed is dependent on location, size, and planned use. (POC Interview)
<b>REFERENCE</b>			<sup>1</sup> See Table 6 (pg.15)for Web site addresses and guidance to references mentioned in these sections. <sup>2</sup> GA's dock permit is a revocable license that grants permission to use state-owned tidal waters and marshlands. <sup>3</sup> See Table 5b (pg.14) for an explanation of how management agreements may amend use standards to fit the preserve's nature and resources.		

**Table 3: State Organization and Implementation for Permitting Residential Docks and Piers (continued)**

STATE	STATE ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION				
	State Point of Contact	Statutory Authority: Law, Regulation, and Policies and Procedures	Implementing State Agency and Division	State Agency's Jurisdiction and Limitations	State and Local Permitting of Docks and Piers
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	<p>David Moye, Coastal Management Representative</p> <p>Phone: (252) 946-6481</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:David.Moye@ncmail.net">David.Moye@ncmail.net</a></p> <p>For general information, contact Brian Long, Public Information Officer.</p> <p>Phone: (919) 733-2293</p> <p>This state's information was last updated Dec. 27, 2002.</p>	<p>Coastal Area Management Act of 1974, as amended</p>	<p>NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)—Division of Coastal Management (DCM)</p>	<p>Permit all activities in areas of environmental concern (AEC), which cover almost all coastal waters and less than 3% of land in the 20 coastal counties. Four categories of AEC exist: estuarine and ocean system, ocean hazard system, public water supplies, and natural and cultural resources.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Permits outside this zone are handled by NC Dept of Environment and Natural Resources. (POC Interview)</p>	<p>In NC, three ways to get a private, residential dock permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Major permit is issued for development in the coastal zone and requires 30-day public notice. In addition, a copy of the permit application must be delivered to adjacent property owners by certified mail. Permit expires on Dec. 31 three years after issuance.</li> <li>2. General permit is an expedited form of major permit and has a blanket public notice. However, signed statements of no objection are required from adjacent property owners. This permit can only be issued for private, noncommercial development. Construction permit expires after 90 days.</li> <li>3. Permit by exemption was allowed if the dock/pier met certain criteria. <i>Since very few of the docks permitted met this exemption, as of Aug 1, 2002, this exemption was repealed.</i><sup>2</sup> (POC Interview)</li> </ol>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	<p>Richard Chinnis, Director of Regulatory Programs</p> <p>Phone: (843) 747-4323 X 129</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:chinnira@dhec.sc.gov">chinnira@dhec.sc.gov</a></p> <p>This state's information was last updated March 24, 2003.</p>	<p>Coastal Tidelands and Wetlands Act—formerly known as Coastal Zone Management Act (Ch 39 Title 48 of the 1976 code as amended)</p> <p>Rules and Regulations for Permitting in the Critical Areas of the Coastal Zone—publication date June 1999</p> <p>Policies and Procedures of the SC Coastal Management Program—updated July 1995</p>	<p>SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)—Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) Division</p>	<p>Permit all activities in the critical areas, which are the coastal waters, tidelands, beaches, and primary ocean front sand dunes of eight coastal counties.</p> <p>Permits outside the critical area, but within the coastal zone, are handled by Office of Environmental Quality Control within the Bureau of Water. This permit, the State Navigable Waters Permit, is issued with a coastal zone consistency statement. (POC Interview)</p>	<p>In SC, to get a private, single-family, residential dock permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If on a federally maintained waterway, submit an application to both USACE and OCRM.</li> <li>2. For all other waterways in critical areas, only submit an application to OCRM.</li> </ol> <p>Some local governments, like Beaufort County, have used Special Area Management Plans to further limit the scope of docks within their region. For instance, Beaufort's dock max length is 300 ft. However, OCRM cannot enforce local requirements when they are more restrictive than state requirements. Locals must enforce any additional dock restrictions. (POC Interview)</p>
<b>REFERENCE</b>				<p><sup>1</sup> Specific definitions are available for the 4 categories of AEC. These are listed in the CAMA handbook available on-line at <a href="http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Handbook/handbook.htm">http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Handbook/handbook.htm</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> For more information about permits by exemption, see dock eligibility in Table 5 (pg.9).</p>	

**Table 3: State Organization and Implementation for Permitting Residential Docks and Piers (Continued)**

STATE	STATE ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	
	Environmental Impacts of Concern to State	State Enforcement of Permitting Regulations
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Georgia is concerned with adverse impacts development may have on the marsh. Although GA has no submerged aquatic vegetation, DNR is concerned with other environmental impacts of docks.	GA’s dock permit is a revocable license that grants permission to use state-owned tidal waters and marshlands.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<p>Florida, like many other coastal states, is concerned with the environmental impacts of docks. Some of these concerns are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adverse impacts to biological communities that provide functions to fish and wildlife—like seagrass and other aquatic vegetation (such as marshes and mangroves)—due to shading and dredge/fill activities.</li> <li>• Loss of endangered species—such as the manatee, which is affected by both increased boater activity and loss of seagrass (e.g., Johnson’s seagrass)</li> <li>• Adverse effects of docks on other wetland-dependent species—for instance, those that nest and breed in the uplands and in adjacent shellfish beds.</li> <li>• Degradation of water quality—turbidity from installation of related pilings and leaching of chromium, arsenic, and copper from such pilings.</li> <li>• Prop dredging and other dredging of access channels sometimes associated with dock use</li> <li>• Archaeological and historical resources</li> </ul> <p>When reviewing permits for approval, DEP uses a permitting test that requires consideration of the direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts of docks and piers. While Florida is concerned about environmental impacts, the state is also concerned about protecting the rights of riparian property owners. (POC Interview)</p>	<p>The general process for obtaining a permit in Florida:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-application meetings with state representatives are encouraged.</li> <li>2. Upon receipt of the application, the state has 30 days to request any additional information it deems necessary.</li> <li>3. Once a complete permit application is received, the state has 90 days to issue/deny the permit application. During this time, staff conduct a site investigation. Most permits allow a five-year construction period.</li> <li>4. After a permit is issued, the applicant is required to give the state a written notice before beginning construction. Once construction is complete an applicant must provide a signed document certifying that the dock was built as specified in the permit. Depending on the inspector’s workload, a dock may be inspected at this point. DEP regional offices and WMD have a targeted number of compliance inspections per year.</li> <li>5. Docks on sovereign submerged lands require a lease or consent of use.<sup>1</sup> This authorization is generally linked (timewise and sequence-wise) to issuance of the regulatory permit. Most private residential single-family docks qualify for a consent of use if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preempt less than 10 square feet per linear ft of shoreline, OR</li> <li>• otherwise use the min size necessary to provide reasonable access.</li> </ul>                     Generally, the only residential docks that require leases are large single-family docks, large multi-family docks, and all multi-family docks in aquatic preserves. Docks requiring a lease are inspected prior to any renewal of the lease. (POC Interview)                 </li> </ol> <hr/> <p>The permit processor is typically responsible for future compliance and enforcement. In some offices, though, staff permitting and enforcement responsibilities are kept separate. WMDs have field technicians, whose primary responsibility is to perform compliance inspections. Approximately 62 DEP staff, 86 WMD staff, and 15 delegated local government staff have compliance and enforcement responsibilities under the State ERP and WRP programs.<sup>2</sup> (POC Interview)</p> <hr/> <p>Permit violations are often discovered when someone reports nearby construction or when docks requiring leases are inspected. Once a violation is discovered, FL has a three step enforcement procedure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A non-compliance letter is sent to the property owner stating DEP’s concerns.</li> <li>2. The property owner is given a chance to respond. Usually, this means that a staff member, manager, and the property owner (party at fault) meet informally in the DEP district office. If an agreement can be reached, a consent order is issued detailing the modification to be made to the structure, any mitigation required, permit fee, and any fines levied. The consent order’s specifications vary with severity of the violation.</li> <li>3. If no agreement can be reached between DEP and the owner, DEP can institute a proceeding in circuit court. DEP may fine offenders up to \$10,000 per day per violation. However, instituting proceedings in circuit court is considered only as a last resort. A new law, ELRA (Environmental Legislation Reform Act) allows DEP to assess up to \$10,000 in administrative penalties without going through courts. (POC Interview)</li> </ol>
<b>REFERENCE</b>		<p><sup>1</sup> See “State Permitting of Docks and Piers” (pg.4), specifically the State Lands Law, for an explanation of why this is required. This reference explains how each Florida law contributes to residential dock and pier permitting process. See “Permitting Fees” (pg.12) for fee information.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> See “State Agency’s Jurisdictions and Limitations” (pg.4) for a description of the ERP and WRP programs.</p>

**Table 3: State Organization and Implementation for Permitting Residential Docks and Piers (Continued)**

STATE	STATE ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	
	Environmental Impacts of Concern to State	State Enforcement of Permitting Regulations
NORTH CAROLINA	NC is concerned about the cumulative impacts of docks and, like other coastal states, has a hard time quantifying these impacts. Specific concerns include submerged aquatic vegetation for some areas, as well as shellfishing resources. Because of development activity, the number of docks/piers is steadily increasing. However, it is difficult for DCM to determine when there are too many of these structures. (POC Interview)	NC uses three basic methods to ensure compliance with permit regulations: site visits before and during construction, quarterly aerial surveillance to look for unpermitted activity and monitor ongoing projects, and civil penalties for noncompliant construction. The number of site visits conducted varies depending on the project’s complexity and time required to complete construction.
	The following regulations illustrate this concern:	When a violation is found, fines are levied depending on the severity of the violation and mitigation/restoration is required. Max fine per day is \$2,500. DCM staff may issue a notice of violation, halt development, require restoration, and assess a penalty for the violation. Small violations, like building a compliant structure without a permit, may be assessed a \$100 fine plus cost of permit. Other violations are not so easily resolved. As required by law, fines collected are deposited into the state’s general fund and then turned over to local school boards. For more information, look at subchapter J of the North Carolina Administrative Code [15 NCAC 07J .0101-.0502] (POC Interview).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “T’s, finger piers, decks, &amp; platforms shall have no more than 6 ft of any dimension extending over coastal wetlands.” [15A NCAC 07H .0208] See special requirements for permitted structures (Table 4) for definitions.</li> <li>• Development in AEC is prohibited that “would have a substantial likelihood of causing pollution” of state waters where shellfish resources are “an existing use to the extent that such waters would be officially closed to the taking of shellfish.” This also applies to development near or within closed shellfish waters. See regulation for more information. [15A NCAC 07H .0602]</li> <li>• NC general regulations stipulate that structures are permissible that have no significant adverse impacts on fishery resources, water quality, or adjacent wetlands. “Significant adverse impacts shall include but not be limited to 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.”[15A NCAC 07H .0209]</li> </ul>	NC has a compliance coordinator for the enforcement program. In the field, all 14 field representatives are responsible for permits and enforcement in their work areas. The enforcement program covers 20 counties. Each field representative is assigned an area of coverage based on estimated travel times and population. (POC Interview)
SOUTH CAROLINA	Although SC has no submerged aquatic vegetation, OCRM is concerned with other environmental impacts of docks. OCRM’s regulations are designed to minimize impacts to surrounding habitat from shading, leachate, and erosion/turbidity caused by increased propeller action. The main difficulties in assessing the environmental impacts of docks and piers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of conclusive research on cumulative impacts of docks</li> <li>• Finding and accessing the research that has been done</li> </ul> (POC Interview)	DCM has found quarterly aerial surveillance very effective in spotting new or noncompliant construction. This method allows DCM to cover a large area in a relatively short time. In addition, DCM has the same crew fly the same area quarterly, so the crew has a good knowledge of the area. Any inconsistencies are noted, photographed, and then compared to previous aerial photography and permit applications. DCM has complete aerial coverage of 20 coastal counties since 1978. (DCM has shoreline coverage and USACE has complete county coverage.) Photography is updated approximately every 5 years. (POC Interview)
		SC’s dock permit is a revocable license. OCRM can revoke or suspend permits for those who violate the conditions of the permit, and/or add to the permitted structure, etc. For those who build without a permit, an after-the-fact permit may be obtained if the structure complies with dept guidelines. Any noncompliant parts of the structure must be removed and fines paid before an after-the-fact permit can be obtained. OCRM has the authority to require a dock be torn down and the area restored; however, they have not yet had to use this authority. (POC Interview)
		Docks are checked by OCRM twice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans are reviewed and changed during permit application, and</li> <li>• Structures are checked for compliance during construction after permittee has requested a construction placard.</li> </ul> Although OCRM does not typically do random dock checks, it has found that the public is a good watchdog. In addition, when inspectors are checking a permitted dock, they may spot other permit violations or unpermitted docks. Fines collected by OCRM are deposited in the state’s general fund. (POC Interview)

**Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers**

STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMISSIBLE RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS						
STATE	Special Requirement(s) for Permitted Structures	Dock Eligibility and Lot Restrictions	Maximum Length	Maximum Walkway Width	Minimum Height Above Water	Total Square Footage Requirements
<b>GEORGIA</b>	The dock structure must be built of uniform materials and be structurally adequate and not out of character with other existing docks within visual proximity of the proposed docks. Docks that do not fit these conditions will be reviewed by the Savannah District USACE under an additional more comprehensive permit process.	N/A	The channelward face of the structure(s), or any portion of the structure(s), may be located channelward from the low tide line a maximum distance of 40 feet or 1/3 the channel width, whichever is less.	6 ft	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Max fixed deck area is 864 sq ft</li> <li>• Max floating deck area is 576 sq ft</li> </ul>
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<p>No across-the-board restrictions on dock/pier construction. However, specific standards are applied to construction based on the proposed dock's location and size/scope.</p> <p><u>Residential Dock Location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it in FL panhandle? Use WRP.</li> <li>• Is it on state lands? State lands law applies.</li> <li>• Is it in an aquatic preserve? State parks and preserve law applies.<sup>1,2</sup></li> </ul> <p><u>Size/Scope of Residential Dock:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of permit required depends on the size/scope of the proposed dock and dock's impact on surrounding resources<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• ERP permit types: exemption, noticed general permit, standard general permit, individual permit, or conceptual permit</li> <li>• WRP permit types: exemption, general permit, or individual permit (POC Interview)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alterations to rule [FAC 18-20.004 (5)] are allowed to accommodate Americans with Disabilities Act.</li> <li>• Monroe County contains the Florida Keys - additional criteria must be met for docks in this area. [FAC 62-312.410 &amp; 18-21.0041]</li> </ul>	<p>N/A overall</p> <hr/> <p>For docks built on state lands, the following setbacks from adjoining riparian property owners apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 ft for marginal docks</li> <li>• 25 ft for all other docks</li> <li>• If lot is &lt; 65 ft wide, no setback is required, as long as there is no infringement on neighbor's riparian rights.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>To build a dock authorized by permit exemption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One dock per 65 ft of shoreline OR for lots with &lt; 65 ft shoreline, one dock is allowed per lot</li> <li>• Recreational, noncommercial use</li> <li>• &lt; 500 sq ft in Outstanding FL Waters [includes aquatic preserves, class I and II waters [FAC 62-302]; &lt; 1,000 sq ft in all other waters [FS 403]</li> </ul>	<p>25% of water body for multi-family docks; none for others</p> <hr/> <p>For docks in aquatic preserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 ft waterward of mean high water line OR up to 20% of water body's width at dock site, whichever is less</li> <li>• single-family docks cannot extend farther than a max depth of -4 ft mean low water</li> <li>• If building a dock from an existing bulkhead at max depth, dock may extend 25 ft from bulkhead [FAC 18-20.004 (5)]</li> </ul>	<p>N/A</p> <hr/> <p>To obtain WRP general permit: walkways may not be &gt; 6 ft</p> <hr/> <p>For docks in aquatic preserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• single-family – 4 ft</li> <li>• multi-slip – 6 ft</li> </ul>	<p>N/A for ERP or WRP</p> <hr/> <p>For docks in aquatic preserves over resource protection areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• walkway ≥ 5 ft above mean high water</li> <li>• terminal platforms ≥ 5 ft above water; up to 25% of platform may be lowered to provide easier water access</li> </ul>	<p>Generally N/A for ERP or WRP</p> <hr/> <p>To obtain ERP noticed general permit: 2,000 sq ft max, including pier, terminal platform, and other structures</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-family docks cannot exceed 40 sq ft per 1 linear ft of shoreline owned by applicant</li> <li>• Multi-family docks must meet these unit-to-slip<sup>4</sup> ratios:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 to 6 units = 1 to 1 unit:slip</li> <li>for units 7 to 14 = 2 to 1 unit:slip</li> <li>for units 15 to 28 = 3 to 1</li> <li>for units 29 or &gt; = 4 to 1</li> </ul>                             [FAC 18-21.004 (4)(a)1]                         </li> </ul> <hr/> <p>For docks in aquatic preserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For single-family dock, terminal platform max size is 160 sq ft</li> <li>• Multi-family cannot be &gt; 10 sq ft of preempted area per linear ft of shoreline (unless a lease is obtained)</li> <li>• Unit-to-slip ratio above applies to some multi-family</li> <li>• For multi-slip dock, max 8 ft terminal platform width, max 3 ft finger pier width, and 25 ft length (POC Interview)</li> </ul>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<p><sup>1</sup> "Florida Aquatic Preserves," FAC Ch.18-20.004(5), is a supplemental requirement that applies to all sovereign submerged lands in aquatic preserves. The requirements for residential docks built on sovereign submerged lands (state lands) in aquatic preserves are listed under the heading, "For docks in aquatic preserves."</p> <p><sup>2</sup> The FL Aquatic Preserves regulation defines the terms used within the regulation. See Table 5a, Fast Facts on Florida's Aquatic Preserves, for statutory definitions. Some exceptions to the standards/criteria for Florida's Aquatic Preserves exist. See Table 5b for an explanation.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> See "Environmental Impacts of Concern to the State" for more information resource impacts.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> A unit refers to one dwelling unit in a condominium complex or other multi-unit dwelling.</p>					

**Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers (continued)**

STATE	STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMISSIBLE RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS					
	Special Requirement(s) for Permitted Structures	Dock Eligibility and Lot Restrictions	Maximum Length	Maximum Walkway Width	Minimum Height Above Water	Total Square Footage Requirements
<b>NORTH CAROLINA<sup>1</sup></b>	<p>Generally, exceptions to the rule will be allowed only if the exception is necessary for safer use, will improve public access, or supports a water-dependent use that could not otherwise occur.</p> <hr/> <p>For pier length, ¼ water body limit can be overridden if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USACE and/or local government established an official pier-head line</li> <li>• OR if pier is located between longer adjacent piers within 200 ft of applicant’s property. Still, the applicant’s pier cannot exceed his neighbor’s nor be &gt; 1/3 width of water body.</li> </ul>	<p>No restrictions on dock eligibility by lot size. However, you are required to have 15 ft between the adjacent property and your dock. Lots less than 30 ft wide would be ineligible unless a waiver is obtained in writing from adjacent property owners. For small lots, applicant may also choose to build a joint dock with adjacent property owner.</p> <hr/> <p><i>To build a pier by authorized exemption: applicant’s lot ≥ 75 ft wide, have no enclosures, no commercial use, and cannot stretch over shellfish franchises or leases (unless applicant provides written proof lessee does not object). Exemption was revoked Aug. 1, 2002. (POC Interview)</i></p> <hr/> <p>Docking space for more than two boats is permissible by major permit.</p>	<p>Pier length is limited by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established pier length along same shoreline for similar use, (not applicable to piers &lt; 100 ft unless piers interfere with navigation or public uses)</li> <li>• Not extending into channel of the water body</li> <li>• Not extending &gt; ¼ width of natural water body, human-made canal, or basin measured from waterward edge of any coastal wetland vegetation<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Piers &gt; 400 ft only allowed if additional length provides access to deeper water at rate of at least 1 ft per 100 ft of pier or to span navigation obstruction</li> </ul>	6 ft - A major permit is required to exceed 6 ft width	Elevated at least 3 ft above coastal wetland substrate as measured from the bottom of the decking (includes all docks, piers, “T”s, and associated structures)	No total max sq ft covered area requirement is used to limit size of docks/piers; NC instead applies a combination of pier length + sq ft coverage by boathouses + a limit of 4 sq ft per linear ft of shoreline for “T”s, finger piers, decks, and platforms.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA<sup>3</sup></b>	<p>Yes; For those who need handicap access, OCRM may require permittee to follow ADA guidelines for public dock facilities. Guidelines: 5 ft by 5 ft turnaround every 200 ft of dock length</p>	<p>Have one dock per lot built with least environmentally damaging alignment</p> <p>For lots platted and recorded after 5/23/93:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need at least 75 ft water frontage with 75 ft between extended waterfront property lines</li> <li>• OR lots that are buildable with at least 50 ft frontage can get a common dock with the adjacent property</li> <li>• Lots with &lt; 50 ft frontage are not eligible for a dock</li> </ul>	1,000 ft including all associated structures	4 ft, unless applicant can justify a need for wider structure <sup>4</sup>	Elevated at least 3 ft above mean high water	Total max covered area is limited by the total dock walkway length restriction + creek size sq ft restrictions. <sup>5</sup>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<p><sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, this information came from NC Administrative Code [15A NCAC 07H .0208], additional explanations can be found in CAMA Handbook for Development in Coastal North Carolina, and on NC Web site <a href="http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Permits/permits.htm">http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Permits/permits.htm</a>.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> See “special requirements for permitted structures” for NC above.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, this information came from SC Regulations [30-12.A-E]; OCRM Policies and Procedures [III-37 through III-38], and proposed regulation change documents.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> See “special requirements for permitted structures” for SC above.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> SC total sq ft requirement (walkway length restrictions + creek size restrictions) is explained in “Floating Docks/ Floats.” (pg.11)</p>					

**Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers (Continued)**

STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMISSIBLE RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS					
STATE	Floating Docks / Floats	Boat Houses / Roofs / Covered Areas	Handrails	Storage / Containers / Enclosures	Maximum Boat Hoists or Lifts/ Slips / Vessel Draft
<b>GEORGIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Max floating deck area is 576 sq ft</li> <li>No fixed or floating docks shall be constructed over marsh vegetation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All covered areas over fixed docks are limited to a maximum height of 12 ft above the decking at the lowest deck height.</li> <li>The fixed deck house may be open-side, partially or totally covered and enclosed with screen. The covered portion may be constructed either with wall of a single layer or woven screen wire or wainscot (lower 3 feet of the wall finished with wood, upper section finished in woven screen).</li> <li>The dock house shall not be fully enclosed with wood, glass, fiberglass, metal, or any other solid type materials.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Boat hoists (covered or open) are limited to a maximum of 16 feet by 30 feet.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<p>For ERP or WRP general permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terminal platforms may not be built over submerged grass beds, coral communities, and wetlands. [FAC 62-341.427]</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Floating docks are treated like fixed docks. When building a dock by exemption, a floating dock may be exempt if it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 500 sq ft in an Outstanding Florida Water or</li> <li>≤ 1,000 sq ft in all other waters</li> </ul> <p>A new exemption was created for floating vessel platforms (platforms must float at all times and support a boat out of the water at all times):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 200 sq ft in outstanding FL waters</li> <li>&lt; 500 sq ft for other waters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boathouses, boat lifts, and gazebos, may not be built over submerged grassbeds, coral communities, and wetlands. For ERP [FAC 62-341.427] and for WRP [FS 372.808]</li> <li>Any dock built on submerged sovereign lands, boathouses, roofs, and gazebos may not be fully enclosed. This excludes docks built in man-made canals which are not on state-owned property. (POC Interview)</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>When building a dock by exemption, boathouses, covered slips, and gazebos are allowed if total area for these structures does not exceed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 sq ft in Outstanding FL Waters or</li> <li>1,000 sq ft in all other waters</li> </ul> <p>Structures may not have walls or doors, act as living quarters, or be used commercially.</p>	Handrails are sometimes required to prevent mooring over shallow areas with resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No wet bars or living quarters are allowed over sovereign submerged lands.</li> <li>Structures cannot be enclosed by walls and doors on all sides.</li> <li>Storage containers are sometimes allowed for boat and safety equipment. (POC Interview)</li> </ul>	<p>To obtain ERP noticed general permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boats cannot be moored over submerged grassbeds, coral communities, and wetlands. [FAC 62-341.427]</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>To obtain WRP general permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction cannot take place over submerged grass beds, coral communities, and wetlands. [FAC 62-312.808]</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>For docks in aquatic preserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private residential single-family dock allows 2 slips, or 4 slips for a shared dock<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Private residential multi-slip dock allows &gt; 3 slips for multi-unit residential dwellings</li> <li>For any single-family dock ending in resource protection areas 1 or 2, must have a min 1 ft clearance between vessel's deepest draft and top of submerged resources at mean low water</li> <li>Multi-slip dock cannot terminate in resource protection areas 1 or 2, but may pass over these areas if there are no negative environmental impacts</li> <li>Multi-slip dock must provide for a clearance of 1 ft clearance between vessel's deepest draft and the bottom of the water body at mean low water (POC Interview)</li> </ul>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<sup>1</sup> Neighboring property owners are allowed to share a dock between the two properties, if the owners agree to this. (POC Interview)				

**Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers (Continued)**

STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMISSIBLE RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS					
STATE	Floating Docks /Floats	Boat Houses/ Roofs / Covered Areas	Handrails	Storage / Containers / Enclosures	Maximum Boat Hoists or Lifts/ Slips / Vessel Draft
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> <sup>1</sup>	Any portion of a dock or pier (either fixed or floating) extending from the main structure that is 6 ft or less in width is a “T” or finger pier. Any portion of a dock or pier (either fixed or floating) > 6 ft wide is a deck or platform. [15A NCAC 07H .0208]	Boathouses only on lots with 75 ft of linear shoreline. Total sq ft cannot be > 400 <sup>2</sup> , as measured from greatest exterior dimensions. Top half of boathouses can be enclosed with sides extending down ½ height of walls.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No enclosed structures over the water</li> <li>Any storage containers must be portable</li> </ul>	Boathouse size is dependent on type of permit issued. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By general permit, total area enclosed by boatlifts shall not exceed 400 sq ft. A boatlift may be covered by a boathouse or left uncovered. Owners can have up to two boatlifts that fit within 400 sq ft. A jet ski is classified as a vessel, so a jet ski lift counts as one of two allowable lifts.</li> <li>By major permit, total area enclosed by a boathouse can exceed 400 sq ft. More lifts are permissible if a major CAMA permit is applied for.</li> </ul>
	Size is dependent on the type of permit issued. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By exemption, max 200 sq ft</li> <li>By general permit, max 400 sq ft</li> <li>By major permit, combined area of ‘T’s, finger piers, decks, and platforms must not exceed a combined total area of 4 times linear ft of shoreline.</li> </ul>	Piers, docks, decks, platforms, and boathouses can only be a single story and can be roofed. Roofs cannot have second story use.			≥ 10 slips qualifies the proposed dock as a marina. Due to increased potential impacts, more requirements must be met before a permit is issued.
<b>REFERENCE</b>					
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> <sup>3</sup>	Floats cannot rest on bottom at low tide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No enclosed boathouses</li> <li>Roofs are permitted on a case-by-case basis, on merits</li> <li>Roofs must be clearly shown on public notice application</li> <li>If dock has roof, it cannot have attic or enclosed ceiling storage</li> <li>No rails, ladders, or steps to roof</li> <li>Max roof height is 12 ft from floor decking to roof’s highest point, including ornaments</li> </ul>	Limited to what is minimally needed for safety as in Southern Building Code (1994, section 1015.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage: a bench-like locker of 3 ft high by 3 ft deep by 8 ft long</li> <li>No walls or screens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smallest hoist for purpose</li> <li>Single-family 1 hoist allowed</li> <li>Hoist is open-sided with no enclosures</li> <li>Catwalks limited to 3 ft</li> <li>Roofs subject to creek size and sq ft requirements</li> <li>Boat storage docks will be considered on a case-by-case basis in lieu of elevated boatlifts. Square footage, including boat storage dock, is restricted to overall limit for floating docks.</li> </ul>
	For creeks (of this size), fixed pier heads and floating docks are limited to a combined sq ft and walkway length: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 20 ft wide, docks are prohibited<sup>4</sup></li> <li>20-50 ft wide, limited to 120 sq ft</li> <li>51-150 wide, limited to 160 sq ft</li> <li>&gt; 150 ft wide, limit size to 600 sq ft (size requirements do not include walkway)</li> </ul>				
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, this information came from NC Administrative Code [15A NCAC 07H .0208] and unofficial explanations can be found in “CAMA Handbook for Development in Coastal North Carolina.” <sup>2</sup> A larger boathouse may be permitted through the major permit process. <sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, this information came from SC Regulations [30-12.A-E]; OCRM Policies and Procedures [III-37 through III-38], and proposed regulation change documents. <sup>4</sup> < 20 ft wide, docks are prohibited on newly platted lots. Existing lots are grandfathered in for 5 years from July 2002.				

**Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers (Continued)**

STATE	STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMISSIBLE RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS			Permitting Fees
	Dock Placement	Community Planning Requirement	Conditions For Rebuilding Destroyed Docks	Type of dock—Fee in dollars
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Walkways crossing tidal tributaries navigable by watercraft must be bridged so that navigation is not impeded. The bridge must have a minimum clearance of 6 ft from the mean high water line and the bottom of the bridge and pilings must provide for safe navigation in the channel.	CRD encourages developers to meet with permitting staff and local governments to develop a riparian coordination plan for subdivisions.	If a dock is considered unserviceable, a permit is required to replace or repair it.	No permitting fees are currently charged.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<p>Generally, no dock may impede navigation, water flow, flood control, or degrade water quality.</p> <p>Structures over or on submerged sovereign lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limited to water-dependent uses. [FAC 18-14.003]</li> <li>must not adversely affect riparian rights</li> <li>meet other applicable rule criteria [found in FAC 18-20 &amp; 18-21]</li> </ul> <p>For docks in aquatic preserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riparian owners may have docks to allow reasonable access to water.[FS 258.42] [FAC 18-20.004(2)(e)]</li> <li>Design (configuration of dock) and location (placement on-site) modification may be required to minimize adverse impacts to resources [FAC 18-20.004(5)(a)2]</li> <li>Docking facilities should be designed to prevent vessels from damaging resources (i.e., limitation of #, length, drafts, and types of vessels allowed) [FAC 18-20.004(5)(a)3]</li> </ul>	<p>None. However, to build a dock by permit exemption, multi-family complexes and other complexes/facilities are considered one parcel of land. This means only one dock is permissible per 65 ft of shoreline regardless of actual breakdown of ownership in the complex. This is the first tool that permit processors use when permitting docks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMDs permit residential docks that are part of a subdivision development. Most subdivision dock applications come in as part of a larger subdivision development plan.</li> <li>Neighboring property owners are allowed to share a dock between the two properties if the owners agree to this.</li> </ul> <p>The FL aquatic preserve system identifies resource protection areas in which certain uses/activities are restricted. As a result, multi-family docks cannot end in resource protection areas 1 or 2 because of increased possible impacts.</p> <p>However, single-family docks are allowed to terminate in resource protection areas 1 or 2 with applicable modifications to the dock design. The unintended consequence of this rule is that while one multi-family dock is not allowed, many single-family docks are allowed. So, although multi-family docks reduce the overall number of docks, their use is penalized under current rules. (Rule amendments are planned to correct this.) (POC interview)</p>	<p>Generally, no permit is required to replace or repair a functional dock, if these conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>repair is part of continual maintenance</li> <li>dock is usable and provides access to moored boats or was destroyed by 1 event (e.g., storm, fire, flood, or accident),</li> <li>is in the original location</li> <li>has the same or original configuration/dimensions</li> <li>requires no fill/dredging except to install pilings [FS 403.813(2)(d)]</li> </ul> <p>When a dock on state lands is destroyed by a sudden natural event, replacement is generally allowed within 1-year through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exemption FS 403.813(2)(d), or</li> <li>the terms of an emergency order.</li> </ul> <p>Process for rebuilding after a natural disaster:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governor issues a state executive order.</li> <li>Florida DEP issues an emergency order, outlining applicable deadlines and conditions for rebuilding destroyed structures. In the past, Florida has specified a 1 year period for rebuilding of destroyed docks.</li> </ol> <p>For docks destroyed by other means, conditions for replacement may apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Docks and piers may be repaired or replaced to the original configuration so long as the structural damage only constitutes up to 50% of the original structure.</li> <li>If more than 50% of the original structure is damaged or destroyed by a man-made or natural disaster, the entire structure shall be brought into full compliance with the current regulations. (POC Interview)</li> </ul>	<p>Under the ERP,<sup>2</sup> private residential docks may be authorized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exemption – no fee</li> <li>noticed general permit – \$100</li> <li>standard general, individual, or conceptual permits – fee varies with the type and scale of proposed dock – generally \$300.</li> </ul> <p>Under the WRP,<sup>2</sup> private residential docks may be authorized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exemption – no fee</li> <li>General permit – \$100 fee</li> <li>Individual permit – \$300-600</li> </ul> <p>WRP permits are construction permits lasting for 5 years.</p> <p>Docks constructed on state lands require an authorization for use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the dock qualifies for a consent of use – no fee</li> <li>If the dock or use requires a lease, as determined by DEP, a \$200 application fee + annual lease fee payment is required.</li> </ul>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<p><sup>1</sup>The amount of damage to the original structure is based on the over-water surface area or the cost to rebuild.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>See Table 3 for explanation of each permitting system and its applicability.</p>			

**Table 4: State Requirements for Permissible Residential Docks and Piers (Continued)**

STATE	STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMISSIBLE RESIDENTIAL DOCKS AND PIERS			Permitting Fees
	Dock Placement	Community Planning Requirement	Conditions For Rebuilding Destroyed Docks	Type of dock—Fee in dollars
NORTH CAROLINA <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piers cannot interfere with access to riparian property.</li> <li>Min setback of 15 ft between the pier and adjacent property owner’s areas of riparian access. Can be waived if adjacent property owners are co-applicants.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Also note, 15 ft setback cannot be waived when requesting dock under the exemption.</li> <li>Applicants must notify owner of any part of a shellfish franchise or lease that a proposed dock would cover. Lessee can mark a navigation route from the pier to the lease edge. [15A NCAC 07H .0208]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None. However, marinas can be used in lieu of single-family docks.</li> <li>Marinas developed in public trust waters to provide docking space for residential developments cannot have &gt; 27 sq ft of public trust areas for every 1 linear ft of shoreline adjacent to these public trust areas for construction of docks and mooring facilities. The 27 sq ft restriction does not apply to fairway areas between parallel piers or any portion of pier used solely to access slips from land.</li> <li>Other restrictions apply to marinas including regulations to protect water quality in shellfishing areas. See Use Standards Section 5 [15A NCAC 07H .0208] [15A NCAC 07H .0208] and (POC Interview)</li> </ul>	NC has two regulations that pertain to rebuilding destroyed docks: replacement of existing structures and nonconforming development [15A NCAC 07J .0210 & .0211]. Replacement of structures damaged or destroyed by natural elements, fire, or normal deterioration is development and requires a CAMA permit. Structure is considered destroyed if cost of proposed work exceeds 50% of structure’s physical value at time of damage, as determined by local building inspection office. Replacement is allowed if structure complies with current rules.	<i>Private, residential dock (authorized by permit exemption) – no fee. Since very few of the docks permitted met this exemption, this was repealed as of Aug. 1, 2002.</i>
			No permit is required for any repair or maintenance that totals less than 50% of the structure’s value.	Private, residential dock (general permit) – \$100
			Replacement of nonconforming development within an AEC built before effective date(s) of rule(s) with which development is inconsistent is allowed if these criteria are met regarding the structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will not be enlarged beyond original dimensions</li> <li>Serve same or similar use</li> <li>No practical alternatives for replacement that provide same/similar benefits in compliance with current rules</li> <li>Rebuilt to comply with current rules to max extent possible</li> </ul>	Private, residential dock meeting specific criteria (major permit) – \$250
			After a natural disaster, DCM generally authorizes a temporary rule that allows owners to replace their docks/piers without paying another permit fee for one year. After that time, owners may still rebuild their docks but they must pay a permit fee. In either case, the owner must comply with current rules. (POC Interview)	Public or commercial development involving little land disturbance (major permit) – \$400
SOUTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridging of small creeks is not allowed.</li> <li>Pier must be put in first navigable creek with a defined channel or creek with a history of navigational access/use.</li> </ul>	Subdivision developers are encouraged to develop joint use or community docks through submission of a dock master plan.	Docks destroyed beyond repair must conform to existing regulations in effect at the time of rebuilding. However, a dock may be rebuilt to its previous configuration if reconstruction is completed within three years. Before rebuilding, OCRM recommends getting a construction placard.	Private, single-family noncommercial activity: < 100 ft dock – \$150 ≥ 100 ft dock – \$250
			OCRM passed the above regulation in July 2002 because experience with Hurricane Hugo revealed that a 1 year period was too short for docks to be rebuilt to original specifications.	Commercial and Industrial Activities – \$1,000
				Marinas – \$1,000
				State Agencies – \$0
			Local Governments – \$50	
REFERENCE	<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, this information came from NC Administrative Code [15A NCAC 07H .0208] and unofficial explanations can be found in “CAMA Handbook for Development in Coastal North Carolina.” <sup>2</sup> Setback, the division line between areas of riparian access, is established by drawing a line along channel/deep water and drawing perpendicular line to upland property line’s intersection with shore. <sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, this information came from SC Regulations [30-12.A-E]; OCRM Policies and Procedures [III-37 through III-38], and proposed regulation change documents.			

**Table 5a: Fast Facts on Florida Aquatic Preserves**

FAST FACTS ON FLORIDA’S AQUATIC PRESERVES	
Term Used in Regulation	Statutory Definition
Aquatic Preserve	“Any and all of those areas which are exceptional areas of sovereignty lands and the associated water body so designated in Part II of Chapter 258, F.S., including all sovereignty lands, title to which is vested in the Board, and such other lands as the Board may acquire or approve for inclusion by the Legislature. These areas also include the water column over such lands, which have been set aside to be maintained in an essentially natural or existing condition of indigenous flora and fauna and their supporting habitat and the natural scenic qualities and amenities thereof.”
Board	“The Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.”
Dock	“A fixed or floating structure, including moorings, used for the purpose of berthing buoyant vessels either temporarily or indefinitely.”
Pier	“A structure in, on, or over sovereignty lands, which is used by the public primarily for fishing or swimming. A pier shall not include a dock.”
Private residential Multi-Slip Dock	“A docking facility which is used for private recreational or leisure purposes for multi-unit residential dwellings which shall include but is not limited to condominiums, townhouses, subdivisions and other such dwellings or residential areas and which is designed to moor three or more boats. Yacht clubs associated with residential developments, whose memberships or utilization of the docking facility requires some real property interest in the residential area, shall also be included.”
Private Residential Single-Family Dock	“A dock which is used for private, recreational or leisure purposes for a single-family residence, cottage, or other such dwelling unit and which is designated to moor no more than two boats. This also includes docks, with mooring of no more than a total of four boats, located on property lines between two upland single-family residences.”
REFERENCE	Definitions taken directly from FAC Chapter 18-20 Florida Aquatic Preserves, <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/rules/18-20.pdf">www.dep.state.fl.us/water/rules/18-20.pdf</a> .

**Table 5b: Fast Facts on Florida Aquatic Preserves**

As noted in the inventory above, there are some exceptions to the standards and criteria applied to residential docks built within aquatic preserves. This table clarifies where those exceptions may be found.

FAST FACTS ON FLORIDA’S AQUATIC PRESERVES	
Title of Regulation—Citation	Exceptions to dock standards/criteria for Florida’s Aquatic Preserves.
“Sovereignty Submerged Lands Management”: Chapter 18-21 Florida Administrative Code	All specific aquatic preserve standards and criteria are <b>in addition to</b> applicable requirements found in FAC chapter 18-21, which implements the state lands law. [FS 253]
“Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve”: Chapter 18-18 Florida Administrative Code	Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve is primarily implemented through chapter 18-18 of the Florida Administrative Code; while, the rest of the aquatic preserves are implemented through chapter 18-20 entitled Florida Aquatic Preserves. [FAC 18-18 & 18-21] The rules governing Biscayne Bay are different from those governing other aquatic preserves due to the management agreement governing the preserve and the trustee’s delegation to Dade County. Biscayne Bay use standards can be found in FAC chapter 18-18.005
“Florida Aquatic Preserves”: Chapter 18-20 Florida Administrative Code	Lake Jackson and Boca Ciega Bay / Pinellas County aquatic preserves, regulated by FAC 18-20.017, .019, respectively, are held to specific standards/criteria formulated based on each aquatic preserve’s unique nature.

**Table 6: Works Cited By State**

STATE	WORKS CITED BY STATE	
	Title of Resource Used	Reference to Information Source (links provided where available <sup>1</sup> )
<b>FOR ALL STATES</b>	Ocean Planning Information System (OPIS)	Used as background reference to get an overview of each state's coastal management program. OPIS provides easy access to comprehensive ocean-related data and information that will enhance regional, integrated approaches to coastal and ocean resource management. <a href="http://www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/">www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/</a>
	OCRM's state and coastal management program summaries	Used to describe scope of state coastal programs in Executive Summary (Table 1), unless otherwise indicated. <a href="http://www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/czmsitelist.html">www.ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/czmsitelist.html</a>
<b>GEORGIA</b>	The information provided herein comes from Georgia Web site.	<a href="http://www.dnr.state.ga.us/dnr/coastal/habitat/docks.html">www.dnr.state.ga.us/dnr/coastal/habitat/docks.html</a>
	Phone Interview <sup>2</sup>	Charles B. Bennett, Habitat Program Manager, Georgia Coastal Resources Division. Phone Interview and e-mail correspondence. April 17, 2003.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	State Lands law (Title XVIII, Chapter 253, F.S.) Water Resources law (Title XXVIII, Chapter 373, F.S.) State Parks and Preserves law (Title XVIII, Chapter 258, Part II, F.S.) Environmental Control law (Title XXIX, Chapter 403, Part I and PartV, F.S.)	Link to Florida's statutes, which are searchable by title, chapter, and part: <a href="http://www.flsenate.gov/Statutes/index.cfm?Mode=Search%20Statutes&amp;Submenu=2&amp;Tab=statutes">www.flsenate.gov/Statutes/index.cfm?Mode=Search%20Statutes&amp;Submenu=2&amp;Tab=statutes</a>
	1998 Coastal Management Program Guide provides detailed statutory summaries.	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/legislative/coastal/publications/programguide98/index.htm">www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/legislative/coastal/publications/programguide98/index.htm</a>
	Florida Dept of Environmental Protection Web site contains many sections related to permitting residential docks and piers. The Web sites listed here were used as a starting point; however, the duplication of information among the sites makes specific citations difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main information on environmental resource permitting program is indexed here by topic: <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/index.htm">www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/index.htm</a></li> <li>• Jurisdictional and organizational information <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/">www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/</a> and <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/wmd.htm">www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/wmd.htm</a></li> <li>• Florida's statutes and permitting rules are indexed here: <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/rules/guide.htm">www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/rules/guide.htm</a></li> <li>• Overview and history of environmental resource permitting program: <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/overview.htm">www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/erp/overview.htm</a></li> </ul>
	Phone Interviews with Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection <sup>2</sup>	Doug Fry, Alice Heathcock, and Daniel Lawson, Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Initial Phone Interview – November 7, 2002. Follow-up Phone Interview – February 4, 2003.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	North Carolina Administrative Code	<a href="http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Rules/current.htm">http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Rules/current.htm</a> . Subchapters 7H, 7J, and 7K contain pertinent information on residential docks and piers.
	"CAMA Handbook for Development in Coastal North Carolina"	Unofficial explanations can be found in CAMA Handbook: <a href="http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Handbook/contents.htm">http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Handbook/contents.htm</a>
	North Carolina Dept of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Coastal Management's Web site provides a wealth of information on its CAMA and policies.	<a href="http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Rules/rules.htm">http://dcm2.enr.state.nc.us/Rules/rules.htm</a>
	Phone Interviews <sup>2</sup>	David Moye, Coastal Management Representative, North Carolina Division of Coastal Management. Initial Phone Interview – May 2, 2002. Follow-up Phone Interview – June 6, 2002.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	South Carolina Regulations [30-12.A-E]	<a href="http://www.lptr.state.sc.us/coderegs/c030.htm">www.lptr.state.sc.us/coderegs/c030.htm</a>
	OCRM Policies and Procedures [III-37 through III-38]	<i>Policies and Procedures of the South Carolina Coastal Management Program: An excerpt of the South Carolina Coastal Management Program Document, Updated July 1995.</i>
	Proposed regulation change documents	Interim copy of current regulations governing the critical area, <a href="http://www.scdhec.net/eqc/ocrm/HTML/regs2002.html">www.scdhec.net/eqc/ocrm/HTML/regs2002.html</a>
	South Carolina OCRM's regulatory Web site contains useful information.	<a href="http://www.scdhec.net/eqc/ocrm/HTML/regulate.html">www.scdhec.net/eqc/ocrm/HTML/regulate.html</a>
	Personal Interview	Richard Chinnis, Director of Regulatory Programs, Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Division. Initial Interview – September 20, 2001. Follow-up Interview – March 25, 2003.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<sup>1</sup> All World Wide Web addresses listed in this section were accessible on April 2, 2003, and accurately reflected information referenced here and in the text. Site content at these links may change, or the links may become inactive at any time. <sup>2</sup> Besides the interviews listed here, numerous e-mails and short phone calls were exchanged as each state's information was verified and final consultations made. See Table 3 point of contact column (pg.3) for the last date each state's information was updated.	

## About the NOAA Coastal Services Center

Guiding the conservation and management of the nation's coastal resources is a primary function of the federal government's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This goal is accomplished through a variety of mechanisms, including collaboration with state coastal management programs.

The Coastal Services Center is a division of NOAA located in Charleston, South Carolina. The Center supports coastal resource managers by facilitating access to and utilization of the most up-to-date technology, information, and management strategies available in the field of coastal resource management.

### **NOAA Coastal Services Center**

2234 South Hobson Avenue  
Charleston, SC 29405-2413  
[www.csc.noaa.gov](http://www.csc.noaa.gov)

Contact information:

Melissa Patterson, Coastal Coordinator  
(843) 740-1200  
[Melissa.Patterson@noaa.gov](mailto:Melissa.Patterson@noaa.gov)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. NOAA Coastal Services Center. 2003. Residential Docks and Piers: Inventory of Laws, Regulations, and Policies for the Southeastern United States. NOAA/CSC/20319-PUB. Publication. Charleston, SC: NOAA Coastal Services Center.