



0.6 to 2.0 Acre Project Requirements In Coastal Counties & Within 0.5 Miles of Coastal Receiving Waters

This document is to provide guidance for projects located within in one of the 8 coastal counties (**Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Horry and Jasper**) that are subject to the requirements of the S.C. Coastal Zone Management Plan and not part of a larger common plan (LCP).

Construction sites subject to these requirements are not located within 0.5 miles of *receiving waters as defined in **South Carolina's Coastal Zone Management Program** as all regularly tidally influenced salt and fresh water marsh areas, all lakes or ponds which are used primarily for public recreation or a public drinking water supply, and other water bodies within the coastal zone, excluding wetlands, swamps, ditches and stormwater management ponds which are not contiguous via an outfall or similar structure with a tidal water body.*

The following is a list of DHEC's submittal requirements for projects that disturb between 0.6 and 2.0 acres in a coastal county and are within 0.5 miles of Coastal Receiving Waters.

1. **Notice of Intent Application.** A completed NOI (**DHEC Form 2617**) with all applicable fees. If project is located within a MS4 or Urbanized Area (UA) that requires an application other than DHEC Form 2617, then a copy of this application, reviewed and approved by the MS4 or UA, will need to be submitted.
2. **Construction Site Plans.** Provide 1 copy of Construction Site Plans prepared by a licensed South Carolina Professional Engineer. The plans must be in accordance with R72.300 and the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities (CGP). A **Professional Design Checklist** has been made available to help ensure that these regulations and permitting requirements are met.
3. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** Provide 1 copy of a SWPPP prepared by a licensed South Carolina Professional Engineer. The SWPPP must be in accordance with R72.300 and the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities (CGP). A **Professional Design Checklist** has been made available to help ensure that these regulations and permitting requirements are met.
4. **CZC Determination Package.** A Coastal Zone Consistency submittal package for review by **DHEC's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management** (DHEC-OCRM).
5. **MS4 Approval (when applicable).** A copy of the MS4 approval for the proposed project if subject to MS4 jurisdiction and the \$125 NPDES fee only. If DHEC elects to perform a technical review on a project located in an MS4 area, construction plans and a SWPPP will be requested at

that time, otherwise items 2 and 3 above do not need to be submitted if a project is within a MS4 jurisdiction.

Additional Requirements

Projects may be subject to requirements of local governments through local ordinances, in particular, those areas that are considered Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) under the NPDES program. Please see <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/WaterQuality/Stormwater/RegulatedMS4s/> for more information

Larger Common Plan (LCP)

The term LCP is “*broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot.*” [63 Federal Register No. 128, July 6, 1998, p. 36491]

For example, if master calculations have been prepared and/ or submitted for an entire site, then all phases and parcels at that site would be considered part of an LCP. If the site is part of a subdivision, industrial park, commercial park, etc., then it is considered to be part of an LCP. If there have been land-disturbing activities, including clearing, grading or excavating, that resulted in 1 disturbed acre or more since 1992, then any future land-disturbing activities at the site are considered to be part of an LCP.