state coastal zone management program. The consistency provision encompasses harbor development, improvement and maintenance and dredge and fill activities.

THE STATE PROGRAMS

The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the dredging, filling and disposal regulatory responsibilities within the six coastal states located in the Southeast Region of the National Park Service and which have coastal park units.

The North Carolina Program

In September 1978, North Carolina received federal approval for their proposed Coastal Management Program. State environmental concern increased in 1969, and studies were carried out and legislation adopted to preserve the state's coastal resources. The Coastal Wetlands Act of 1971 and Coastal Area Management Act of 1974 provide regulatory functions. Dredging and filling of estuarine land are regulated under the Coastal Resources Commission.

The South Carolina Program

South Carolina received federal approval for their proposed coastal zone management program in September, 1979. Under their program, a permit must be obtained from the South Carolina regulatory body, the Coastal Council, to "fill, remove dredge, drain or erect any structure on or in any way alter any critical area".

The Georgia Program

The Georgia Coastal Marshlands Act of 1970 provided that "no person shall remove, fill, dredge or drain or otherwise alter any marshlands in the State within the estuarine area thereof without first obtaining a permit". This regulatory program is administered by the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee.

Georgia does not participate in the federal Coastal Zone Management Program; thus dredging and disposal outside the jurisdiction of the Marshlands Act is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

77