

A Guide to Permitting

Shoreline Modification Projects
in New York's Tidal Waters



A Guide to Permitting Shoreline Modification Projects in New York's Tidal Waters

This guide is for permit applicants using the New York State Joint Application for shoreline construction or modification, ranging from major to minor projects. The area that this guidance covers includes the marine coasts of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties and the main stem of the Hudson River, north from New York City to the Federal Dam at Troy.

Potential permit applicants in New York City (NYC) within New York, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens Counties should refer to the NYC Waterfront Navigator (waterfrontnavigator.nyc) website for details on NYC-local jurisdiction and requirements, but may also benefit from the information in this guide

Access this guide online at: bit.ly/NYSGShorelinePermitGuide

Acknowledgement:

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Disclaimer:

This guide was developed by New York Sea Grant, with input from various local, State, and Federal agencies. This guide is for educational and informational purposes only. Reasonable efforts have been taken to include accurate and up-to-date information at the time of this publication. For the most up-to-date version of these regulations and requirements, go to the specific agencies referenced. The information provided should not be used as a substitute for regulatory advice. Applicants are encouraged to consult with the appropriate agencies during the permitting process.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATTN	Attention
CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory
CEHA	Coastal Erosion Hazard Area
CMP	Coastal Management Program
CRRA	Community Risk and Resiliency Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
dpi	dots per inch
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERM	Environmental Resource Mapper
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FOIL	Freedom of Information Law
ft	feet
GIS	Geographic Information System
LWRP	Local Waterfront Revitalization Program
MHW	Mean High Water
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MLW	Mean Low Water
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NNBF	Natural and Nature-based Features
NOIA	Notice of Incomplete Application
NPFA	Natural Protective Feature Area
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NY	New York
NYC	New York City
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations
NYS	New York State
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS DOS	New York State Department of State
NYS OGS	New York State Office of General Services
NYSED	New York State Education Department
OPD	Office of Planning and Development
PDF	Portable Document Format
pg	page
pgs	pages
SEQR	State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHA	Structural Hazard Area
SHW	Spring High Water
SUNY	State University of New York
USACE-NYD	United States Army Corps of Engineers - New York District
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WQC	Water Quality Certification
NOAA NMFS	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service
ULI	Unusual Local Importance

How to Use this Guidance Document

The permitting process is complex and it can be daunting to know where to begin. This guidance document provides an overview of the process informed by federal, state, and local perspectives. We recommend that you use this guide by following the steps outlined below to prepare for and complete your application. You may also read based on your interest.

All resources linked throughout this guide are listed in Appendix C (pgs. 38-40).

Step 1: Understand the Process

Read through Sections 1 and 2 for an overview of the permitting process, and review some of the typical shoreline modification projects.

Section 1: Introduction, pgs. 1-2

Section 2: General Steps in the Permitting Process, pgs. 3-5

Section 6: Typical Projects, pg. 25

Step 2: Learn About What Permits May be Required at Your Location.

Understand what jurisdiction and potential permits apply to your project based on your location to the shoreline and the proposed activities. Complete the Mapping Activity (Appendix A) for your project to better understand what permits you'll need. Refer to Section 3 for more detail about the permit programs and jurisdiction.

Appendix A: Mapping Activity, pgs. 28-36

Section 3: Permit Programs, pgs. 6-14

Step 3: Review Relevant Permit Application Requirements.

Now that you have a better understanding of what permits you'll need, review each agency's specific permit application requirements and procedures from the table in Section 4 (pg. 16) and review the Joint Application Form & Instructions. For complex projects, contact your NYS DEC Regional Permit Program and request a Pre-Application Meeting. For general questions and advice, you may be able to speak with Regional Program staff but availability may vary.

Section 3: Permit Programs, pgs. 6-14

Section 4: Advice and Instructions, pgs. 15-18

Section 7: Contacts and Resources, pgs. 26-27

Step 4: Complete Application.

Now you are ready to begin filling out your application. If you have not already done so, read the rest of Section 4, Section 5, and use the Application Checklist (Appendix B).

Section 4: Advice and Instructions, pgs. 15-18

Section 5: Application Tips, pgs. 19-24

Appendix B: Application Checklist, pg. 37

1: Introduction

The permitting process for structures and activities on or near the NYS tidal waterfront and wetlands is complex. This stems in part from the varying policies, standards, and regulations of the federal, state, and local municipal governing bodies responsible for ensuring clean, navigable waterways, a protected ecosystem, and shorelines that are well protected from major storms.

In order to obtain a construction permit for a project on the waterfront, you need to assure the appropriate federal, state, and municipal agencies that you have properly evaluated any environmental impacts and followed certain procedures.

Four agencies examine the impact of most projects on or near the waterfront and wetlands for New York's tidal water (excluding New York City):

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (USACE-NYD)
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)
- Regions 1, 3 and 4
- New York State Department of State (NYS DOS)
- Your local jurisdiction

Your project may need approval from one or more of these agencies based on what you plan to do, where you plan to do it, and the possible impact of the work you are doing. There may be additional approvals or permits required by other agencies, such as the New York State Office of General Services (NYS OGS). This information is covered in detail in the Permitting Programs Section.

Common Principles

While each agency has individual goals, policies, and requirements for waterfront permitting and reviews, they do share the following common principles in reviewing projects:

1. Applicants should clearly communicate how their projects comply with applicable environmental regulations and coastal policies

You must clearly communicate your project's goals and scope, and satisfy each agency's requirements. This includes providing a detailed description of your project, justification for the project (reasonable and necessary or water-dependent activity), alternative approaches that might be feasible, and ways to avoid, minimize, and mitigate (or compensate) for your project's impact on natural resources, navigation, public access, and use of waterways.

An application should consider specific work windows (e.g. timing the work to avoid the months when a species of concern is most vulnerable) to avoid needing an Incidental Take of Endangered/Threatened Species permit from NYS DEC and/or from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service (USFWS) and/or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA NMFS). Mitigation measures and best practices to avoid sedimentation during construction should also be considered.

2. Scale matters - for project approval and timing

Ordinary maintenance or small repairs (e.g minor repairs to a bulkhead after winter) are often exempt from permitting, or qualify for general permits. For example, with Tidal Wetlands permits, there are categories such as “substantial restoration” or “substantial modification” to distinguish from “ordinary” maintenance/repair. Property owners should research what qualifies as ‘ordinary’ for their local jurisdiction as this can shape the scope of a project. Repairs that do require permits are more readily approved than new construction, and smaller-scale projects are typically more readily approved than larger ones as long as they are not in a critical or sensitive area. Always check with your local permitting office before beginning work.

3. All agencies need to agree in order for projects to be approved

Each agency has the discretion to grant you a permit or to approve your application. Each agency carefully considers the nature of your project and its location in reaching a determination. All agencies and your local jurisdiction must agree that your project meets their permitting standards before it can go forward.

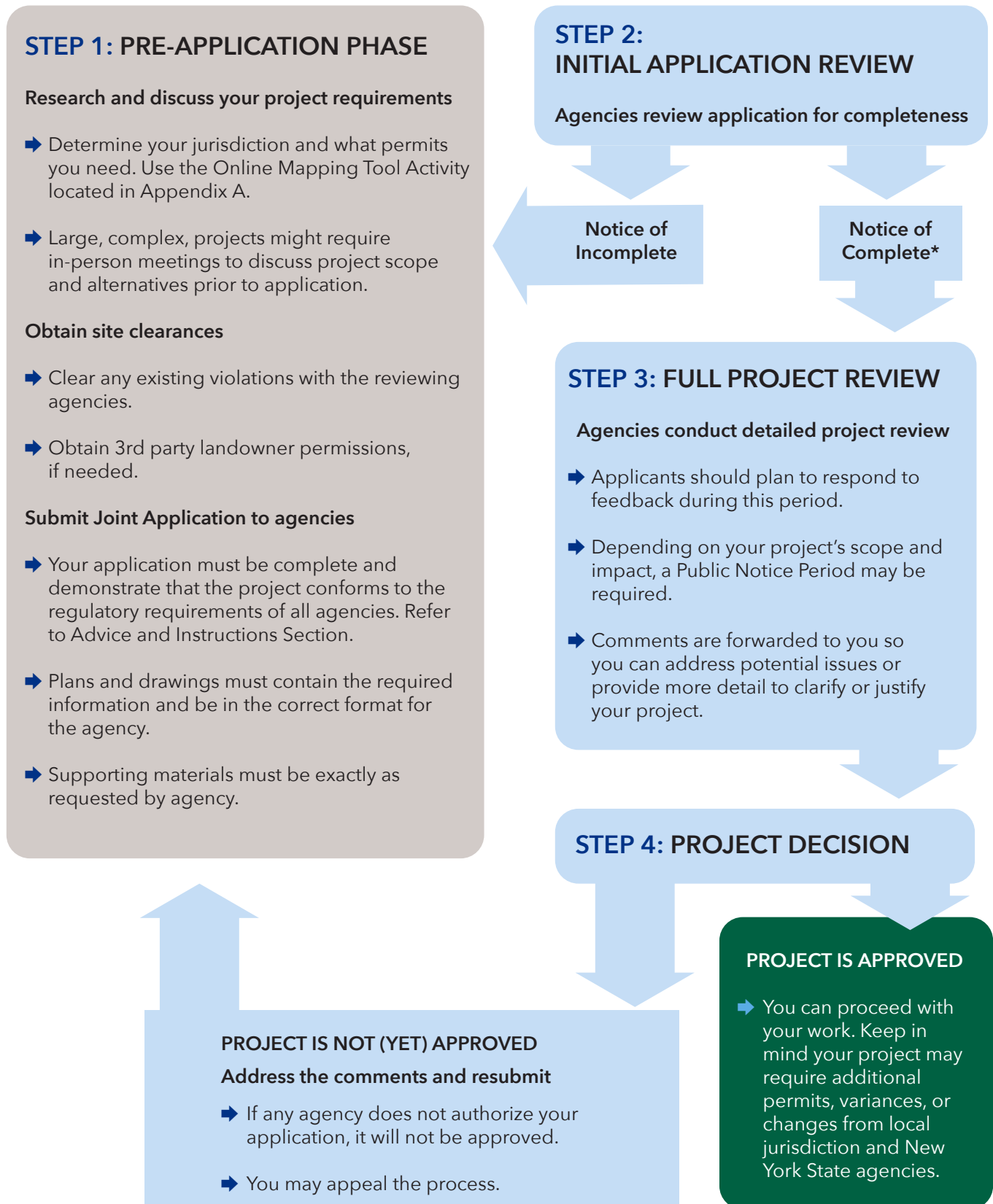
If you conduct shoreline work without a valid permit there can be serious consequences that may include civil or criminal court action, fines, and/or the need to restore the area.

Enforcement is an important part of all regulatory programs. Surveillance and monitoring activities are often aided by various agencies, groups, and individuals, who report suspected violations. When in doubt as to whether a planned activity needs a permit, contact the nearest district regulatory office. It could save a lot of unnecessary trouble later.

Some agencies have developed standardized permitting such as USACE Nationwide Permits (bit.ly/USACENWP) or the NYS DEC’s General Permits (bit.ly/NYSDECGeneralPermits) which allow commonly requested project types (such as bulkhead repairs) to be reviewed and approved more quickly. Applications for projects outside of the recommended limits for either repairs or for standard project types take longer for review and approval.

2: General Steps in the Permitting Process

Please note that these general steps may vary slightly by NYS DEC region and reviewing agency



*This strategy may vary by region

Typical Time Frames

Agencies are required to respond in a timely fashion, but processing time may depend on such factors as the nature and complexity of a project, the completeness of an application, how responsive the applicant is, how much time is necessary to complete the review required by law, and reviewing agency staff capacity. Waterfront applications that are incomplete or poorly prepared are often delayed and even quality applications may need to go back and provide additional information or engage professionals to provide sufficient documentation. For example, it is common for additional engineering design to be needed post application, prior to pre-approval, which could add additional time to the process. It is recommended that you schedule pre-application consultations with all agencies and local jurisdictions. Check out Section 4: Advice & Instructions to learn more about pre-application meetings (pg. 15).

The following guidelines apply to most but not all projects. Projects that require public notice and/or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will have longer timeframes.

Initial Review of your Application

Once the agencies receive your application, there is a period of initial review to determine completeness. A full project review begins after each agency determines that your application is complete. Please note that external factors (e.g. staffing capacity) may lengthen these idealized timeframes:

- **USACE-NYD** requires a minimum of 15 days to determine whether it is complete and to request additional materials.
- **NYS DEC** may issue a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA) and request a resubmission if the application is incomplete or more information is needed.
- **NYS DOS** begins a review upon receipt of all required application materials.
- **Local jurisdictions** typically do not review projects at this point, but this is not always the case. A pre-application consultation with the local jurisdiction is recommended to find out if a specific local law or code will affect a project's ability to be permitted and may help avoid future delays.

Full Project Review and Determination

Once the agencies receive all of your materials and judge your application to be complete, they use the following timeframes as a guideline to review the content of the project and issue a determination. Please note that external factors (e.g. staffing capacity) may lengthen these idealized timeframes:

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The time it takes USACE to review your project depends on several factors, including the type of permit the project qualifies for, whether the project is routine or controversial, review by other federal agencies (e.g. NOAA NMFS and USFWS) and the procedures required as a matter of law to evaluate each permit application. USACE timeframes for reviews, from submitting a complete application to obtaining permission, are as shown below.

- Nationwide Permits: Have a target of approximately 60 days, provided there is a complete application that provides sufficient information to make a Nationwide Permit verification.
- Individual Permits: Have a target of approximately 120 days which includes typically a 30 day public notice.

Contact your USACE Project Manager to determine timeframes specific to your project review.

NYS DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

NYS DEC regulations establish timeframes for Departmental action on applications submitted for review. The following timeframes are regulated by the Uniform Procedure Act:

- Determination of completeness/incompleteness: Within 15 days
- Once determined complete, final decision on minor projects: Within 45 days
- Once determined complete, final decision on major projects: Within 90 days
- Once determined complete, major projects with public hearing (rare): Within 60 days of receiving the final hearing record.

NYS DEPT. OF STATE

Reviewing applications for consistency under the Coastal Management Program, the NYS DOS will provide determinations for:

- Most projects: Within 30-60 days after receipt of all necessary materials.
- Large projects: Within 6 months after receipt of all necessary materials.

LOCAL JURISDICTION

Timing of review by local jurisdictions varies by location. Review may happen before, concurrently, or after a project has been approved by other state and federal agencies. If they require changes, you will need to re-consult with the previous agencies to ensure the changes are agreed upon by all. Be sure to reach out to your local jurisdiction early to coordinate the permitting process with state and federal agencies.

3: Permit Programs

Applicants in New York State use a Joint Application when submitting to obtain a permit for shoreline work for activities affecting streams, waterways, waterbodies, wetlands, coastal areas, sources of water, and endangered and threatened species. This application includes the US-ACE-NYD, NYS DEC, NYS DOS, and NYS OGS regulatory agencies. You must separately apply and obtain permits from each agency before starting work.

Joint Application Form Instructions: bit.ly/NYSDECJointAppInstructions

Joint Application For Permit: bit.ly/NYSDECJointApp

The permits needed for a project will depend on the regulated area you are working in and the activities you are performing.

WHAT PERMITS DO I NEED?

An activity in Appendix A will guide you through a series of questions and prompts that use the NYS DEC's Environmental Resource Mapper and other state mapping tools that can help determine what permits will be needed for your project.

Regulated Areas

Federal, state, and local agencies have different jurisdictions based on their mandates from underlying statutes, laws, or regulations. Key boundaries or lines important to each agency are included on the infographics for Tidal Waterfront and Wetlands (pg. 7) and Inland Waterways and Freshwater Wetlands (pg. 8).

Tidal Waterfront and Wetlands

On the Hudson River, state-regulated tidal wetlands are south of the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge.

Spring High Water (SHW): The average height of the high waters of the spring tides is called spring high water or mean high water springs (MHWS). SHW is required for USACE Section 404 jurisdictional determination.

Mean Higher High Water (MHHW): The average of the higher high water height of each tidal day observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch.

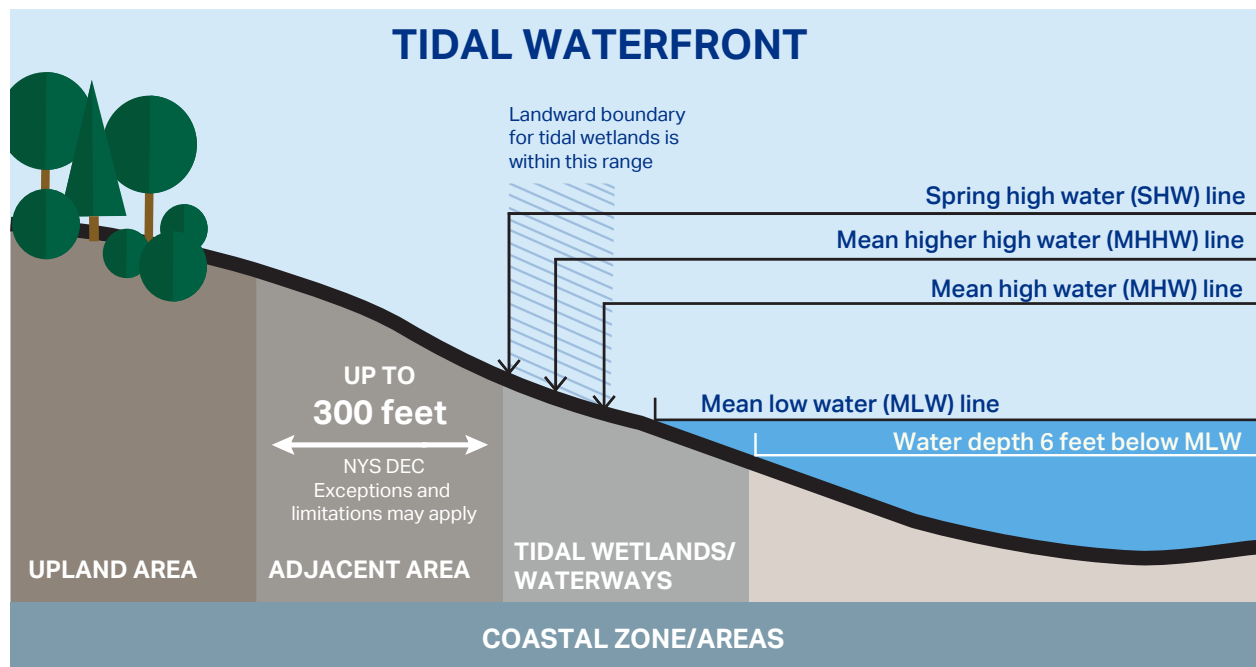
Mean High Water (MHW)*: Average height of the twice daily high waters over a 19-year period. MHW is required for NYS DEC and USACE Section 10 jurisdictional determination and on site plans.

Mean Low Water (MLW): Average height of the twice daily low waters over a 19-year period.

Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW): Average height of the daily lower-low waters over a 19-year period. Only the lower-low water of each pair of low waters of a tidal day is included in the mean.

Water depth 6 ft. below MLW: Subtract 6 ft. from MLW.

*Refer to the box on page 31 on how to use NOAA tidal datums for jurisdictional determination.



This graphic shows the approximate location (and relationships) of the water lines, boundaries, and geographical areas which feature most prominently in the regulation of New York's tidal waterfront.

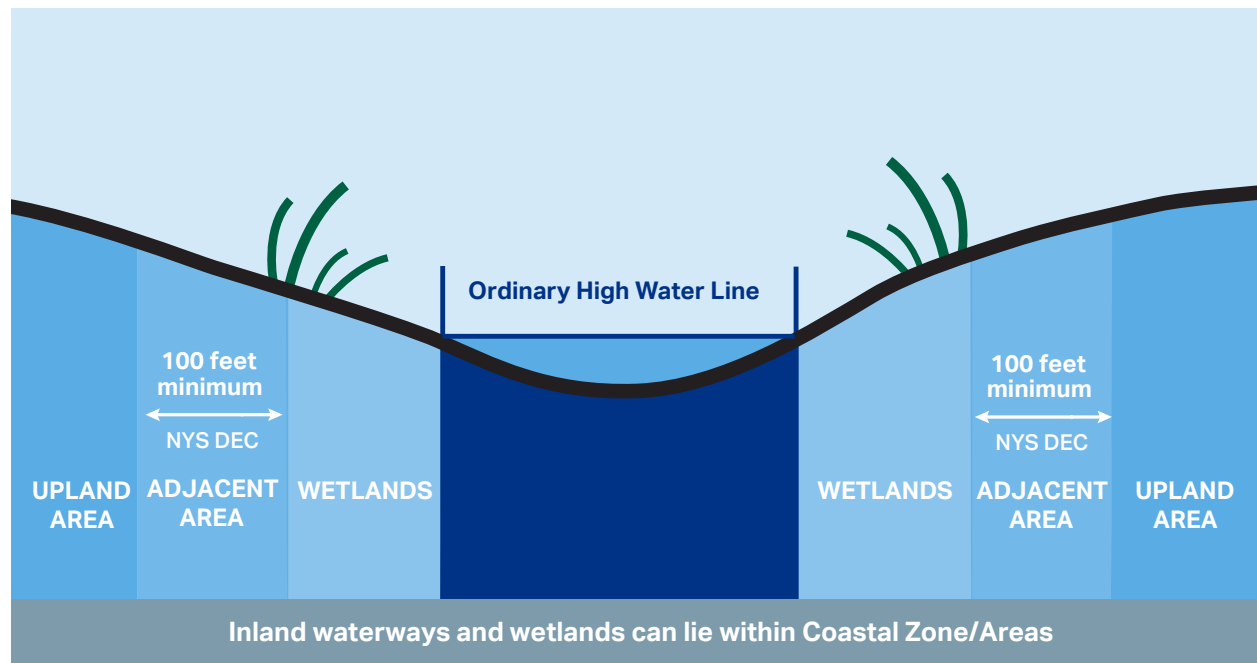
Adjacent Areas and Jurisdictional Determination

The extent of adjacent areas vary, but their limits are generally up to 300 ft landward of the wetland boundary per Tidal Wetlands Land Use Regulation (NYCRR Part 661) (bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsInfo), which also identifies existing site conditions including but not limited to shoreline structures, paved roads, elevations, and bluffs or cliffs which may cut off or limit the extent of an adjacent area.

Applicants can request a jurisdictional determination to see if a project on a lot containing wetlands is in or out of NYS DEC's jurisdiction. If wetlands are present on or adjacent to the property, the applicant should have the wetland boundary flagged and delineated on the property survey and project plans before submitting them to the NYS DEC. The NYS DEC will field verify if necessary.

Inland Waterways and Freshwater Wetlands

On the Hudson River, tidally influenced state-regulated freshwater wetlands are north of the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge.



This graphic shows the approximate location (and relationships) of the geographical areas which feature most prominently in the regulation of New York's inland waterways and freshwater wetlands.

Adjacent Areas and Jurisdictional Determination

Freshwater wetland adjacent areas, which include all lands within a distance of 100 feet from a regulated freshwater wetland.

Wetland boundaries are determined by NYS DEC. Applicants should contact NYS DEC to see if their property contains wetlands and can request a jurisdictional determination to see if a project on a lot containing wetlands is in or out of NYS DEC's jurisdiction. An applicant can coordinate with NYS DEC to have them locate and flag the wetland boundary on an individual property or project site.

Permit Programs and Activities

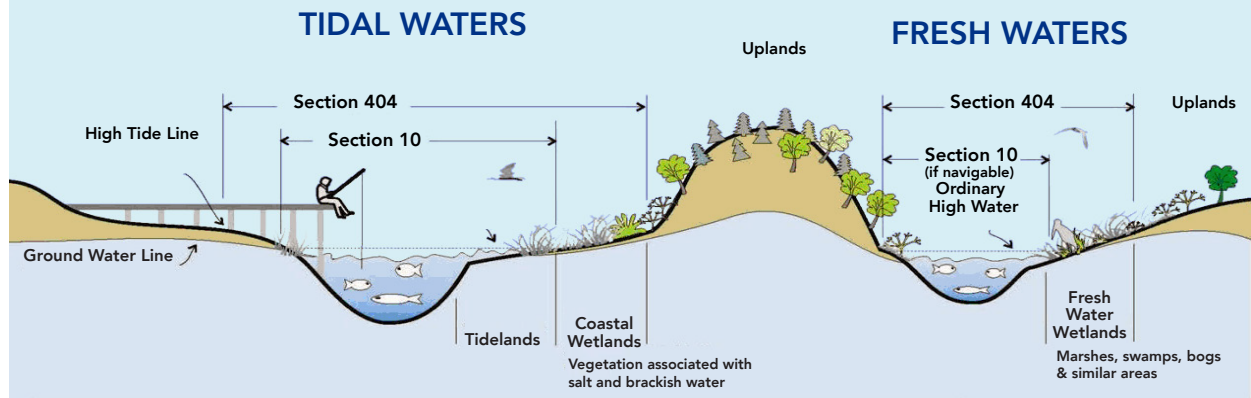
USACE

The USACE provides different types of reviews and permissions, depending on the nature of the proposed project and issues:

- Standard Individual permits
- Letters of Permission
- Nationwide Permit verifications

The USACE-NYD team reviews each project and decides the appropriate form of permit or verification for the project.

CORP OF ENGINEERS REGULATORY JURISDICTION



Typical examples of regulated activities

Section 103
Ocean Disposal of Dredged Material
Ocean discharges of Dredged Material

Section 404
Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material (all waters of the U.S.)
All filling activities, utility lines, outfall structures, road crossings, beach nourishment, riprap, jetties, some excavation activities, etc.

Section 10
All Structures and Work (navigable waters)
Dredging, marinas, piers, wharves, floats, intake/outake, pipes, pilings, bulkheads, ramps, fills, overhead transmission lines, etc.

Section 10 Permit

Standard individual permit required for the construction of any structure or work in or affecting any navigable water of the United States, and for the excavation from or depositing of material in such waters.

Section 404 Permit

Standard individual permit required for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. This includes:

- the territorial seas within three nautical miles of the shore
- tidal waters up to the Spring High Water line where there are no adjacent non-tidal waters or wetlands; where there are adjacent tidal waters or wetlands, jurisdiction is extended
- and non-tidal waters up to the Ordinary High Water mark if there are no adjacent wetlands. If there are adjacent wetlands, jurisdiction extends to the limits of those wetlands; if the water itself consists solely of wetlands, jurisdiction extends to the limit of the wetlands.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)

The line on the shore in non-tidal areas established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area. Refer to the USACE-NYD Applicant Guide for more information: [bit.ly/USACEAppGuide](https://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/0/documents/regulatory/USACEAppGuide.pdf).

If your project may impact a federally authorized project, you may also need a Section 408 review. Some examples of federally authorized projects include navigation channels, levees, dams, sea walls, jetties and wetland restoration projects. Learn more about Section 408 Review ([bit.ly/USACESection408](https://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/0/documents/regulatory/USACESection408.pdf)).

Letters of Permission

Letters of permission may be issued if the proposed work is minor or routine with minimum impacts and objections are unlikely. Letters of Permission can be issued more quickly than a standard individual permit.

Nationwide Permits

The USACE-NYD has pre-authorized certain activities under a number of general permits known as Nationwide Permits. These activities are considered to have minimal adverse impacts on the environment. A list of Nationwide Permits can be accessed here: bit.ly/USACENWP.

Importance of Water Quality Certification

Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), a federal agency may not issue a permit or license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the United States unless a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (pg. 12) is issued, verifying compliance with state water quality requirements and/or NYS DOS Coastal Zone Management Concurrence (pgs. 13-14).

NYS DEC

The NYS DEC regulates activities on or near the shoreline within New York's Marine District, including tidal and freshwater wetland areas. Fees are required for Tidal Wetlands and Freshwater Wetlands permits. Depending on the project location, you will need one of the following NYS DEC permits:

Tidal Wetlands Permit

The NYS DEC Tidal Wetlands Permit Program regulates a range of activities on tidal wetlands and their adjacent areas (up to 300 ft landward). Tidal wetlands are wetlands where tidal flooding occurs on a daily, monthly, or intermittent basis. See figure on page 7 for approximate location (and relationships) of the water lines, boundaries, and geographical areas which feature most prominently in the regulation of New York's tidal waterfront. **On the Hudson River, state regulated tidal wetlands are south of the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge only.**

- Tidal Wetlands, general information (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsInfo
- Tidal Wetlands Permit Program (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsPermitProgram
- **Article 25:** 6 NYCRR Part 661
- Application Procedures: bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsAppProcedures
- Regulated Areas:
 - For the purposes of NYS DEC permitting, tidal wetlands include the coastal shoreline as well as marshes, flats, shoals, bars, and all lands under tidal waters up to a depth of -6 feet at Mean Low Water (MLW).
 - All wetlands generally shown on the New York State Tidal Wetlands Inventory maps and as designated by the NYS DEC.

Freshwater Wetlands Permit

The NYS DEC Freshwater Wetlands Permit Program regulates a wide range of projects, work, and activities that occur in freshwater wetlands and their adjacent areas. Freshwater wetlands are lands and submerged lands that may have water visible for only part of the year, such as marshes, swamps, sloughs, bogs, and flats. They support aquatic or semi-aquatic vegetation and are valuable resources for flood control, surface and groundwater protection, and wildlife habitat. Freshwater wetland adjacent areas are land or water areas that are outside the wetland, but within 100 feet of the wetland border that provide a valuable buffer to the wetland itself.

On the Hudson River, work on or near tidally influenced state-regulated freshwater wetlands north of the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge requires a Freshwater Wetlands Permit.

- Freshwater Wetlands, general information (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsInfo
- Freshwater Wetlands Permit Program (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsPermitProgram
- **Article 24:** 6 NYCRR Parts 663, 664
- Application Procedures: bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsAppProcedures
- Regulated Areas:
 - At the time of publication, New York’s Freshwater Wetlands Act (Environmental Conservation Law Article 24) was being amended to make several changes to the way the Program is administered.
 - **Prior to January 2025:** The NYS DEC’s Freshwater Wetland Permit Program is limited to freshwater wetlands that appear on the New York State Environmental Resource Mapper, and are at least 12.4 acres in size, or are designated as unusual local importance (ULI) wetlands.
 - **As of January 2025:** The current NYS Freshwater Wetlands Maps (accessed via the Environmental Resource Mapper) will no longer limit NYS DEC regulatory jurisdiction to wetlands depicted on those maps. Instead, maps will become informational, and any wetlands that meet the applicable definition and criteria will be regulated by NYS DEC and subject to permitting, regardless of whether they appear on the informational maps. Small wetlands of ULI will be regulated if they meet one of 11 newly established criteria listed in the new legislation.
 - **As of January 2028:** The default size threshold of regulated wetlands will decrease from 12.4 acres to 7.4 acres. Small wetlands of ULI will continue to be regulated if they meet one of the criteria listed in the new legislation.

Protection of Waters

The NYS DEC Protection of Waters Permit Program regulates work based on specific activities and stream classification:

- Disturbance of The Bed or Banks - Disturbance of a bed or banks of a protected stream, which includes water bodies in the course of a stream of 10 acres or less, with a classification of AA, A or B, or with a classification of C with a standard of (T) or (TS)
- Docking and Mooring Facilities - Construction, reconstruction and expansion of piers, wharfs, platforms, breakwaters, docking facilities, and the placement of moorings
- Excavation and Placement of Fill in Navigable Waters - Excavating or placing fill in any navigable waters of New York State, including ponds, lakes, rivers, and navigable streams.
- Construction, Reconstruction or Repair of Dams and other Impounding Structures - Required for constructing, reconstructing, repairing, or modifying dams and water impounding structures that permanently or temporarily impound water as a result of a structure.

In addition to the water body or watercourse itself, adjacent and contiguous wetlands are also subject to permitting. However, a permit is not required for navigable waters that are totally surrounded by land held in a single private ownership.

- Protection of Waters Permit Program (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersProgram
- Application Procedures: bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersAppProcedures
- Article 15: 6 NYCRR, Part 608
- Regulated Areas: Navigable Waters (seaward of mean high water), protected streambeds or banks (up to top of bank).

Water Quality Certification

Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), a federal agency may not issue a permit or license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the United States unless a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) is issued, verifying compliance with state water quality requirements. In New York State, applicants for a Federal license or permit for activities that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States are required to apply for and obtain a WQC from NYS DEC indicating that the proposed activity will comply with New York State water quality standards.

It is important for applicant's to follow the current Water Quality Certification Rule bit.ly/USEPASEction401.

- Water Quality Certification for Projects Requiring a Federal Permit (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECWQC
- Regulated Areas: Waters of the United States
- Regulated Activities: Any discharge into the Waters of the United States. In practice, 401 Water Quality Certifications are generally limited to discharges of dredged or fill material regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or construction and operation of hydroelectric or major interstate transmission facilities licensed by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Coastal Erosion Hazard Area (CEHA)

A Coastal Erosion Hazard Area (CEHA) permit is required if activities near the shoreline are likely to impact areas of high erosion vulnerability. CEHA lands are located landward of natural protective feature areas (NPFA), including beaches, dunes, bluffs, and nearshore areas, and have shorelines that are receding at a long-term average annual recession rate of one foot or more per year. NPFAs protect natural habitats, infrastructure, structures, and human life from wind and water erosion, along with storm-induced high water. Human activities, such as the development or modification of beaches, dunes, or bluffs, may decrease or completely remove the erosion buffering function of natural protective features. Development within Structural Hazard Areas (SHA) is limited by regulation to reduce the risk to people and property from coastal erosion and flood damage. CEHA is not always managed by NYS DEC; sometimes local jurisdictions manage.

Note: CEHA is only applicable along the Long Island Sound shoreline and Atlantic Ocean shoreline of Long Island in the NYS Marine District.

- CEHA Permit Program (NYS DEC): bit.ly/NYSDECCEMPermitProgram
 - Do I need a Permit? Regulated Activities and Uses: bit.ly/NYSDECCEMDoINeedAPermit
 - Unregulated Activities: bit.ly/NYSDECCEMUnregulatedActivities
 - Certified CEHA Communities: bit.ly/NYSDECCEMCommunities
 - Application Procedures: bit.ly/NYSDECCEMAppProcedures
- Regulated Areas: Natural Protective Features (NPF's) including nearshore, beaches, bluffs and dunes, and SHA's located landward of NPF's found on shorelines which have a demonstrated long term average annual recession rate of one foot per year or greater. Both regulated areas are depicted on CEHA maps.

Pursuant to Part 505, *Regulated activity* means the construction, modification, restoration or placement of a structure, or major addition to a structure, or any action or use of land which materially alters the condition of land, including grading, excavating, dumping, mining, dredging, filling, or other disturbance of soil.

New York State Department of State (NYS DOS)

The NYS DOS administers the Coastal Management Program (bit.ly/NYSDOSCMP) for New York State. It reviews those waterfront projects requiring federal permits in the coastal areas of New York State to make sure the work and activities are consistent with the State Coastal Policy or Local Coastal Policies within communities with a federally approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) (bit.ly/NYSDOSLWRP). These are known as federal consistency reviews. DOS works with LWRP municipalities to ensure federal agency activities are consistent with the policies and purposes of the LWRP during federal consistency determinations.

Consistency Reviews

Federal consistency reviews are required when: a) the project requires a permit or funding from a federal agency such as the USACE-NYD, and, b) the proposed project falls within the mapped coastal area or would affect coastal uses or resources within the coastal area, where regulations apply.

The Coastal Area Boundary established by the NYS DOS is mapped and is visible via an interactive tool on their website (bit.ly/NYSDOSLandwardBdyMap). When you enter an address or location, the landward coastal boundary is displayed.

If your project is waterward of this boundary or would affect a coastal use or resources waterward of this boundary, and you are seeking any permit or funding from the federal government (for example, USACE), a consistency review may be required. You should consult the NYS DOS website (bit.ly/NYSDOSCCR) to determine if a review is required or contact the NYS DOS directly to discuss.

NYS Office of General Services (NYS OGS)

Title of the bed of numerous bodies of water is held in trust for the people of the State of New York under the jurisdiction of the Office of General Services. Structures and utilities, including fill, located in, on, or above state-owned lands now or formerly underwater are regulated under the Public Lands Law. Permission may be required to build on these lands, including docks, boathouses or marinas, or to install utilities over or through.

NYS OGS will determine the State's ownership based on review of prior conveyances of underwater lands and review of historic surveys and mapping to determine State-owned filled-in areas. If you suspect this applies to your project, check the box on the Joint Application Form that is most appropriate, and this will request determination of NYS OGS jurisdiction.

If your project requires a permit, NYS OGS will provide the appropriate application. For more information, please visit: bit.ly/NYSOGSLandUnderwater.

Local Jurisdiction

New York State is a home-rule state which allows local municipalities to have jurisdiction. In addition to federal and state permits, you will need to reach out to your local municipality in order to determine what permits, if any, you will need to obtain. If they require changes, you will need to re-consult with the previous agencies to ensure the changes are agreed upon by all.

- **How to find your local jurisdiction**
 - Local municipalities include Counties, Townships, Incorporated Cities, and Villages. Consider the county in which your property is located AND any local entity you pay taxes to as a potential layer of jurisdiction.
 - Applicants should check their Tax Bill for municipal or village residency.
 - Note that some counties have online GIS Viewers.
- **How to find your local jurisdiction's regulations**
 - Many counties and municipalities have environmental regulations and permitting information on their websites. You can also call or visit your local Town or Village Hall for assistance.
 - Most Towns and Villages have their eCode available online as well as an FAQ site for permit information.

In some cases, state permit programs such as Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas may be regulated by your local municipality (Long Island).

4: Advice and Instructions

Your permit process will go more smoothly and be completed more quickly if you follow a few specific recommendations from the agencies involved in waterfront permitting. The main factors that can slow down the permit review process are 1) the permit is incomplete and 2) the permit application is complete but was denied based on the design. Steps to the permitting process are outlined in Section 1.

Communication

Applicants are encouraged to engage in dialogue with agency staff early in the project planning process. For general questions and advice, you may be able to speak with Regional Program staff but availability may vary.

NYS DEC Contact information by location: bit.ly/NYSDECContactInfoByLocation

Pre-application Meetings

For more complex shoreline projects, ask to schedule a pre-application meeting with agency staff by contacting your NYS DEC regional permit program and requesting a Pre-Application Meeting Request Form. USACE-NYD and NYS DOS are also available to meet for pre-application meetings. Depending on the project complexity, it may be beneficial to meet with all three agencies together. They will work with you to ensure your proposal meets permit issuance standards, which can save time on the permit review process. Refer to Section 7: Contacts and Resources for contact information pgs. 26-27.

A pre-application meeting can help you understand what you should be thinking about while you're planning and designing your project before you apply for a permit. Something as easy as changing the types of materials you propose to use, or the time of year you plan to do the work can affect the time it takes to review your permit application.

The easiest way to ensure your project complies with state and federal agency requirements is to find out what they are when you are planning your project and incorporate design elements that minimize environmental impact. This can expedite the permitting process.

Respond to Agency Feedback

If there are issues with your original project's concept, agency personnel may offer you ideas on how to change it so that it has a greater chance of success. To move forward with your project, you may need to be open to changing your original concept.

Completeness

Make sure Your Application is Complete

Incomplete applications are a leading cause of delays. Permit processing is most efficient when agencies have complete application packages, as this eliminates the need to repeatedly ask for more information. Spend extra time up front making sure that your application is complete. Use the checklists provided below and aim for quality and completeness.

Review each agency's application requirements carefully. Use the Joint Application Checklist in Appendix B.

USACE-NYD Applicant Guide	bit.ly/USACEAppGuide
NYS DEC Tidal Wetlands Application Procedures	bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsAppProcedures
NYS DEC Freshwater Wetlands Application Procedure	bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsAppProcedures
NYS DEC Protected Waters Application Procedure	bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersAppProcedures
DEC Coastal Erosion Management Permit	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMAppProcedures
DOS Federal Consistency Assessment Form	bit.ly/NYSDOSFederalConsistencyAssessmentForm Includes a signed consistency certification and written analysis of the proposed activity's consistency with the policies of the State's CMP or those with a Federally approved LWRP.

Application Requirements and Procedures by Permit Program

Include all of the materials requested by each agency. It is recommended that you share all application materials with all agencies to ensure they have all relevant and up to date materials including:

- detailed description of the proposed activity
- its associated facilities and coastal effects
- map(s) showing the geographic location of the proposed activity
- site map(s) and diagram(s) drawn to scale showing all components of the activity and their location on the site
- recent color photographs of the site
- written statement on the purpose and need for the activity
- identification of the owners of the abutting upland properties and underwater lands
- written analysis of alternatives to the proposed activity considered by the applicant
- correctly identified ownership and include permissions to build for all related properties, including adjacent land and lands under water.

Include copies, as applicable:

- Any environmental impact documentation performed under SEQR or NEPA, such as NYS DEC Environmental Assessment Forms, Draft/Final Environmental Impact Statements, local determinations of significance provided during a coordinated review, etc.
- Permit, license, etc. applications and related correspondence submitted to involved state agencies.

These items are described in more detail in the Application Tips Section, pgs. 19-24.

If Incomplete, Resubmit Quickly.

If you receive a Notice of Incomplete Application, ensure all NYS DEC comments are addressed and re-submit the complete application as soon as possible. Note that, “Review time frames, procedures and requirements for public notice for applications are different for Minor and Major projects under the Uniform Procedures Act requirements (6NYCRR Part 621). Generally, Minor projects have shorter review time frames and require less public review.” Major projects are subject to public review and comment, therefore can take longer to get a permit.

Shoreline Resilience

The word “resilience” can be interpreted differently based on the context and the reviewing agency. There is no one universally accepted definition. In the context of shoreline resilience, proposed projects must balance protection of habitat and future climate risks. Ultimately, your project will need to follow state and federal regulations. New York State’s Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRRA, 2014) (bit.ly/NYSDECCRRRA) calls for agencies to consider future climate risks in their permitting reviews as well as development of guidance on the use of natural features and processes that help reduce risk. In 2023, legislation (S.5186-A/A.5221-A) amended the environmental conservation law to require the NYS DEC to authorize and encourage the use of nature-based solutions to stabilize tidal shorelines in the state. NYS DEC permitting programs are actively working to integrate CRRRA into their permit application processes; however, permit issuance standards will evolve in the coming years. State resources that discuss resilient shorelines are below.

Resource	Level	What it is	Link
Shoreline Stabilization Techniques, NYS DEC webpage	Beginner	An overview	bit.ly/NYSDECShorelineStabilization
Geographic Information Gateway: Living shorelines, NYS DOS story map	Beginner	A statewide overview on living shorelines	bit.ly/NYSDOSLivingShorelines
Tidal Wetlands Guidance Document: Living Shoreline Techniques in the Marine District of New York State	Advanced	Provides guidance on the issuance of permits for living shoreline techniques for areas south of Mario Cuomo Bridge.	bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsGuidanceDocument
Hudson River Sustainable Shorelines	Advanced	An overview on living shorelines, specific to Hudson River Estuary, north of Cuomo Bridge	bit.ly/HRNERRSustainableShorelines

Using Natural Measures to Reduce the Risk of Flooding and Erosion (CRRA)	Advanced	Statewide guidance	bit.ly/NYSDECCRRANaturalMeasuresGdnc
NYS Flood Risk Management Guidance (CRRA)	Advanced	Statewide guidance - includes information on guideline elevations and 100 year floodplain	bit.ly/NYSDECCRRAFloodRiskMgmtGdnc

When to Hire an Expert

Agencies allow homeowners and small business applicants to submit hand-drawn plans and drawings for projects, as long as the information on the drawing is complete, to scale, and legible. While this is sufficient for simple projects, larger or more complex projects, especially those that involve removing or adding fill and plantings to create or improve wetland habitat, will likely require the use of an experienced environmental consultant.

Marine construction and shoreline restoration are specialties requiring expertise in water-based techniques and ecological knowledge. Make sure the firm you select has either a registered architect or NYS-licensed engineer on staff and that they have experience working with similar projects.

If you do not have an official survey, you will need to hire a professional land surveyor. Many times the NYS DEC and USACE will accept an older property survey. Applicants can file a Freedom of Information Request (FOIL) form to their local Building Department to get a certified copy of a field survey.

Finding Experts Online

To search for experts who can provide professional plans and drawings, we recommend you look for any of the following in your area. Ask about their experience with permitting in New York:

- Marine engineer
- Marine contractor
- Maritime construction
- Environmental consultant or architect
- Licensed engineer
- Land surveyor
- Landscape architect

For Further Reading

Consumer information from New York State Education Department (NYSED).

- What you should know about professional engineers and their services (bit.ly/NYSEDPE)
- What you should know about architects and their services (bit.ly/NYSEDArchitecture)
- What you should know about land surveyors and their services (bit.ly/NYSEDLandSurveying)

5: Application Tips

Project Description

Include a detailed description of the existing conditions and the proposed project and its possible impact on the environment. Explain why you need to do your project in the proposed location and why it needs to be on the waterfront or near the wetland. Describe what the impact of your project will be on the waterfront and ways you can avoid, minimize, or repair the affected area.

Where a project exceeds thresholds of compatibility, or requires a waiver, you should include in your project narrative detailed descriptions of more than one way you can complete your project, including ways you can:

- Avoid the impact altogether by not doing certain activities or relocating the project away from the water.
- Minimize the impact by limiting the project size and scope.
- Repair, rehabilitate, or restore the affected area.

Photos

Project photography is a critical element in your application for a waterfront permit. To make sure your photos successfully tell your project story, follow these guidelines:

<p>Tip 1</p>	<p>Take quality color photos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a number of photos, then choose the best. You will need at least three (3) quality color photos per project. You may include more than three. • Use a tripod if necessary so the photos are clear and focused. • Black and white photos are not acceptable.
<p>Tip 2</p>	<p>Capture your project site from all necessary angles and distances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire site. It's important that your photos show the entire site from different angles. Make sure your photos tell a story. If you have a structure in need of repair, take good quality close-ups and annotate them with details of the current conditions. • All important features. Be sure to photograph the various features of your entire project site, including easily missed items such as the surrounding environment or the neighboring properties. • The proximity to nearby structures. Include any nearby buildings or hard structures in your photos. Don't crop them out.
<p>Tip 3</p>	<p>Label your photos and use a photo key map</p>	<p>Organize and label the photos to help orient the review team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date each photo. Show the date the photo was taken. • Caption your photos. Explain what the viewer is looking at. • Create a photo key map. A photo key map is an annotated version of the existing conditions site map. It shows the location of each of your submitted photos, labeled, for reference, with arrows pointing in the direction of the view. A photo key map is required by both USACE-NYD and NYS DEC.
<p>Tip 4</p>	<p>Provide high resolution prints</p>	<p>You can provide either professionally-printed color photos or print them yourself with a color printer, provided the resolution is high quality. Be sure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount or print photos onto 8 ½ " x 11" paper. • Each photo should be printed at a minimum of 3.5" x 5" print size. • If you're printing out digital photos, print them at a minimum resolution of 600 dots per inch (dpi).

Site Plans and Drawings

Your application must include drawings and plans that clearly illustrate the specific details of your project. To ensure timely processing, be sure to include all of the drawings and plans that are required by each agency. It's also important to understand that some agencies have unique format requirements for maps, drawings, and plans.

Properly Format All Plans and Drawings

- Be sure to provide all of the key information on your plans.
- Agencies may require different formats, specific items, and reference points.
- Familiarize yourself with each agency's map, plan, and drawing requirements for the Joint Application.

Note: NYS DEC prefers the use of NAVD88 vertical datum for all elevations.

Elements Required by Agencies

Site Location Map

This map locates the site of your project on a larger vicinity map. A vicinity map must be from an official mapping source - either a Hagstrom road map or a Google or Bing map - and must include names of adjacent roads and the latitude and longitude coordinates.

Acceptable format: 8.5"x11" paper, black and white. Sample: Army Corps Applicant Guide (bit.ly/USACEAppGuide).

Site Plans

These are birds-eye view drawings, drawn to scale views of your proposed project, as if you were looking straight down on the site from above.

Elevations and/or Cross-section Drawings

An elevation and/or cross-section view is a scale drawing that shows the side, front, or rear of your proposed activity. If a cross-section view is shown, it represents the proposed structure as it would appear if sliced down the middle.

NYS DEC Sample plans and drawings are available at: bit.ly/NYSDECPlansDiagrams.

Additional Elements (NYS DEC)

Cover Sheet

The NYS DEC recommends a cover sheet that includes the project title information and a list of drawings with the latest revision dates.

Existing Site Conditions Map

This is a drawing that maps the property boundary and identifies ownership, including adjoining landowners. It should include existing natural and built features, including boundaries for all wetland and adjacent areas, as well as those for Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas (CEHA), if applicable.

Formatting Differences Between Agencies

USACE Format

The USACE needs all maps, plans, and drawings created and submitted on 8.5"x11" paper. They do not accept large-scale or survey format drawings that have been reduced to fit 8.5"x11" paper - such drawings would not be legible for agency review. The USACE also needs to be able to scan the drawings for publication. Although you may submit large-scale survey format plans and drawings to the USACE, it still requires one set of drawings originally designed in the 8.5"x11" format. More about the USACE formats can be found in its Applicant Guide: bit.ly/USACEAppGuide.

NYS DEC Format

The NYS DEC requires at least two large (full) scale drawings of the Existing Site Conditions Map, Proposed Project Site Plans, and Cross Sections and Details drawing.

- Size: standard drawing sizes, such as 24"x36" or 36"x48"
- Scale: use a legible standard architect size, such as 1/16" = 1'0" or engineering scale, such as 1" = 10'0", 1" = 20'0", etc.
- Formats and number of copies: two copies at full-scale; one copy at a reduced size (11"x17"); and one digital PDF file of the entire application (documents and drawings) on CD-ROM.

See table in Section 4, page 16 for the application checklists for each permit program.

Permissions, Attachments, & Fees

Permissions

Landowner's Permission

By signing and submitting a Joint Application Form, applicants provide Agency staff permission to inspect the project site and adjacent property areas without notice and/or without the applicant present. If an applicant is not the owner of the land for which the application is submitted, the landowner must also sign the Joint Application Form in the spaces provided.

Adjacent (Upland) Properties

- Double-check who owns a specific property. Identify abutting properties on the map that shows the property boundary and identifies ownership information, including adjoining landowners. This map should also include existing natural and built features, including boundaries for all wetland and adjacent areas, as well as those for CEHA, if applicable.
- The NYS DEC also requires a **Letter of Permission** from an adjacent owner if a project or its construction involves work on that property.

Lands Under Water

- If your project includes work on, in, or over water in coastal and tidal areas (including dredging, catwalks, docks, piers, and bulkhead projects), you must identify who owns these lands under water and then get permissions from the appropriate agencies or parties, which may be: New York State, the adjacent municipality or village, or a private owner.
- Contact NYS Office of General Services to establish ownership of lands under water, and apply for any necessary grants or easements.

Analysis Attachments

When your project exceeds compatible thresholds of land use regulations, or when you are seeking a waiver, additional project documentation is required. Providing the detailed explanations and analysis with your application helps agencies understand how your project fits in with their policies and requirements. It is recommended that you include attachments to all agencies.

Alternatives analysis

Alternatives analysis is an explanation of the potential alternatives to your initial proposal, including the use of other sites, modified project dimensions, and different materials. The alternatives analysis includes different ways to avoid or minimize the impact of your project on the environment and is required as necessary data and information for completeness. The scope and scale of the proposed work will determine the level of detail required.

Analysis of Consistency With Specific LWRP Policies

A written analysis of the proposed activity's consistency with applicable state or local coastal policies.

Other Requested Information and Fees

Additional information and fees to include in your application:

USACE

- Fees are required for Individual Permits, but not at the time of application.
- Note: USACE-NYD may review the Joint Application but will not issue a permit or permit verification until an individual WQC from NYS DEC and/or Coastal Zone Management (CZM) from NYS DOS is issued, as applicable.
- The district engineer will make the final decision as to the amount of the fee. Do not send a fee when you submit an application. You will be notified and asked to submit the required fee payable to the Treasury of the United States once the permit is issued.
 - \$10.00 will be charged for a permit for a non-commercial activity;
 - \$100.00 will be charged for a permit for a commercial or industrial activity.
- No fees are charged for transferring a permit from one property owner to another, for Letters of Permission, or for any activities authorized by a general permit or for permits to governmental agencies.

NYS DEC

- Fees should be included along with your Joint Application submission.
NYS DEC Freshwater and Tidal Wetlands Applications Fees:
bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterTidalFees

NYS DOS

- No fees required
- Copy of the federal permit, license, Joint Application, etc.

Local Jurisdiction

Check with your local jurisdiction on their application requirements and fees.

6: Typical Projects

Agencies that review waterfront permits typically see a large number of applications for projects like bulkhead repairs, floating docks, and riprap to stabilize shorelines.

1. Floating Dock: The size and use of a floating dock will determine your application requirements for obtaining a waterfront permit. Any floating dock designed for the mooring of boats must be located in a minimum water depth sufficient to support boating and must meet strict design standards and survey requirements.

2. Natural and Nature-based Features (NNBF): NNBF typically use vegetation paired with structural elements, such as rocks, to provide stabilization from erosion or reduced flooding. NNBF shorelines provide habitat and recreational benefits; however, adequate landward space is necessary to install an effective shoreline as compared to a hard structure. Living shorelines; a type of NNBF, tend to be more successful in areas that support marshes, are not impacted by high wave energy on a regular basis, and have a more gradual slope. For more guidance on NNBF, refer to the resources in the Shoreline Resilience section on pgs. 17-18.

3. Bulkhead Repair: Bulkheads are vertical retaining walls intended to hold soil in place, stabilizing a bank or shoreline. Replacements and repairs of bulkheads typically follow the existing grade and requirements of the original structure.

To conform to regulation, bulkhead repairs, when complete, should be “in-kind” and “inplace”- that is, the repair does not alter the size, shape, material, or placement of the structure. Every effort should be made to prevent additional encroachment into the beds of New York waterbodies. All repair or rehabilitation activities should focus on using the area immediately landward of the existing structure. Bulkhead replacement shall be completed in-place or landward of the existing structure where practicable.

4. Development Near a Wetland: Construction projects in or near wetlands often adversely affect the environment in some way. Even renovation work near jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands can impact a fragile wetland ecosystem. Stormwater runoff and soil erosion is also a chief concern and cause of damage.

If a project exceeds compatible land use regulations, applicants are required to examine alternative sites and project designs that avoid and reduce impacts to wetlands or develop plans to restore/create or improve wetlands or enhance wetland functions to compensate for unavoidable impacts to the environment.

5. Riprap Installation: Riprap, also known as rock revetments, is loose stone or rock used to protect shorelines from erosion. The stones absorb some of the energy of turbulent, moving water, minimizing the effects of erosion.

6. Dredging: Dredging is most commonly done in order to maintain navigable channels and inlets. There are typically designated dredging windows in place to protect native species. Dredging often requires sampling of the dredged material prior to a permit application and the material must be disposed of properly.

7. Invasive Species Removal: Depending on the removal method and location, a permit(s) will likely be required.

7: Contacts and Resources

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Contact Information

Permitting Inquiries

Email: cenan-r-permit-app@usace.army.mil
 Note: All applications, pre-application meeting requests, Jurisdictional Determinations and other inquiries should be directed to this email address. USACE does not require hard copies of applications unless specifically requested.

Phone Numbers

Eastern Permit Section (Nassau and Suffolk Counties): 917-790-8511

Western Permit Section (Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester, and Rockland Counties): 917-790-8411

Upstate Permit Section (Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, and other Counties): 518-266-6350

Fax: 212-264-4260

Key Resources

- New York District Website (bit.ly/USACENY)
- New York State Nationwide Permit Regional Conditions (bit.ly/USACENWP)
- USACE-NYD Regulatory Branch Contacts (bit.ly/USACENYContacts)

Address

New York City Office (Eastern and Western Sections)

US Army Corps of Engineers
 New York District
 ATTN: Regulatory Branch, Room 16-406
 26 Federal Plaza
 New York, NY 10278-0090

Upstate New York Field Office (Upstate Section)

US Army Corps of Engineers
 Upstate Regulatory Field Office
 ATTN: CENAN-OP-RU, Bldg. 10,
 3rd Floor North
 1 Buffington Street, Watervliet Arsenal
 Watervliet, NY 12189-4000

New York State Department of State

Contact Information

Permitting Inquiries

Email: cr@dos.ny.gov
 Phone: 518-474-6000

Key Resources

- NYS Coastal Boundary Map (bit.ly/NYSDOSLandwardBdyMap)
- NYS DOS Office of Planning and Development Geographic Information Gateway (bit.ly/NYSDOSGateway)

Address

Consistency Review Unit
 Office of Planning and Development
 New York State Department of State
 Suite 1010
 99 Washington Avenue
 One Commerce Place
 Albany, NY 12231

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Contact Information - Region 1 (Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island)

Permitting Inquiries

Email: dep.r1@dec.ny.gov
Phone: 631-444-0365
Fax: 631-444-0360

Address

Regional Permit Administrator
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Region 1
50 Circle Road
SUNY at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY 11790

Contact Information - Region 3 (Hudson River and Westchester County Long Island Sound)

Permitting Inquiries

Email: dep.r3@dec.ny.gov
Phone: 845-256-3054
Fax: 845-255-4659
Region 3 Environmental Permit website
(bit.ly/NYSDECRegion3Contact)

Address

Regional Permit Administrator
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Region 3
21 South Putt Corners Rd.
New Paltz, NY 12561

Contact Information - Region 4 (Hudson River)

Permitting Inquiries

Email: dep.r4@dec.ny.gov
Phone: 518-357-2069
Fax: 518-357-2460
Region 4 Environmental Permit website
(bit.ly/NYSDECRegion4Contact)

Address

Regional Permit Administrator
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation Region 4
1130 North Westcott Rd.
Schenectady, NY 12306

Key Resources

- Environmental Permits Forms and Requirements (bit.ly/NYSDECEnvPermits)
- Tidal Wetlands Permit Program (bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsPermitProgram)
- Freshwater Wetlands Permit Program (bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsPermitProgram)
- Protection of Waters Permit Program (bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersProgram)
- Coastal Erosion Management Permit (bit.ly/NYSDECCEMPermitProgram)



Mapping Activity: Using Online Mapping Tools to Complete the Joint Application Form

Permits for activities that affect streams, waterways, waterbodies, wetlands, coastal areas and sources of water supply are issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Department of State (DOS), and the Office of General Services (OGS). Rather than apply to these different federal and state agencies separately, permit applicants will use the Joint Application form.

- Joint Application Form Instructions: bit.ly/NYSDECJointApplInstructions
- Joint Application Form: bit.ly/NYSDECJointApp

Note: in addition to the federal and state permits, your local municipality may have jurisdiction and their own permit application. Be sure to contact your local department in order to be aware of their regulations.

This activity was developed to help shoreline property owners along New York's tidal waters use the following online mapping tools to think through the type/s of permit/s needed for shoreline work. This activity does not apply to property owners in New York City - DEC Region 2 - as there may be other factors to consider. Most of this activity uses the NYS DEC Environmental Resource Mapper; however, the relevant map layers may be accessed through other state tools.

The Environmental Resource Mapper is an interactive mapping application that can be used to identify some of New York State's natural resources and environmental features that are state or federally protected or of conservation concern, and provide some of the information that may be required for your application. Examples include wetlands, waterways, rare plant and animal species, and significant natural communities. The Environmental Resource Mapper does not show all natural resources that are regulated by NYS DEC, or that may require permits. For example, some of the data layers do not show precise or exact locations of natural resources. Rather, it shows those general areas where potential impacts may need to be addressed if a project or activity is proposed.

Regulatory Maps for Tidal Wetlands can be accessed through DECInfo Locator (bit.ly/NYSDECInfoLocator) or NYS DOS Geographic Information Gateway (bit.ly/NYSDOSGateway).

Disclaimer: This process is for screening purposes only and does not replace the need for discussing permitting with NYS DEC and other agencies. More research may be required beyond what this document contains. Online mapping tools are occasionally updated and this guidance is accurate as of March 2024.

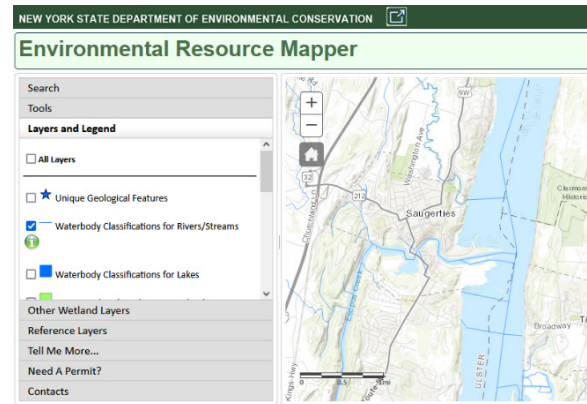
Directions: The following exercise will guide you through Box 1 of the New York State Joint Application Form. You will gather information using the Environmental Resource Mapper, and potentially other mapping tools, to answer a series of yes/no questions. It is also recommended you reach out to your local NYS DEC Permit Administrator (bit.ly/NYSDECPermitAdmin) if you have further questions.

Get Started with the Environmental Resource Mapper to Classify Your Project

- Access the resource mapper at: bit.ly/NYSDECEnvResourceMapper
- Select **Search** in the left navigation pane, enter the property address. As you type the address in the search box, addresses will auto-populate. Select the address from the options.
- Select **Layers and Legend** in the left navigation pane. Here you can turn various layers on and off. Layers include: Unique geological features, Waterbody classifications (rivers/streams), Waterbody classifications (lakes), State regulated freshwater wetlands, Significant natural communities, and Rare plants and animals.

Determine Classification of the Shoreline on Project Site

This task will help you determine what permits are needed for disturbing a watercourse under state and federal jurisdiction. In NYS, several permit categories fall under Article 15 - Protection of Waters Act. The USACE administers federal jurisdiction under Section 404 - Clean Water Act, Section 10 - Rivers and Harbors Act, and others.



Protected Stream: Certain human activities can adversely affect, even destroy the delicate ecological balance of these important areas, impairing the uses of these waters. The policy of New York State; set forth in Title 5 of Article 15 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), is to preserve and protect these lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds.

Steps

- A. Under **Layers and Legend** in the left navigation bar, check the box for "Waterbody classifications (rivers/streams)."
- B. Click on the thin blue line displayed on the map that represents the waterbodies adjacent to your project site. Record Standard and Classification below:

Shoreline: Classification _____ Standard _____

Classification - The water quality classification based on existing, or expected best usage. Possible classifications include: A, AA, A-S, AA-S, B, C, D, SA, SB, SC, I, SD. Note that S indicates marine waters.

Standard - The standards of quality and purity established for all classifications (A, B, C, etc.). The symbol (T or TS) after any classification means that designated waters are trout waters (T) or suitable for trout spawning (TS).

For more details about this layer and to learn the meanings of the different classes and standards, click on "Tell Me More..." in the left navigation bar and scroll down to select "Streams, Rivers, Lakes and Ponds"

Questions

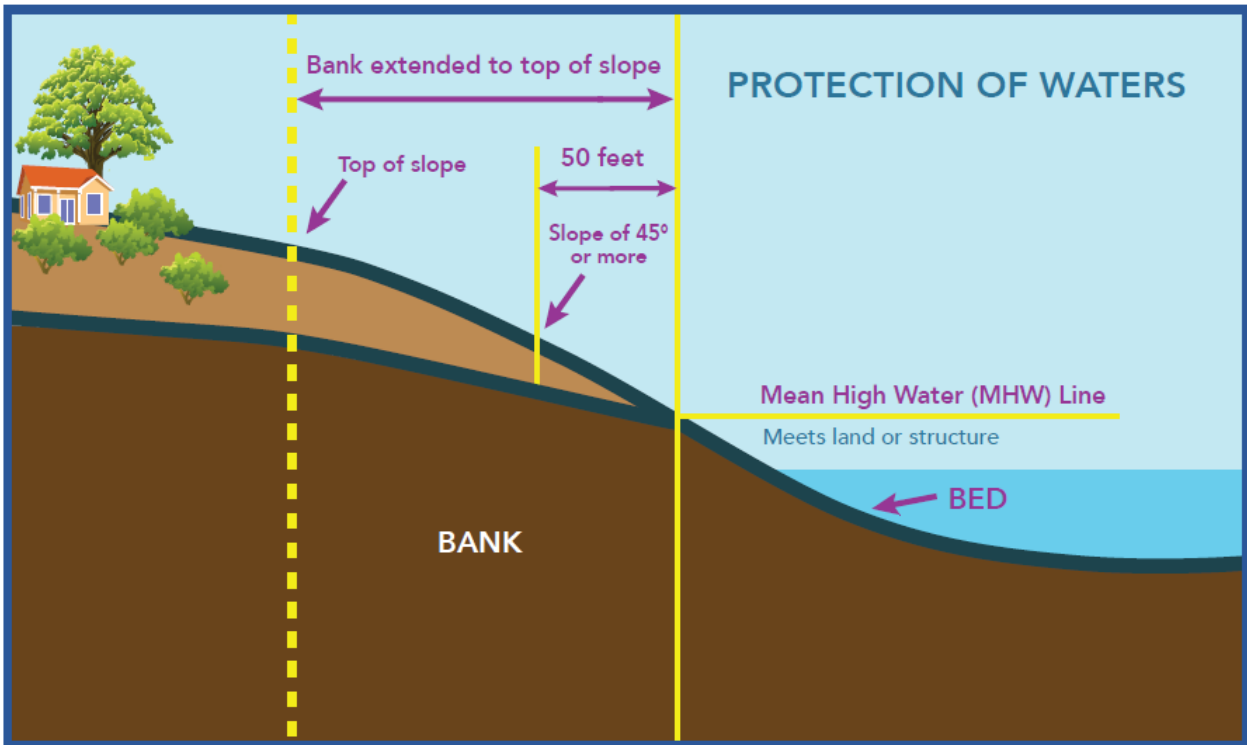
1. Protected streams are indicated by the following classifications or standards: AA, AA (T or TS), A, A(T or TS), B, B(T or TS), or C(T or TS). Based on your answer to part B above, is your project adjacent to a Protected Stream? **(yes/no)**_____
2. Will your project disturb the bed or banks of the waterbodies, either temporarily or permanently? For definition and examples, refer to information in the box. **(yes/no)**_____

"Banks" means that land area immediately adjacent to and which slopes toward the bed of a watercourse and which is necessary to maintain the integrity of the watercourse. A bank will not be considered to extend more than 50 feet horizontally from the mean high water line.

*One exception: Where a generally uniform slope of 45 degrees (100%) or greater adjoins the bed of a watercourse, the bank is extended to the crest of the slope or the first definable break in slope, either a natural or constructed (road, or railroad grade) feature lying generally parallel to the watercourse.

Examples:

- Installing a culvert or bridge
- Digging or excavating
- Placing any fill material
- Installing a boat dock
- Stabilizing a streambank
- Installing utilities across a stream
- Building or removing a dam
- Excavating a pond



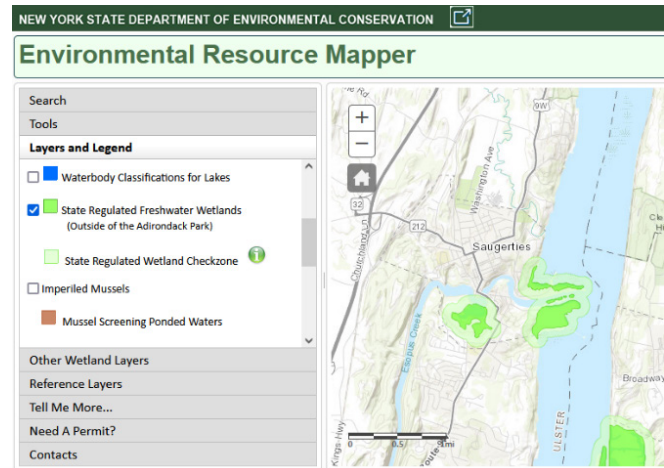
Access Mean High Water Data

Mean High Water (MHW) is the average of all daily high tides over several years. To learn the MHW at your location, look up MHW at your closest tidal datum - accessible at NOAA Tides & Currents (bit.ly/NOAATidePredictions). You may need to work with your regional office to confirm. Note that this number is for jurisdictional determination only and is not an official design elevation.

- ➔ If you answered **NO** for question 1 and 2, continue because you might require another type of permit.
 - ➔ If you answered **YES** for question 1, your property is along a protected stream.
 - ➔ If you answered **YES** for question 2, on the Joint Application Form, section 1, check the box for "Stream Disturbance."
3. Refer to the above figure. Navigable waters include lakes, rivers, and other waterways and water bodies on which water vessels with a capacity of one or more persons are operated or can be operated. Will your project include excavation or fill below Mean High Water? (yes/no) _____
- ➔ If **NO** or **UNSURE**, you may not be excavating or filling a navigable watercourse under state jurisdiction under Protection of Waters but you should still check with your local permitting office.
 - ➔ If **YES**, on the Joint Application Form, section 1, check the box for "Excavation and Fill in Navigable Waters."

Freshwater Wetlands

Freshwater wetlands are lands and submerged lands, commonly called marshes, swamps, sloughs, bogs, and flats, supporting aquatic or semi-aquatic vegetation.



Steps

- C. Under **Tell Me More** in the left navigation bar, select "NYS Freshwater Wetlands." It is recommended that you read through this section. Note that these layers show approximate boundaries.
- D. Under **Layers and Legend** in the left navigation bar, check the box for "State Regulated Freshwater Wetlands" and "State Regulated Wetlands Checkzone."

Question

4. Does your project site intersect "State Regulated Freshwater Wetlands" or "State Regulated Wetlands Checkzone" layers? (**yes/no**) _____
➔ If you answered **YES**, then this project likely requires an Article 24 - Freshwater Wetland Act permit. On the Joint Application Form, section 1, check the box for "Freshwater Wetland."

New York's freshwater wetlands maps only show the approximate location of the actual wetland boundary. They are not precise, regardless of how closely you zoom in on the map. The "check zone" is an area around the mapped wetland in which the actual wetland may occur. If you are proposing a project that may encroach into this area, you should check with your regional NYS DEC office to confirm where the actual wetland boundary is. If necessary, they may have a biologist come out and perform a field delineation for you to help you avoid impacts in the wetland or the regulated 100-foot buffer zone.

New York's Freshwater Wetlands Act, and the way the permit is administered, is being amended. Refer to page 11 of this guide to learn more.

Step

- E. Under **Other Wetlands Layers** in the left navigation bar, check the box for "National Wetlands Inventory."

Question

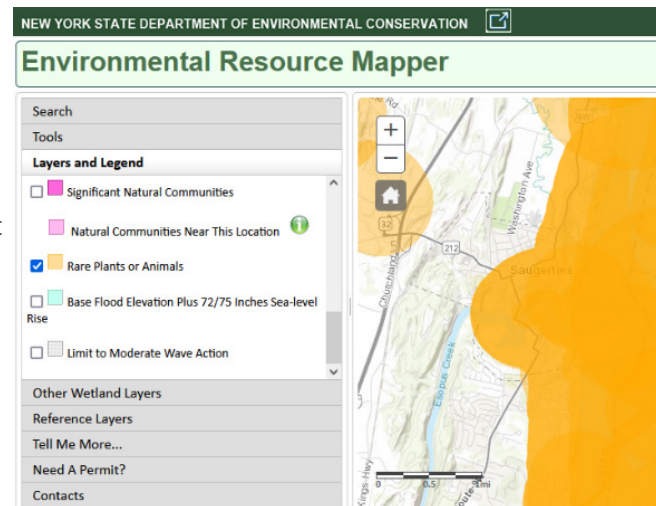
5. Does your project site intersect the “National Wetlands Inventory” layer? **(yes/no)**_____

➔ If you answered **YES**, then you may need a USACE Section 10 permit.

If you are proposing a project that may encroach into this area, you should check with your regional NYS DEC office to make sure where the actual wetland boundary is. If necessary, they may have a biologist come out and perform a field delineation.

Endangered/Threatened Species

NYS DEC's Endangered Species Program focuses on the most sensitive elements in the system. It is designed to find and correct fish or wildlife problems before certain species are gone forever.



Steps

- F. Under **Tell Me More** in the left navigation bar, select “Rare Plants or Animals.” It is recommended that you read through this section.
- G. Under **Layers and Legend** in the left navigation bar, check the box for “Rare Plants or Animals.”

Question

6. Does your project site intersect the “Rare Plants or Animals” layers? **(yes/no)**_____

➔ If you answered **YES**, this project will likely need review for environmental impacts to endangered or threatened species or habitat. Contact your regional NYS DEC office before you submit your application to learn what mitigation measures can be taken to avoid the need for an “*Incidental Take of Endangered/Threatened Species*” permit.

If you are proposing a project that may encroach into this area, you should check with your regional NYS DEC office to make sure you are not impacting rare plants or animals. If necessary, they may have a biologist come out and perform a field habitat assessment.

Under **Tools** in the left navigation bar, select “I” for Identify and click on your project site. Note that you may need to zoom in closer to your project site. A new window will pop up that provides important information that can be used in the Joint Application, including latitude/longitude, NYS DEC Region, and more details on the Rare Plants and Animals layer.

Tidal Wetlands

Tidal wetlands line much of the saltwater shores, bays, inlets, canals, and estuaries of Long Island and Westchester County. For the Hudson River, Tidal Wetlands Permits are required for shoreline properties south of the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge.

Question

7. Is your proposed project along the Long Island shorelines, the Long Island Sound shoreline of Westchester County, or along the Hudson River south of the Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge? **(yes/no)**_____

- ➔ If **NO**, you do not need a Tidal Wetlands Permit
- ➔ If **YES**, this project requires a Tidal Wetlands Permit.

On the Joint Application Form, section 1, check the box for “*Tidal Wetlands.*”

Access Tidal Wetland Maps

Official tidal wetland maps showing the locations of New York’s regulated wetlands are on file at NYS DEC and county clerk’s offices.

Images from the 1974 Tidal Wetlands Inventory can be accessed at:

- DECInfo Locator (bit.ly/NYSDECinfoLocator)
- NYS DOS Geographic Information Gateway (bit.ly/NYSDOSGateway)

Please note that these maps may not reflect the most accurate locations of tidal wetlands, therefore it is best to check with your regional NYS DEC permitting office.

The legend allows the viewer to distinguish between various NYS DEC Tidal Wetland Area categories and to turn on or off the NYS DEC Regulatory Tidal Wetland Map Index. If your project location falls within the latter index, you will need to obtain a Tidal Wetland permit; you should contact your regional NYS DEC office (bit.ly/NYSDECContactInfoByLocation) for more information about how to proceed with your project.

Use the DECInfo Locator to View Regulatory Tidal Wetlands Maps:

- Access the mapper at: bit.ly/NYSDECinfoLocator.
- Enter the property address in the search tab in the left navigation bar. As you type the address in the search box, addresses will auto-populate. Select the address from the options.
- Click on “DEC Information Layers > Environmentally Sensitive Areas” in the left navigation bar. Add the “Regulatory Tidal Wetlands Areas” by checking the box.
- Select the purple shaded area on or near your property. A box should pop up on the screen. Select “Map Image” link to view the scanned maps.

Use the NYS DOS Geographic Information Gateway to View Regulatory Tidal Wetland Maps:

- Access the resource mapper at: bit.ly/NYSDOSGateway.
- Search for and add Regulatory Tidal Wetlands data from the box on the right side of the page.
- Enter the property address in the search tab in the left navigation bar. As you type the address in the search box, addresses will auto-populate. Select the address from the options.
- Select the purple shaded area on or near your property. A box should pop up on the screen. Select "Map Image" link to view the scanned maps.

Coastal Erosion Management

The shorelines along the Long Island Sound and Atlantic Ocean are at risk to coastal erosion from natural and human activities. The NYS DEC has mapped the boundaries of Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas (CEHA) and properties within a CEHA are subjected to regulations that limit development in these sensitive locations.

One way to know whether your project may be in a CEHA zone is to see if your community is certified through 6 NYCRR Part 505 which allows local communities to administer their own Coastal Erosion Management Permit Program. You can find a list of certified communities here: bit.ly/NYSDECCEMCommunities.

Question

8. Is your community included on the list in the above link? **(yes/no)** _____
- ➔ If **YES**, you are in a CEHA Community, continue on to Question 9.
 - ➔ If **NO**, you do not need a Coastal Erosion Management Permit
9. Does the table indicate that your community is a Certified CEHA Community, indicated by the asterisk? **(yes/no)** _____
- ➔ If **YES**, you are in a Certified CEHA Community, which means your municipality enforces regulated activities within the CEHA zone. Contact your local building or zoning department for information on how to apply for a permit. You do not need to check the box for "Coastal Erosion Management" on the Joint Application.
 - ➔ If **NO**, this project may require a Coastal Erosion Management Permit through the NYS DEC. Before you start your project, contact your local NYS DEC office for permit requirements.

On the Joint Application Form, Section 1, check the box for "*Coastal Erosion Management*."

Official coastal erosion hazard areas maps showing the location of the CEHA line along the shoreline can be accessed at: bit.ly/NYSDECCEMScannedMaps. Please note that these maps have not been updated to show the most accurate locations of the CEHA line, therefore it is best to check with your local regional NYS DEC permitting office.

Summary of Results

Fill out the box below to summarize your answers to the above activity. Refer to the application checklist (Appendix B) to complete the required information for each permit type.

Joint Application Box 1: NYS DEC	Yes	No	Need more information	Application checklist
Disturbance of The Bed or Banks				bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersAppProcedures
Excavation or Placement of Fill in Navigable Waters				
Freshwater Wetlands				bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsAppProcedures
Incidental Take of Endangered/Threatened Species	Avoid the need for this permit through mitigation measures. Discuss with your regional NYS DEC office.			
Tidal Wetlands				bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsAppProcedures
Coastal Erosion Management				bit.ly/NYSDECCEMAppProcedures

The following NYS DEC permit options in Box 1 must be determined based on the nature of each project. Visit bit.ly/NYSDECEnvPermits to learn more

Joint Application Box 1: NYS DEC	Yes	No	Need more information
Docking and Mooring Facilities (bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersProgram)			
Dams and other Impounding Structures (bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersProgram)			
401 Water Quality Certification (bit.ly/NYSDECWQC)			
Long Island Wells (bit.ly/NYSDECLIWaterWithdrawal)			

The remaining NYS DEC permit options in Box 1 do not apply to the Marine Shorelines:

- Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers
- Water Withdrawal

PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST FOR SHORELINE WORK

The purpose of this checklist is to help ensure that your application is complete prior to submission. It is best to always copy all agencies on all forms within your Joint Application.

Task	Guide to Permitting Reference	Date Complete	Notes
OWNERSHIP AND PERMISSIONS TO BUILD			
Identify ownership of all related properties	5 Application Tips > Permissions, Attachments, Fees pgs. 23-24		
If applicable, obtain permissions from adjacent property owners			
If applicable, apply for permissions to use lands under water			
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE			
Description of project/purpose	5 Application Tips > Project Description pg. 19		
Alternative analysis	5 Application Tips > Analysis Attachments pgs. 23-24		
If applicable, analysis of consistency with local LWRP policies	5 Application Tips > Analysis Attachments pg. 23 3 Permit Programs > NYS DOS: pgs. 13-14		
Cover sheet (NYS DEC)	5 Application Tips > Site Plans and Drawings: pgs. 21-22		
MAPS, DRAWINGS AND PHOTOS - SPECIFIC TO EACH AGENCY			
Site location map & vicinity map	5 Application Tips > Site Plans and Drawings: pgs. 21-22		
Existing site conditions map	5 Application Tips > Site Plans and Drawings pg. 22		
Site plans	5 Application Tips > Site Plans and Drawings: pg. 21		
Cross-section/elevation drawings			
Color photos	5 Application Tips > Photos pg. 20		
Photo key map			
OTHER			
Application fees, as needed.	5 Application Tips > Permissions, Attachments, Fees pg. 24		

Additional forms, questionnaires, or worksheets may be required depending on the site, and the size and complexity of the project (i.e. environmental impact questionnaire). Discuss with your NYS DEC Regional Program.

Links to Online Forms and Resources

This table contains the links to the online forms and resources presented throughout this guide. The table below lists every link name, the page it appears, and a bit.ly that will redirect you to the appropriate webpage. Links may change over time, if you find that a bit.ly directs you to a broken or incorrect page, please report it to nyseagrant@cornell.edu and we will do our best to update the bit.ly in a timely manner.

WEBSITE	PAGE	BIT.LY
USACE		
New York District Website	26	bit.ly/USACENY
New York Regulatory Contacts	26	bit.ly/USACENYContacts
Nationwide Permits	2, 10, 26	bit.ly/USACENWP
Section 408 Review	9	bit.ly/USACESection408
USACE-NYD Applicant Guide	9, 16, 21, 22	bit.ly/USACEAppGuide
USEPA		
Overview of CWA Section 401 Certification	12	bit.ly/USEPASEction401
NYS DEC		
NYS DEC General Permits	2	bit.ly/NYSDECGeneralPermits
Joint Application Form Instructions	6, 28	bit.ly/NYSDECJointAppInstructions
Joint Application Form	6, 28	bit.ly/NYSDECJointApp
Environmental Permits Forms and Requirements	27, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECEnvPermits
Permit Administrator	28	bit.ly/NYSDECPermitAdmin
Region 3 Environmental Permit Program	27	bit.ly/NYSDECRegion3Contact
Region 4 Environmental Permit Program	27	bit.ly/NYSDECRegion4Contact
DEC Contact by Location	15, 34	bit.ly/NYSDECContactInfoByLocation
Long Island Water Withdrawals	36	bit.ly/NYSDECLIWaterWithdrawal
NYS DEC - Tidal Wetlands		
Tidal Wetlands General Information	7, 10	bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsInfo
Tidal Wetlands Program	10, 27	bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsPermitProgram
Tidal Wetlands Application Procedures	16, 10, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsAppProcedures
NYS DEC - Freshwater Wetlands		
Freshwater Wetlands General Information	11	bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsInfo
Freshwater Wetlands Program	11, 27	bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsPermitProgram
Freshwater Wetlands Application Procedures	11, 16, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterWetlandsAppProcedures
NYS DEC - Protection of Waters & Water Quality Certification		
Protection of Waters Program	12, 27, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersProgram
Water Quality Certification	12, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECWQC
Protection of Waters Application Procedures	12, 16, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECProtectionOfWatersAppProcedures

WEBSITE	PAGE	BIT.LY
NYS DEC - Coastal Erosion Hazard Area		
Coastal Erosion Management Permit Program	13, 27	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMPermitProgram
Do I Need a Permit? Regulated Activities and Uses	13	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMDoINeedAPermit
Unregulated Activities	13	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMUnregulatedActivities
CEHA Application Procedures	13, 16, 36	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMAppProcedures
CEHA Communities	13, 35	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMCommunities
CEHA Scanned Maps	35	bit.ly/NYSDECCEMScannedMaps
NYS DOS		
Coastal Management Program	13	bit.ly/NYSDOSCMP
Coastal Consistency Review	14	bit.ly/NYSDOSCCR
Local Waterfront Revitalization Program	13	bit.ly/NYSDOSLWRP
Federal Consistency Assessment Form	16	bit.ly/NYSDOSFederalConsistencyAssessmentForm
Geographic Information Gateway	26, 28, 34, 35	bit.ly/NYSDOSGateway
Landward Coastal Area Boundary Map	13, 26	bit.ly/NYSDOSLandwardBdyMap
NYS OGS		
Lands Now or Formerly Underwater	14	bit.ly/NYSOGSLandUnderwater
Shoreline Resilience - NYS DEC unless otherwise noted		
Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRRA)	17	bit.ly/NYSDECCRRA
Shoreline Stabilization Techniques	17	bit.ly/NYSDECShorelineStabilization
Geographic Information Gateway: Living Shoreline DOS Story Map (NYS DOS)	17	bit.ly/NYSDOSLivingShorelines
Tidal Wetlands Guidance Document	17	bit.ly/NYSDECTidalWetlandsGuidanceDocument
Hudson River Sustainable Shorelines	17	bit.ly/HRNERRSustainableShorelines
Using Natural Measures to Reduce the Risk of Flooding and Erosion	18	bit.ly/NYSDECCRRANaturalMeasuresGdnc
NYS Flood Risk Management Guidance	18	bit.ly/NYSDECCRRAFloodRiskMgmtGdnc
Consumer Information - NYSED		
What you should know about professional engineers and their services	18	bit.ly/NYSEDPE
What you should know about architects and their services	18	bit.ly/NYSEDArchitecture
What you should know about land surveyors and their services	18	bit.ly/NYSEDLandSurveying

WEBSITE	PAGE	BIT.LY
Application Tips - NYS DEC		
List of Sample Plans and Diagrams	21	bit.ly/NYSDECPlansDiagrams
Freshwater and Tidal Wetlands: Application Fees FAQs	24	bit.ly/NYSDECFreshwaterTidalFees
Online Mappers & Resources		
Environmental Resource Mapper (NYS DEC)	29	bit.ly/NYSDECEnvResourceMapper
DECinfoLocator (NYS DEC)	28, 34	bit.ly/NYSDECinfoLocator
Geographic Information Gateway (NYS DOS)	26, 28, 34, 35	bit.ly/NYSDOSGateway
Landward Coastal Area Boundary Map (NYS DOS)	13, 26	bit.ly/NYSDOSLandwardBdyMap
Tides and Currents (NOAA)	31	bit.ly/NOAATidePredictions

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Access this guide online at: bit.ly/NYSGShorelinePermitGuide

New York Sea Grant is part of a nationwide network of 34 university-based programs working with coastal communities through the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Sea Grant research and outreach programs promote better understanding, conservation, and use of America's coastal resources. Sea Grant is funded in New York through SUNY and Cornell University and federally through NOAA.

www.nyseagrant.org

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