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KURE BEACH
LAND USE PLAN

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N.C. COASTAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
HD211.N8 K8 1976 c.1

TOWN OF
KURE BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

LAND USE PLAN

Prepared By The

Kure Beach Town Council

Charles R. Smith, Mayor

Technical Assistance Provided By

State of North Carolina
Department of Natural and Economic Resources
Local Planning and Management Services Section
Southeastern Field Office

John J. Hooton, Chief Planner

James B. Taylor, Planner in Charge

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Melba Thompson, Planner Technician

Resolution Number (1976) _____

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT ACT

LAND USE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF KURE BEACH

Whereas, the Town is a community within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Area Management Act and has chosen to prepare its own land use plan as required by the Act, and;

Whereas, the plan has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Coastal Area Management Act, now;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Town Council of the Town of Kure Beach,

That the Land Use Plan and Synopsis are hereby adopted for submission to the Coastal Resources Commission for their review and approval.

E R Smith
Mayor

Madie A Jones
Town Clerk

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I. INTRODUCTION

"Let's go to the beach!" This is a suggestion, request, or demand heard throughout North Carolina and indeed throughout many states as spring and summer approach. For those living at or near the coast, it may mean a walk to the strand or a one day visit to a local beach. For those living further away, it may mean a weekend trip or a week long vacation to the coast and for some it means moving into the summer cottage for a stay of from one to three months. To the permanent residents of Kure Beach the "season" means many different things--economic benefits for the commercial interests, increased recreational activities, an influx of tourists--some old friends and some new friends, increased levels of public service needed to provide for a safe, clean and enjoyable beach. To some the "season" is a time of good business. To others it is a time to relax and enjoy the good weather, good food, and a stay at the beach. And to still others it is a time when the quiet and solitude of the beach is broken by the mass of people who stay up late, get up early, tramp across the sand dunes, leave trash and litter everywhere and, in general, spoil the beauty of the area.

In 1974, the North Carolina General Assembly recognizing the viewpoints expressed above passed the Coastal Area Management Act of 1974. In passing the Act (CAMA) the General Assembly declared, " . . . that among North Carolina's most valuable resources are its coastal land and waters. The coastal area, and in particular the estuaries, are among the most biologically productive regions of this State and of the nation. Coastal and estuarine waters and marshlands provide almost 90 percent (90%) of the most productive sport fisheries on the east coast of the United States."

In recent years the coastal area has been subjected to increasing pressures which are the result of the often conflicting need of a society expanding in industrial development, in population, and in the recreational aspirations of its citizens. Unless these pressures are controlled by coordinated management, the very features of the coast which make it economically, esthetically, and ecologically rich will be destroyed."

The Coastal Area Management Act calls for " . . . a comprehensive plan for the protection, preservation, orderly development, and management of

the coastal area of North Carolina."

In the implementation of the coastal area management plan, the public's opportunity to enjoy the physical, esthetic, cultural, and recreational qualities of the natural shorelines of the State shall be preserved to the greatest extent feasible, water resources shall be managed in order to preserve and enchance water quality and to provide optimum utilization of water resources; land resources shall be managed in order to guide growth and development and to minimize damage to the natural environment, and private property rights shall be preserved in accord with the Constitution of this State and of the United States.

The Act is in four parts, each dealing with one aspect of a comprehensive management program. The four parts are: Organization and Goals, Planning Processes, Areas of Environmental Concern, and Permit Letting and Enforcement.

Part One, Organization and Goals, establishes the fifteen member Coastal Resources Commission with an advisory council composed of members with special technical backgrounds from both State and local government. The Coastal Resources Commission members are all residents of the twenty county coastal area and are appointed by the Governor from a list of nominees from the local governments involved in the coastal area. The goals stated in the Act are:

(1) to provide a management system capable of preserving and managing the natural ecological conditions of the estuarines, the dunes and the beaches;

(2) to insure that the development or preservation of the land and water resources is consistent with the land and water capabilities;

(3) to insure the orderly and balanced use and preservation of our coastal resources on behalf of the people of North Carolina and the nation; and

(4) to establish policies, guidelines, and standards for the use, protection, and development of our coastal lands and waters.

Part Two, Planning Processes, establishes the authority of the CRC to prepare guidelines for local land use plans and delegates to local government the responsibility to prepare its own land use plan consistent with the guidelines.

Part Three, Areas of Environmental Concern, gives the Coastal Resources Commission the authority to adopt and designate Areas of Environmental Concern. Once these AEC's are established the local land use plans will be used as guides in the issuance of permits for development in the designated AEC's.

Part Four, Permit Letting and Enforcement, establishes the criteria for enforcement of the land use plans within Areas of Environmental Concern. Any development within an Area of Environmental Concern must have a permit. The Act does not require permits for development outside Areas of Environmental Concern. The Act requires the following projects in areas on environmental concern to obtain a permit from the Coastal Resources Commission: those projects currently needing state permits; those of greater than 20 acres in size, those that involve drilling or excavating natural resources on land or under water; those which involve construction of one or more structures having an area in excess of 60,000 square feet will require a permit from the Coastal Resources Commission. Local governments will establish regulations for what types of developments in Areas of Environmental Concern will need permits from them.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT CONDITIONS

A. Population and Economy

The population of Kure Beach is somewhat difficult to accurately gauge, for the Town is largely centered on tourist trade. This, of course, means that as the seasons change, so does the population. Although no figures are available, it would not be unlikely for the Town's population to increase by a factor of ten or more during the peak summer months. The Town is dependent upon this influx of vacationers, for it is through this means that the local economy is sustained. For the purpose of planning the Kure Beach landscape, however, the focus will be shifted to the Town's permanent population . . . it is this segment of the people who represent the true core of the Town and who will be the most active in providing input into Kure Beach's decision-making processes.

The first United States Census count of total population in Kure Beach was made in 1950, when the town housed 228 permanent residents. In 1960, the figure was 293 and in 1970, 394, which is a 34.5% increase over the previous decade. The rate of growth was more than twice the county's rate, but was substantially less than that of Federal Point Township (+58.1%) in which Kure Beach is located. The Town of Carolina Beach, which is also a part of the township, grew by 39.5% during the last decade. This indicates that a great deal of the township's growth occurred in unincorporated areas.

Kure Beach's appeal to the retiree is reflected in an analysis of the age distribution of the town's population. The State of North Carolina, New Hanover County and Federal Point Township each listed slightly over 8% of their residents over the age of 65. Kure Beach registered 14.7% of all persons in this grouping--about 75% more than the other areas studied. Accompanying this age characteristic is further evidence of a retirement community: only 24.1% of the townspeople were under 18 compared with a state average of about 35%. The median age of Kure Beach, or that point at which half of the population

is older and half younger, is approximately 33 or 34 (calculated from age breakdowns) while the state, county and township average out to about 27.5 years. It is also interesting to note that 15.7% of the population in 1970 was between the ages of 55 and 64. A breakdown of the population by sex shows that Kure Beach differs significantly from the state in that males comprise a majority of the town's population. There are 3% more males and 3% less females in Kure Beach than in the state as a whole.

Population: County, Township, Town (1930 - 70)

	New Hanover	Federal Point Township	Kure Beach
1930	43,010	792	-
1940	47,935 (+11.5%)	1409 (+77.9%)	-
1950	63,272 (+32.0)	2473 (+75.5)	228
1960	71,742 (+13.4)	3234 (+30.8)	293 (+28.5%)
1970	82,996 (+15.7)	5113 (+58.1)	394 (34.5)

SURROUNDING MUNICIPALITIES: CHANGE 1960 - 70

	1960	1970	Percent Change
Kure Beach	293	394	+34.5%
Carolina Beach	1192	1663	+39.5
Wilmington	44013	46169	+ 4.9
Wrightsville Beach	723	1701	+135.3

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: 1970

	Total	Male	Female	White	Black & Other Races	Under 18	Over 65	Median Age
New Hanover	82996	47.8%	52.2%	64.2%	35.8%	34.5%	8.4%	27.8
Federal Point Twp	5113	49.9	50.1	90.4	9.6	32.3	8.5	28.3
Kure Beach	394	52.0	48.0	96.4	3.6	24.1	14.7	(33-34
North Carolina	5082059	49.0	51.0	77.0	23.0	34.6	8.1	26.5

AGE CHARACTERISTICS (1970): KURE BEACH

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	10	7	17 (4.3%)
5-9	13	10	23 (5.8)
10-14	9	16	25 (6.3)
15-19	16	15	31 (7.9)
20-24	30	19	49 (12.4)
25-34	26	28	54 (13.7)
35-44	18	17	35 (8.9)
45-54	28	12	40 (10.2)
55-64	17	45	62 (15.7)
65-74	25	11	36 (9.1)
Over 75	13	9	22 (5.6)
	205	189	394 (100%)

1973 - 1974 Population Estimates

	1973[1]	1974[1]
Kure Beach	440	470

[1]As of July 1, according to NC Dept. of Administration, O.S.P.

The economy of Kure Beach is centered on tourist trade and most businesses depend on the summer season to support themselves for the remainder of the year. With the exception of a few novelty and convenience stores, the Town is dominated by food and lodging establishments. There are several motels within Kure Beach as well as a number of cottages and apartments which are available for renting.

Economic information relating to Kure Beach is provided by the 1970 U.S. Census. Statistics are maintained on the "tract" level, (which in Kure Beach's case comprises an area larger than the usual town limits) and describe the economic condition of the particular area with regard to income, employment mix, etc. Several of these economic indicators, such as poverty level information and median family income, are compiled on the county level due to Kure Beach's relatively small population.

An occupational breakdown of the Kure Beach tract shows that in two categories, managers-administrators and service workers, there exists a concentration of workers. Perhaps this is attributable to an unusually large population of persons employed in restaurants, motels, and domestic labor. Balancing this concentration is a lower percentage of professional and technical employees. An industrial classification reveals that wholesale-retail trade is strong in the Kure Beach tract, while manufacturing is well below state and county averages.

Income levels in New Hanover County are generally higher than the state's: median family income, mean family income, and per capita income are all above the North Carolina average. Per capita, for example, is $2761 in the County versus $2492 in the state. Median family income is roughly $500 higher. About one half of all families in the Kure Beach tract have incomes below $7000, while one-half are about this level. Although the exact median family income is unavailable from the U.S. Census, it would appear that it would be significantly lower than the state average of $7774. The incidence of poverty in New Hanover County is somewhat lower than the state figure - 18.7% of all persons are classified below the poverty level (which is a flexible figure based on number of persons in a family, farm/non-farm employment, etc.) while 20.3% of all persons in the state are below this level.

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS (1969)

	Kure Beach Tract	New Hanover	North Carolina
Professional, technical & kindred	71 (6.9%)	4286 (13.1%)	11.0
Managers & Administrators (except farm)	141(13.8)	3398 (10.4)	7.5
Sales workers	75 (7.3)	2440 (7.5	6.0
Clerical and Kindred	152 (14.8)	5243 (16.0)	14.0
Craftsmen, Foreman, Etc.	169 (16.5)	5293 (16.2)	14.5
Operatives and Kindred	184 (18.0)	5868 (17.9)	26.3
Service Workers	192 (18.7)	4318 (13.2)	11.0
Farm Laborers and Foremen	7 (0.7)	231 (0.7)	2.0
Farmers & Farm Managers	0 (0.0)	58 (0.1)	2.6
Laborers (except farm)	34 (3.3)	1615 (4.9)	5.0
	1025 (100%)	32750 (100%)	100%

PERSONAL INCOME CHARACTERISTICS (1969)

	New Hanover	North Carolina	Urban N.C.
Median Family Income	$8272	$7774	$8588
Mean Family Income	9368	8872	10043
Per Capita Income	2761	2492	2877
Persons Below Poverty Level	18.1%	20.3%	17.1%
Families Below Poverty Level	14.3%	16.3%	13.1%

OCCUPATION BY INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (1969)

	Kure Beach Tract	New Hanover	North Carolina
Construction	119 (11.6%)	2726 (8.3%)	6.7%
Manufacturing	140 (13.7)	8388 (25.6)	35.4
Transportation, Communication Utitlities & Sanitation	60 (5.9)	2905 (8.9)	5.6
Wholesale and Retail	344 (33.6)	6977 (21.3)	17.6
Financial, Insurance, Business & Repair	76 (7.4)	2352 (7.2)	5.6
Health, Education, Welfare, Legal and Professional Services	85 (8.3)	4592 (14.0)	14.2
Public Administration	44 (4.3)	1423 (4.3)	3.5
Other Industries (includes farm)	157 (15.3)	3387 (10.3)	11.4
	1025 (100%)	32,750 (100%)	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME FOR FAMILIES (1969)

	New Hanover	Kure Beach Tract	N.C.	Urban N.C.
Less than $1000	613 (2.8%	36 (4.6%	3.4%	2.7%
$1000 - 1998	1038 (4.7	17 (2.2	5.4	4.1
2000 - 2999	1186 (5.4	69 (8.9	5.7	4.8
3000 - 3999	1389 (6.3	55 (7.1	6.5	5.8
4000 - 4999	1532 (7.0	63 (8.1	7.2	6.5
5000 - 5999	1658 (7.5	76 (9.8	8.0	7.3
6000 - 6999	1586 (7.2	80 (10.3	7.8	7.3
7000 - 7999	1571 (7.1	78 (10.0	7.7	7.3
8000 - 8999	1556 (7.1	62 (8.0	7.6	7.2
9000 - 9999	1483 (6.7	59 (7.6	6.9	6.8
10000 - 11999	2853 (13.0	67 (8.6	11.7	12.1
12000 - 14999	2551 (11.6	31 (4.0	10.6	12.0
15000 - 24999	2320 (10.5	61 (7.9	9.0	12.1
25000 - 49999	551 (2.5	17 (2.2	2.0	3.2
50,000 or more	107 (0.5	6 (0.7	0.5	0.7
	21994 (100%	777 (100%	100%	100%

Housing

In 1970, the total count of housing units in Kure Beach, including seasonal dwellings, was 622. Four hundred and thirty-four of these units were seasonal, 86 were owner occupied, 71 renter occupied and 31 vacant. Overcrowding in the permanently occupied units is generally defined as that condition which exists when the number of persons residing in a housing unit reaches 1.01 or greater per room. Kure Beach listed 10.8% of its permanent units overcrowded, which is just slightly higher than the State average. A unit is considered substandard if it lacks one or more plumbing facilities--Kure Beach was well below the state figure of 14.3 substandard, listing only 2.5% in this condition.

	Kure Beach	North Carolina
Total Units	622	1,641,222
Occupied	83.6%	92.0%
Owner	54.7%	65.4%
Rental	45.3%	34.6%
Vacancy Rate	16.4%	8.0%
Overcrowding Rate	10.8%	10.2%
Incomplete Plumbing Rate	2.5%	14.3%

B. Existing Land Use

There are 244 acres of land within the corporate limits of Kure Beach, approximately 42% of which has been developed with urban/built-up uses. The majority of the urban/built-up land lies below Seventh Avenue, and has been divided into 5000 and 2500 square foot lots. The area north of Seventh Avenue (along with approximately three acres south of Avenue I above Sixth Avenue) is contained within the Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal Buffer Zone. Development is restricted within this area and is therefore devoid of any sort of residential, commercial structures, etc. Kure Beach has recently entered into negotiations with Sunny Point officials in an effort to retrace the boundary some 450 feet westward. This, of course, would place the boundary in the vicinity of Ninth Avenue and provide the Town with additional developable space within its limits.

Kure Beach is focused upon the Atlantic Ocean and began its first stages of development along the shoreline. Successive stages of development have generally taken place in a row-like pattern, each row progressing

further westward toward the Cape Fear River. The "center" of the Town appears to be the intersection of Second Avenue (US 421) and Avenue K, for this seems to be the point around which most of the commercial development and Town's activities has become clustered.

Residential areas in Kure Beach enjoy very few intrusions of non-compatible land uses (e.g., commercial, industrial). The main traffic artery (Second Avenue) is threatened with a minor case of "strip development", which if allowed to progress, could cause serious traffic flow problems, friction with residential areas, and general congestion. Ready contact and exposure to passing motorists render this highway especially vulnerable to haphazard and cluttered development. Another impending land use hazard is the erosion of the beachfront, which has already begun to consume portions of lots along the southern end of the beach. These lots are now unsuitable for most forms of future development.

The following section briefly outlines characteristics of each land use category in Kure Beach:

Residential - Approximately 46 acres, representing 44.6% of all developed land and 18.9% of the total land area of Kure Beach, are devoted to single family residences in Kure Beach. About 1.5 acres are used for multi-family residences. Many of these units are seasonal residences and are vacant for a large part of the year; a sizeable number of these units were also judged substandard (e.g., transplanted army barracks, hastily-constructed shanties, and outdated mobile homes). Permanent residences were generally considered to be in better condition than the seasonal units.

Commercial - A little over 6 acres (5.8%) of developed land) are occupied with commercial structures. A good deal of these structures are seasonally-oriented businesses such as motels, restaurants, novelty shops, etc. which are located along Second Avenue.

Government-Institutional - Government and institutional land uses, such as churches and municipal buildings, occupy less than 2 acres (1.7% of developed land) in Kure Beach. Although scattered throughout Town, land use compatibility is not a major problem due to the basically unoffensive nature of this use.

Industrial - There are no industrial land uses in Kure Beach.

Transportation, Communication and Utilities - A somewhat unusual situation exists in Kure Beach in that nearly half (46.2%) of its developed land is used for streets as opposed to about 20% for the average American city. Utilities/communiciation comprise another .15 acres.

Undeveloped Land - Roughly 57 acres of land that is potentially "developable" (i.e., outside of the Buffer Zone) is presently undeveloped. This accounts for about 35% of all land that is developable.

Buffer Zone - Roughly 84 acres lie within the Sunny Point Buffer Zone, representing over one-third of all land within the corporate limits.

EXISTING LAND USE

Type	Acres	% of Developed Land	% of Total
Residential			
Single-family	46.35	44.6%	18.9
Multi-family	1.47	1.4	0.6
Commercial	6.10	5.9	2.5
Industrial	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government-Institutional	1.77	1.7	0.7
Transportation, Communication,			
Utilities	.15	0.1	0.1
Streets	48.00	46.2	19.7
Total Developed	103.84	100.0%	
Undeveloped	57.20	-	23.4
Buffer Zone	83.48	-	34.1
Total	244.16		100.0%

Beaches

The Town has one mile of beach comprising about 12 acres of land. Hurricanes and severe northeastern storms have taken a tremendous toll on the beach converting a once beautiful, wide expanse of beach backed by natural dunes into a narrow steep slope of sand backed by a bulkhead along the northern part of the ocean front. The southern shore has eroded very badly and the high water line is moving landward at a rate

of about four feet per year.* The erosion has taken the front lots along what was once Atlantic Avenue and will very soon destroy some structure along US 421 (Second Avenue). The following Table indicates the estimated damage costs of five major hurricanes that have affected Kure Beach since the 1940's.

Estimates of total damages from recent hurricanes, Kure Beach (based on January 1960 price and development levels)

Damage type	Aug. 17, '55 ("Diane")	Aug. 1, '44	Sept. 27, '58 ("Helene")	Aug. 12, '55 ("Connie")	Oct. 15, '54 ("Hazel")
Private	4,200	86,000	118,500	69,400	211,600
Business	18,000	---	49,500	4,100	86,800
Public	65,200	---	29,600	34,700	155,200
Beach	27,800	51,600	15,000	41,600	162,700
TOTAL	115,200	137,600	212,600	149,800	616,300

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Carolina Beach and Vicinity - Hurricane Report" May, 1962, page 42.

Compatibility Problems

Significant land use compatibility problems exist in two areas, man-made and environmentally. The lots south of Avenue G were originally platted 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep. Many structures were erected in the area before the Town enacted zoning regulations requiring lots with 50 feet of frontage in order to build a house. Another problem of compatibility stems from the numerous "shacks" in the Town. These units were moved into the area where a nearby military base was closed and the barracks sold to private individuals. Second Avenue, which is the main traffic route through town (US 421) is threatened with a minor case of strip development, which if allowed to progress, could cause serious traffic flow problems, friction with residential areas, and general congestion. Ready contact and exposure to passing motorists renders

*Center for Marine and Coastal Studies, N.C. State University, "A survey of North Carolina Beach Erosion by Air Photo Methods, May, 1973, pg. 12.

this highway especially vulnerable to haphazard and cluttered development.

Erosion of the beach has already begun to consume portions of the beach front lots along the southern end of the Town. These lots are now unsuitable for most forms of development.

With the development of existing land uses spread fairly evenly throughout the Town, there does not appear to be any areas likely to experience any major changes.

C. Current Plans, Policies, Regulations

Kure Beach currently enforces both a Zoning Ordinance and the North Carolina State Building Code. Building permits are required of all new construction within the Town Limits. The Town also participates in the County Erosion Control program as well as the emergency phase of the National Flood Insurance Program. As the Town progresses into the regular phase of this program, stringent development controls will be placed on new construction occurring within a designated flood hazard area.

The Town has approved a thoroughfare plan map in cooperation with the N.C. Department of Transportation. There is currently no timetable for any changes in street or highway routing.

III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

Public participation in the local land use plan is mandated by the Coastal Resources Commission. For any plan to be effective it must reflect the needs and desires of the local citizens. The goals and objectives listed below were developed over a series of meetings, surveys and interviews. They have been presented in several public meetings which have been advertised by television, radio, newspaper, posters, handbills and word-of-mouth. Attendance was not as good as we would have liked but response to the presentation of those present was good and discussions lively. Included in these meetings were discussions of probable areas of environmental concern and their proposed land uses which will be discussed further below.

1) Impact of Population and Economic Trends

The Population and Economy Section under Estimated Demand indicates continued growth of the permanent population within town. There are new businesses locating in the area and if the national economy begins to move upward then the local economy should improve too.

2) The Provision of Adequate Housing and Other Services

The provision of housing in Kure Beach has traditionally been a private enterprise. The Town enforces building and housing codes and requires that substandard structures be repaired or removed, however enforcement has been lax until recently. Efforts are under way to acquire additional land between 7th and 9th Avenue in the buffer zone to provide residential opportunities in Kure Beach. The Town is enrolled in the National Flood Insurance Program and enforces the provisions of the program designed to protect life and property in the Coastal Flood areas.

3) The Conservation of Productive Natural Resources

The area's most important productive natural resources are its groundwater supply, its coastal wetlands, its beaches and shoreline, and sand dunes. Detailed discussions of these areas may be found in the Constraints section of the report. Man must survive and to do so the environment must be protected. This is not to imply that the two are incompatible, though many times this seems the case.

4) The Protection of Important Natural Environments

Certain areas are indicative of nature before man began to develop the towns and communities throughout the state and

nation. These areas should be protected and kept as natural as possible so that future generations can know and experience the kind of growth that comes from seeing a wild creature or plant and its habitat.

A. Major Issues

Land use issues in Kure Beach have been arrived at by the use of questionnaires, interviews with local citizens, Town Council meetings and public hearings. The significance of an issue is by no means indicated by its numerical position below, neither are all of the possible issues listed--it was impossible to contact every citizen or elicit a response to the questionnaire from every recipient.

1) Population and Future Growth

As indicated in the Population and Economy Section under Estimated Demand, 52% of the questionnaire respondents indicated that they wanted the population to increase either greatly or slightly. Single-family homes were preferred by 72% while 23% wanted less apartments and 29% wanted less condominiums. Single family homes mean more land and increased cost of services, however they imply ownership and usually stability in the population.

2) Provision of Public Services

This is an issue in almost every town. How much service is needed? What should it cost? Who should pay for it? These questions have been asked by local officials, citizens and absentee property owners. The survey respondents indicated that 43% wanted more funds spent on recreation (43%), fire and police protection (31%), roads (19%), Town management (23%), water and sewer (17%) and garbage collection (11%).

3) Development of Vacant Land

There are currently 57.20 acres of undeveloped land within the Town limits, and 25.73 potential acres in the Buffer Zone. These lands may or may not be intensively developed depending on whether or not they fall within an Area of Environmental Concern as defined in the Guidelines for Local Planning and ultimately as adopted by the Coastal Resources Commission. Aside from this fact is the hard economic question of designation of various types of land use and the provision of public services to areas not currently served. Water and sewer service is available in most of the town now and can be extended to those lands sought in the Buffer Zone. Future extensions will be examined most carefully.

4) Beach Erosion

The once wide and expansive beach at Kure Beach is no more. The beach is eroding rapidly and soon will destroy homes and businesses if something is not done. Local officials are seeking State and/or Federal aid in constructing erosion controls. Without the wide beach and protective dune, the esthetic value of the shore to the tourist is no more, and even more important the area is subject to extensive storm damage.

B. Development Alternatives

Development alternatives are rather limited in Kure Beach. Expansion of the town is limited on all sides by natural or manmade barriers. Public sentiment is for an increase in population, generally along the same lines as past trends. An alternative considered was to request a release of some buffer zone land for residential development but this was rejected by army officials. With only 57 acres of undeveloped land in town, most of it in single lots rather than in tracts, development is likely to occur on an individual basis rather than as a "project". Annexation of the small area south of the town has been discussed but is not likely unless requested by property owners in the area.

C. Land Use Objectives, Policies, and Standards

Before any discussion of objectives, policies or standards can take place, it is necessary to define what is meant by each term. The following definitions have been used: objective (goal) - a desired future state or status; policy - course of action to be followed to reach an objective or goal; standard - a quantitative or qualitative criteria for measuring progress toward reaching an objective or goal.

1) Long Range Objective

Provide an adequate working, living and playing environment for all citizens in harmony with the need to make wise use of the natural resources of the area.

Policy:

--to encourage good, sound commercial development in areas compatible with the community's needs and abilities to provide services.

--to encourage safe, decent housing for all citizens.

--to provide for the recreation needs of all age groups by the provision of sites and services designed to cover a wide range of desires.

--to protect, as much as reasonably possible, the natural resources of the area consistent with the need to maintain a viable community.

2) Objectives for Specific Issues

a) Population and Future Growth

Maintain and increase the current growth rate consistent with the needs and abilities of the local economy.

Policy:

--to provide the necessary public services to encourage growth consistent with both the specific objective and the long range objective.

--to guide development into designated areas by the adoption and enforcement of land use regulations.

b) Public Services

Provide the citizens of Kure Beach with needed services at the lowest possible cost.

Policy:

--to annually evaluate the adequacy of each source in comparison with its cost.

--to seek all possible sources of revenue to finance needed services.

c) Development of Vacant Land

Encourage development of only those vacant lands that can satisfy the goals of the Coastal Area Management Act.

Policy:

--to qualify the Town as a permit letting agency for minor developments in AEC's.

--to enforce the codes, ordinances and local regulations consistent with the permit requirements of the CAMA.

d) Beach Erosion

Protect the public and the private interest from beach erosion consistent with the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Policy:

--to seek beach replenishment funds from the responsible Federal, State and local interests.

3) Standards

The following standards will be considered in evaluating development proposals:

--locate near intersection of major roads to better serve trade areas.

--not be permitted to develop in strips, but rather in compact units.

--provide adequate, safe ingress and egress and off-street parking.

--have adequate space for future expansion.

--have compatible signs which do not obstruct vision or distract drivers.

Residential development should:

--have public water and sewer within the Town limits.

--be located so as to be served by public water and sewer outside the Town limits if possible.

--have minimum lot sizes where public water and sewer is not available - 20,000 square feet.

--meet all requirements of HUD-Federal Insurance Administration if located within a coastal flood hazard area.

--meet the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.

Recreation development should:

--be located so as to be available to a wide range of people.

--provide a variety of activities to interest more than one segment of the population.

--be compatible with surrounding land uses.

Natural resource areas will be designated as Areas of Environmental Concern by the Coastal Resources Commission. Proposed AECs and appropriate land uses for each are described in Section VI of this report.

D. Process Used to Determine Objectives and Policies

The basic method used in formulating the preliminary draft was meetings and discussions with local officials, the Town Council and citizens. Two land development surveys were used - one mailed in May, 1975, and another in February, 1976. The form used and a tabulation of the results are included in the Appendix. Discussions occurring at public meetings were taken into account also.

It should be pointed out that as planning is not a static process, neither are objectives and policies. They, like planning, must be flexible and subject to the political, social, and economic processes.

The Land Use Objectives, Policies, and Standards in Section C above are the result of reviews of the preliminary draft by local citizens, Town officials, the Coastal Resources Commission and various public agencies including County, State and Federal entities. These reviews took place at two public meetings (February and April), one Public Hearing (May 18, 1976), and at monthly Town Council meetings.

E. Methods Employed in Public Participation

Public participation has been broken into two subsections: Education (the process of informing the public) and Involvement (the process of absorbing the people into the planning program). The Coastal Resources Commission has published a booklet entitled, Handbook on Public Participation, which contains recommendations concerning the most effective methods to employ when seeking widespread participation of the public in the planning program. In addition, each locality's public participation program is monitored periodically by the staff of the Coastal Resources Commission to insure that certain standards are being met.

The goal of the public participation program is to generate some commentary concerning the future of the town from each citizen and public agency and to transform these comments into a statement of local land use issues, objectives, policies and standards. The education phase of the program has utilized posters, pamphlets, newspaper articles about CAMA, and public meetings. The involvement phase has included the Town Council, administrative officials, and private citizens.

In a unique spirit of Town-County coordination, the Town of Kure Beach and the Wilmington-New Hanover Planning Department have cooperated in mustering public participation. The County in its planning program has divided the county into planning districts with district coordinators whose primary responsibility is to "get the word out" and solicit response to various programs and ideas regarding CAMA. A sampling of the efforts by the coordinator for the Kure Beach area is included in the Appendix. In addition to the samples given, the coordinator and the town planner participated in no less than 10 meetings with various civic, fraternal and municipal groups. These meetings began in April 1975 and ran through May 1976. Additional coverage was gained by six television notices. Posters indicating time and place of meetings, and handbills (some 700 total) were distributed and displayed throughout the area.

Attendance at the various meetings ranged from a low of nine to a high of around 45 with an average of about 20 at most meetings. It is generally felt by Town officials that while the numbers are low, participation by the public was better than expected.

The degree of participation achieved cannot be measured exactly. Response to the mail-out surveys was fair--about 25%. Attendance at meetings, mentioned above, was better than expected and discussion at most was lively with many questions asked and suggestions made. The results of the meetings, both with citizens and officials, and the surveys, may be found in the Land Use Objectives, Policies and Standards.

IV. CONSTRAINTS

A. Land Suitability

The following is an analysis of the general suitability of the undeveloped lands within the Kure Beach Planning Area for development. Consideration has been given to the following factors:

1) Physical Limitations
2) Fragile Areas
3) Areas with Resource Potential

Several areas which are discussed in this section may be designated as Areas of Environmental Concern. In the event this happens, those lands will be subject to the requirements specified in the Guidelines for Local Planning for AECs.

1) Physical Limitations for Development

a) Hazard Areas

(1) Man-made Areas - The Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal Buffer Zone described in the Existing Land Use Section of this report is the major man-made hazard area. There has never been a major explosive accident at the terminal, however, this buffer zone is located as a safety factor in an effort to prevent the unnecessary loss of life and/or property should one occur. The buffer zone prevents expansion to the west of town and any development of the Cape Fear River frontage.

(2) Natural Areas - Natural hazard areas include ocean erodible areas. All of the beach front along the town limits is experiencing erosion. The Town recently constructed a bulkhead from the pier north to Avenue "L". The beach south of the pier is eroding at a rate of some 4 feet per year and will soon threaten homes in the area.

The flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIA Flood Hazard Boundary Map. The Town of Kure Beach participates in the emergency phase of the National Flood Insurance Program and enforces the requirements of the program. According to a report on "Wind-Tide Flooding in New Hanover County, North Carolina" prepared by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in December 1969, there is a riverine flood hazard area along the Cape Fear River affected by 50-year frequency wind-tide flooding. All of this area is within the Buffer Zone mentioned above.

b) Soil Limitations

The Town of Kure Beach encompasses six soil mapping units as described in the Soil Survey Interpretations and Maps for New Hanover County, prepared by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Characteristics of these units are outlined below.

7/706 Newhan fine sand

Located primarily along the coastline/beachfront; most of the acreage of this type has been developed with residential and summer beach dwellings; permeability is rapid, shrink-swell potential is low; water table normally occurs at a depth of six feet or more; an excessively drained sand, there is a possibility of contamination of water supply sources from septic tank use in areas dominated by the Newhan fine sand; low in natural fertility.

79B Kureb sand

Permeability is very rapid; excessively drained; water table normally six feet or deeper; low in natural fertility, organic content, and available water capacity; strongly acid to neutral; lawns

and shrubbery are difficult to establish; there is a danger of polluting water supply sources from septic tank use.

582 Leon sand

Water table varies between ten and forty inches depending on rainfall; low in natural fertility, available water capacity, and organic content; permeability is usually rapid in upper and moderate in lower layers; generally acidic; problems of drainage, especially where sewage effluent filter fields are used, are the major limiting factors for dwellings and industry.

724B Rimini sand

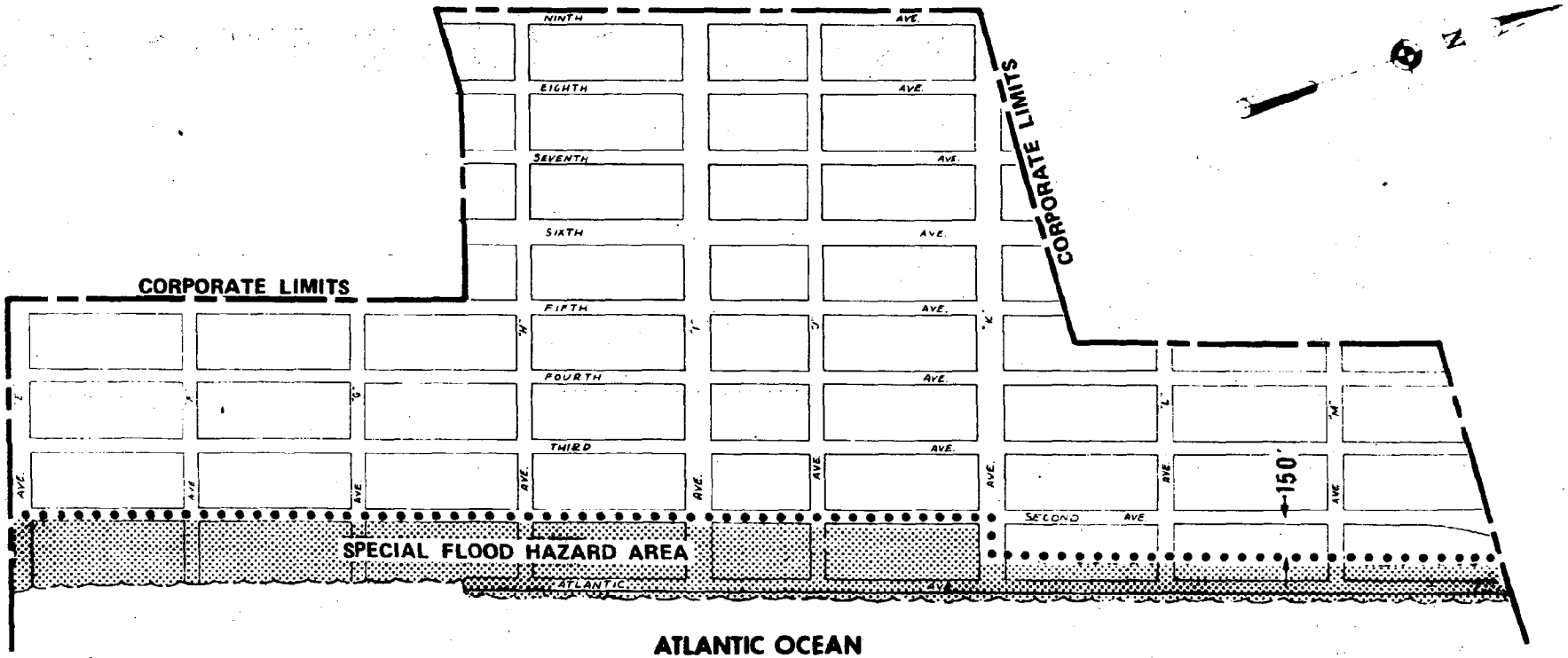
Excessively drained; water table usually below six feet, infiltration is rapid and surface runoff is slow; very acidic and low fertility; with adequate fertilization, the Rimini sand has a high potential for most anticipated uses in Kure Beach.

891 Lynn Haven fine sand

Poorly drained; permeability rapid in upper and moderate in lower layers; runoff is slow; water table is near the surface for about six months, and about ten to forty inches below surface for the rest of the year; low in natural fertility, organic content and available water capacity; it is very difficult to drain this soil for developmental purposes.

6 Urban land

Has been cut, graded, filled and paved to the point that the original soil properties have been altered or destroyed; usually covered with buildings or pavement.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Federal Insurance Administration TOWN OF KURE BEACH, NC (NEW HANOVER CO.)	APPROXIMATE SCALE 500 0 1000 2000 FEET	
FIA FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP No. H 37 129 2480 01		Effective Date: FEBRUARY 15, 1974

INTERPRETATION OF SOILS WITH LIMITATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Map Symbol	Soil Mapping Unit Name	Degree of Limitation for				
		Septic Tank Filter Fields	Dwellings	Light Industry	Local Roads & Streets	Recreation
& & 706	Newhan fine sand	Slight	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severe
79B	Kureb sand	Severe	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Severe
582	Leon sand	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe
724B	Rimini sand	Severe	None to Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe
891	Lynn Haven fine sand	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe

DEFINITIONS

Soil limitations:

Moderate - the rating given soils that have properties moderately favorable for the rated use, can be modified or overcome by planning, design or maintenance

Severe - the rating given soils that have one or more properties (e.g. flood hazard, high water table, etc.) unfavorable for the rated use; in most cases, it is very costly to alter the soil or design a structure which is compatible with the soil

Slight - the rating given soils that have properties favorable for the rated use

Available water capacity - the capacity of the soils to hold water for plant use

Flood hazard - water standing above the surface for an extended length of time

Permeability - the quality of the soil that permits movement of air/water

Shrink-swell potential - the relative change in volume to be expected of soil material with changes in moisture content

Source: Soil Survey Interpretations and Maps for New Hanover County North Carolina, U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

Inventory and Evaluation Soil and Water Resources, U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

c) Water Supply Area

Kure Beach is located within the Lower Cape Fear River Basin and derives its water supply from groundwater. Since groundwater is the exclusive source of supply, Kure Beach is not in any as-such designated public water supply watershed.

The hydrogeology of Kure Beach is complex. Unconsolidated sands from land surface to 110 feet below land surface (BLS) contain groundwater under water table and/or semi-artesian conditions; these water bearing sands tentatively comprise the Post-Miocene Aquifer. Below the Post-Miocene Aquifer is the Tertiary System Aquifer, from 110 feet BLS to 210 feet BLS, composed of limestone and artesian in nature. From 210 feet BLS to an estimated 1300 feet BLS is the Cretaceous System Aquifer, an artesian and flowing artesian aquifer consisting of brackish groundwater stored in sand units. Bedrock is encountered at 1300 feet BLS.

Recharge occurs to the Post-Miocene Aquifer by direct infiltration of rainfall. Although not located in a forebay area, it is possible the Tertiary System Aquifer receives recharge from the Post-Miocene Aquifer since it is likely the Post-Miocene Aquifer is hydraulically connected to the Tertiary System Aquifer.

Potable and, it is suspected, brackish groundwater occurs in the Post-Miocene Aquifer. Potable groundwater occurs in the Tertiary System Aquifer.

The aquifer of importance to Kure Beach's water supply is the Tertiary System Aquifer. Three open end wells in the Tertiary System Aquifer provide the city with a potential 1050 GPM or 1.51 MGD. The city is not now experiencing a quantity or quality problem. Future quantity and quality problems can be avoided by reasonable use of available groundwater resources.

d) There are no areas within the Town limits where the predominant slope exceeds twelve percent (12%).

2) Fragile Areas

The following potentially fragile areas exist in Kure Beach. Most of the ones listed below will also be found in the section on Proposed Areas of Environmental Concern.

a) Coastal Wetlands - a thin strip of marshland which extends along the shores of the Cape Fear River. This area is within the Buffer Zone.

b) Sand Dunes along the Outer Banks - there appears to be very little if any natural sand dunes left within the Town limits, most having been destroyed by man and hurricanes many years ago.

c) Ocean Beaches and Shorelines (on the Outer Banks) - the area of beach from the mean low tide landward to the toe of the bulkhead, dune or first vegetation, all of which occur along the ocean front within the Town limits.

d) Estuarine Waters - Cape Fear River to the west of town in the Buffer Zone.

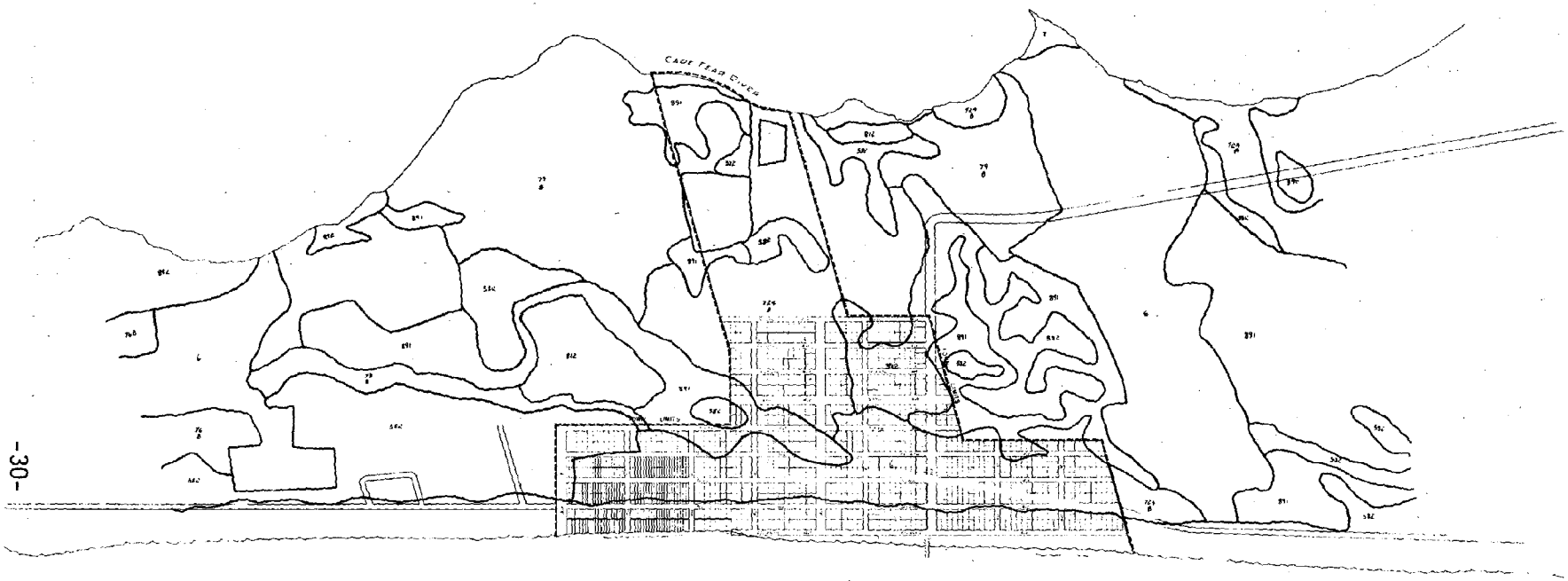
e) Public Trust Waters - the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Cape Fear River.

3) Areas with Resource Potential

The Buffer Zone is owned by the U. S. Army, but there have been some negotiations between the North Carolina Division of State Parks and the Army to lease the Buffer Zone to the State for recreational purposes.

B. Capacity of Community Facilities

The Town of Kure Beach provides its residents and summer tourists with a full range of municipal services. This includes water, sewer,



SOILS MAP

Legend

7/706	Newhan fine sand
79B	Kureb sand
582	Leon sand
724B	Rimini sand
891	Lynn Haven fine sand
6	Urban land

KURE BEACH
NORTH CAROLINA

JUNE 1975

garbage and sanitation, police, fire, and lifeguard (summer only).

1) Existing Water and Sewer Service Area--The water and sewer systems operated by the Town currently extend to all of the Town east of the Buffer Zone boundary. Water service is extended to a few houses south of the Town limits but sewer service is not currently available outside town.

2) Water System--Kure Beach's water system consists of a 75,000 gallon elevated tank which is fed by three open end wells which draw water from the Tertiary System Aquifer (see Water Supply Area, page 30). Peak demand on the system has been as high as 150,000 gallons per day (gpd). The estimated potential daily water supply available from the three wells is 1,500,000 GPD.

3) Sewer System--The Town has a Wastewater Treatment System that provides secondary treatment of domestic wastewater. The plant was placed in operation in 1964 and has a design capacity of 100,000 gallons per day. According to recent reports by the Division of Environmental Management of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, the stabilization lagoon (treatment plant) is incapable of properly treating the amount of wastewater which flows into it. Flow records indicate that the summer flow into the plant averages 90,000 GPD and frequently exceeds 120,000 GPD which overloads the plant. A new permit to operate the treatment plant is being prepared by the Division of Environmental Management of DNER which will allow no additional connections to the existing system, except for single family homes, unless written permission is received from the Division.

4) Primary Roads--Primary roads in the Kure Beach area include Dow Road (an extension of Avenue K) and U.S. Hwy. 421 (Second Ave.). Average daily traffic counts from 1974 show that

U.S. 421 carries approximately 3000 vehicles per day (figures unavailable for Dow Rd.) This is far below the estimated capacity for a two lane road, which is roughly 6000-8000 vehicles per day.

5) Schools--The County operates a county-wide school system. Children in grades kindergarten through fourth attend Carolina Beach Elementary School located about 2 miles north of Kure Beach. This school serves all the elementary children south of Snow's Cut. There are 2 kindergarten classes, 3 first grade classes, 1 first/second, 1 second grade, 1 second/third grade, 2 third grades, 1 third/fourth grade, and 1 fourth grade. The school was enlarged within the last two years and is expected to meet the need of the area for the planning period. Children in grades five through twelve are transported to schools in and around Wilmington.

V. ESTIMATED DEMAND

A. Population and Economy

The Guidelines for Local Planning require that a population estimate for the next ten years be made and utilized as the basis for determining land and facilities demand and for classifying land areas. Major identifiable economic trends or factors in the economy which might have impact on future land use are required to be examined. Three additional factors to be considered in making population estimates are: (1) seasonal population, (2) local objectives concerning growth, and (3) foreseeable social and economic change. It should be pointed out that future population estimates are just that--estimates, especially in small towns. Lack of detailed data on births, deaths, or migration (in or out of the area) renders the most accurate projection method, cohort-survival, unusable. The following table demonstrates the variety of "Projections" that can be generated using four different methods of analysis:

1. Arithmetic - This method asserts that a given absolute numerical change in population from one point in time to another in the past is the best means of extrapolating a future population trend.

2. Geometric - This method asserts that a given percentage change in population from one point in time to another in the past is the best indicator of the future population trend.

3. Least Squares - This method uses regression analysis to compute a trend line "best fitting" the past population data to yield an extrapolated population projection.

4. Ratio "Step-Down" - This method bases the small area population on that of a relatively larger territorial unit which contains the smaller area in question. The assumption is that the larger unit data may be available that will enable a more accurate projection.

POPULATION PROJECTION

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000	2025**
Arithmetic	394	434	477	519	560	643	852
Geometric	394	456	518	600	682	898	1340
Least Squares	394	433	471	513	554	620	807
Ratio Step-down*	394	469	544	606	669	814	1161

*Data used in Ratio Step-Down supplied by Wilmington New Hanover Planning Department projections for New Hanover County Townships

**It should be realized that 50 year projections for an area smaller than a multi-county region are relatively worthless as a viable planning tool, however, these projections are made, consistent with the CRC Guidelines.

Each of these methods are based upon the assumption that the area in question (Kure Beach) has remained the same physical size in the past and will continue to do so in the future. This is basically the case in Kure Beach. Annexation could take place to the south of town but is not likely due to the prohibitive cost of extending water and sewer to the area. For the purposes of discussion in this draft the 1985 permanent population of Kure Beach will be assumed to be 606 as projected by the Ratio Step-Down method.

Seasonal population changes create the economy by which the town lives. These same changes make it necessary that the town provide services at levels that vary from season to season. In 1970, there were 434 seasonal homes within the town. Using an average of 8.49 persons per unit established by dividing the number of units (80) managed by a local realtor by the total number of persons the units would hold (679), we find that if all available seasonal homes are occupied at once there are approximately 3,685 additional people in the town. There are approximately 55 motel rooms available in the area and assuming full occupancy at 3 persons per room (most rooms have two double beds) this accounts for another 165 people. Day visitors (those who come to the beach for the day only) cannot be reasonably estimated because of a lack of valid data. Officials in the N.C. Department of Transportation indicate that an origin and destination study of vehicle flow patterns into, and out of the area would provide the necessary information to make such estimates, however no such study is available and, because of the cost none is contemplated. Adding the permanent population (estimated at 470), the motel possibles and seasonal home possibles gives a total of 4,320 people excluding day visitors.

As mentioned earlier the economy of the area is geared to the seasonal influx of tourists. Motels, apartments, cottages are open in spring and summer and closed in the fall and winter. Over a period of years as the permanent population has increased there has been an increase in retail stores, mainly small grocery-convenience type that stay open year round. Some restaurants now cater to permanent residents. Two seafood restaurants usually remain open depending upon county residents to travel to Kure Beach. Of course, all of the business depends heavily on the summer season trade to round out the slack winter months. Local businessmen and realtors indicate that the 1975 season was better than the 1974 season but somewhat below the 1973 season. The energy crunch is blamed for the poor season in 1974. Realtors and motel operators have noticed that in 1974 and 1975 more North Carolina people came to the area who used to vacation further away. The presence of out-of-state tourists was down due to the travel distance. An exception of this was an influx of Canadian visitors due in part to an advertising campaign by the Pleasure Island Tourist Bureau.

Local officials are committed to maintaining and improving the tourist economy of the area. In a survey taken this summer (see Public Participation Section) 7% of the respondents indicated a desire that the population increase greatly and 45% wanted a slight increase, while 37% wanted it to remain the same. When asked what type of development there should be more or less of, 72% wanted more single-family homes, 59% wanted more public recreation, 28% wanted more commercial development, 29% wanted more public open space, 8% wanted condominiums, 17% wanted industrial development, 19% wanted more apartments and 4% of the respondents wanted more mobile homes. On the negative side none of the respondents wanted less single-family homes, 5% wanted less public recreation, 8% wanted less public open space, 23% wanted less apartments and commercial development, 28% wanted less industrial development, 29% wanted less condominiums and 43% wanted less mobile homes. On balance, the survey wanted more single-family homes, recreation, commercial development, and public open space, and less apartments, condominiums, mobile homes and industrial development.

B. Future Land Needs

The Guidelines for Local Planning define five categories for the classification of future land use: (1) Developed, (2) Transition, (3) Community, (4) Rural and (5) Conservation. Most of the land in the Kure Beach Planning Area will fall into Developed, Transition, or Conservation. It is noted here that the land classification system is primarily applicable to counties and does not seem to "fit" towns unless local modifications are allowed. The land use plan is generally the basis for a zoning ordinance and the general classifications provided in the system are not sufficiently detailed to support zoning classifications. For this reason, a more detailed future land use map will be developed to break transition lands down into specific categories as is the existing land use map. These groups are more readily understood by the general public and, therefore may be easily related to land use decisions in the future.

The table on the following page indicates future land/use acreage allocations for the year 1985 based upon the "projected" permanent population of Kure Beach (606) and upon certain other factors such as expressed desires for increased commercial activity, the availability of public services and additional recreational areas.

1985 Land Demand

	Existing	Approximate Population Based	w/Factors
Residential	47.82 ac	61.65	73.45[1]
Commercial	6.10	7.87	10.00[2]
Government and Institutional	1.77	2.28	2.28
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	.15	.19	.19
Streets	48.00	61.89	55.02[3]
Cultural, Entertainment, Recreation	0.0	0.0	3.00[4]
TOTAL DEVELOPED	103.84	133.88	143.94
AMOUNT OF INCREASE		30.04	40.10

[1]Reflects a reduction in persons per acre from 9.25 to 8.25 or about 2.8 families per acre.

[2]Reflects a desire for increased commercial activity. Motels are in this classification.

[3]The only new roads possible would be between 7th and 9th Avenue in the buffer zone.

[4]Reflects a desire for increased public recreation activity.

The population based demand and the demand w/factors are 133.88 acres and 143.94 acres respectively, representing projected increases of 30.04 acres and 40.10 acres. These are currently 57.20 acres of undeveloped land in Kure Beach. Some or all of this land may fall within an AEC thereby limiting development to some extent. There are approximately 175 vacant residential lots and 50-60 possible commercial lots within the town excluding the buffer zone area. Some of these will be developed within the ten year planning period. Others, for various reasons, will not be developed. Probably less than 50% of the residential lots are available for development. For this reason, town officials are negotiating with Sunny Point officials to gain the release of the 18.71 acres of residential land east of 9th Avenue. This would make 160 lots of 5,000 square feet

each or, if 10,000 square foot lots are required approximately 72 lots can be obtained. Assuming the opening of 9th Avenue, 8th Avenue, and all east-west connectors, approximately 7.02 acres of streets would be needed.

It is anticipated that sufficient land will be available within the town limits to accommodate the expected growth. Due to the uncertainty of the buffer zone acquisition a specific future land use map will not be prepared for this draft.

C. Community Facilities Demand

Using the "projected" 1985 permanent population of 606 people most of the community facilities provided by the town will be adequate since the current service level is based on a much higher seasonal population.

The water system will be capable of providing the required volume of water to meet the needs of the expected population. It is presently anticipated that with the release of a site in the Buffer Zone, the town will drill a fourth well to reduce the volume of water required from the existing three wells. Cost figures are not available as no firm engineering has been completed at this time. The fourth well will provide for a better utilization of the groundwater supply in that no single well will be required to pump an excessive volume of water from any particular portion of the aquifer.

The existing wastewater treatment system, with some modification could meet current water quality standards, but, within the ten year planning period, the upgrading of standards and the increased volume produced by the expected permanent population and the seasonal population will far exceed the system's capacity.

A "201" Facilities Plan, which is a plan for the collection and treatment of wastewater expected to be generated over a 20 year period, is currently being prepared by a consulting engineering firm for the Kure-Carolina Beach area and should be completed this year. It is expected that the report will recommend that Kure Beach abandon its treatment plant and pump wastewater to the new treatment plant now being constructed at Carolina Beach. Cost figures on pumping to Carolina

Beach are not available, however, this alternative would be cheaper and more cost effective than construction of a new treatment plant at Kure Beach.

Town officials are currently seeking grant funds to purchase a new fire truck to replace a unit that will exceed its 20 year life within 2 years. The unit is not mechanically unfit, but in order to maintain the town's Fire Insurance rating the unit must be replaced after 20 years of service. A new fire truck can cost anywhere between $25,000 and $75,000 depending on its site and specifications. Kure Beach can best utilize a small unit which would have a lower cost.

The other basic services provided by the Town, such as police, lifeguards, sanitation, etc., are not as expensive as water and sewer and service levels can be expanded as the population grows without necessitating any great cost factors.

VI. PLAN DESCRIPTION

A. Land Classification

The North Carolina Land Classification System contains five classes of land. These are:

1. Developed - are areas with a minimum gross population density of 2,000 people per square mile; and at a minimum contains existing public services of water and sewer systems, education, and road systems - all of which are able to support the present population and accompanying land uses.
2. Transition - lands where moderate to high density growth is to be encouraged and must be no greater than that required to accommodate the estimated population growth at a minimum gross population density of 2,000 people per square mile.
3. Community - this class identifies existing and new clusters of density development not requiring major public services.
4. Rural - identifies land for long term management for productive resource utilization and includes all lands not in the Developed, Transition, Community and Conservation.
5. Conservation - identifies land which should be maintained essentially in its natural state and where very limited and no public services are provided.

A strict interpretation of the definitions above could place the lands of the Town of Kure Beach in at least three of the five classes: Developed, Transition and Conservation. All of the land within the Town Limits (161.04 acres) which is developed or undeveloped, excluding beaches and buffer zone, would fall within the Developed class or the Transition class since water and sewer service is available. Roads and school service is currently available throughout the Town. The density standard for Developed and Transition lands is 2,000 persons per square mile or 3.125 persons per acre. The population ratio to land in town is 470 people ÷ 161 acres or 2.92. Actually, the population is living on 103.84 developed acres for a density of 4.53 persons per acre.

B. Proposed Areas of Environmental Concern

The Coastal Area Management Act of 1974 requires that local land use plans give special attention to the protection and appropriate development of Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC's). All local governments may suggest these areas and the Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) will have the final responsibility to identify Areas of Environmental Concern acting upon local suggestions and following the statutory guidelines. The identification of AEC's by local governments will serve to assist the Coastal Resources Commission in the ultimate designation of Areas of Environmental Concern and will also provide for use in the local land use plans.

The identification of AEC's by local governments will not be utilized for purposes of land use control or permit letting. Only final AEC's adopted by the Coastal Resources Commission will be used in the permit letting program. The determination of whether a particular site is within an AEC category will be based upon adopted written descriptions of AEC's. Any development requiring land area over twenty (20) acres or with a building of 60,000 square feet of floor space will require a permit from the CRC if the proposed development is within an Area of Environmental Concern. All smaller developments may be regulated by local governments.

The following AEC's have been identified in Kure Beach:

1) Coastal Wetlands (Tidal Marshland) - a thin strip of marshland which extends along the shore of the Cape Fear River.

   Appropriate Land Uses:

   a) Utility easements and facilities where restoration of marsh conditions will occur upon completion of the project;

   b) Elevated walkways and piers to navigational channels;

   c) Access routes for marina facilities.

   Note: This AEC lies within the Sunny Point Buffer Zone and none of the listed land uses would be allowed.

2) Estuarine Waters - Cape Fear River to the west of Town.

Appropriate Land Uses:

a) Elevated pier and boat docks except in maintained navigable channels;

b) Public utility easements and facilities where the natural conditions will be restored upon completion of the project;

c) The dredging and maintenance of access channels except in productive shellfish beds.

Note: This AEC lies within the Sunny Point Buffer Zone and none of the listed land uses would be allowed.

3) Existing National or State Parks - Carolina Beach State Park located northwest of Kure Beach is acquiring lease to all the Sunny Point Buffer Zone land for inclusion in the State park.

Appropriate Land Uses:

a) Picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, nature study and camping.

Note: Some of the land uses listed will be prohibited under terms of the lease of the Buffer Zone.

4) Public Trust Waters - The waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Cape Fear River.

Appropriate Land Uses:

a) Fishing piers in both ocean and estuarine waters;

b) Access for marina facilities;

c) Public utility easement;

d) Dredging and maintenance of navigation channels;

e) Bulkheads, groins and jetties.

5) Sand Dunes along the Outer Banks - There appears to be very little if any natural sand dunes left within the Planning Area, most having been destroyed by man and hurricanes many years ago.

Appropriate Land Uses:

The frontal dunes should be considered unsuitable for all development which would alter their natural functions. Appropriate land uses shall be limited to the following:

a) Elevated fishing pier;

b) Elevated pedestrian walkways for public access;

c) Conservation activities.

All of these allowable land uses should not damage or destroy the existing vegetation on the frontal dune.

6) Ocean Beaches and Shorelines (on the Outer Banks) - The area of beach from the mean low tide landward to the toe of the bulkhead, dune or first vegetation, all of which occur along the ocean front within the Planning Area.

Appropriate Land Uses:

a) Fishing piers which are elevated enough to allow lateral access along the beach front;

b) Utility maintenance;

c) Conservation measures when such measures are in the public interest.

7) Coastal Flood Plains

Description: Coastal flood plains are defined as the land areas adjacent to coastal sounds, estuaries or the ocean which are prone to flooding from storms with an annual probability of one percent or greater (100 years flood). These areas are delineated and identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with flood insurance studies prepared for the Federal Insurance Administration.

Appropriate Land Uses:

All acceptable land uses and developments must meet stringent engineering standards which will maintain the structures integrity, stability and safety during a 100 year storm. All forms of development can be undertaken as long as it conforms with the standards set forth in the Federal Insurance Administration Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Chapter

10, Subchapter B. The Code puts forth specific requirements which must be met to maintain safety during the flood surge of a 100 year storm. All developments which do not meet these specific Federal requirements will not be acceptable land uses.

8) Ocean Erodible Areas - Most of the beach front along the Planning Area is experiencing erosion.

Appropriate Land Use:

a) Fishing piers which are elevated enough to allow lateral access along the beach front;

b) Utility maintenance;

c) Conservation measures when such measures are in the public interest.

Development Standards Applicable to all AEC's

1. No development should be allowed in any Areas of Environmental Concern which would result in a violation of any rules, regulations, or laws of the State of North Carolina, the Federal government or any county or town government in which the development takes place.

2. No development should be allowed in any AEC which would have a substantial likelihood of causing pollution of the waters of the State to the extent that such waters would be closed to the taking of shellfish under standards set by the Commission of Health Services pursuant to G. S. 130-169.01.

C. Implementation - Major public actions needed to implement the Land Development Plan are listed below. Through the years, as goals and objectives are met or as changes are needed, these actions should be modified and new actions begun to meet the needs of the community.

Immediate Priorities

1. Examine existing codes and ordinances and revise as necessary to insure proper and safe development.
2. Encourage public participation in government decisions through the use of informal meetings, newsletters, etc.
3. Study existing tax structure and rate to determine the ability to finance needed services, i. e., police, public works, water and sewer systems, fire protection.

Near Term Priorities (1976 - 1980)

1. Continue code enforcement and qualify for permit letting under CAMA.
2. Review and approve completed 201 Wastewater Facilities Plan and apply for necessary funds to begin implementation.
3. Continue to review levels of public services and upgrade as needed.
4. Maintain contact and communication with residents and property owners through monthly newsletters (include with water bill) and public meetings to discuss town action.
5. Conduct campaign to fund and implement a beach erosion control program.

Long Term Priorities (1980 - 1990)

1. Conduct review and update of the Land Use Plan.
2. Continue code enforcement programs with review and revision as needed to maintain requirements of CAMA to protect the natural environment.
3. Continue to seek public input in the governmental process.
4. Upgrade services as needed for future development.

VII. SUMMARY

The Synopsis prepared in conjunction with this Plan provides a useful summary of the most important points covered previously. A discussion of the data assembly, analysis, and conclusions reached is useful at this point. The expertise of various local, county, state and federal agencies and people has been utilized in the preparation of this document with the planner acting as gatherer and technical writer. Population and economic data was provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Wilmington-New Hanover Planning Department and the N.C. Department of Administration. Existing land use data was gathered from a windshield survey by DNER planning staff, with some data from U.S. Corps of Engineers' studies. Aerial photographs used were flown by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the N.C. Department of Transportation. Soil limitation data was provided by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Water supply data was prepared by the DNER Regional Hydrologist. Data for community facilities was provided by Henry von Oesen and Associates, DNER reports, Town Officials and other State agencies. Analysis of the data gathered was the responsibility of the Board with the planner assisting with the non-technical definition of technical data. The major conclusions reached with the analysis of the technical data and the public participation process resulted in the Objectives, Policies and Standards Section and the Implementation Section.

VIII. CITY-COUNTY PLAN RELATIONSHIP

A portion of the cooperative spirit between the planning staffs for city and county has been mentioned in the Public Participation Section of this report. Additional aspects of coordination include the exchange of data between staffs and the participation in review of the Objectives, Policies and Standards for conformity with the corresponding sections of city and county reports. Joint staff meetings in addition to the public meetings have resulted in a good working relationship at the staff level.

At the policy level, contact between the elected officials is on a more formal basis. Generally, the Mayor attends specific county commission meetings at either the city or county's request.

On the general public level an attitude of non-existence exists--that is to say, the county does not include Kure Beach. This attitude seems to be mutual on the part of residents of both entities. Basically, the ideas stem from a lack of public communication of the mutual benefits provided by each government. Kure Beach generally provides "hardware type" services--water, sewer, police, fire, rescue, recreation while the County provides "software" services such as health, education, public assistance, etc.

IX.

APPENDIX

CITIZEN OPINION SURVEY

FOR THE

TOWN OF KURE BEACH

Kure Beach is preparing a land use plan in order to comply with the requirements of the Coastal Area Management Act of 1974. One of the most important aspects of land use planning is that the plan adequately reflect citizen opinions and attitudes toward the use of the community's land--both public and private. The following survey is intended to give each citizen the opportunity to express his opinion on land use problems and issues. Your cooperation in answering the following questions will be appreciated.

Kure Beach Town Hall
Kure Beach, N.C. 28449

1. Are you a permanent resident of Kure Beach? ( ) yes (✓) no

2. If not, how often do you live in Kure Beach?

✓ weekends _____ summer months

3. What is your age? 45

4. Do you live in a: (✓) single-family house
( ) duplex
( ) mobile home
( ) apartment
( ) condominium

5. During the next five years would you like to see the population of Kure Beach —

( ) increase greatly
(✓) increase slightly
( ) decrease greatly
( ) decrease slightly
( ) stay the same

6. Which of the following types of development would you like to see more or less of in Kure Beach?

	More	Less
single-family housing	(✓)	( )
apartments	( )	( )
condominiums	( )	( )
mobile homes	( )	(✓)
commercial	(✓)	( )
industrial	( )	( )
public open space	( )	( )
public recreation facilities (playgrounds and parks)	(✓)	( )
other (specify)_____		

7. For what reasons did you chose to live in Kure Beach?

( ) close to work
(✓) pleasant surroundings
( ) low taxes
( ) reasonably priced land and house
( ) close to family and friends
( ) single-family beach
other DO NOT LIVE IN KURE BEACH. VACATION COTTAGE ONLY

49

8. In which of the following areas do you feel more public funds should be spent?

	More	Less
water and sewer	( )	( )
garbage collection	( )	( )
fire and police protection	( )	( )
schools	( )	( )
parks and recreational facilities and programs	(✓)	( )
roadsor public transit	( )	( )
environmental protection	( )	( )
industrial development	( )	( )
town management	( )	( )
other		

9. What do you like most about Kure Beach?

QUIET FAMILY BEACH

10. What do you like least about Kure Beach?

TAX INCREASES

11. Do you think development should be permitted in the following areas --

	Never	Seldom	Frequently	Always
lands near inlets	(✓)	( )	( )	( )
beaches	( )	(✓)	( )	( )
marshes	( )	(✓)	( )	( )
dunes	(✓)	( )	( )	( )
inland waterway	( )	(✓)	( )	( )
other				

12. Is there any particular area or type of area within the Town limits or within one mile of the Town limits that you feel is unique or special and should be preserved or protected in its present state or form?

MOUNDS AT FT. FISHER

13. Please use the following space to make any additional comments you would like.

Thank you for your help and cooperation. This questionnaire should be returned to:

Kure Beach Town Hall
Kure Beach, N.C. 28449

P-Permanent
NP-Nonpermanent

RESULTS OF KURE BEACH CITIZEN OPINION SURVEY

A. Permanent residents -- 19
Nonpermanent residents -- 56

B. Average Age 56 (P)
55 (NP)

C. Number of respondents who live in:

	P	NP
single family house	14	49
duplex	3	1
mobile home	0	2
apartment	2	4
condominium	0	0

D. Number of respondents who would like to see population of Kure Beach:

	P	NP
increase greatly	7	6
increase slightly	8	26
decrease greatly	0	0
decrease slightly	0	0
stay the same	4	24

E. Number of respondents who chose to live in Kure Beach because of:

	P	NP
close to work	2	1
pleasant surroundings	12	33
low taxes	3	9
reasonably priced land and house	2	12
close to family and friends	2	7
single-family beach	9	40
other ---		
retirement	1	3
quiet	1	5
non-commercial	1	3
fishing and beach	0	4

F. Number of respondents who would like to see development as follows:

	More		Less	
	P	NP	P	NP
single-family housing	15	39	0	0
apartments	6	8	2	15
condominiums	2	4	4	18
mobile homes	1	2	8	24
commercial	8	13	3	14
industrial	5	8	3	18
public open space	7	15	0	6
public recreation facilities	9	35	1	3
other -				
picnic area	1			
tennis courts		3		
camping area		1		
public pier		1		
amusement park		2		

G. Number of respondents who feel public funds should be spent as follows:

	More		Less	
	P	NP	P	NP
water and sewer	3	10	1	3
garbage collection	0	8	2	2
fire and police protection	6	17	0	2
schools	1	8	1	4
parks and recreational	6	26	1	4
roads or public transit	5	9	1	7
environmental protection	6	23	0	3
industrial development	2	4	1	14
town management	7	10	1	1
other -				
life guards	2			
drainage control		4		
town appearance		3		
animal and pest control		1		

H. Number of respondents who feel development should take place in the following areas:

	Never		Seldom		Frequently		Always	
	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	N	NP
lands near inlets	12	20	1	3	1	4	0	4
beaches	3	12	3	6	4	7	1	6
marshes	12	24	1	6	0	0	2	2
dunes	12	25	0	3	1	1	1	3
inland waterway	5	12	3	7	1	5	1	5

I. What do you like most about Kure Beach?

Permanent	Non-Permanent
size of town (3)	family beach (14)
quiet, family beach (8)	quiet (17)
ocean (3)	friendly (15)
people	ocean (6)
food	cleanliness (5)
fishing	fishing (4)
atmosphere	low crime rate (3)
	local pride
	privacy

J. What do you like least about Kure Beach?

Permanent	Non-Permanent
housing should be kept up (4)	housing should be kept up (7)
not enough parking space	noise (5)
non-progressive community	tax increases (4)
no parks for children (2)	motorcycles (4)
stray dogs	litter (3)
	insects (4)
	transportation, public lack of (2)
	stray animals (2)
	mobile homes
	drainage problems
	not enough parking space
	lack of planning

K. Miscellaneous comments:

Permanent	Non-Permanent
keep beaches clean and safe	renew rundown housing (4)
boost airstrip project	good town management (3)
pave dirt streets	enforce traffic laws (3)
mayor and council have done good job	control drainage (3)
clean and clear buffer zone	need municipal pier
enforce building codes	need limited access area to beach
renew rundown housing	need bus service to Wilmington (2)
	need bulkhead on beach
	need more trash receptacles (2)
	need docking facility on river
	extend sewer lines
	control campers and trailers
	beautify entrances to beach
	need new post office

L. Types of areas which respondents feel should be protected/preserved:

Permanent	Non-Permanent
shoreline	Fort Fisher area (14)
dunes and beach	shoreline
museum	dunes and beach
marshes	land bordering river
Fort Fisher	
area south of Fort Fisher	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

1. Evaluation of your Public Participation Program

   A. Does your land use planning depend on the local planner for direction or does citizen involvement offer direction?

   B. Unique features of your public participation program that might be useful to other communities.

   C. How did you develop your Public Participation Program?

   D. Do you consider your public involvement a success? Please explain.

   E. List some key citizens in your public participation program: names, phone numbers.

2. Steps taken to inform local citizens about the CAMA program

   A. Newspaper

   B. Radio

   C. Television

   D. Bulletins, Leaflets, Newsletters

   E. Other Methods

3. Opportunities for citizens to provide input into land use planning

   A. Personal interviews

   B. Surveys

   C. Workshops and public meetings

   D. Other Opportunities.

4. Quality and quantity of feedback from the public

   A. Approximate percentage of community providing input

   B. Are all ethnic groups and social strata involved?

   C. Are non-residents and non-voters involved?

   D. Future participation activities planned

   E. How are you reflecting the responses you are receiving into the land use plans?

Person Filing Report_____

Name of Community_____

Date of Report_____

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

1. A. The planner provides information, data and analysis to the Board. He provides the main thrust with different alternatives to select.

   B. Small population generally provides good turn out at public meetings.

   C. The CAMA slide program was shown at a public meeting and brochures passed out. A survey prepared by the planner was mailed out to the water billing list which includes all permanent residents and non-resident homeowners.

   D. The initial public meeting was well attended. The survey response was about 25%. The summer season has hampered attendance at other meetings.

   E. Mayor Charles Smith 458-8551
   S. L. Doty, Jr. 458-5914
   B. F. Lancaster 458-8622
   Richard Levers 458-8416

2. A. Wilmington Morning Star has carried several articles about CAMA and has meeting announcements.

   B. Spot announcements about meetings.

   D. All available CAMA literature has been passed out and is available at the Town Hall. Small cards have been placed around town with the CAMA Hotline number.

   E. Surveys have been mailed out and public meetings held.

3. A. No

   B. A land use questionnaire was mailed out to all citizens and absentee homeowners. Response was about 25%.

   C. The initial public meeting held before the summer season was well attended but meetings held since have been poorly attended.

   D. Mayor has discussed land use issues with various citizens--mainly beach erosion.

4. A. Approximately 25% of those contacted by survey responded.

   B. Yes

   C. Yes

   D. After Labor Day local citizens will have more time to get involved. Public meetings will be scheduled and a draft set of objectives and policies will be mailed.

4. E. The responses received will be carefully tabulated and evaluated in order to attempt to reflect the feelings of as many of the people as possible within the constraints of the law. The draft plan will be presented to the people for review before it is adopted.

Ye Town NEWS

The latter part of July our Medical Committee met with Jim Bernstein and Ralph Hagler of the Rural Health Services of Raleigh, North Carolina, together with Dewey Lovelace of AHEC (Area Health Education Center) program of Wilmington. Members of the Committee are Sheila Davis, John Foard, C. R. Smith, J. C. "Mike" Bame, Charlie Allen, Tommy Tucker, Jim Eurton, Pete Morris and Jimmie Allen. All but Tommy Tucker and Jimmie Allen were able to be at the meeting, which is an excellent turnout.

Jim Bernstein described the different programs offered by his office and explained that they extend help to areas trying to recruit a physician as well as help fund and support Rural Health Centers. He said he was out in the field at this time just to review all the areas requesting help in the way of a medical center. He further advised that there will be funds available for about five (5) Centers this year and he will make the decision on where they will be located based on need, community support and several other factors.

Jim requested that our Committee take some time to consider and decide which way they want to proceed, with the physician recruitment, or the medical center. He further stressed that the final decision will be made by him and the main factor will be need.

To help make up their minds and come to an agreed decision, our Committee decided to visit the Newton Grove Medical Center and meet again with Jim, Ralph and Dewey in the very near future.

Hindsight

—by Dick Levers

It behooves each of us to become involved in the future of our environment and land use planning. True, the basic right of each individual, to use his land as he sees fit should not be impinged upon. Unless, of course, these plans for the use of his land, will destroy his neighbors land or causes an environment that is not conducive to the well being of others or harms the local community.

The destruction of the marshlands along the coast could and probably would, eliminate the shrimp and fish industry as well as the tourist trade those industries attract.

We have all made comments and expressed derogatory opinions about development of the past. Have you ever said, "This should have been done", or "I would have done thus and so" in some certain incident?*

When the areas of Pleasure Island were formed into individual communities, would it not have been more advantageous to consolidate the area into one community? Again hindsight.

Let us now, get together and do some constructive planning for the future, for the use of our land and protection of our environment. Who should do this planning? The County Commissioners & County Planning Board (they do not reside here) should these important decisions for our future be left entirely up to the Older Generation they have more experience. Should this planning be done by the permanent residents only, the young, the part time residents, businessmen, property owners or only by those qualified to vote. Are these important decisions to be by any one group? For fair and proper planning all those mentioned above should become involved.

That is what the Coastal Area Managment Act of 1974 is all about. The Act guarantees each of us the oportunity and right to express our opinions and ideas for the future of our environment and particularily land use.

Attend the CAMA meeting that is to be held on Pleasure Island in the near future.

*There's an old adage "HINDSIGHT is always better than foresight".

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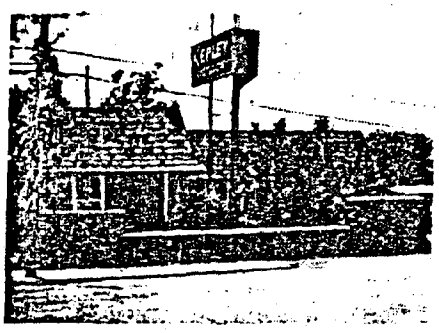

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SAFARI CONTINUED. . . .

giraffe looks the same on film. You can't stand the roads, the heat, the animals. . . it's more work than a vacation—you're always exhausted. You've seen rhino, buffalo, eland, hartebeest, wildebeest, monkeys and baboons, kudis, topis, and hyenas. The flamingos prance around the sporatic lakes while the jackals devour the rotting remains of a recent lion kill. Impalas and gazelles graze in the tall grass. The leader of the herd is constantly on guard to protect his domain. It's all exciting at first, but it gets old very quickly. Some, as in my case, even cut the trip short. . .there seems to be a relaxing feeling getting back to civilization.

One of the most interesting aspects of the trip is not so much the animals, but the native Masai people—a people who refuse to modernize, who live as they always have, tending their herds, farming and living a simple nature life. There is one reserve called Wyorongoro Crater which is 12 miles by 15 miles, 2000 feet deep and filled with all types of wildlife. There is a tribe of Masai, that live there in harmony with the animals. It's amazing to realize that a tourist is told not to walk around because he could be considered game to a lion while the Masai, are considered their neighbors. Most Masai are missing ears, earlobes, and noses from hanging various home-made jewelry from them, in them, and through them. There are a number of small camps set up for the tourists with carvings, Masai shields and clubs, spears, jewelry, beads, canes and other various attractions. Bartering is welcomed, and can even be fun. Broken English is always spoken somewhere and communication never seemed to be a problem.

So, if you ever get to Africa and feel like a safari, be prepared for a rough 2000 mile exhausting ride on a bumpy, dusty roads and a lot of excitement. Remember, "jumbo" means "hello"in Swahili. . .Bon Voyage.

SPECIALIST WANTED

–by Dick Lavers

The job is not as difficult as it seems to be, however there must be some hidden obstacles or some special talent necessary, as only about 10% of the citizens appear to be capable of making the decisions that will affect most all of our future lives. Only about 10% seem interested in the future of our community at least that is about all that attend community relation meetings. Unless of course these meetings are protest meetings after the fact.

Qualification: No experience necessary or required, nothing special, except concern for your community and neighbors, pride in yourself, your family, the county and the state. Plus a burning desire to stop the destruction of our natural resources that is being caused by apathy and the "Let John Do It" attitude.

There will be no immediate remuneration for your efforts. There will be great rewards in abuse and critism. Working hours, only a few, but at the most inopportune times, usually during TV prime time, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Preparation time required for these few hours work, as many hours as your pride and self satisfaction dictates, your conscience will be your guide.

We have all experienced the so called recession and those frequent periods of inflation, but very few of us realize that we have been a period of depression, pertaining to our environment, for many years. "Like a Boil, it's going to get worse before it will get any better".

What this is all about, is conservation of our natural resources, restoration of those resources that have already been desecrated. The intelligent planning for the future use of our land and natural resources is a must.

Do not allow the 10% active citizens to be your proxy, voice your own opinions become involved in the planning for a better future for yourself and your children. Attend the meetings for COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT.

60

SOUTHPORT–FT. FISHER (TOLL) FERRY

Effective May 16 thru September 15

Leave Southport	Leave Ft. Fisher
7:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 noon
1:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.

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BEACH-O-GRAM WEEKLY

Pleasure Island

YOUR "TREASURE CHEST" OF THIS AND THAT
-FROM HERE AND THERE - ON AND ABOUT-
CAROLINA — KURE BEACHES

Volume 3 Number 19 PUBLISHER and EDITOR: Mrs. JOAN McKAY 458-5068 May 9, 1975

CAMA

by Dick Levers
Local CAMA Representative

SHOULDN'T YOU BECOME INVOLVED?

The Coastal Area Management Act of 1974 is a state law that asks local governments of the 20 coastal counties to propose a blueprint (plan) for future growth and development. The local governments have been asked by this act to work closely with the local citizens in deciding what their goals are in planning there best use.

If this act is to become effective you, the citizen, must become involved. You should attend the CAMA meetings in your area and express your desires as to how you think your area should be developed. Without input from you, the act will be useless.

All too often we hear people say, "My opinion makes no difference, so why should I bother," or "They'll do as they please anyhow, they won't listen to me." This apathetic attitude results in the local governing bodies expressing opinions which may not necessarily be ours. Later when their opinions become laws that do not suit us, we have a tendency to be offended, because we feel we had no say in the matter. True, every individual opinion or desire will not be enacted into law, but a consensus of opinions does carry a great deal of weight. Your idea may be just the one to better our way of life in the future here on Pleasure Island.

This is a citizens participation program, shouldn't you become involved?

The meeting date will be published in the Beach-O-Gram, watch for it.

The Boy Scout Troop 221 of Carolina Beach participated in a Cape Fear Area regional camporee on the campus of UNC-W last week-end, May 2, 3, and 4. Over 1,000 Boy Scouts swarmed over the campus.

There were demonstrations of scouting skills and participation in events for physical fitness.

Troop 221 was awarded two Blue Ribbons and the Carolina Beach community can be proud of their Boy Scouts. A tired but happy groups of boys arrived home on Sunday afternoon.

The Boy Scouts meet every Thursday evening at 7:00 PM at the CMA church. The summer is a great time of the year for scouting. There is plenty of out door activities. The scouts learn many skills that they will be able to use all of their life.

You are invited....

to the SPRING FESTIVAL May 16, 17, and 18.

A "Fun in the Sun" week-end is planned for visitors and citizens of Pleasure Island.

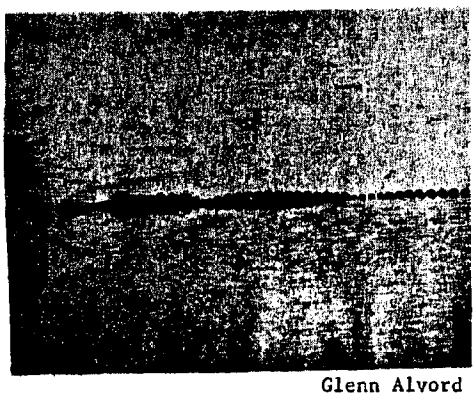
The events begin on Friday night with a "Battle of the Bands" at the Wishing Well - Carolina Beach. Saturday features a Golf Tournament, Parade, Antique Auction and a Motocross Race.

The Motocross Race will be held on Mr. Tregembo's property on the River Road. There will be a cash purse for the winner of this race. There will also be trophies awarded.

On Saturday night a street dance will be held with music provided by the winner of the "Battle of the Bands".

Sunday features the Flea Market and the finishing of the Golf Tournament.

The is the first special event of the 1975 season and participation is needed to make it a success. Everyone is invited. Come out and have an enjoyable week-end.

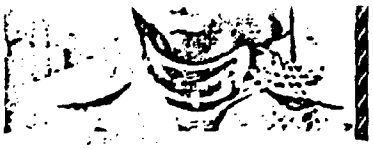


Glenn Alvord

WALLY GOES SWIMMING

A man rarely succeeds at anything unless he has fun doing it.

Jackie Waters



by Beth Zobel

As a student at Salem College, located in the midst of Old Salem, I have learned to enjoy and appreciate the wonderful recipes of the Moravians. The Moravians continue to preserve their German heritage in the foods that they prepare in the Old Salem community. Some of my favorite recipes have been published in North Carolina and Old Salem Cookery by Elizabeth Hedgecock Sparks. A few of those recipes follow:

MORAVIAN SUGAR CAKE

Allow 1 cake yeast or 1 package dry granular yeast to soak a few minutes in 1/2 cup lukewarm water.

To 1 cup hot unseasoned mashed potatoes, add 1 cup granulated sugar, 4 tbsps. soft butter, 1/2 cup shortening and 1 tsp. salt. When lukewarm, add yeast mixture and 1 cup potato water.

Set aside and allow to rise in a warm place until spongy. Add 2 beaten eggs and sufficient sifted flour to make a soft dough. Allow to rise until double in bulk. Punch down on lightly floured board.

Spread out evenly in greased flat baking pan. When "light" make holes with your fingers and fill holes with pieces of butter and brown sugar. Don't stint one bit on either. Dust

Melt shortening. Pour into large bowl. Add molasses and sugar and blend well. The mixture may not blend at first but will after a little beating. Allow to cool. Beat in egg.

Sift dry ingredients and add. Mix well. It will be a stiff dough. Drop by the teaspoon full on a greased baking sheet. Bake at 350 degrees for 10 minutes or until they barely begin to brown. Take from oven and run a spatula under the cookies so they will be easy to remove from baking sheet. Makes 4 dozen.

SUGAR COOKIES OR TEA CAKES

2 cups sifted flour,	1 cup sugar
1½ teaspoons baking powder	1 egg
¼ teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup butter, margarine or shortening	1 tablespoon milk

Sift 1 1/2 cups of the flour with baking powder and salt. shortening, add sugar, egg, vanilla, and milk. Mix ogether. Add flour mixture. Add enough of the re- flour to make a dough just thick enough to roll. Place on lightly floured board, roll out 1/8 inch in ss. Cut with cooky cutters. Place on ungreased sheet. Sprinkle with sugar and bake 8 to 10 minutes erate oven, 375 degrees. Makes about 8 dozen cookies. Zobel is working with the New Hanover County Health ment Home Economist for a month of Independent

PUBLIC SERVICE

There is going to be a planning district meeting on Monday February 9 at 7:30 p; m., Carolina Beach Community Building, 3rd and Raleigh St., Carolina Beach. The topic of the meeting will be the land use plan of Carolina and Kure Beaches. The speaker is Jim Taylor with the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The public is invited to attend.

ME?

I NEVER READ ADS!

UNLESS I WANT ...
TO BUY SOMETHING...
SELL SOMETHING...
LOOK FOR A BARGAIN...

THEN I'LL LOOK IN THE HANOVER SUN.

Doesn't everybody?

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1976

	WAY-TV-3	WECT-TV-6
6 :00 :30	Arthur Smith	Carolina In The Morning
7 :00 :30	Good Morning America	Today
8 :00 :30		
9 :00 :30	COFFEETALK Donahue	Mike Douglas
		Sweepstakes

RICHARDSON

Clayton Beall Co.

Ben R. Clayton

"The Insuranc

GEORGE HENRY WILKINS

George Henry Wilkins 2-I Lake Village, died Wednesday morning in Cape Fear Memorial Hospital.

He was born in Columbus County on June 8, 1898, the son of the late George Hamilton and Alamanzie Carroll Wilkins.

He was a member of Seagate Baptist Church and was retired from Columbus Construction Company.

Mr. Wilkins is survived by one brother, Joe Wilkins, with whom he made his home; and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services will be conducted Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m. in the Chapel of Andrews Mortuary by the Revs. Avery Long and Leonard Sanders. Burial will follow in Greenlawn Memorial Park.

The family will be at 2-I Lake Village.

An Andrews Mortuary Service.

JOHN WILLIAM MOBLEY

Mr. John William Mobley, age 66, of 909 Hillandale Dr., Wilmington, died Wednesday morning in New Hanover Memorial Hospital following an extended illness.

Mr. Mobley was born August, 4, 1909 in Charleston, W. Va., the son of the late Mr. John Thomas and Mrs. Ella Rutledge Mobley. He was a retired employee of the South Charleston Union Carbide Chemical Plant in South Charleston, W. Va. He had been employed there for 26 years.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ann Conley Mobley of the home; one daughter, Mrs. Ella Mae Rawlings of Clarksburg, W. Va.; 3 grandchildren, 5

strike in protest of rising malpractice insurance premiums.

Dr. Walter Dishell, spokesman for the group, said physicians would begin returning to work Thursday and Friday.

It was expected they would be the vanguard of a larger contingent from the 9,500 doctors in Southern California hit with insurance increases of as much as 327 per cent.

Dishell made his announcement of the back-to-work vote after a meeting at the Marriott Hotel.

Briefs

THE CITY-COUNTY planning department will hold a meeting on Feb. 9 at 7:30 p.m. to discuss the proposed land use plan for Carolina and Kure beaches. The meeting will be held in the Carolina Beach Community Center at Third and Railings streets. Speaking at the meeting will be Jim Taylor of the N.C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

THE EMERITUS Club will meet Friday at 10 a.m. at the YMCA. Miss Emma Gade Hutaff will show slides. Wives and friends will be welcome.

DR. CHARLES R. NANCE JR. of Wilmington has been named by Gov. Jim Holshouser to the board of directors of the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital in Gastonia. A native of Charlotte and a graduate of the Duke Medical School, Dr. Nance is in private practice with the Wilmington Orthopedic Group.

BEACH-O-GRAM

WEEKLY

Pleasure Island

YOUR TREASURE CHEST OF THIS AND THAT — FROM HERE AND THERE — ON AND ABOUT CAROLINA — KURE BEACHES

FREE

DEDICATED TO BUILDING A HAPPIER AND A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY

Volume 5, Number [illegible] CIRCULATION 3,000 EDITOR: Mrs. Joan McKay [illegible]

CAMA

THE LAND USE PLAN

[illegible]

MAYOR KEPLEY QUESTIONED

Several weeks ago the Town of Carolina Beach mailed copies of a 1975 ANNUAL REPORT to property owners [illegible] This publication was well [illegible] citizens and not so well [illegible] who questioned the wisdom [illegible] such a publication [illegible]

[illegible]

ANNUAL REPORT

The letter from [illegible] Mayor Kepley [illegible] of the Beach-O-Gram at the [illegible] Kepley [illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Mr. Kepley:

Several of our members have [illegible] ANNUAL REPORT OF CAROLINA BEACH [illegible] following [illegible]

1. It was authorized by [illegible] at what meeting and date [illegible] authorization approved [illegible]
2. What members of the [illegible] for this booklet to be printed [illegible]
3. What was the total [illegible] Printing and distribution [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NEWS

[illegible]

AUDIT REVEALS [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before me, a Notary Public in and for aforesaid State and County, came this 21 day of April 19 76

Jacob Brinson, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Class Adv Mgr

of the STAR-NEWS NEWSPAPERS, Inc. and that the advertising of Notice of Public Hearing Town of Kure Beach

appeared in said publication on the date (or dates) and in the space as specified below:

DATE	CAPTION OF AD.	SIZE
April 18,19, 1976		cols. x lines
		cols. x lines
		cols. x lines
		cols. x lines

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Coastal Area Management Act of 1974, that the Town Council of the Town of Kure Beach will hold a public hearing to hear comments and recommendations from public and private parties regarding a proposed land use plan for the Town of Kure Beach. The hearing will be held at 7:30 p. m. on May 18th, 1976. Copies of the plan are available for inspection in the Clerk of the Court's Office in the Courthouse and at the Town Hall between the hours of 9 am and 4 pm weekdays. Comments and recommendations received will be considered for incorporation into the plan prior to its adoption.

Notice given this date: April 18th, 1976.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 21 day of April

Vera M. Wilson

My commission expires Feb. 18

WSPAPERS, Inc.

Brinson

Upon reading the foregoing affid is adjudged by the Court that the said publication was duly and en duly and legally served on the defendant(s).

This day of , 19 .

Clerk of Superior Court

Kure goes it alone

KURE BEACH — In Kure Beach the completion of a bulkhead and jettying of the downtown area is the main subject of conversation. People there are proud of the way they built something of value.

Mayor C. R. Smith said he had asked for federal aid to help with the bulkhead and jettying of the downtown area of Kure Beach, but was told in order to gain such aid his town would "have to come under some type of disaster program" before it could be helped through federal financing.

This news did not get Kure Beach citizens down, he said, "instead, it got them up on their feet."

The town, on its own initiative, has built a bulkhead approximately 450 to 500 feet long. The bulkhead adjoins another bulkhead near the fishing pier in the center of the town.

"This bulkhead will protect our streets, our shore and water lines, waterfront property and property adjoining the streets, and will give the Kure Beach business section about 45 additional parking spaces," Mayor Smith said.

Everybody in the town joined in on this project, he said.

He said taxes would not increase because of the project. "In fact," he continued, "we have some of the lowest taxes in the county and the state."

The bulkhead, he said, was built primarily for the benefit of elderly citizens "who wanted to see the ocean on their visits to our shorelines."

A view of the ocean, from highways, is hampered by the dunes of sand in almost all instances, he said.

"We have nothing here which would restrict their view. Those who want can come down, sit right in their car, and enjoy the scenery," Smith said.

When the bulkhead is completed, he said, he expects the town to receive national news coverage because "this shows we have had the incentive to do something for ourselves, and to share with others, without being dependent upon or receiving aid from the federal government."

The long span of bulkhead is now in the last stages of construction, Smith said.

"The only thing which the bulkhead lacks at the present time is a top covering, the paving of the hard surface and the guard rails," Smith said.