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Appendix A:
Glossary of Harbor Management Terms

**Abandoned Vessel:** Any vessel, as defined by state statute, not moored, anchored or made fast to the shore, and left unattended for a period greater than 24 hours, or left upon private property without consent from the waterfront property owner for a period greater than 24 hours.

**Active Recreational Use:** Recreational uses generally requiring facilities and organization for participation and/or having a more significant impact on the natural environment than passive recreational uses.

**Adverse Visual Impacts:** The negative impacts, described by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection’s Office of Long Island Sound Programs (DEEP OLISP) in the Fact Sheet “Landscape Protection and Visual Impacts,” that occur when the character, quality, or public enjoyment of a visual resource such as the Greenwich Harbors Area is diminished or impaired as a result of changes in the appearance of the landscape caused by developments in water and on the shoreline.

**Aesthetic Resources:** The aesthetic coastal resources described in Sec. 22a-91(5) of the Connecticut Coastal Management Act and which, pursuant to the Act, are to be protected from adverse impacts that include, but are not limited to, actions that would degrade visual quality through significant alteration of the natural features of vistas and viewpoints.

**Aids to Navigation:** All markers on land or in the water placed for the purpose of enabling navigators in and near the Greenwich Harbors Area to avoid navigation hazards and/or to fix their position. Aids to navigation include federal aids placed and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, and “private” aids placed and maintained by all other governmental and private interests under permit from the U.S. Coast Guard and Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. Private aids include any buoys, signs, and other markers identifying restricted speed zones.

**Anchorage:** A specific water area designated for the safe anchoring of vessels.

**Anchoring:** To secure a vessel temporarily to the bottom of a waterbody by dropping an anchor or anchors from a vessel.

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1 The definitions of terms contained in this Glossary are for the purpose of the “Town of Greenwich Harbor Management Plan.” The meaning and use of these terms may differ in Town, state, and federal laws, regulations, and ordinances. Where conflicts may exist between the definitions in this Glossary and the definitions in Town, state, and federal laws, regulations, and ordinances, the definitions in the laws, regulations, and ordinances shall prevail.
Aquatic Environment: Waters of the United States, including wetlands, that serve as habitat for interrelated, interacting communities and populations of plants and animals.

A-Zone: That portion of the coastal floodplain as marked on maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that is likely to be inundated by the one-percent (“100-year”) flood and is not subject to wave action.

Bathymetry: The measurement of depths of water, including depths in the Greenwich Harbors Area; also information derived from such measurements.

Beach: The zone of unconsolidated material, including a foreshore and backshore, that extends landward from the low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation (usually the effective limit of storm waves). The seaward limit of a beach is the mean low water line.

Beach Nourishment: Natural or artificial placement of suitable material, usually sand, on or near a beach for the purpose of expanding an existing beach or replenishing an eroding beach.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Regulatory, structural, or nonstructural techniques applied to prevent and reduce nonpoint source pollution. Some examples of BMPs are buffers of streamside vegetation to keep pollutants from entering a watercourse; construction of wetlands to act as natural filters; and better maintenance of lawns and septic systems.

Breakwater: A structure protecting a shore area, harbor, anchorage, or basin from waves.

Bulkhead: A vertical wall of wood, steel, or concrete, built parallel to the shoreline and designed to deflect waves and control erosion.

Buoy: A float; especially a floating object moored to the bottom of a waterbody to mark a channel, mooring location, restricted speed area, or the location of something beneath the surface of the water such as a rock or shoal.

Carrying Capacity: A term most generally used to refer to the level of use or extent of modification that environmental or man-made resources may bear before unacceptable resource deterioration or degradation occurs.

Channel: A water area specifically designated for unobstructed movement of vessels, shown on navigation charts, and marked in-water by aids to navigation. Navigation channels in the Greenwich Harbors Area include federal navigation channels authorized by Congress.

Clean Vessel Act: Federal legislation intended to reduce overboard discharge of sewage from recreational boats and providing funds for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of pump-out stations for holding tanks and dump stations for portable toilets.
Clean Vessel Act Program: Connecticut’s program, administered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, to implement the goals of the Clean Vessel Act and through which federal funds for the purpose of the Act are distributed.

Coastal Area: The coastal area of the Town of Greenwich adjoining Long Island Sound and defined according to criteria established in the Connecticut Coastal Management Act. The inland boundary of the coastal area is known as the coastal boundary and essentially encompasses all land within 1,000 feet of the high tide line or the inland edge of tidal wetlands. The coastal area is subject to special review and regulatory authorities administered by the Town’s Planning and Zoning Commission and Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals.

Coastal Jurisdiction Line (CJL): The line defined by the topographical elevation of the highest predicted tide for the period beginning in 1983 and ending in 2001, calculated for each coastal municipality for the purpose of defining the regulatory jurisdiction of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. Proposed work and structures waterward of the CJL are subject to the DEEP’s coastal regulatory authorities, including authorities regulating structures, dredging, and fill. Prior to October 1, 2012, the DEEP’s regulatory jurisdiction was marked by the high tide line.

Coastal Resiliency: The measure of the Town’s ability to accelerate recovery and reduce the amount of resources, including public expenditures, needed to completely restore Town services, public infrastructure, and community functions damaged by natural hazards, including but not limited to, flooding, erosion, and wind hazards caused by hurricanes, coastal storms, rising sea level, and other weather and climate-related events and phenomena.

Coastal Resources: Resources including coastal waters, estuarine embayments, beaches, wetlands, intertidal flats, islands, coastal hazard areas, developed shoreline, and other resources as defined in the Connecticut Coastal Management Act.

Coastal Site Plan Review: The process whereby specific development plans proposed within the Town’s coastal boundary must be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Commission and Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals for consistency with the Connecticut Coastal Management Act.

Coliform Bacteria: Widely distributed microorganisms found in the intestinal tracts of humans and other warm-blooded animals and used as an indicator of the sanitary quality of water.

Commerce Power: The federal authority, established by the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution, whereby the Congress has exclusive powers over interstate commerce and therefore jurisdiction over all navigable waters of the United States.

Commercial Mooring: A mooring as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for which any type of fee is charged, (excepting any fee charged by a municipality for a mooring permit issued by that municipality’s harbor master) and which must be authorized by a permit from the USACE, DEEP, and the harbor master.
Commercial Vessel: Any vessel, licensed or unlicensed, used or engaged for any type of commercial venture, including but not limited to the carrying of cargo and/or passengers for hire and commercial fishing.

Connecticut Coastal Management Act: The legislation contained within the State of Connecticut General Statutes, Sections 22a-90 through 22a-112, as may be amended from time to time, and which requires, in part, that municipalities review all major activities within their coastal boundaries for consistency with the policies established by the Act, and also provides for the voluntary development of local Municipal Coastal Programs.

Connecticut Department of Agriculture Bureau of Aquaculture (DA/BA): The principal state agency responsible for shellfish and aquaculture in Connecticut in accordance with powers and duties set forth in the Connecticut General Statutes.

Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP): The principal state agency responsible for management of the state’s natural resources. The DEEP’s Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) is responsible for ensuring that activities within the state’s coastal area conform with the policies of the Connecticut Coastal Management Act and Harbor Management Act. The OLISP also reviews proposed development activities and issues or denies permits for the following activities: placement of structures below the high tide line; placement of structures and filling in tidal wetlands; filling in coastal, tidal, or navigable waters; dredging for navigation and disposal of dredged material; marine mining; and construction and maintenance of non-federal channels.

Connecticut Harbor Management Act: The legislation contained within the State of Connecticut General Statutes, Sections 22a-113k through 22a-113t, as may be amended from time to time, and which authorizes municipalities to establish harbor management commissions and prepare municipal harbor management plans.

Contaminant: A chemical or biological substance in a form that can be incorporated into, onto, or be ingested by and that harms aquatic organisms, consumers of aquatic organisms, or users of the aquatic environment. A contaminant that causes actual harm is sometimes referred to as a pollutant. (See Pollutant.)

Controlling Depth: The most shallow depth in the navigable parts of a waterway, thereby governing the maximum draft of vessels that can safely use that waterway.

Cultural Resources: Natural and man-made resources related to open space, natural beauty, scientific study, outdoor education, archaeological and historic sites, and recreation.

Cumulative Impacts: The impacts on environmental or man-made resources that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Depuration: The action of removing impurities or other contaminants from shellfish such as when shellfish contaminated with coliform bacteria cleanse themselves when transplanted in clean waters.

Deputy Harbor Master: A deputy harbor master who may be appointed by the Governor of Connecticut in accordance with Sec. 15-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and who shall carry out his or her duties under the direction of the harbor master.

Discharge of Dredged Material: Any addition of dredged material into waters of the United States. Dredged material discharges include: open water discharges; discharges resulting from unconfined disposal operations (such as beach nourishment or other beneficial uses); discharges from confined disposal facilities which enter waters of the United States (such as effluent, surface runoff, or leachate); and overflow from dredge hoppers, scows, or other transport vessels.

Disposal Site: An in-water or upland location where specific dredged material disposal activities are permitted.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO): The oxygen, vital to fish and other aquatic life, freely available in water. Traditionally, the level of dissolved oxygen has been accepted as the single most important indicator of a water body’s ability to support beneficial aquatic life.

Dock: A structure that can be used as a landing or berthing space for a vessel or vessels; generally defined as a wharf or portion of a wharf extending along the shoreline and generally connected to the upland throughout its length. Docks may float upon the water or be fixed structures abutting the shoreline.

Dockominium: A marina development and operation concept whereby the user of a boat slip or berth purchases fee simple title to the use of that slip or berth.

Dolphin: A cluster of piles, bound firmly together and driven into the bottom of a harbor, to which boats may be secured.

Dredging: The excavation of sediments and other material from aquatic areas for the purpose of maintaining adequate depths in navigation channels and berthing areas as well as for other purposes.

Ecosystem: The interacting system consisting of a biologic community and its nonliving environment, each influencing the properties of the other and both necessary for the maintenance of life.

Effluent: Treated or untreated wastewater that flows out of a wastewater treatment plant, sewer, industrial outfall, marine sanitation device, or other source; generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

Emergency: A state of imminent or proximate danger to life and property.

Erosion: The wearing away of the shoreline by the action of natural forces including wave action and tidal currents.
Estuary: A confined coastal water body with an open connection to the sea and a measurable quantity of salt in its waters. Estuaries are of particular ecological value and significance because they provide important natural values concerning, for example, fish and wildlife habitat, flood protection, and the maintenance of water quality.

Excursion Vessel: A vessel providing sight-seeing tours available to the general public.

Fairway: A specific water area to be kept free of obstructions to ensure safe passage of recreational and commercial vessels to, from, through, and alongside navigation channels, mooring areas, anchorages, and berthing areas.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria: Specific coliform bacteria associated with the digestive tract of warm-blooded animals.

Federal Navigation Project: Authorized by Acts of Congress and maintained by the USACE, federal navigation projects may consist of designated channels and anchorages as well as dikes, breakwaters, and jetties designed to maintain ease and safety of navigation. In the Greenwich Harbors Area, federal navigation projects have been designated in Port Chester Harbor (Byram River), Greenwich Harbor, and Cos Cob Harbor (Mianus River).

Filling: The act of adding or depositing material to replace an aquatic area with dry land or to change the bottom elevation of a water body.

Fill Material: Any material used for the primary purpose of replacing an aquatic area with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of a water body for any purpose. Dredged material can be used as fill material.

Float: Any structure, buoyant on the water surface, extending seaward, and affixed and secured in place to the shore, a bulkhead, or a dock, whose purpose is to berth and secure vessels and provide a means of access to and from the shore. The term float includes a floating dock.

Floatable Debris: Trash floating in coastal waters or washed upon the shore and which may reduce beneficial use and enjoyment of a waterbody, present a nuisance or hazard for boaters, and harm wildlife.

Floating Home: Any structure constructed on a raft, barge or hull, moored or docked and that is used primarily for single or multiple-family habitation or that is used for the domicile of any individual(s).

Flood/Flooding: A general and temporary condition of: 1) partial or complete inundation of normally dry land resulting from the overflow of inland and/or coastal waters; and 2) the unusual accumulation of waters from any source.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): An official map of a community prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency identifying the elevation of the “100-year” flood and the areas that would be inundated by that level of flooding, and used to determine flood insurance rates.
Floodplain: Low lands adjoining the channel of a river, stream, watercourse, or other body of water, which have been or may be inundated by flood water, and those other areas subject to flooding.

Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the “100-year” flood discharge can be conveyed without increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated amount. The floodway is intended to carry the deep and fast-moving water.

Foreshore: The part of the shore lying between the mean high water line and the low-water mark which is ordinarily traversed by the rising and falling tides and which is held in trust by the State of Connecticut for the public interest and use.

General Permit: A type of permit issued by the USACE for structures and work subject to the Section 10 and 404 regulatory programs. A general permit is an authorization issued on a nationwide or regional basis for categories of activities judged to be substantially similar in nature and to cause only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental impacts.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A computerized data base of land use and other types of information referenced to a location, and which enables statistical analysis, comparison, and display of large quantities of data for planning purposes.

Greenwich Harbors Area (GHA): The Town’s jurisdictional area over coastal waters for which the Town Charter authorizes the Town to make reasonable rules and regulations regarding the use of the water by all vessels. The GHA also defines the area of jurisdiction of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission as defined in the Town of Greenwich Harbor Management Plan and Chapter 7A of the Greenwich Municipal Code. The GHA is bounded on the west and east, respectively, by the jurisdictions of the Village of Port Chester, New York and City of Stamford, Connecticut. On the south, the GHA is bounded by a line that runs within the projection of the boundary lines of the neighboring municipalities, generally along the outside of Flat Neck Point, Little Captains Island, Great Captains Island, and Mansuring Reef at the entrance to Port Chester Harbor.

Greenwich Inner Harbors: Six inner harbors of the Town defined in Chapter 7 of the Town Code to include Byram Harbor, Greenwich Harbor, Cos Cob Harbor, Greenwich Cove, Tomac Creek, and that part of Port Chester Harbor that lies within the Town.

Greenwich Outer Harbor: The outer harbor of the Town which consists of the navigable waters within the GHA outside of the six inner harbors.

Greenwich Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD): The Town’s master plan of land use prepared and adopted by the Planning and Zoning Commission, approved by the Representative Town Meeting, and most recently amended in 2009, which includes goals and policies to guide the future growth and development of the Town and conservation of the Town’s environmental quality and natural resources.
**Habitat:** The place where a human, animal, plant, or microorganism population lives, and the living and nonliving characteristics, conditions, and surroundings of that place.

**Harbor Management Commission (HMC):** The duly appointed agency of the Town of Greenwich with all of the powers and duties conferred on a municipal harbor management commission by the Connecticut General Statutes, including the power and duty to plan for the most desirable use of the Greenwich Harbors Area and otherwise prepare and implement the Town’s Harbor Management Plan.

**Harbor Management Commission Ordinance:** The Town of Greenwich Ordinance (Chapter 7A of the Greenwich Town Code) creating the Harbor Management Commission and specifying the HMC’s powers, duties, and responsibilities authorized by the Connecticut General Statutes, including responsibility for preparing, maintaining, and implementing the Town’s Harbor Management Plan.

**Harbor Management Fund:** A Town fund, within the Town’s General Fund as authorized by the Connecticut General Statutes and the Town’s Harbor Management Commission Ordinance, into which shall be deposited all fees for mooring and anchorage permits and other activities within the scope of the Harbor Management Plan and which shall be used exclusively for the maintenance and improvement of the Greenwich Harbors Area for the public and for expenses for personnel and equipment directly related to the function of the Harbor Management Commission and the Harbor Master or Deputy Harbor Master.

**Harbor Management Plan:** The Town of Greenwich Harbor Management Plan for the balanced use of the Greenwich Harbors Area for recreational, commercial, and other purposes and for the protection of environmental resources as prepared by the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission, reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, approved by the Connecticut Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, approved by the Board of Selectmen, and adopted by the Representative Town Meeting in accordance with Sections 22a-113k through 113t of the Connecticut General Statutes and Chapter 7A of the Town Ordinance establishing the HMC.

**Harbor Management Review Process:** The process authorized by the Connecticut General Statutes and Greenwich Harbor Management Commission Ordinance and described in the Harbor Management Plan whereby the HMC shall review, for consistency with the Plan, specific development proposals submitted to, or proposed by, Town of Greenwich agencies and departments and state and federal agencies.

**Harbor Master:** The State of Connecticut Harbor Master for Greenwich appointed by the Governor of Connecticut in accordance with Section 15-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes and responsible, in accordance with other sections of the General Statutes, for the general care and supervision of the navigable waters of the Town.

**Hazard to Navigation:** Any obstruction, usually sunken, that presents a sufficient danger to navigation so as to require expeditious, affirmative action such as marking, removal, or redefinition of a designated waterway to provide for navigational safety.

**High Tide Line (HTL):** The line or mark left upon tide flats or beaches or along shore objects that indicates the intersection of the land with the water’s surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. Prior to establishment of the coastal jurisdiction line, the high tide line marked the
landward boundary of the Connecticut DEEP’s jurisdiction for coastal regulatory purposes. The high
tide line is defined by a higher elevation than the mean high water line.

**Hydraulic Dredging:** One of the two primary dredging techniques (distinguished from mechanical
dredging) utilizing suction dredging of sediments.

**Hypoxia:** A condition of degraded water quality characterized by a deficiency of oxygen.

**Individual Permit:** A type of permit issued by the USACE for structures and work subject to the
Section 10 and 404 regulatory programs. An individual permit is issued following evaluation of a
specific proposal and involves public notice of the proposed activity, review of comments and, if
necessary, a public hearing. In general, an individual permit must be received from the USACE for
most activities that involve: a) filling of wetlands and navigable waters; b) placement of structures in
navigable waters; and c) dredging and disposal of dredged material.

**Individual-Private Mooring:** A mooring belonging to an individual and authorized for use by a
mooring permit issued by the harbor master.

**Intertidal Flats:** Coastal resources consisting of very gently sloping or flat areas located between
high and low tides and composed of muddy, silty and fine sandy sediments and generally devoid of
vegetation.

**Jetty:** Generally, a structure on an open coast extending into a body of water; designed to prevent
shoaling of a channel by littoral materials and to direct and confine stream or tidal flow; defined in
the State Navigation Law as a structure located within the shorelines of a body of water for the
purpose of controlling currents usually to prevent filling in of a channel. Jetties are built at the
mouths of rivers or tidal inlets to help deepen and stabilize a channel.

**Knot:** The unit of speed used in navigation equal to one nautical mile (6,076.115 feet or 1,852
meters) per hour.

**Land Use:** The character and condition of the use of land and which may be described in terms of
general categories, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and open space, or with reference to
the specific use or development of a specific site.

**Launching Ramp:** A man-made or natural facility used for the launching and retrieval of boats;
primarily providing facilities for boaters to launch trailered boats and park their vehicles and trailers
while engaging in boating activities.

**Littoral/Riparian Rights:** The rights of an owner of land contiguous to a navigable body of water. If the
property is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, the rights are said to be littoral rights. If the water in
question is flowing (e.g., river or stream) the rights are said to be riparian. The terms “riparian” and
“littoral” are often used interchangeably and may be defined as principally the right of access to the water,
the right of accretions and relictions, and the right to other improvements.
Live-Aboard Vessel: Any berthed, anchored, or moored vessel that is used as a permanent residence. (See Floating Home.)

Maintenance dredging: The generally periodic and repetitive removal of recurring, naturally deposited bottom sediment from an existing navigation channel or berthing area.

Marine Facility: Any facility (including but not limited to docks, floats, piers, ramps, hoists, parking areas, concessions and service facilities), either publicly or privately owned, intended primarily to be used by or for the service of vessels, and located in or adjoining the Greenwich Harbors Area.

Marine Sanitation Device (MSD): Any equipment installed on board a vessel to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage.

Mean High Water: A tidal datum. The arithmetic mean of the high water heights observed over a specific 19-year Metonic cycle (the National Tidal Datum Epoch). Proposed work and structures seaward of the mean high water line are subject to federal regulatory authorities carried out by the USACE as well as state regulatory authorities. All land and water areas seaward of the mean high water line are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine and held in trust by the State of Connecticut for public use. The mean high water line also marks the seaward boundary of the jurisdiction of the Greenwich Planning and Zoning Commission.

Mean Low Water: A tidal datum. The arithmetic mean of the low water heights observed over a specific 19-year Metonic cycle (the National Tidal Datum Epoch).

Mean Lower Low Water: A tidal datum. The arithmetic mean of the lower low water heights of a mixed tide observed over a specific 19-year Metonic cycle (the National Tidal Datum Epoch). Only the lower low water of each pair of low waters, or the only low water of a tidal day is included in the mean. Federal navigation projects now reference the Mean Lower Low Water.

Minimum Standards for Mooring Tackle: Minimum standards to be met by the owners of mooring tackle placed in navigable waters to ensure public safety.

Mitigation: An action to lessen the severity of impact of another action, either natural or human. Mitigation may refer to an action taken to reduce or eliminate the risk to human life and property and the negative impacts that can be caused by flooding and other natural and technological hazards. Mitigation may also refer to actions designed to lessen the adverse impacts of proposed development activities on natural and cultural resources, including wetlands and water resources.

Moor: To secure a vessel to the bottom of a waterbody by the use of mooring tackle.

Mooring: The place where, or the object to which, a vessel can be made fast by means of mooring tackle so designed that, when such attachment is terminated, some portion of the tackle remains below the surface of the water and is not under the control of the vessel or its operator.

Mooring Area: An area specifically designated for the mooring of vessels.
Mooring Tackle: The hardware (e.g., chain, line, and anchor) used to secure a vessel at a mooring.

Municipal Coastal Program: The program authorized by the Connecticut Coastal Management Act that provides for the voluntary development and adoption of local plans to guide coastal area development balanced with coastal resource protection.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): A program established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide relief from the impacts of flood damages in the form of federally subsidized flood insurance available to participating communities; such insurance is contingent on the incorporation of nonstructural flood loss reduction measures into local floodplain management regulations.

Natural Resource Values: The qualities of or functions served by natural resources (such as wetlands, floodplains, and water resources) which include but are not limited to: a) water resource values (including natural moderation of floods and water quality maintenance); b) living resource values (fish, wildlife and plant habitats); and c) cultural resource values (open space, natural beauty, scientific study, outdoor education, archaeological and historic sites, and recreation).

Natural Shellfish Grounds: Intertidal and subtidal areas designated in accordance with state law as areas where oysters, clams, or mussels grow naturally. Natural shellfish grounds are to be left open to the general public and cannot be allocated exclusively for private use.

Nautical Mile: A unit of nautical measurement accepted as 6,076.115 feet, approximately 1.15 times as long as the U.S. statute mile of 5,280 feet.

Navigable: Capable of being navigated or passed over by ships or vessels.

Navigable In Fact: A body of water navigable in its natural or unimproved condition, affording a channel for useful commerce of a substantial and permanent character conducted in the customary mode of trade and travel on water.

Navigable Waters of the United States: Those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

Navigate: To go from one place to another by water by sailing or managing a boat; to use a waterbody as a highway for commercial, recreational, educational, or other purposes.

Navigation: The act, science, or business of traversing the sea or other navigable waters in vessels.

Navigation Servitude: The public right of navigation for the use of the people at large. Any property right dependent for its exercise or value on the presence of navigable waters is subject to a defect of title, called a servitude, originating from an ancient common law principle whereby there is a right of way of the public to use a stream or other water body for navigation despite the private ownership of the bed or bank. Hence, in exercise of Congress’ power over navigation stemming from the
Commerce clause of the Constitution, no further federal real estate interest is required for navigation projects in navigable waters below the ordinary high water mark.

**No Discharge Zone:** An area designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) within which no sewage, untreated or treated, may be discharged from any vessel. An area particularly sensitive to contamination and that will benefit from a complete prohibition of all vessel sewage discharges may be designated by the EPA upon application by a state, contingent upon the certification by the state that adequate and reasonably available pump-out facilities exist for boaters to use.

**Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution:** Pollution that does not originate from a specific identifiable source such as a sewage discharge pipe. Types of nonpoint pollution include storm-water runoff from roads, parking lots and backyards, as well as wet and dry atmospheric deposition. Precipitation can carry pollutants from the air to the ground and then gather more pollutants as the water runs off pavement and land to the nearest waterway.

**Nonstructural Flood Protection Measures:** Planning, regulatory and other techniques intended to discourage or avoid dangerous, uneconomic or unwise use of floodplains and erosion prone areas, as distinguished from the more traditional “structural” measures (such as dams, levees, and seawalls) used to control flooding and erosion.

**“Nurse” Mooring:** A commercial mooring placed and maintained in accordance with required Town, state, and federal authorizations and used by barge-towing companies for the purpose of staging barge deliveries to port facilities in Long Island Sound.

**Obstruction to Navigation:** Anything that restricts, endangers, or interferes with navigation.

**“100-year” Flood:** A term commonly used to refer to a flood of the magnitude that has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The “100-year” flood is the flood that is equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average, but the term should not be taken literally as there is no guarantee that the “100-year” flood will occur at all within the 100-year period or that it will not recur several times. The “100-year” flood is the standard most commonly used for floodplain management and regulatory purposes in the United States, and is therefore often referred to as the “base flood” for floodplain management purposes.

**Outfall:** A structure (e.g., pipe) extending into a body of water for the purpose of discharging wastewater, stormwater runoff, or cooling water.

**Passive Recreational Use:** Recreational activities, such as hiking, walking, picnicking, canoeing, and fishing, generally not requiring facilities and organization for participation and/or having little significant impact on the natural environment.

**Pathogen:** Microorganisms that can cause disease in other organisms or in humans, animals, and plants. Pathogens may be bacteria, viruses, or parasites transported in sewage and runoff from agricultural and other areas.
**Personal Watercraft:** Any inboard powered vessel less than sixteen feet in length which has an internal combustion engine powering a water-jet pump as its primary source of motor propulsion and which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

**Pier:** Generally, a structure, usually of open construction, extending out into the water from the shore to serve as a vessel landing place or recreational facility rather than to afford coastal protection; generally defined as a wharf or portion of a wharf extending from the shoreline with water on both sides.

**Pile:** A long, heavy timber or section of concrete or metal to be driven or jetted into the earth or seabed to serve as a support or protection.

**Point Source Pollution:** Any discernable confined or discreet conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

**Pollutant:** Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the health of plants and animals or the usefulness of a resource, and including toxic substances, nutrients, and pathogens which adversely affect water quality.

**Pollution:** The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of an aquatic ecosystem. (See Contaminant.)

**Private Shellfish Grounds:** Shellfish grounds, including Town-designated grounds and state franchise or leased grounds, which individuals or companies have exclusive rights to work and harvest.

**Public Access:** Physical and/or visual access to navigable waters that is available to all members of the general public and is not limited to any particular groups or individuals.

**Public Trust Doctrine:** The doctrine based on the common law principle that certain lands and waters are so important to the public that private ownership or other impediments to public uses should not be permitted. Under the Public Trust Doctrine, the State of Connecticut holds title to the foreshore, open tidal waters, and submerged land under tidal waters seaward of the mean high water line as trustee for the public and must administer the use of these lands in the public interest.

**Pump-out Facility:** A marine facility for pumping sewage from vessel holding tanks and then containing that waste before proper disposal into a sewage disposal system.

**Ramp:** A structure used to gain access from a bulkhead, fixed dock, or platform to a float; also, a uniformly sloping surface used for launching small craft.
Recreational Boating Facilities: Facilities for the support of recreational boating activities, including marina and boathouse facilities providing docks, slips, moorings, and launching ramps as well as sales, repair, service, and storage facilities, and private docking facilities constructed by waterfront property owners.

Revetment: A facing of stone, concrete, or other hard material, built to protect a scarp, embankment, or shore structure against erosion by wave action or currents.

Risk: The probability of being flooded.

Riparian: Of or relating to or living or located on the bank of a watercourse.

Riprap: A protective layer or facing of stone, usually well-graded and randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of the shoreline; also the stone so used.

Riparian/Littoral Rights: (See Littoral/Riparian Rights.)

Runoff: That part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams or other surface water and can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving body of water.

Sand: Material, larger than silt, consisting of particles with a grain size between 1/16 mm and 2 mm.

Sanitary Sewer: A system of pipes, usually underground, that carry only wastewater, not stormwater.

Scenic Values: The scenic values associated with the Greenwich Harbors Area contributing to public enjoyment, inspiration, and scientific study and to the natural and traditional character of the Town, and which therefore should be preserved in the public interest.

Seawall: A wall built parallel to the shore, designed to halt shoreline erosion by absorbing the impact of waves.

Section 10 and 404 Regulatory Programs: The principal federal regulatory programs, carried out by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, affecting structures and work below the mean high water line. The Corps, under Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899, regulates structures in, or affecting, navigable waters of the United States, as well as excavation or deposition of materials (e.g., dredging or filling) in navigable waters. Under Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (Clean Water Act of 1977), the Corps is also responsible for evaluating applications for Department of the Army permits for any activities that involve the placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including adjacent wetlands.

Sediment: Particulate material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by the forces of air, water, gravity, or ice, including material deposited in a loose, unconsolidated form on the bottom of a water body. The term dredged material refers to material that has been dredged from a water body, while the term sediment refers to material in a water body prior to dredging.
Sedimentation: The process of transportation and deposition of particles onto the bottom of a body of water.

Sewage: The combination of human and household waste with water which is discharged to the home plumbing system including the waste from a flush toilet, bath, sink, lavatory, dishwashing, or laundry machine, or the water-carried waste from any other fixture, equipment, or machine, together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water as may be present.

Sewer: A system of pipes, usually underground, that carries wastewater and/or stormwater runoff from the source to a treatment plant or receiving body of water. Sanitary sewers carry household, industrial, and commercial waste; storm sewers carry runoff from rain and melting snow; combined sewers are used for both purposes.

Sheet Pile: A pile with a generally slender, flat cross section to be driven into the ground or seabed and meshed or interlocked with like members to form a bulkhead or seawall.

Shellfish: An invertebrate having a rigid outer covering, such as a shell or exoskeleton; includes oysters, escallops, hard clams, soft clams, razor clams, crabs, shrimp, all kinds of mussels, skimmer or surf clams, periwinkles, and conch.

Shellfish Beds: See shellfish grounds.

Shellfish Concentration Areas: Areas defined in the Connecticut Coastal Management Act for the purpose of that Act as actual, potential, or historic areas in coastal waters in which one or more species of shellfish aggregate. As such, shellfish concentration areas area among a number of coastal resources of the state as defined in the Act.

Shellfish Growing Area Classifications: Classifications for the taking of shellfish established by the DA/BA under Section 26-192e of the Connecticut General Statutes. These classifications are applied to coastal waters, shores, and tidal flats and are based on examinations and surveys, including tests of water quality to determine if coastal waters are suitable for shellfishing. The basic classifications are “Approved,” “Conditionally Approved,” “Restricted,” “Conditionally Restricted,” and “Prohibited.”

Shellfish Grounds: An area where shellfish grow naturally or with cultivation. The terms “shellfish grounds” and “shellfish beds” are often used interchangeably and there is no distinction in law between the terms “grounds” and “beds.”

Shellfish Jurisdiction Line: The jurisdictional line in Long Island Sound established by the Connecticut Public Act of 1881 to distinguish—for shellfish management purposes—between those areas under the jurisdiction of the state and those under the jurisdiction of municipalities. The line runs from headland to headland; south of the line, all shellfish grounds are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state; north of the line, shellfish grounds are subject to the jurisdiction of municipal shellfish commissions.
Shellfish Relay: The removal of shellfish populations from specific areas and the transplantation (relay) of those populations for depuration in other areas.

Silt: Material of intermediate size between clay and sand material, and consisting of particles with a grain size between 1/16 mm and 1/128 mm.

Shoal: A shallow place in a river or sea, comprised of material that is not rock, that may endanger surface navigation. Also, to become shallow gradually; to cause to become shallow; to proceed from a greater to a lesser depth.

Slack Tide: The state of a tidal current when its velocity is near zero, especially the moment when a reversing current changes direction and its velocity is zero; sometimes considered the intermediate period between ebb and flood currents.

Slip: Berthing space for a single vessel alongside a pier, finger float or walkway.

Special Anchorage Area: A water area designated by the Coast Guard, identified on navigation charts, and where vessels may be anchored or moored. Within such areas, vessels less than 65 feet are not required to display anchorage lights.

Special Legislative Act: A law enacted by the Connecticut General Assembly that applies to particular persons or things or to a specific locality, and which has all of the legal weight of the Connecticut General Statutes, and which include Special Legislative Acts 288 and 93 that provide special authority to the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Greenwich to regulate the operation of vessels on the Town’s navigable waters.

Spring Tide: A tide that occurs at or near the time of new or full moon and which rises highest and falls lowest from the mean sea level (compare with Neap Tide).

State Shellfish Grounds: All shellfish grounds lying south of the town/state shellfish management jurisdictional line and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state for shellfish management purposes.

Storm Sewer: A system of pipes, generally underground, carrying only stormwater runoff from building and land surfaces; as distinguished from a sanitary sewer.

Storm Surge: A rise above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress on the water surface. Storm surge resulting from a hurricane also includes that rise in water level due to atmospheric pressure reduction and wind stress.

Stormwater Runoff: The rainwater, melting snow, and associated material draining into storm drains and water bodies.
Structural Flood Protection Measures: “Engineered” measures such as dams, dikes, levees, seawalls, and channel alterations designed to modify the volume and location of flooding and extent of erosion.

Submerged Lands: Lands covered by water at any stage of the tide, as distinguished from tidelands which are attached to the mainland or an island and are covered and uncovered by the tide.

Sub-tidal Area: The coastal waters and submerged land seaward of the mean low water line.

Tidal Cycle: Elapsed time between successive high and low waters.

Tidal Wetlands: Wetlands subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, defined by State statute, and subject to the regulatory authorities of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection in accordance with Sections 22a-359 through 22a-363f (the “Structures and Dredging” statute) of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Tide: Periodic rise and fall of the ocean surface and connecting bodies of water resulting from the gravitational attraction of the moon and sun acting upon the rotating earth.

Tide Lands: Land between the lines of the ordinary high and low tides, covered and uncovered successively by the ebb and flood thereof; land covered and uncovered by the ordinary tides.

“Town” Shellfish Grounds: All shellfish grounds lying north of the town/state shellfish management jurisdictional line and subject to municipal jurisdiction for shellfish management purposes.

Toxic Substances: Substances, both naturally occurring and derived from human sources, that cause adverse biological effects or health risks when their concentrations exceed a certain level in the environment. Toxic substances include heavy metals and organic chemicals such as chlorine, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and pesticides.

Transient Boaters: Persons traveling to the GHA by boat and staying for a temporary period of time.

Turbidity: A state of reduced clarity in a fluid caused by the presence of suspended matter.

Unauthorized Encroachment: Any structure (including docks, piers, floats, pilings, moorings and other structures) and any other work (including dredging and filling) extending into the federal navigation project or into any other areas below the high tide line without necessary Town, state, and/or federal approvals.

Underwater Lands: Land seaward of the last known location (prior to the placement of any fill) of the mean high water line and administered in the public interest in accordance with the Public Trust Doctrine.

Underway: The condition of a vessel not at anchor and not made fast to the shore or aground.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which is the principal federal agency with roles and responsibilities pertaining to harbor management at Greenwich. These roles and responsibilities include authority to regulate structures and work seaward of the mean high water line as well as responsibility to maintain the federal navigation projects in the GHA.

**Upland:** Land lying above the ordinary high water mark.

**Upland Disposal:** Disposal of dredged material on upland sites where the material is contained in a manner such that it is isolated from the environment.

**V-Zone:** The “velocity zone” or the portion of the coastal floodplain as marked on maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that is subject to high velocity waters from wave action associated with the one-percent annual chance flood. Also called the coastal high hazard area, the V-Zone is usually determined by the area subject to wave heights of three feet or greater. (See A-Zone.)

**Vessel:** Every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane on water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. Specifically excluded by this definition are floating homes.

**Vulnerability:** Characterization of the nature and extent of damage that may occur during flooding.

**Wastewater:** Water that carries treated or untreated wastes, including dissolved or suspended solids, from homes, businesses, and industries.

**Water-Access Structure:** Any dock, float, pier, or other structure, or combination thereof, constructed partly or wholly on, in, or contiguous to the Greenwich Harbors Area for the purpose of temporarily or permanently docking or mooring a vessel or otherwise providing physical and/or visual access to the GHA.

**Water Column:** The water located vertically over a specific location on the floor of a water body.

**Water-Dependent Uses:** Those uses and facilities as defined in the Connecticut Coastal Management Act that require direct access to or location in marine or tidal waters and which therefore cannot be located inland.

**Water Quality Certification:** A state certification, pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, that a proposed action, including an action to discharge dredged material, will comply with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and relevant state laws.

**Water Quality Standards:** Standards established by the DEP for all of the state’s waters to provide clear and objective statements for existing and projected water quality and the state’s general program to improve Connecticut’s water resources.
**Water Resources Values:** Natural values including those related to natural storage and conveyance of flood water, maintenance of water quality, and recharge of groundwater.

**Waters of the United States:** Currently defined by regulation to include all navigable and interstate waters, their tributaries and adjacent wetlands, as well as isolated wetlands and lakes, and intermittent streams.

**Watershed:** A region or area contributing ultimately to the water supply of a particular water course or water body. The Byram and Mianus river watersheds, for example, are the areas within which precipitation drains into the rivers and ultimately into the GHA.

**Wharf:** A structure built on the shore of a harbor, channel, or canal so that vessels may be secured alongside to receive and discharge cargo or passengers.
Appendix B:

Selected References

Plans, Reports, and Publications


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1 Among the sources of information included in this appendix are references used in the course of preparing the August 2010 report “Town of Greenwich Waterways Management Study” which provided a significant base of information for preparation of the Harbor Management Plan.


**Legislation and Regulations**


*General Statutes of Connecticut*. Sections 15-1 through 15-26a (Harbors and Rivers).

*General Statutes of Connecticut*. Sections 15-121 through 15-126 (Boating).


General Statutes of Connecticut. Sections 22a-28 through 22a-35 (Tidal Wetlands Act).

General Statutes of Connecticut. Sections 22a-90 through 22a-112 (Connecticut Coastal Management Act.)

General Statutes of Connecticut. Sections 22a-113k through 22a-113t (Connecticut Harbor Management Act).

General Statutes of Connecticut. Sections 22a-359 through 363f (Structures, Dredging and Fill in Tidal, Coastal or Navigable Waters).


Maps, Charts, and Photographs


Personal Communications


**Public Meetings**


July 9, 2009. (To discuss Port Chester Harbor and Byram Harbor.) Western Civic Center. Greenwich, Connecticut.


September 17, 2009. (To discuss U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations and programs affecting the Greenwich Harbors Area.) Greenwich Boat and Yacht Club. Greenwich, Connecticut.

October 15, 2014. (To discuss harbor management planning process and harbor management issues.) Town Hall. Greenwich, Connecticut.

**Web Sites**


Appendix C:
Special Legislative Acts 288 and 93

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 796.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF THE MOORING, ANCHORING, AND SPEED OF BOATS AND VESSELS IN THE HARBORS OF GREENWICH.

SECTION 1. The selectmen of the town of Greenwich shall, within that area bounded on the west by the line separating the state of Connecticut from the state of New York, and on the east by the line separating the town of Greenwich from the town of Stamford, and north of the forty-first parallel of latitude, have authority to regulate the anchoring and mooring of all vessels, boats and craft and to designate those places or mooring grounds within the area hereinbefore described in which vessels, boats and craft may be moored or anchored, and to make such orders that all such vessels, boats and craft when so moored or anchored shall not interfere with the free use of channels and other navigable waters included within said area, and may make such other reasonable rules, regulations or orders respecting the use of said waters by all vessels, boats and craft, the method of their mooring or anchoring and the reasonable sufficiency of their mooring and anchoring gear as may be necessary to protect persons and all other vessels, boats and craft in such waters and other property thereon. Said selectmen shall also have authority to fix speed limits for the operation of all vessels, boats and craft within said area.

Sec. 2. Such designations of places or mooring grounds, such orders, rules and regulations and such speed limits, when determined or fixed, shall be published at least once in a newspaper having a circulation in the town of Greenwich and shall be filed in the offices of the selectmen and of the town clerk of said town and shall become effective ten days after such publication and filing.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall disobey any such designations of places or mooring grounds, or such orders, rules or regulations or such speed limits, when determined or fixed as provided in sections 1 and 2 of this act, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 4. Any police or peace officer of the town of Greenwich shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this act. The town court of Greenwich shall have cognizance of all violations of this act.

Sec. 5. The harbormaster of the harbors of Greenwich, and his deputies, if any, shall, from time to time, advise the selectmen with respect to the matters hereinbefore described or provided for and shall, upon the request of the selectmen, confer with the latter and make such reports to the selectmen as they shall from time to time require with respect to any matter or matters hereinbefore referred to.

Approved, July 25, 1949.
AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF THE MOORING, ANCHORING, AND SPEED OF BOATS AND VESSELS IN THE HARBORS OF GREENWICH.

SECTION 1. The first sentence of section 1 of number 288 of the special acts of 1949 is amended to read as follows: Within that area bounded on the east by so much of the line separating the town of Greenwich from the town of Stamford as lies north of the forty-first parallel of latitude; on the south by a line running from the intersection of said town line with said forty-first parallel westerly to Flat Neck Point, thence southwesterly through lighted bell buoy No. 1 east of Little Captains Island, thence southwesterly to red nun buoy No. 2 immediately southwesterly of Great Captains Island, and thence to the state line on a line running northwesterly through black can buoy No. 1 on Manursing Reef at the entrance to Port Chester Harbor; on the west by the line between New York and Connecticut, and on the north by the shore line of the town of Greenwich, the selectmen of said town shall have authority to regulate the anchoring and mooring of all vessels, boats and craft and to designate those places or mooring grounds within the area hereinbefore described in which vessels, boats and craft may be moored or anchored, and to make such orders that all such vessels, boats and craft when so moored or anchored shall not interfere with the free use of channels and other navigable waters included within said area, and may make such other reasonable rules, regulations or orders respecting the use of said waters by all vessels, boats and craft, the method of their mooring or anchoring and the reasonable sufficiency of their mooring and anchoring gear as may be necessary to protect persons and all other vessels, boats and craft in such waters and other property thereon.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval by the representative town meeting on such date as shall be designated by said meeting, and notice of such approval and effective date shall be sent to the secretary of the state by the town clerk of Greenwich.

Approved April 29, 1955.

Approved by representative town meeting, May 9, 1955.
Appendix D:
Connecticut Harbor Management Act

Chapter 44a*
Harbor Management Commissions
*See chapter 263 (Sec. 15-1 et seq.) re harbors and rivers.

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Sec. 22a-113p. Action on applications to municipal agencies referred to commission.
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Sec. 22a-113r. Mooring or anchorage permit. Enforcement of ordinances implementing plan.
Sec. 22a-113s. Permit fee.
Sec. 22a-113t. Model harbor management.

Sec. 22a-113k. Harbor management commissions. (a) Any municipality having within its limits navigable waters as defined in subsection (b) of section 15-3a may establish by ordinance one or more harbor management commissions or may designate any existing board, commission, council, committee or other agency as a harbor management commission. Any harbor management commission established under this section may include one member representing each of the following: the planning commission, the zoning commission, or the combined planning and zoning commission, the conservation commission, the shellfish commission and the flood control board. The harbor master or deputy harbor master for the municipality shall be a nonvoting ex-officio member of any harbor management commission. The ordinance shall designate the area within the territorial limits of the municipality and below the mean high water that shall be within the jurisdiction of a commission and shall set forth the number of members of a commission, their method of selection, terms of office and procedure for filling any vacancy.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the general statutes or any special act, if an existing municipal waterfront authority, municipal shellfish commission or municipal port authority is designated as a harbor management commission, the municipality may by ordinance increase the membership of such authority, commission or agency and may include one member representing each of the following: The planning commission, the zoning commission, or the combined planning and zoning commission, the conservation commission, shellfish commission and flood control board.

(c) Any two or more municipalities whose common boundaries lie within navigable waters, as defined in subsection (b) of section 15-3a, may by concurrent ordinances of their legislative bodies establish one or more harbor management commissions. Each such commission shall consist of an equal number of members from each municipality constituted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Any municipality that is a member of a commission may, by vote of its legislative body, elect to withdraw from a commission.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 1; P.A. 88-336, S. 3, 5; P.A. 90-269, S. 5, 8; P.A. 07-217, S. 109.)

History: P.A. 88-336 inserted new Subsec. (b) concerning membership of existing authorities designated as commissions and relettered former Subsec. (b) as Subsec. (c); P.A. 90-269 authorized a municipality to have one or more harbor management commissions; P.A. 07-217 made technical changes in Subsec. (c), effective July 12, 2007.

Statutory scheme demonstrates state did not intend to fully occupy field of regulating conduct waterward of the mean high water mark because it expressly delegated responsibility of regulation to harbor management commissions it created. 93 CA 314.

Sec. 22a-113l. Powers. Any commission established pursuant to section 22a-113k is authorized to enter into contracts, employ consultants and other assistants and receive and expend funds for equipment, supplies and staff to carry out the purposes of section 15-1, subsection (a) of section 15-7 and sections 22a-113k to 22a-113t, inclusive. Any municipality may appropriate funds to such commission.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 2.)

History: (Revisor’s note: In 1993 an incorrect internal reference to Sec. “22a-133t” was changed editorially by the Revisors to Sec. “22a-113t”).

Sec. 22a-113m. Harbor management plan. Approval. The commission, in consultation with the Commissioners of Energy and Environmental Protection and Transportation, shall prepare or cause to be prepared a management plan for the most desirable use of the harbor for recreational, commercial, industrial and other purposes. For those towns in the coastal area, as defined in section 22a-94, the plan shall provide for the preservation and use of the coastal resources of the harbor in a manner consistent with the provisions of sections 22a-90 to 22a-111, inclusive, and any municipal coastal plan adopted pursuant to section 22a-101 by any municipality that is a member of the commission. A copy of the plan shall be forwarded to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for review, comments and recommendations. Such plan shall be submitted for approval to the Commissioners of Energy and Environmental Protection and Transportation. Said commissioners shall act on the plan not more than sixty days after submission of such plan. Upon approval by said commissioners, the
plan may be adopted by ordinance by the legislative body of each municipality establishing the commission. The ordinance shall specify the effective date of the plan. A modification to the plan may be proposed at any time and shall be approved in the same manner as the plan. The plan shall be reviewed annually by the commission and the Commissioners of Energy and Environmental Protection and Transportation.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 3; P.A. 10-106, S. 7; P.A. 11-80, S. 58.)

History: P.A. 10-106 replaced reference to Sec. 22a-112 with reference to Sec. 22a-111; P.A. 11-80 changed “Commissioner of Environmental Protection” to “Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection”, effective July 1, 2011.

Sec. 22a-113n. Content of plan. (a) The plan shall identify existing and potential harbor problems, establish goals and make recommendations for the use, development and preservation of the harbor. Such recommendations shall identify officials responsible for enforcement of the plan and propose ordinances to implement the plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for the orderly, safe and efficient allocation of the harbor for boating by establishing (1) the location and distribution of seasonal moorings and anchorages, (2) unobstructed access to and around federal navigation channels, anchorage areas and harbor facilities, and (3) space for moorings and anchorages for transient vessels.

(b) The plan may recommend: (1) Boundaries for development areas to be approved and established by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection in accordance with the provisions of section 22a-360; (2) designations for channels and boat basins for approval and adoption by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection in accordance with the provisions of section 22a-340; (3) lines designating the limits of areas for the location of vessels with persons living aboard to be approved and adopted by the director of health in accordance with section 19a-227; (4) pump-out facilities, including the designation of no discharge zones in accordance with Section 312 of the federal Clean Water Act; and (5) regulations for the operation of vessels on the harbor pursuant to the provisions of section 15-136. Upon adoption of the plan, any recommendation made pursuant to this section shall be binding on any official of the state, municipality or any other political subdivision when making regulatory decisions or undertaking or sponsoring development affecting the area within the commission’s jurisdiction, unless such official shows cause why a different action should be taken.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 4; P.A. 95-218, S. 9, 24; P.A. 11-80, S. 1.)

History: P.A. 95-218 amended Subsec. (b) to replace a reference to “subsection” with a reference to “section”; pursuant to P.A. 11-80, “Commissioner of Environmental Protection” was changed editorially by the Revisors to “Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection” in Subsec. (b), effective July 1, 2011.

When city has established a harbor management commission which has enacted a harbor management plan, the terms of that plan are binding on commissioner when he issues a permit to construct docks. 93 CA 314.
Sec. 22a-113o. Factors considered in preparation of plan. In preparing the plan, the commission shall consider the following factors: (1) Recreational and commercial boating; (2) recreational and commercial fisheries and shellfisheries; (3) fish and shellfish resources, including leased or designated shellfish beds; (4) conservation of natural resources; (5) areas subject to high velocity waters, including but not limited to hurricanes, wave washes or tsunamis, that are designated as V-zones on a flood insurance rate map published by the National Flood Insurance Program; (6) exposed areas subject to flooding and erosion as defined in section 25-70; (7) commercial and industrial uses that are water dependent as defined in subdivision (16) of section 22a-93; (8) water quality and public health; (9) recreational uses other than boating and fisheries; (10) water dependent educational uses; (11) public access; and (12) tidal wetlands, beaches and dunes, bluffs and escarpments and intertidal flats as defined in section 22a-93.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 5.)

Sec. 22a-113p. Action on applications to municipal agencies referred to commission. The commission may review and make recommendations, consistent with the plan, on any proposal affecting the real property on, in or contiguous to the harbor that is received by any zoning commission, planning commission or combined planning and zoning commission, zoning board of appeals, historic district commissions, flood and erosion control board, harbor improvement agency, port authority, redevelopment agency, shellfish commission, sewer commission, water pollution control authority or special district with zoning or other land use authority. Such agencies shall send a copy of any such proposal to the commission upon the request of such commission. The commission shall be notified of any such proposal at least thirty-five days prior to the commencement of the hearing thereon or where no hearing is held, at least thirty-five days prior to the taking of any final action on the proposal. The local agency authorized to act on the proposal shall consider the recommendations of the commission. A two-thirds vote of all the members of the local agency having authority to act on the proposal shall be required to approve a proposal which has not received a favorable recommendation from the commission, provided that the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to alter the authority of the agency having primary jurisdiction over the proposal to deny, modify or condition the proposal. Failure of the commission to submit a recommendation shall be deemed to be approval of the proposal.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 6.)

Sec. 22a-113q. Request for general permit and delegation of enforcement authority. Upon adoption of the plan, the commission may request a general permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers and delegation of enforcement authority pursuant to section 22a-2a.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 7.)

Sec. 22a-113r. Mooring or anchorage permit. Enforcement of ordinances implementing plan. Upon adoption of the plan, no mooring or anchorage shall be placed in the harbor without a permit from the harbor master or deputy harbor master for the municipality. Any permit granted by the harbor master or deputy harbor master shall be consistent with the plan and shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next following its issuance. The harbor master or deputy harbor master shall keep a record of the location of each mooring and anchorage for which a permit has been issued, the
name and address of the owner and a description of the vessel to be moored. Such information shall be made available to any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of chapter 268. The harbor master or deputy harbor master shall enforce any ordinance adopted by a municipality to implement the plan.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 8.)

See Secs. 15-1 and 15-7 re duties of harbor masters.

Sec. 22a-113s. Permit fee. The commission may propose a fee schedule for a permit for a mooring or anchorage or any other activity within the scope of the plan to be adopted by vote of the legislative body of each town establishing the commission. The maximum annual fee for a mooring or anchorage shall be two hundred dollars. The harbor master or deputy harbor master for the municipality shall collect such fee. Any fee collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into a fund maintained by the municipality in which such fee was collected and shall be used for the maintenance and improvement of the harbor for the public and for expenses for personnel and equipment directly related to the function of the commission and the harbor master or deputy harbor master.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 9; P.A. 94-108, S. 3.)

History: P.A. 94-108 increased the maximum mooring fee from $100 to $200.

Sec. 22a-113t. Model harbor management. Not more than six months after October 1, 1984, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection in consultation with the Commissioner of Transportation shall prepare a model harbor management plan.

(P.A. 84-247, S. 10; P.A. 11-80, S. 1.)

History: Pursuant to P.A. 11-80, “Commissioner of Environmental Protection” was changed editorially by the Revisors to “Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection”, effective July 1, 2011.
Appendix E:

Greenwich Municipal Code Chapter 7A
Harbor Management Commission

CHAPTER 7A. HARBOR MANAGEMENT COMMISSION.

Sec. 7A-1. - Creation of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission.

Pursuant to the provisions of Connecticut General Statutes §§ 22a-113k through 22a-113t, there is hereby created the Harbor Management Commission for the Town of Greenwich, which Commission, subject to the authority held by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Greenwich under Town Charter § 307, shall be responsible for preparing, maintaining and implementing a Harbor Management Plan for the Town of Greenwich in accordance with General Statutes § 22a-113m through § 22a-113t. Any Harbor Management Plan prepared by the Harbor Management Commission shall be effective only upon approval and adoption by the Board of Selectmen and the Representative Town Meeting. Any and all actions of the Harbor Management Commission may be reviewed by or appealed to the Board of Selectmen within thirty (30) days of the Harbor Management Commission's action being appealed.

The Commission shall consist of seven (7) members who are electors and are nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting, to serve without compensation, for terms of three (3) years each commencing on April 1, provided, however, that the initial term of each member shall be as follows: three (3) members for four (4) years; two (2) members for three (3) years and two (2) members for two (2) years.

There shall be two (2) alternate members of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission who are electors and are nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting, who may be seated and vote in the event of the absence of a regular Harbor Management Commission member. The terms of such alternate Commission members shall be for three (3) years, and their initial terms shall be for three (3) years and two (2) years respectively.

In addition, the following will be non-voting, ex officio members of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission: the Greenwich Harbor Master, one (1) member of the Board of Selectmen, a member each from the Planning and Zoning Commission, Conservation Commission, Board of Parks and Recreation, Shellfish Commission and the Representative Town Meeting, and a representative from the Greenwich Marine Police Division, Greenwich Department of Parks and Recreation and the Greenwich Department of Public Works. A Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall be elected annually by the voting membership of the Commission.
Sec. 7A-2. - Required Attendance at Regular Meetings By Harbor Management Commission Members.

There shall be at least one (1) meeting of the Harbor Management Commission every three (3) months. A failure of a voting member to attend fifty percent (50%) of the regular meetings of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission over a twelve-month period shall constitute evidence of sufficient cause to consider removal of such voting member of the Commission. Any such removal must be accomplished by a majority vote of the Board of Selectmen. In the event that such removal occurs, any replacement member to be appointed to the Commission shall be so nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting. The Secretary of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall provide a report to the Board of Selectmen on a quarterly basis, which report shall include minutes of Greenwich Harbor Management Commission meetings and attendance by its voting members.


The Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall have jurisdiction within and over all "navigable waters", as defined in Connecticut General Statues § 15-3a(1), and inter-tidal areas below the mean high water line of the shoreline of Greenwich and within the territorial limits of the Town of Greenwich.

Sec. 7A-4. - Harbor Management Commission Powers, Duties and Responsibilities.

Pursuant to the provisions of General Statutes § 22a-113p, the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall review and make recommendations, consistent with the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan, on issues coming within the Harbor Management Commission's jurisdiction arising from any proposal affecting the real property on, in or contiguous to the Greenwich Harbor and the shoreline of Greenwich that are received by the Greenwich Planning and Zoning Commission, Zoning Board of Appeals, or the Historic District Commission. Failure of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission to submit a recommendation shall be deemed to be its approval of the proposal.

In accordance with the provisions of General Statutes § 22a-113m, the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall review the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan on an annual basis and shall propose any additions and/or modifications to the Harbor Management Plan that the Harbor Management Commission deems appropriate. Any such proposed modification of the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan by the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall be approved in the same manner as the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan was initially approved as required pursuant to the provisions of General Statutes § 22a-113m.
Pursuant to the provisions of General Statutes § 22a-1131, the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall be authorized to enter into contracts, employ consultants and other assistants, and to receive and expend funds for equipment, supplies and staff to carry out the purposes of General Statutes §§ 22a-113k to 22a-113t, inclusive. Any contracts to be entered into by the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall be first approved by the Board of Selectmen and be subject to the Town's purchasing policies and procedures. The Town of Greenwich may appropriate funds to the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission, as provided by and subject to the normal budgetary process of the Town.

(RTM 9/16/2013.)

Sec. 7A-5. - Regulation of Mooring Areas and Anchorage Areas.

Fees and plans for activities to take place in areas within the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission’s jurisdiction shall be developed as elements of the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan and made available for review by the general public. The Greenwich Harbor Management Plan shall be submitted to the Board of Selectmen for its approval and then to the Commissioners of the State of Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and the Department of Transportation for their approval and to the Army Corps of Engineers for review, comments and recommendations, and shall become effective upon approval and adoption by the Representative Town Meeting.

(RTM 9/16/2013.)

Sec. 7A-6. - Harbor Management Commission's authority to establish regulations.

In accordance with the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan, the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall have the authority to establish regulations relating to the use and maintenance of the area within its jurisdiction as delineated by Section 7A-5 of this Chapter.

(RTM 9/16/2013.)

Sec. 7A-7. - Harbor Management Commission's authority to establish fees.

In accordance with the provisions of General Statutes § 22a-113s, the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission, pursuant to the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan, shall have the authority to propose a fee schedule for a permit for a mooring or anchorage or any other activity within the scope of the Greenwich Harbor Management Plan. Any such proposed fee schedule must be approved by the Greenwich Board of Selectmen and the Representative Town Meeting. The maximum annual fee for a mooring or anchorage shall not exceed the amount set by State statute.

Any fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into a fund maintained by the Town of Greenwich, which fund shall be known as the Greenwich Harbor Management Fund, and shall be utilized solely for the maintenance and improvement of
the areas within the jurisdiction of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission for the benefit of the public and for expenses for personnel and equipment directly related to the function of the Greenwich Harbor Management Commission and the Greenwich Harbor Master. The Town's Treasurer shall collect any and all fees authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(RTM 9/16/2013.)

Sec. 7A-8. - Coordination with other municipal agencies, boards and commissions.

The Greenwich Harbor Management Commission shall consult with and coordinate its activities with the other agencies, boards and commissions of the Town of Greenwich in furtherance of the purposes of the Harbor Management Commission as provided in this chapter.

(RTM 9/16/2013.)
Appendix F:

Town Charter Article 19 Division Two:
Harbor Regulations

Division 2. - Harbor Regulations.

FOOTNOTE(S):

--- (16) ---

Cross reference— As to harbor regulations, see Chapter 7 of this Code.

State Law reference— As to power of Town to regulate harbor, see C.G.S. § 15-136(a).

Sec. 307. - Harbor regulations; areas.

Within that area bounded on the east by so much of the line separating the Town of Greenwich from the Town of Stamford as lies north of the forty-first parallel of latitude; on the south by a line running from the intersection of the Town line with the forty-first parallel westerly to Flat Neck Point, thence southwesterly through lighted bell buoy No. 1 east of Little Captains Island, thence southwesterly to red nun buoy No. 2 immediately southwesterly of Great Captains Island, and thence to the State line on a line running northwesterly through black can buoy No. 1 on Manursing Reef at the entrance to Port Chester Harbor; on the west by the line between New York and Connecticut, and on the north by the shore line of the Town of Greenwich, the Selectmen of the Town shall have authority to regulate the anchoring and mooring of all vessels, boats and craft and to designate those places or mooring grounds within the area hereinbefore described in which vessels, boats and craft may be moored or anchored, and to make such orders that all such vessels, boats and craft when so moored or anchored shall not interfere with the free use of channels and other navigable waters included within said area. The Selectmen may make such other reasonable rules, regulations or orders respecting the use of the waters by all vessels, boats and craft, the method of their mooring or anchoring and the reasonable sufficiency of their mooring and anchoring gear as may be necessary to protect persons and all other vessels, boats and craft in such waters and other property thereon. The Selectmen shall also have authority to fix speed limits for the operation all vessels, boats and craft within said area.

(S.A. 288, 1949; as amended by S.A. 93 § 1, 1955.)
Sec. 308. - Publication of regulations.

The designations of places or mooring grounds, such orders, rules and regulations and such speed limits, when determined or fixed, shall be published at least once in a newspaper having a circulation in the Town and shall be filed in the offices of the Selectmen and of the Town Clerk they shall become effective ten (10) days after such publication and filing.

(S.A. 288, 1949; as amended by S.A. 93, 1955.)

Sec. 309. - Penalty for violation.

Any person who shall disobey any such designations of places or mooring grounds, or such orders, rules or regulations or such speed limits, when determined or fixed as provided in Sections 307 and 308 shall be fined not less than Ten Dollars ($10.00), nor more than Fifty Dollars ($50.) for each offense.

(S.A. 288, 1949; as amended by S.A. 93, 1955.)

Sec. 310. - Enforcement of regulations.

Any police or peace officer of the Town shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this Article. The Court of Common Pleas of the State of Connecticut shall have cognizance of all violations of this Article.

(S.A. 288, 1949; as amended by S.A. 93, 1955.)

Sec. 311. - Superintendent of Marine and Facility Operations reports.

The Superintendent of Marine and Facility Operations, Department of Parks and Recreation of the harbors of Greenwich, and his deputies, if any, shall, from time to time, advise the Selectmen with respect to the matters hereinbefore described or provided for and shall, upon the request of the Selectmen, confer with the Selectmen. He shall make such reports to the Selectmen as they shall from time to time require with respect to any matter or matters hereinbefore referred to.

(S.A. 288, 1949; as amended by S.A. 93, 1955.)
Appendix G:
Greenwich Municipal Code Chapter 7
Parks and Recreation

CHAPTER 7. - PARKS AND RECREATION.

FOOTNOTE(S):

--- (1) ---

Charter reference— As to harbor regulations, see Article 19. Sec. 307.

ARTICLE 1. - MARINE DOCK AND FACILITIES.

Division 1. - General Provisions.

Sec. 7-1. - Definitions.

(a) As used in this division:

(1) Marine Dock shall mean a dock structure and/or related floating marine facility for the purpose of providing supplies, provisions, fuel or other services, including secure moorings and dockage for boats and other craft, for which payment is made.

(Ords. & Reg., § 2-8.1, 4/3/58.)

Sec. 7-2. - Dock license required; application; revocation.

(a) No person shall operate or permit to be operated on or in connection with land owned by him a marine dock without an unrevoked license from the Director of Health.

(b) The application shall be in writing on a form furnished by the Director of Health and signed by the applicant.

(c) The Board of Health shall have power to revoke the license of any marine dock found not to be operating in compliance with Chapters 4 and 5 of this Code. No order of revocation shall be made except after hearing and reasonable notice to the licensee. When a license has been revoked another license shall not be issued except with the approval of the Board of Health.

(Ords. & Reg., § 2-8.2, 4/3/58.)

Sec. 7-3. - Toilet facilities; restaurant connection.

(a) There shall be provided for every marine dock adequate and convenient public toilet facilities separate for males and females, washing facilities with running water and soap and sanitary towels. Toilet rooms shall not open directly into any room in which food, drink or utensils are handled or stored. The doors of all toilet rooms shall be self-closing. Toilet rooms shall be kept clean, in good repair and well lighted and ventilated.

(b) If a restaurant is operated in conjunction with the marine dock, there shall also be provided washing facilities with warm running water.
Sec. 7-4. - Freshwater; access.

An adequate supply of sanitary freshwater shall be easily accessible. Cross-connections between the public water supply and any other body of water or water supply is prohibited.

Sec. 7-5. - Refuse containers.

Covered watertight metal refuse containers shall be provided for all marine docks. Separate containers shall be used so as to effectively prevent any mixture of combustible and noncombustible refuse. All such containers shall be kept in a sanitary condition and shall be emptied at frequent intervals and their contents disposed of as provided in this Code.

Sec. 7-6. - Supplying violator of pollution laws; license revocation.

(a) Moorings, supplies, provisions, services or fueling shall not be provided by owners, operators or employees of owners or operators of marine docks to boats, the owners or operators of which are known by the owners, operators or employees to be violating the statutes of this state prohibiting the pollution of waterways by sewage prejudicial to public health, garbage, domestic refuse and other materials of like nature.

(b) The license for the operation of the Marine dock may be revoked as provided in Section 7-2(c) for the violation of this Section.

Sec. 7-7. - Posting of regulations.

Licensees shall post in conspicuous places an adequate number of signs setting forth a copy of the regulations contained in this Article and stating that: Toilet and refuse containers are available on the dock. Connecticut General Statutes prohibit the disposal of sewage prejudicial to public health, garbage, domestic refuse or other material of like nature in the waters of any river, stream, pond, lake or tidal waters of the State.

Division 2. - Rules and Regulations.

FOOTNOTE(S):

--- (2) ---

Editor's note—This ordinance also repealed former § 7-19. Alcoholic beverages at recreational facilities, adopted as Ords. and Regs. § 6-1, 6/12/61, as amended by RTM 6/22/68; 7-20. Delivery of alcoholic beverage to minor, adopted as Ords. & Regs., § 26-1, 6/12/61, as amended by RTM 6/22/68; and 7-21, Identification required; form, adopted as Ords. & Regs., § 26-1, 6/12/61, as amended by RTM 6/22/68.
Sec. 7-8. - Inner and outer harbors defined.

(a) For the purpose of these regulations the waters of the Town are divided into the "inner harbors" and the "outer harbor," as follows:

1. The inner harbors:
   (A) Byram Harbor shall be north of a line running from the navigation light on the Byram Point Breakwater to Black Can Buoy #3 at Wilson Head and thence to the southernmost end of Field Point.
   (B) Greenwich Harbor shall be north of a line from the southernmost end of Field Point to the southernmost point of Tweed Island.
   (C) Cos Cob Harbor shall be north of a line from the southernmost point of Horse Island to the southernmost end of Todd Point.
   (D) Greenwich Cove shall be the area northeast of a line from the southernmost end of Elias Point to a chimes tower on the locker building on Flat Neck Point.
   (E) Tomac Creek shall be the area west of so much of a line separating the town of Greenwich from the city of Stamford as lies north of the principal seaward opening of such creek.
   (F) So much of Port Chester Harbor as lies in Connecticut and north of the southernmost end of the breakwater on Byram Point.

2. The outer harbor:
   (A) The waters of Captain Harbor, being bounded to the west by Byram Point, to the south by Great Captain Island and Little Captain Island, and to the east by Greenwich Point.

(Ords. & Regs., § 16-1. 4/18/50; as amended 3/28/55; 6/16/55; 6/2/58; revised 4/23/58 and 1/29/63.)

Sec. 7-9. - Speed limits and regulations.

(a) In the inner harbor, water skiing and aquaplaning are prohibited. No vessel shall exceed the speed of five (5) statute miles per hour.

(b) In the outer harbor vessels shall proceed with caution and shall operate at such reduced speed when passing other vessels as to leave as little wake as possible.

(c) All Town, State and federal laws pertaining to the operation of vessels shall be in force in both the inner and outer harbors of Greenwich waters.

(Ords. & Regs., § 16-2, 4/18/50; revised 4/23/58 and 1/29/63.)

Sec. 7-10. - East (Main Beach) Greenwich Point.

No vessel shall approach or a seaplane land within five hundred (500) feet of mean high water line except that small boats may land on south end of beach near rocky area.

(Ords. & Regs., § 16-3, 4/18/50; revised 4/23/58 and 1/29/63.)

Sec. 7-11. - Island Beach.

No vessel shall approach or a seaplane land within four hundred (400) feet of the mean high water line, except that passengers may be discharged at the inner float and small boats may land at the southwest end of the beach in the area designated as a boat landing strip.
Sec. 7-12. - Abandoned or sunken vessels as nuisance.

No vessel or other object shall be abandoned, sunk, or otherwise placed where it may constitute a menace to navigation or to moored vessels. Any vessel or other object so placed may be removed by the Selectmen after reasonable notice to the owner, if known, or if not known, after such notice has been posted on the vessel or other object for a reasonable length of time. The expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner of, and shall be a lien upon, such vessel or other object.

Sec. 7-13. - Harbor inspectors.

For the purpose of regulating the mooring of vessels as provided below, the Selectmen shall appoint volunteer harbor inspectors for the different harbor areas.

Sec. 7-14. - Mooring locations; approval required.

The locations, type and adequacy of moorings to be placed within harbor areas must be approved before placement by the Dockmaster or volunteer harbor inspectors as appointed by the Selectmen. No permanent moorings or those intended to remain in place for the duration of a normal boating season shall be placed until such inspection and approval. The Dockmaster may require a mooring to be moved to a new location approved by him whenever in his judgment the safety of the other vessels or maximum use of the area so requires.

Sec. 7-15. - Mooring plans.

Any plan of mooring areas and of segregation of vessels by types and length in the interest of boat safety and maximum use of available anchorage areas shall conform as far as possible to mooring plans prepared and made available by the Department of Public Works. Boat Harbors Office.

Sec. 7-16. - Anchors.

In general, vessels over eighteen (18) feet in length shall have mushroom anchors with chain and pennants in sound condition and all of size, weight and length considered sufficient to hold the attached vessel securely in a heavy blow. In general vessels under eighteen (18) feet in length shall have moorings of recognized type anchors or anchor devices, and pennants of sound condition, both of size, weight, and length considered sufficient to hold the attached vessel securely in a heavy blow.

Sec. 7-17. - Registration of vessel; obtaining mooring information.

(a) No vessel shall store, launch, moor, or make use of a municipal boating facility unless the vessel shall have been registered with the Department of Public Works, Boat Harbors Office.
(b) Information regarding mooring within the Inner Harbor including names of the harbor inspectors, may be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Boat Harbors Office or at the following harbor inspector headquarters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Area/Description</th>
<th>Location/Building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byram River &amp; Byram Harbor</td>
<td>Dockmaster's Office</td>
<td>Locker Building, Byram Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich Harbor</td>
<td>Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 (Mooring Plan) Dockmaster's Office</td>
<td>Locker Building, Grass Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area south of Indian Harbor Yacht Club</td>
<td>Indian Harbor Yacht Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area at entrance of Smith Cove &amp; Indian Harbor</td>
<td>Indian Harbor Yacht Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cos Cob Harbor</td>
<td>North to southerly end of Power House Dock</td>
<td>Riverside Yacht Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area north of southerly end of Power House Dock</td>
<td>Dockmaster's Office, Strickland oad, Small Boat Basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich Cove &amp; Tomac Creec</td>
<td>Dockmaster's Office</td>
<td>Locker Building, Greenwich Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas Point Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucas Point Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ords. & Regs., § 16-40, 4/18/50; revised 4/23/58 and 1/29/63.)

Sec. 7-18. - Basketball on Sundays.

Professional basketball may be engaged in on Sundays within the town in accordance with the General Statutes.

(Ords. & Regs., § 14-A-1, 12/8/58.)

Sec. 7-19. - Possession or consumption of alcoholic liquor by minors on public property unlawful.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any minor to possess or consume any alcoholic liquor while upon or within the premises of any public highway, street, sidewalk, alley or other public way, parking lot, park,
playground, beach, boating facility, recreation place or facility, school or school ground or any other
area, place, building, structure or property owned, leased by or under the control of the town.

(b) For the purpose of this section, "alcoholic liquor" and "minor" shall have the same meanings as in the
Liquor Control Act. Sec. 30-1 et seq., as amended, of the General Statutes.

(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of an infraction and shall be
subject to a fine not to exceed ninety dollars ($90.) for each offense, which fine shall be payable to
the Clerk of the Superior Court.

(3/10/86. [2])

Sec. 7-20. - (Reserved)

Sec. 7-21. - (Reserved)

ARTICLE 2. - PARKS AND RECREATION PLACES.

Sec. 7-22. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms, phrases and words shall have the meaning
given herein:

(a) Director is the Director of Parks and Recreation of the town.

(b) Park is a town owned park, parkland, playground, beach, boating facility, recreation place or facility,
open space or any other area, place, buildings or structure in the town owned or used by the town
and devoted to active or passive recreation.

(c) Person may be extended to mean any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company
or organization of any kind.

(d) Public means town owned as opposed to privately owned.

(e) Town is the Town of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Sec. 7-23. - Park property.

(a) No person shall willfully mark, deface, disfigure, injure, tamper with or displace or move any building
or structure or any part or parts thereof or the equipment or furnishings thereof, bridges, tables,
benches, fireplaces, railings, paving or paving material, waterlines or other public utilities or parts or
appurtenances thereof, signs, notices, stakes, posts, boundary markers, fences or other structures
or equipment, facilities or town or park property or appurtenances whatsoever, either real or
personal.

(b) No person shall dig or remove any sand, soil, rock, stones, trees, shrubs, plants, grass, downtimber
or other wood or materials or make any excavation by tool, equipment or other means or agency.

(c) No person shall damage, cut, carve, transplant or remove any grass, plant or tree or injure the bark
thereof or pick the flowers or seeds of any grass, plant or tree, nor shall any person attach any rope,
wire or other contrivance to any tree or plant. No person shall dig in or otherwise injure or impair the
natural beauty or usefulness of any area.

(d) No person shall climb, walk, stand or sit upon any tree, monument, fountain, railing, fence or any
other equipment, furnishings or structure in a park not designed or customarily used for such
purposes.

(e) Nothing herein shall prevent the Director or his authorized agents from carrying out proper
maintenance of a park or constructing facilities and improvements as authorized by responsible town
agencies.
Sec. 7-24. - Fish and wildlife.

(a) No person shall maliciously harm, frighten or harass any fish or wildlife; nor shall he remove, collect, or have in his possession, any wildlife or the eggs or nest of any wildlife.

(b) No person shall give or offer or attempt to give any fish or wildlife any poison or any other known noxious substance.

(c) Fishing, including the use of nets or seines, shall be permitted with proper licenses only in those waters designated by the Director or his authorized agents.

(d) No person shall hunt, trap or pursue wildlife at any time, and no person shall use firearms, air rifles, spring guns, bows and arrows, slings or any kind of trapping device or any other weapons or explosives to frighten, injure or kill wildlife, except for the purpose of wildlife management as authorized by the Director, in consultation with the Conservation Director, and approved by the Board of Selectmen.

(e) Nothing herein shall prevent the Director or his authorized agents from taking measures that the Director, in consultation with the Conservation Director, and approved by the Board of Selectmen, deems to be in the interest of wildlife management, research, monitoring or education.

(f) The foregoing provisions of this Section 7-24 shall apply only in Parks, as defined in Section 7-22(b).

(RTM, 9/17/2007.)

Sec. 7-25. - Pets.

No owners keeper or person having charge of a dog or other animal shall permit or allow or be responsible for permitting or allowing such dog or animal to run loose or to roam at large at any time upon any park or to injure, chase, harass or otherwise disturb any person or any species of wildlife. Nothing herein shall prevent the Director from prohibiting dogs or other animals from specific parks, recreational places or facilities, buildings or structures or any part thereof.

Sec. 7-26. - Picnicking and camping.

(a) No person shall picnic or lunch in an area other than those designated for the purpose, nor shall he fail to obey directions of the Director or his authorized agent when issued to prevent congestion and secure maximum use of such areas.

(b) No person shall use any portion of the picnic areas or any building or structure therein for the purpose of picnicking to the exclusion of other persons, nor shall any person use such area and facilities for an unreasonable time if facilities are crowded, except as expressly permitted by the Director or his authorized agent.

(c) No person shall leave a picnic area before any fire lighted or used by him is completely and properly extinguished.

(d) No person shall camp or erect a tent in areas other than those designated for camping and unless a special permit has been obtained from the Director or his authorized agent.

Sec. 7-27. - Sanitation.

1. All persons shall use only such restrooms as provided in a park and shall cooperate in maintaining restrooms in a neat and sanitary condition.

2. No person shall dress or undress in any portion of any park except in buildings or areas designated for such purpose.

3. No person shall throw, discharge or otherwise place or cause to be placed in any streams, springs, ponds, fountains or any other waters, natural or artificial, any substance, matter or thing, liquid or solid, which will or may result in the pollution of said waters.
4. No person shall dump or deposit bottles, broken glass, ashes, paper, plastics, boxes, cans, dirt, rubbish, water, garbage, rubbish or other trash or refuse in a park, except as provided in Section 6.5 hereof.

5. No person shall leave any trash or refuse that may originate from picnicking or other activities, except in proper receptacles provided for the purpose. Where receptacles are not provided, all refuse or trash shall be carried away from a park by the person responsible for its presence and properly disposed of elsewhere.

6. The use of public drinking faucets for any washing purposes is prohibited.

Sec. 7-28. - Conduct and Behavior.

1. No person shall swim, bathe, float or wade in any spring, stream, pond or any other waters, natural or artificial, except at such times and in such places as the Director or his authorized agent may designate by proper signs or notices or as specifically authorized by a special permit issued by said Director or agent.

2. No person shall take part in or abet the playing of any games involving horseshoes, arrows, stones, balls or other propelled objects, except in areas designated for such activities.

3. No person shall ride a horse, except on designated bridle paths. No riding of horses to a stream or pond shall be permitted. No person shall allow his horse to graze or go unattended.

4. No person shall hike or walk in a nature study area or areas where educational and scientific activities or experiments are carried out, except along paths and trails laid out and marked accordingly.

5. No person shall use boats or canoes on any park waters or waterways, except upon special authority of the Director.

6. No person shall go onto the ice on any of the ponds, streams, springs or any other waters, natural or artificial, except as such areas are designated for skating and ruled safe by the Director or his authorized agents.

7. No person shall engage in motorized toy or model aviation, model boating or model automobiling, except at such times and at such places designated or maintained therefor by the Director or his agent.

8. No person shall interfere with various recreational programs as may be sponsored by the town.

9. No person shall enter or be in a park under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

10. Consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under eighteen (18) years of age is prohibited, unless said minor is accompanied by a parent or guardian and said parent or guardian has expressed his or her consent to said consumption and assumes all responsibility therefor.

11. No one shall build or attempt to build a fire, except in fireplaces at picnic areas or at such other locations as may be specifically permitted by the Director or his authorized agent.

12. No person shall drop, throw or otherwise scatter matches, burning cigarettes or cigars or other burning material within a park.

13. No persons shall solicit contributions for any purpose, whether public or private.

14. No person shall use loud, boisterous, threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language or engage in any disorderly conduct or breach of the peace.

15. No person shall expose or offer for sale any article or thing, advertise or call attention to any article or service or post signs of any nature in any location, except as expressly permitted by the Director or his authorized agent.

16. No person shall use any public address system or amplifying equipment, except as expressly permitted by the Director or his authorized agent.
17. No person shall use any mechanical, magnetic, electrical or other device constructed or designed for the purpose of locating or discovering any lost, abandoned or mislaid articles or goods in, under or upon said areas, except as authorized by the Director.

18. No person shall bring into a park, have in his possession in a park or use in a park beer in kegs or in other containers having a capacity in excess of one (1) liter, except when specifically authorized by the Director under a valid permit issued pursuant to Section 7-31 or Article 3, Section 7-51.

19. No person shall have, use or operate any aircraft in a park, except as expressly authorized by the Director. The word "aircraft" includes any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used or designed for flight in the air. The word "aircraft" includes gliders, helicopters and lighter-than-air dirigibles and balloons capable of carrying passengers or cargo.

(7/27/1982; 4/22/1983.)

Sec. 7-29. - Traffic.

1. No person shall operate any vehicle on any trail or road in a park except to and from parking areas or as expressly permitted by the Director or his authorized agent. The use of minibikes, snowmobiles or unlicensed vehicles is expressly prohibited in all town parks.

2. No person shall fail to obey the directions of any traffic officers or town employees authorized and instructed to direct traffic in a park.

3. No person shall attempt to stop or stop by any visible or audible sign or signal any vehicle for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of such vehicle.

4. No person shall operate any vehicle in a park in excess of the posted speed limit or, where not posted, in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour.

5. No person shall operate any vehicle except in accordance with the state motor vehicle laws regarding equipment and operation of vehicles, except as provided herein.

6. No person shall wash, clean, paint, maintain or make repairs to any motor vehicle in any park.

7. No person shall park a motor vehicle other than in an designated parking area except as expressly permitted by the Director or his authorized agent.

Sec. 7-30. - Operating Policies.

1. In accordance with No. 124 of the Special Acts of 1919, as amended, and recognizing that public parks, recreation places or facilities have been acquired and constructed by the Town using its own funds for the use of the inhabitants of the Town, and are operated and maintained by the town using its funds for the use of its inhabitants, and further recognizing that said parks, recreation places, or facilities have a limited capacity and are insufficient to accommodate all persons and to avoid excessive congestion, prevent breakdown, collapse and deterioration of said parks, recreation places or facilities, to protect the environment and prevent further ecological destruction, to encourage the acquisition and construction of additional parks, recreation places or facilities by the Town and to promote health, comfort, convenience and welfare, only inhabitants of the Town may enter, remain upon or use parks, recreation places or facilities of the Town except for Mianus River Park, which is also open to inhabitants of the City of Stamford and also except for guests of inhabitants of the Town pursuant to this ordinance and other applicable laws, ordinances and regulations promulgated by the Director.

2. Hours of opening and closing of each park, recreation place or facility or any part thereof shall be determined by the Director. No person shall enter or remain in a park, recreation place or facility or part thereof during the hours that same is closed, except as permitted by the Director or his authorized agent or as a part of a program approved or sponsored by the Town.
3. All or any part of a park, recreation place or facility may be declared closed to the public, either entirely or for particular uses, by the Director or his authorized agent at any time and for any interval of time, either temporarily or at regular and stated intervals.

4. No persons shall use in any manner whatsoever any park property, or any part thereof for any illegal, immoral or bawdy purpose, or for any purpose in violation of any federal, state or municipal law, ordinance, rule or regulation of the Director now in effect or hereafter enacted or adopted.

5. Fees, if any, for the use of Town parks, recreation places, facilities or activities shall be established by the Director subject to prior approval of the Selectmen.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to limit the power of the Director to promulgate regulations respecting recreational facilities and activities of the Town, including but not limited to the use of playgrounds, golf courses, tennis courts, platform tennis courts, skating rink, bowling greens, community centers and Greenwich Civic Center, subject to prior approval of the Selectmen. No person shall enter, use, remain in or upon any Town park, recreation place, facility or activity except upon payment of the required fees, if any, and in accordance with the aforesaid regulations.

Sec. 7-31. - Permits.

1. A permit, available to Greenwich inhabitants only, shall be obtained from the Director or his authorized agent for the following purposes:
   a) Reservation of an area or place in a park for special or private group use.
   b) Use of a park by groups in excess of twenty-five (25) persons.
   c) Performance of scientific experiments or activities on a continuing basis.
   d) Performance of special programs of a recreational, educational or conservation nature by private groups of Town inhabitants.
   e) Relief from these regulations where permitted such as parking, building fires in certain locations, operation of vehicles, camping activities, sale of refreshments or other items, fishing or sailing events.

2. Permits do not apply to and shall not be issued for the reservation or use of designated swimming or bathing beach areas except for specified use in conjunction with overnight camping permits.

3. Any permit so issued involving or related to the use of any wooded or treed area shall become void upon official State closing of woodlands or if in the opinion of the Fire Marshal the fire hazard warrants such action, or if the Director determines hazard to life or property exists or is imminent.

4. Each permit shall be valid only on the day or days, for the hour or hours for the stated use in the particular part or parts of the park, recreation place facility designated in the permit.

5. The person to whom a permit is issued, by accepting said permit, specifically agrees to be liable for and to indemnify the Town against the expense of repairs of any and all damage to the park, recreational place or facility and to Town property caused by and all use of said park, recreational place or facility under said permit.

6. An applicant shall furnish to the Director at least three (3) days prior to the date of use a bond in the amount determined by the Director, but not less than $250.00 duly executed and acknowledged by the applicant with a responsible surety satisfactory to the Director, which bond shall be in a form satisfactory to the Town, to insure payment for all expenses incurred by the Town directly attributable to and caused by use under the permit including, but not limited to, repair of damage caused by said use, cleanup of litter and trash, use of extra personnel, and expense or damage caused by breach of Town ordinances, rules and regulations, and conditioned upon faithful compliance with the ordinances, rules and regulations pertaining to the use of said park and the conditions set forth in the permit. The requirement of a bond may be waived by the Director, if in his judgment based upon prior experience with the applicant, said bond is unnecessary to insure the foregoing expenses and responsibility.
7. The application for a permit must be submitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation at least five (5) full business days prior to the date of requested use.

8. Upon request by the Director, the applicant for a permit shall furnish him at least three (3) business days prior to the date of requested use the names and ages of all persons who will be using the park under the requested permit.

9. The application for a permit shall be in a form prescribed by the Director and shall include, under oath if requested:
   a) Name and address of the applicant;
   b) Name and address of the person sponsoring the activity, if any;
   c) Day or days and hours for which the permit is desired;
   d) The park and particular area thereof for which such permit is desired;
   e) Estimate of the anticipated attendance or number of persons participating;
   f) Description and purpose of the proposed activity;
   g) Any other information required by the Director or his authorized agent necessary to determine whether a permit should be issued.

10. The Director or his authorized agent may issue a permit if in his judgment, he finds
   a) That the proposed activity or use will not interfere with or detract from the general enjoyment of the park by others entitled to use same;
   b) That the proposed activity or use will not entail unusual or extraordinary expense to the Town;
   c) That the area or facilities desired have not been reserved for other use at the time requested in the application;
   d) That the proposed activity or use will not cause damage to the park or tend to cause violations of ordinances or regulations;
   e) That the proposed activity or use is not substantially for the purpose of advertising, profit-making, or fund-raising.

11. The person to whom a permit is issued, by accepting said permit specifically agrees to be liable for, and to indemnify the Town against any and all loss, damage, or injury sustained by any person whatever by reason of the negligence of the person or persons to whom such permit shall have been issued, or by any persons under the supervision and control of said permit holder.

12. Any person using said park under a permit shall be bound by the scope of the permit, any conditions set forth in the permit and all applicable Town ordinances, rules and regulations.

13. No person shall fail to produce and exhibit any permit, which he claims to have, upon request of the Director or his authorized agent who shall desire to inspect the same for the purpose of enforcing compliance with any ordinance or regulation.

14. No person shall disturb or interfere unreasonably with any person occupying any area or participating in any activity, under the authority of a permit.

15. The Director or his authorized agent shall have the authority to immediately revoke a permit upon a finding of violation of any ordinance, rule or regulation, condition of the permit, or for good cause shown.

16. The Director, by regulation, may waive or vary any of the provisions of this Section, subject to prior approval of the Selectmen, with respect to the use of golf courses, tennis courts, platform tennis courts, skating rink, community centers and Greenwich Civic Center."

Sec. 7-32. - Other ordinances and rules apply.
Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt any person from the application of any other applicable Town ordinance, rule or regulation nor to limit the authority of the Director or the Selectmen to revoke or suspend the privileges of any person found violating such other law, rule or regulation.

Sec. 7-33. - Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall be adjudged by any Court to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof, and the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 7-34. - Penalties.

1. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each offense. Each violation of a separate section of this ordinance shall be considered a separate offense and shall not merge with a violation of any other section of this ordinance. Each violation continuing more than one day shall constitute a separate offense for each day said violation continues.

2. The Director or his authorized agent may eject from a park, recreation place or facility and may confiscate any card, pass, permit or license issued for entrance to or use of any park, recreation place or facility of any person acting in violation of any provisions of this ordinance. The Director may suspend for a period of up to one year without the refund of any fee paid therefor, all rights and privileges and permits to use Town-owned parks, recreations places and facilities of any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or regulation duly issued by the Director pursuant to this ordinance who:

   a) after notice by an authorized person does not immediately cease, correct or rectify any such violation, or

   b) repeats a violation or violations after notice by an authorized person of a previous violation, or

   c) fails to pay upon demand, charges and fees incurred for the use of Town facilities and all expenses incurred by the Town caused by his violation of the ordinance, or

3. Any person obtaining a card, pass or any permit or the admission of a guest by the making of a false statement under oath shall have any and all rights and privileges to:

   a) use the parks, recreation places or facilities.

   b) have guests at parks, recreation places or facilities.

   c) obtain a card, pass or any permit, for use of parks, recreation places facilities.

      suspended for a period of one year from the date his beach pass and all permits and any beach pass and permits obtained by the making of a said false, statement shall be surrendered to the Director or his authorized representative. No fees shall be returnable.

4. The Director or his authorized agent may seize and confiscate any property, thing, or device in park which is brought in or used in violation of any provision of this ordinance.

5. The provisions of this Section shall not affect or be deemed to limit any other penalty or remedy provided herein or by the provisions of any other applicable law, ordinance or regulation.

ARTICLE 3. - BEACHES AND RECREATION PLACES.

Sec. 7-35. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this ordinance, the following terms, phrases and words shall have the meaning given herein:
a) "Beach" includes Greenwich Point, Little Captains Island (Island Beach), Great Captains Island and Byram Park Beach and including all buildings, improvements, structures and facilities of each.

b) "Director" is the Director of Parks and Recreation of the Town.

c) "Person" may be extended to mean any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation company or organization of any kind.

d) "Public" means Town owned as opposed to privately owned.

e) "Town" is the Town of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Sec. 7-36. - Purpose.

Pursuant to the Charter of the Town and recognizing that public beaches, recreation places and facilities have been acquired and constructed by the Town using its own funds for the use of the inhabitants of the Town and are operated and maintained by the Town using its funds for the use of its inhabitants, and further recognizing that said beaches, recreation places and facilities have a limited capacity and are insufficient to accommodate all persons and to avoid excessive congestion, prevent breakdown, collapse and deterioration of said facilities and places, to protect the environment and prevent further ecological destruction, to encourage the acquisition of additional beaches, recreation places and facilities by the Town and to promote health, comfort, convenience and welfare, only inhabitants of the Town may enter, remain upon or use public beaches, recreation places and facilities except for guests of inhabitants of the Town pursuant to this ordinance and other applicable laws, ordinances and regulations promulgated by the Director.

Sec. 7-37. - Beach passes.

Beach passes may be obtained by inhabitants of the Town from the Director pursuant to regulations and fees prescribed by him.

Sec. 7-38. - Entry limited.

No person shall enter upon or be permitted on any beach without a duly issued beach pass except as herein provided.

Sec. 7-39. - Guests.

Subject to the payment of guest fees and regulations of the Director, each family of inhabitants residing at the same address may obtain admittance of not more than eight (8) guests on any one day to any Town owned beach or recreational place, provided such guests are actually visiting with said family's residence and provided an inhabitant member of said family, who holds a valid beach pass, accompany said guests and remains with them at the facility. The word family used herein means any number of persons living together as a single housekeeping unit or one person living in a single housekeeping unit.

Sec. 7-40. - Swimming Confined.

Bathing or swimming at beaches shall be confined to those areas designated by the Board of Selectmen and at such times as posted by the Director. No person shall swim beyond or outside of such designated areas or at times other than at posted times.

Sec. 7-41. - Dressing in public.

No person shall dress or undress in any portion of any beach except in buildings designated for such purposes by the Director. The removal of outer garments placed over bathing attire shall not be considered a violation of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 7-42. - Use of swimming area.
In any area designated by the Board of Selectmen as a swimming or bathing beach area or the waters thereof, no person shall:

a) Engage in any athletic game, sport or contest, except swimming or bathing, on any portion of any such areas, except in areas designated for that purpose by the Director;

b) Use of any inner tubes, rafts, boat cushions, kick boards, surf boards, or artificial means of body flotation of any kind upon such waters, except life saving jackets or vests approved by the United States Coast Guard, and worn in the approved manner;

c) Fish, angle, or spearfish;

d) Use scuba diving equipment except for supervised instruction authorized by the Director. Equipment includes masks, fins, snorkels or tanks.

Sec. 7-43. - Fires restricted.

No person shall light, kindle, or use any fire on any portion of any beach except in areas designated by the Director, and except in approved receptacles or in receptacles installed by the Director for this purpose.

Sec. 7-44. - Animals prohibited - leash only.

No owner, keeper or person having charge of an animal shall take such animal onto any portion of any beach or permit or allow such animal to enter upon any portion of any beach from April 1 to November 30 inclusive, of any year. No owner, keeper or person having charge of a dog shall permit or allow such dog to run loose or to roam at large at any time upon any beach or to chase harass or otherwise disturb any bird or other species of wildlife.

Sec. 7-45. - Reserved.

Editor's note—During the Representative Town Meeting of September 17, 2007, Section 7-45, pertaining to the prohibition of disturbing wildlife, was deleted. User is directed to Section 7-24 for provisions pertaining to fish and wildlife.

Sec. 7-46. - Traffic and parking.

Special Officers may have charge and control over all vehicular and pedestrian traffic on the roads or drives of Greenwich Point, and all persons shall at all times heed and comply with directions of said Special Officers indicated by gesture or otherwise, in using said roads or drives, and shall further comply with the directions on traffic signs along the route of the roadways, drives, or parking areas in Greenwich Point. The directions on such traffic signs may be disregarded only on order of an officer. In parking areas all persons shall comply with the directions of the parking attendants. No vehicle shall drive off the improved or paved portion of any road or drive except by designated access drives or to and from a designated roadside parking area. Vehicles shall be parked only in designated areas and places.

Sec. 7-47. - Speed and use.

No person shall drive a motor vehicle at a rate exceeding fifteen (15) per hour, or use the beach drives and paths for driver instruction.

Sec. 7-48. - License plates.

A motor vehicle displaying license plates other than those of the State of Connecticut shall be presumed to be owned and/or operated by a person not a resident of the State of Connecticut and hence not an inhabitant of the Town. No such vehicle shall be permitted to enter upon any Town owned beach except with a permit as set forth below in this section. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any Town owned beach unless said vehicle shall properly display State of Connecticut license plates, except that a permit permitting such a vehicle to be operated on said Town property may be obtained by the
owner or licensee of said vehicle from the Director or his authorized agent. Presentation of adequate proof as determined by the Director that said owner or licensee is an inhabitant of the Town and holds a valid beach pass shall be required for the obtaining of such permit. No person shall fail to produce and exhibit such permit, which he claims to have, upon request of the Director or his authorized agent. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or waive compliance with any other section of this ordinance or any other law, ordinance, rule or regulation.

Sec. 7-49. - Islands hours of use.

No person shall be permitted on Little Captains Island (Island Beach) or Great Captains Island between the hours of 10:30 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. except by permit as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7-50. - Prohibited Activities.

The following activities are prohibited on all Town owned beaches, recreation places and facilities and no person shall:

a) Consume or possess alcoholic beverages if he or she is under eighteen (18) years of age unless said person is accompanied by a parent or guardian and said parent or guardian has expressed his or her consent to said consumption and assumes all responsibility therefor;

b) Wash, paint, or repair motor vehicles;

c) Erect any tent, or camp or live in any beach area without written permission from the Director;

d) Expose or display for sale any goods or wares, solicit any contributions, or display any advertisement except upon specific written authority of the Board of Selectmen or the Director;

e) Swim to or from boats moored or standing beyond designated swimming areas;

f) Use any mechanical, magnetic, electrical or other device constructed or designed for the purpose of locating or discovering any lost, abandoned or mislaid articles or goods in, under or upon said areas, except as authorized by the Director;

g) Bring or carry any glass bottle, glass jar, glass drinking utensil or glass container into or use same in any designated swimming or bathing area or within two hundred (200) feet of same;

h) Litter, deface or damage any bathing beach of the facilities thereof.

Sec. 7-51. - Permits.

A. A permit available to Greenwich inhabitants only, shall be obtained from the Director or his authorized agent for the following purposes:

1. Reservation of an area or place on a beach, excluding designated swimming or bathing beach areas, for picnics, outings, clambakes and other related special or private group use.

2. Use of a beach, excluding designated swimming or bathing beach areas, by groups in excess of twenty-five (25) persons, for picnics, outings, clambakes and other related uses.

3. Performance of scientific experiments or activities on a continuing basis.

4. Performance of special programs of a recreational, educational or conservation nature by private groups of Town inhabitants.

5. Relief from these regulations where permitted such as parking, building fires in certain locations, operation of vehicles, camping activities, use of the beach beyond stated hours, sale of refreshments or other items, fishing or sailing events.

B. Permits do not apply to and shall not be issued for the reservation or use of designated swimming or bathing beach areas except for specified use in conjunction with overnight camping permits.

C. Any permit so issued shall become void upon official State closing of Woodlands or if in the opinion of the Fire Marshal the fire hazard warrants such action, or if the Director determines hazard to life or property exists or is imminent.
D. Each permit shall be valid only on the day or days and for the hour or hours and in the area or areas of the beach designated in the permit.

E. The person to whom a permit is issued by accepting said permit specifically agrees to be liable for and to indemnify the Town against the expense of repairs of any and all damage to the beach and to Town property caused by any and all use of the beach under said permit.

F. An applicant shall furnish to the Director at least three (3) days prior to the date of use a bond in the amount determined by the Director, but not less than $250.00 duly executed and acknowledged by the applicant with a responsible surety satisfactory to the Director, which bond shall be in a form satisfactory to the Town, to insure payment for all expenses incurred by the Town directly attributable to and caused by use under the permit including, but limited to, repair of damaged caused by said use, cleanup of litter and trash, use of extra personnel, and expense or damage caused by breach of Town ordinances, rules and regulations, and conditioned upon faithful compliance with the ordinances, rules and regulations pertaining to the use of said beach and the conditions set forth in the permit. The requirement of a bond may be waived by the Director, if, in his judgment, based on prior experience with the applicant, said bond is unnecessary to insure the foregoing expenses and responsibilities.

G. The application for a permit must be submitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation at least five (5) full business days prior to the date of requested use.

H. Upon request by the Director, the applicant for a permit shall furnish him at least three business days prior to the date of requested use the names and ages of all persons who will be using the beach or facilities under the requested permit.

I. The application for a permit shall be in a form prescribed by the Director and shall include, under oath if requested.
   1) Name and address of the applicant;
   2) Name and address of the person sponsoring the activity, if any;
   3) Day or days and hours for which the permit is desired;
   4) The beach and particular area thereof for which such permit is desired;
   5) Estimate of the anticipated attendance or number of persons participating;
   6) Description and purpose of the proposed activity;
   7) Any other information required by the Director or his authorized agent necessary to determine whether a permit should be issued.

J. The Director or his authorized agent may issue a permit if in his judgment, he finds
   1) That the proposed activity or use will not interfere with or detract from general enjoyment of the beach by others entitled to use same;
   2) That the proposed activity or use will not entail unusual or extraordinary expense to the Town;
   3) That the area or facilities desired have not been reserved for other use at the time requested in the application;
   4) That the proposed activity or use will not cause damage to the beach or tend to cause violations of beach ordinances, rules or regulations;
   5) That the proposed activity or use is not substantially for the purpose of advertising, profit-making, of fund-raising.

K. The person to whom a permit is issued, by accepting said permit specifically agrees to be liable for, and to indemnify the Town against any and all loss, damage, or injury sustained by any other person whatever by reason of the negligence of the person or persons to whom such permit shall have been issued, or by any persons under the supervision and control of said permit holder.

L. Any person using said beach under a permit shall be bound by the scope of the permit, any conditions set forth in the permit and all applicable Town ordinances, rules and regulations.
M. No person shall fail to produce and exhibit any permit, which he claims to have, upon request of the Director or his authorized agent who shall desire to inspect the same for the purpose of enforcing compliance with any ordinance or regulation.

N. No person shall disturb or interfere unreasonably with any person occupying any area or participating in any activity, under the authority of a permit.

O. The Director or his authorized agent shall have the authority to immediately revoke a permit upon a finding of violation of any ordinance, rule or regulation, condition of the permit, or for good cause shown.

Sec. 7-52. - Other ordinances and rules apply.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt any person from the application of any other applicable Town ordinance, rule or regulation nor to limit the authority of the Director or the Selectmen to revoke or suspend the privileges of any person found violating such other law, rule or regulation.

Sec. 7-53. - Unauthorized use of guard designation.

No person shall wear or display any garment, swimsuit, emblem, badge, armband, label or article of clothing of any sort bearing the words "guard", "beach guard" or "life guard" or words of similar designation, unless authorized by the Director.

Sec. 7-54. - Life guards may enforce.

Any life guard duly employed, authorized by the Director and on duty shall have the power and duty to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and the provisions of every other applicable ordinance and regulation, under and in accordance with regulations duly issued by the Director.

Sec. 7-55. - Refusal to obey life guard.

No person shall refuse to obey the order of any life guard while said life guard is on duty.

Sec. 7-56. - Penalties.

A. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each offense. Each violation of a separate section of this ordinance shall be considered a separate offense and shall not merge with a violation of any other section of this ordinance. Each violation continuing more than one day shall constitute a separate offense for each day said violation continues.

B. The Director or his authorized agent may eject from a beach and may confiscate the beach pass or any permit of any person acting in violation of this ordinance. The Director may suspend for a period of up to one year without the refund of any fee paid therefor, all rights and privileges and permits to use Town owned beaches, recreation places and facilities of any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or regulation duly issued by the Director pursuant to this ordinance who:

1) After notice by an authorized person does not immediately cease, correct or rectify any such violation, or
2) repeats a violation or violations after notice by an authorized person of a previous violation, or
3) fails to pay upon demand, charges and fees incurred for the use of Town facilities and all expenses incurred by the Town caused by his violation of the ordinance, or
4) fails to reimburse the Town, upon demand, for the expense of all damage to Town property done or caused by him.

C. Any person obtaining a beach pass or any permit or the admission of a guest by the making of a false statement under oath shall have any and all rights or privileges to:

1) Use the parks or beaches,
2) Have guests at parks or beaches,

3) Obtain a beach pass, group permit, or non-resident motor vehicle permit suspended for a period of one year from the date his beach pass and all permits and any beach pass and permits obtained by the making of a said false statement shall be surrendered to the Director or his authorized representative. No fees shall be returnable.

D. The provisions of this section shall not affect or be deemed to limit any other penalty or remedy provided herein or by the provisions of any other applicable law, ordinance or regulation.

Sec. 7-57. - Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall be adjudged by any Court to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof, and the persons and circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Article 4. - Vessels, Boating Facilities and Recreation Places.

Sec. 7-58. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this ordinance, the following terms, phrases and words shall have the meanings given herein:

a. "Boating facility" or "recreation place" includes all Town owned approaches, parking lots and other areas and facilities used in conjunction with or in connection with such boating facility or recreation place.

b. "Director" is the Director of Parks and Recreation of the Town.

c. "Person" may be extended to mean any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization of any kind.

d. "Public" means Town owned as opposed to privately owned.

e. "Vessel" means every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

Sec. 7-59. - Purpose.

Pursuant to the Charter of the Town and recognizing that public boating facilities and recreation places have been acquired, and constructed by the Town using its own funds for the use of the inhabitants of the Town and are operated and maintained by the Town using its funds for the use of its inhabitants, and further recognizing that said facilities and places have a limited capacity and are insufficient to accommodate all persons and to avoid excessive congestion, prevent breakdown, collapse and deterioration of said facilities and places, to protect the environment and prevent further ecological destruction, to encourage the acquisition of additional facilities and places by the Town and to promote health, comfort, convenience and welfare, only inhabitants of the Town may enter, remain upon or use public boating facilities and recreation places except guests of inhabitants of the Town pursuant to this ordinance and other applicable laws, ordinances and regulations promulgated by the Director.

Sec. 7-60. - Permit Required.

No person shall launch, moor or store a vessel at a Town owned boating facility, or recreation place unless said vessel shall have been first properly registered with an a permit obtained from the Director of Parks and Recreation under regulations and fees promulgated by the Director.

Sec. 7-61. - Certain trailers and motor vehicles prohibited.
No person shall drive, park or permit to remain upon a Town owned boating facility, or recreation place any boat trailer or motor vehicle used for the transportation of a nonregistered or improperly registered vessel to or upon a Town owned boating facility or recreation place.

Sec. 7-62. - Obtaining permits.

Permits for the use of Town owned boating facilities and recreation places may be obtained by the owner of any vessel from the Director in accordance with regulations established by him. Permits shall be non-transferable.

Sec. 7-63. - Taxes must be paid.

No permit for the use of Town owned boating facilities and recreation places shall be issued for a vessel upon which personal property taxes are due and unpaid to the Town.

Sec. 7-64. - Regulations and procedures to be followed and fees paid.

No person shall haul, launch, motor or store a vessel at any Town facility nor land or make fast a vessel to pontoons, landing floats, dock structures or outwater moorings except in accordance with regulations and procedures and upon payment of fees established by the Director.

Sec. 7-65. - Securing vessels to landing floats limited.

No person shall secure a vessel to the pontoons of landing floats at Byram Shore, Grass Island, Cos Cob or Greenwich Point between November 15th and the following April 15th unless authorized by the Marine and Facility Operations office.

Sec. 7-66. - Storage of vessels limited.

No person shall store a vessel or leave a vessel stored at Byram Shore, Grass Island, Cos Cob or Greenwich Point between June 15th and September 1st of any year.

Sec. 7-67. - Proper maintenance of vessels and moorings required.

Owners of vessels and moorings shall be required to properly maintain same at all times. The owner of any craft or mooring which is improperly stored, secured, filled with water, sunk, or found in restricted shore areas or at outwater moorings in an unsafe condition may be notified by mail addressed to his last known address. The Division of Marine and Facility Operations will attempt to notify said owner by telephone. If corrective measures are not taken within 48 hours after the mailing of said notice or the giving of notice by telephone said vessel shall be removed and placed in a designated area, or remoored by the Town of Greenwich. The owner or principal user of the vessel involved shall be liable for all expenses incurred.

Sec. 7-68. - Commercial and charter vessels, and signs advertising them, are prohibited.

Commercial vessels or vessels for hire (chartering) are prohibited from using Town owned boating facilities or recreation places. Signs advertising the rental of any vessel or other property are prohibited. No person shall cause any such commercial vessel or vessel for hire to use any said facility or place nor cause any such sign to be erected or placed.

Sec. 7-69. - Commercial fishing.

Commercial fishing (lobstering, etc.) is prohibited from any Town owned boating facility or recreation place. The storage of bait, traps, warp or other related gear on Town property is prohibited. No person shall cause any such commercial fishing or storage.

Sec. 7-70. - Owner or user accepts risk.
The use of wharfs, gangways, landing floats, ways, pontoons, small craft launching ramps, marine railways, lockers and all other related boating facilities and equipment shall be at the risk of the user or boat owner. The Town shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to any vessel or boating equipment or for any personal injuries resulting from such use. By accepting the benefit of the use of said facilities or by a permit holder accepting a permit, said user and said permit holder specifically agree that the assume all risk of using said facilities.

Sec. 7-71. - Swimming and fishing limited.

No person shall swim from bulkheads, dock structures, floating equipment or other areas not designated as bathing or swimming areas. No person shall fish from bulkheads, dock structures, landing floats, pontoons, boating equipment or shore line except and at times and in areas designated by the area Dockmaster.

Sec. 7-72. - Landing, mooring, discharge of passengers limited.

No person shall land, beach, moor, tie or secure a vessel at any Town owned park, beach, recreation place or boating facility nor discharge persons or property onto same except at such places and at such times as authorized by the Director.

Sec. 7-73. - Landing, mooring at private property.

No person shall land, beach, moor, tie or secure a vessel at any private property within the Town without the permission of the owner thereof.

Sec. 7-74. - Responsibility of owner to secure vessel.

The owner and user of a vessel shall have the duty and responsibility to insure that his vessel is adequately secured and proper chafing gear provided when dockside or in a position to damage other vessels or floating equipment so as not to damage said other vessels or floating equipment.

Sec. 7-75. - Living on vessel prohibited.

No person shall be permitted to live on any moored or stored vessel.

Sec. 7-76. - Depositing or dumping of refuse restricted.

No person in charge of or occupying a boat shall dump, throw or deposit any garbage, paper, bottle, can, plastic waste matter, debris or refuse matter of any kind or description into the water or upon any Town owned land or property, except into designated upland refuse containers. All persons shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the State of Connecticut with respect to the discharge of waste material into the waters.

Sec. 7-77. - Boating fees, season, stickers.

Boating fees for the use of any facilities shall be payable in advance. The boating season shall be from April 15 to November 15. The winter storage shall be from September 1 to June 15. The boating fee shall cover the issuance of one use permit and one Town sticker (valid for one year from the date of April 15. Any vessel using Town owned boating facilities must display at all times a valid Town of Greenwich sticker on the port side at the stern of the vessel or vessels with a fixed windshield may display same on the port side in the lower left corner of said windshield.

Sec. 7-78. - Change of address or ownership.

Any person holding a valid permit for a vessel or having a vessel stored, moored, kept or left at a Town boating facility or recreation place who changes his address, or sells or otherwise disposes of said vessel shall notify the Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Marine and Facility Operations, within fifteen days of said change of address, sale or disposal.
Sec. 7-79. - Maximum vessel length.

   The maximum overall length of vessels hauled or stored at any municipal facility shall be determined by the Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Marine and Facility Operations and limits may be varied from time to time as varying changes in facilities occur.

Sec. 7-80. - Marine railway.

   No person shall use the marine railway except under procedures and fees established by the Director.

Sec. 7-81. - Lockers.

   Lockers may be rented in accordance with regulations and fees established by the Director on the condition that the Lessee assumes full responsibility for all contents of the rented locker and that the locker shall be vacated on or before November 15 of any season. No person shall store gasoline, smoke or do repair work in a locker building.

Sec. 7-82. - Storage cradles.

   No cradles for storage will be furnished by the Town. Each boat owner will be required to furnish cradle and necessary blocking. All cradles, trailers and blocking must be properly stored, at the direction of the Dockmaster, when not in use. Cradles, trailers and blocking not removed or stored properly by June 15th will be impounded by the Town of Greenwich and disposed of and the owner or user will be responsible for all expenses incurred.

Sec. 7-83. - Prior approval for mooring or removal.

   All labor necessary for hauling, launching, storing or mooring of any vessel shall be furnished by the boat owner or his authorized agent. No person shall set or place any mooring without prior approval of the area dockmaster. Any such unauthorized mooring may be removed by the Town at the expense of the person claiming same.

Sec. 7-84. - Charges and fees, liens, sale of vessel.

   All charges and fees made against the owner or user of any vessel for use of Town facilities and all expenses incurred by the Town for moving, hauling, mooring, or storing said vessel shall constitute a lien against said vessel and said vessel may be held to secure payment of such charges, fees and expenses. This remedy shall be in addition to any other remedies available to the Town for the collection of said charges, fees and expenses. There shall be no liability attached to any person or the Town for said holding of said vessel. The Town shall be entitled to satisfaction of said lien by enforced sale of said vessel to the highest bidder after said vessel shall have been so held for a period of at least sixty days. Notice of sale shall be advertised at least once in a local newspaper at least five days prior to the date of the sale, and the registered owner of the vessel shall be notified by mail at his last known address. The conduct of the sale will be at the discretion of the Town of Greenwich. All proceeds of such sale shall apply, first to the lien satisfaction and sale expenses. The remaining balance, if any, must be claimed by the owner of the vessel within one year or otherwise it shall be deemed abandoned and shall become the property of the Town of Greenwich.

   The Town, in lieu of proceeding under these regulations, may at its option dispose of any vessel after said sixty (60) day period pursuant to any provisions of the General Statutes, applicable to lost, unclaimed, or abandoned property.

Sec. 7-85. - Posting of ordinance.

   This ordinance shall be posted in June and October at all Town docks and shall be deemed to have been duly accepted by any person mooring, storing, hauling or launching any vessel on any Town property or otherwise using Town owned boating facilities or recreational places.
Sec. 7-86. - Town vessels exempt.

The foregoing sections shall not apply to vessels owned by the Town.

Sec. 7-87. - Other ordinances and rules apply.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt any person from the application of any other applicable Town ordinance, rule or regulation nor to limit the authority of the Director of the Selectmen to revoke or suspend the privileges of any person found violating such other law, rule or regulation.

Sec. 7-88. - Penalties.

A. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for each offense. Each violation of a separate section of this ordinance shall be considered a separate offense and shall not merge with a violation of any other section of this ordinance. Each violation continuing more than one day shall constitute a separate offense for each day said violation continues.

B. The Director of his authorized agent may eject from a boating facility or recreation place any person acting in violation of this ordinance. The Director may suspend for a period of up to one year without the refund of any fee therefor, all rights and privileges and permits to use Town owned boating facilities or recreation places of any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or regulation duly issued by the Director pursuant to this ordinance who:

a) after notice by an authorized person does not immediately cease, correct or rectify any such violation, or

b) repeats a violation or violations after notice by an authorized person of a previous violation, or

c) fails to pay upon demand charges and fees incurred for the use of Town facilities and all expenses incurred by the Town caused by his violation of the ordinance, or

d) fails to reimburse the Town, upon demand, for the expense of all damage to Town property done or caused by him.

C. The Director shall suspend for a period of one year without refund of any fees, all rights and privileges and permits to use Town owned boating facilities or recreation places of any person who obtains a permit or the use of a facility or recreation place by means of a false statement given under oath.

D. The provisions of this section shall not affect or be deemed to limit any other penalty or remedy (including liability for damages) provided herein or by the provisions of any other applicable law, ordinance or regulation.

Sec. 7-89. - Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall be adjudged by any Court to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof or the application thereof to other persons and circumstances but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof, and the persons and circumstance directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. Nothing in this ordinance shall be interpreted or demand to conflict with the powers and duties of the Harbormaster.
Appendix H:
Town Rules and Regulations For Greenwich Harbor and Cos Cob Harbor

Section I  Intent and Authority
A. It is the intent of these rules and regulations to implement patterns and procedures for the mooring and anchoring in the waters of Greenwich Harbor and Cos Cob Harbor.

B. Diagrams of the waters of Greenwich and Cos Cob Harbor are annexed hereto and made a part thereof. Copies of said diagrams and these regulations shall be made available to interested parties by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

C. The purpose of these regulations is to utilize the limited areas in Greenwich Harbor and Cos Cob Harbor to the maximum while ensuring the safety of property and life.

Section II  Definitions
A. "Harbormaster" shall mean the harbormaster appointed pursuant to the Connecticut General statutes.

B. "Registered Owner" shall mean the holder of a mooring space assigned to him by the Dockmaster.

C. "Dockmaster" shall mean the representative of the Harbormaster for a particular area of Greenwich or Cos Cob Harbors.

D. "Boat" shall include ship, vessel, or any other type of water craft.

E. "Person" shall include individuals, corporations, societies, associations, and partnerships.

F. "Channel" shall mean Federal Channels, or other areas designated by the Harbormaster as 'perceived channels' or 'fairways'.

G. "Moorings" shall mean either single anchor swing moorings, bow and stern anchored moorings, and/or dock slips or space in any designated Federal Anchorage area authorized by the United States Congress and totally maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers and "other moorings".

H. "Other Moorings" shall mean either single anchor swing moorings, bow and stern anchored moorings, and/or any Town of Greenwich docking facilities located within the waters of Greenwich and Cos Cob Harbor other than those known as Grass Island.

Section III  Registration and placement of Moorings
A. Registration for Mooring space.
   1. Previously Registered Boat. Any person who during the immediately preceding year was a "registered owner" shall have until February 15
of the next succeeding year to register. All applications for re-registration shall be accompanied by the annual fee therefore provided and shall be mailed on or before February 15 by United States mail addressed to the office as indicated in subparagraph 4 of this section according to the mooring location desired.

2. Requests for New Space. All requests for new mooring space shall be made by delivering, in hand, to the location indicated in subparagraph 4 of this section, according to the mooring location desired, the following information:

a. Name, address and telephone number (work and home) of applicant;

b. size and type of boat;

c. overall length of vessel;

d. breadth of vessel;

e. draft of vessel;

f. name of boat;

g. registration number of boat.

3. Relocation Application. A registered owner during the immediately preceding year who shall desire a different mooring space because the owner has acquired a different boat shall file an application containing the information forth in A-2 above. All such applications shall be deemed relocation applications and shall be entitled to such priority as the dockmaster may deem appropriate.

4. Registration Locations.

Department of Parks and Recreation
Town Hall - 2nd Floor
Greenwich, CT 06830

Greenwich Harbor
Areas 1, 2, 3, & 4

Indian Harbor Yacht Club
710 Steamboat Road
Greenwich, CT 06830

Greenwich Harbor
Area 5

Riverside Yacht Club
102 Club Road
Riverside, CT 06878

Cos Cob Harbor
Special Anchorage Area

B. Placement

1. No mooring shall be placed without the inspection and approval of the dockmaster.

2. No vessel so moored or anchored shall extend beyond the mooring area into designated channels.
3. Assignment of space. At such time as any mooring space shall become available, the space shall be assigned to the person who shall have first applied in point of time for mooring space within such Mooring Area, owning the boat of appropriate size for the available space. If the applicant shall refuse the grant of a mooring space, his application shall be deemed to be last in time filed for that mooring area. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of the foregoing, previous Registered Owners who shall have filed applications for relocation of mooring space shall be given top priority unless the size and type of boat for which space is requested shall interfere with the orderly and safe administration of such Mooring Area. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, "other moorings" will be assigned with consideration and priority being given first to adjacent upland property owners' rights and marine related uses, and then to Town residents.

Section IV   Waiting List. A list showing the names of persons desiring mooring space, and date of application, and size of boat shall be maintained for each separate particular mooring area.

Section V   Forfeiture of Mooring Space. Any registered owner shall be deemed to have forfeited his registered mooring space by reason of the following:

A. Removal of tackle and notification to the dockmaster that space is available.

B. Failure to re-register for such space by February 15 of any season or failure to replace any piece of mooring tackle not in compliance with the requirement set by the dockmaster.

C. Failure to resurface or replace mooring within 60 days after being advised by the dockmaster that the mooring is down.

D. Failure to occupy the mooring over three consecutive seasons.

E. Violation of applicable statues, Town ordinances, rules or regulations.

Section VI   Tackle. All tackle shall meet the specification and requirements as determined by the individual dockmaster for that mooring area based on safety.

Section VII   Rules for Operation of Boats

A. Speed. In all Mooring Areas no boat shall be operated at a speed which shall cause a wash or wake that can or may endanger other property or life, and in no event shall any boat exceed a speed limit of 5 knots in any such Mooring area.

B. Occupation of Mooring Area. No vessel shall occupy a mooring other than the one for which it is registered. The Dockmaster shall have the authority to move any vessel violating the provisions of this section and such movement shall be at the owner's expense and risk. At no time shall any vessel be tied to a mooring inconsistent with the mooring tackle standards attached hereto.
C. Water skiing. No water skiing shall take place within these harbors proper.

D. Reporting Accidents. All accidents shall be reported to the Coast Guard or Greenwich Police.

E. Lobster Pots. No person shall place or maintain a lobster pot or buoy attached thereto within seventy-five feet of a float or dock located within Greenwich waters.

F. Basic Right-of-way rule. All vessels must be conducted in such a way that traffic can proceed safely and easily. No vessel may endanger, damage, or except in unavoidable circumstance, inconvenience or obstruct another vessel.

G. Trailering. Trailer launching is available at the boat launch ramps in Grass Island or on Strickland Road, Cos Cob. Permits for trailering are required and may be obtained at the Parks and Recreation Office, Town Hall, 2nd Floor. Due to the size and narrowness of launch ramps, tides, congestion and safety, the total number of permits available is limited, but available to any person on a "first come first serve" basis. Separate permits are required for each area. The permit fees must be received by the Town prior to rendering the permit. The fee will be recommended by the Director of Parks and Recreation and approved by the First Selectman annually. Permits will be issued seasonally. Due to severe space restrictions trailer parking is prohibited at these locations; however, public parking is in close proximity.

Section VII Transient Rental Mooring. Transient rental moorings are available by contacting:

Dockmaster
Indian Harbor Yacht Club

Dockmaster
Riverside Yacht Club

Manager
Greenwich Harbor Fuel Dock Concessionaire

Section VIII Fees and Implementation.
The Director of Parks and Recreation is charged with annually setting the appropriate fees and overseeing the administration of these regulations in accordance with the appropriate Sections of the Town of Greenwich Code and further subject to the supervision of the Town Board of Selectmen. These rules will be effective April 15, 1985.

Revised 2/21/85
Appendix I:
Corps of Engineers Guidelines

(July 1996, discard previous editions)

1. These guidelines have been developed due to the intense pressures of development in our coastal waters and on the adjacent land which have led to increasing conflict between users of these resources. They attempt to provide common sense guidance in allocating space for structures in navigable waters, recognizing reasonable use expectations of the general public and waterfront landowners. These guidelines do not constitute policy or regulation. They do, however, provide guidance for project design which typically will not generate adverse public comment or result in permit denial.

2. There is no statutory or regulatory prohibition against the Corps issuing regulatory permits authorizing structures or other work in Federal Navigation Project (FNP). However, the Corps permit regulations require district and division commanders to consider the extent to which that proposed work may be in conflict with the uses (and their respective navigational requirements) at issue when the FNP was authorized as well as with subsequent maintenance dredging activities. In general, the Corps discourages and has not permitted structures in FNPs, except as noted in paragraph 6 below. FNPs are typically channels, turning basins and anchorages.

3. In those cases where a project is proposed within two hundred feet (200') of a FNP the applicant shall determine and show the state plane coordinates for the extreme lateral limits of his project, the point on structures furthest beyond mean high water (MHW), and the point of closest approach of any structure to the FNP. (See sketch no. 1.)

4. Similarly, structures which may cause an intrusion into FNPs will typically not be permitted. FNPs are channels and anchorages created at public expense. Examples of intrusions are permanently moored vessels, fish harvesting devices, etc.

5. To preclude intrusions into FNPs, appropriate setbacks for structures from the project limits may be established on a case by case basis. The setbacks can be determined using appropriate criteria such as:

   A. Project maintenance requirements. The typical setback shall be a horizontal distance three (3) times the authorized project depth since Corps projects often specify, for dredging purposes, side slopes of 3H:1V. This will, over the long term, minimize the need, expense, and inconvenience of forcing people to remove structures to dredge. (See sketch no. 1.)
B. Traditional navigation patterns where because of type and size of vessel, channel conditions, fishing or recreational activities, etc. closer approach of structures to a FNP is not in the public interest.

C. The configuration and capacity of structures proposed adjacent to FNPs to facilitate intrusion into it. An example would be a pier capable of mooring vessels longer than itself which would extend into the FNP. Such structures would require a greater setback than noted above.

D. The presence of adjacent, authorized structures where it would be reasonable for new facilities to conform to their length to provide safe access to the new structure. In some instances this might authorize a smaller setback than noted above.

6. An exception to the guideline regarding FNPs, structures may be favorably considered where the applicant is a state or local government who would place such structures in a Federal Anchorage to provide greater or more effective use to the public, with the condition that such facilities would be available on an equal access basis to all citizens of the U.S.

7. In a linear waterway, i.e., river, canal, narrow estuary, etc., a reasonable area of public water should be maintained in the public interest to sustain activities not specifically related to simply transiting the area in safety. Such activities are cruising, fishing, sail boarding, swimming, water skiing, etc. which require open, unobstructed water and should not be eliminated for private interest.

In such areas, no structure should extend more than 25% of the waterway width at mean low water. This will maintain 50% of the width as open water, an even split, between public and private interest. (See sketch no. 2.)

8. A maximum intrusion into a waterway in areas where there is not a physical width constriction is also desirable to preclude excessive loss of public water usage. In general, new structures should conform in length to adjacent structures and customary usage of the surrounding area. In areas where existing structures and usage do not seem applicable, a reasonable maximum authorized distance beyond mean low water of 600 feet (the traditional cable length) will be used. This may be modified if necessary for site specific conditions or public benefit. (See sketch no. 3.)

9. Numerous conflicts between neighboring waterfront property owners have arisen during our permit review process concerning the spacing of projects relative to riparian lines (demarcations of rights in the water associated with owning waterfront property). These conflicts are generally concerned with access to piers and floats for mooring vessels. We typically require a minimum setback from the reasonable riparian boundary of 25 feet. This is based on the fact that a median sized recreational vessel length is in the range of 32 feet. A minimum turning distance for such a vessel is 1.5 times its own length or 48 feet which we have rounded to 50 feet. Each adjacent facility provides half the required turning distance, which is an equitable distribution of the resource. (See sketch no. 3)

If abutting property owners reach a mutual agreement regarding structures which has a lesser setback, that setback may be authorized, if the applicant agrees to record any ensuing Corps permit which will have that agreement as a condition and the abutter's letters of no objection, with the Registrar of Deeds, or other appropriate official charged with the responsibility for maintaining records of title to or interest in real property.
10. Fields of individual single point moorings shall be defined by a polygonal area whose angle points are defined by coordinates, to within 10 feet, in the applicable state plane coordinate system and by a maximum number of moorings authorized within it. A rule of thumb for the area needed by a vessel on a single point mooring is a circle with a radius equal to vessel length plus five times the depth of water at high tide. This can be reduced but the minimum should be length plus three times water depth.

These mooring fields should be in reasonably close proximity to the applicant's property and preferably encompassed by his reasonable riparian lines and far enough offshore to keep noise disturbance to other shore owners in reasonable limits and not restrict reasonable future development by these owners. If mooring areas remote from the applicant's property are proposed, a clear description of why this is necessary and what are the potential positive and negative impacts to the public's use of the water may occur. See sketch no. 4.)
Guidelines

For the placement of fixed and floating structures in navigable waters of the United States regulated by New England District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Sketch No. 1: Illustration of guidelines for structures near federal navigation projects

Federal Navigation Project
Project Depth = D (ft below MLW)
Channels, Anchorages, Turning Basins-Structures Not Authorized

Mean Low Water (MLW)
Mean High Water (MHW)

Note: Coordinates are required for the limits of the structures where they are 200' or less from the Federal Project

Shore
Not to Scale
SKETCH NO. 2: GUIDANCE ON LENGTH OF STRUCTURES IN LINEAR WATERWAYS
Guidelines

For the placement of fixed and floating structures in navigable waters of the United States regulated by New England District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SKETCH NO. 3: GUIDANCE ON SPACING STRUCTURES RELATIVE TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND MAXIMUM LENGTH BEYOND MEAN LOW WATER (MLW)
Guidelines

For the placement of fixed and floating structures in navigable waters of the United States regulated by New England District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SKETCH NO. 4: ILLUSTRATION OF GUIDELINES FOR SINGLE POINT MOORING FIELDS