

SECTION II  
INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

## Summary:

In January, 1981, the original Coastal Zone Management Committee published its report, entitled "Coastal Zone Management Program--Phase One," Natchez & Yasgur, editors. That report (hereafter the "Phase One Report") identified issues to be addressed in the next phase in the development of a coastal management program for the Village of Mamaroneck. This document, the "Local Waterfront Revitalization Program" represents phase two of the process, is tiered upon the Phase One Report, and focuses on issues identified by the original committee.

Issues addressed in this phase two document are: (a) riverine flooding, sewage overflows, harbor sedimentation; (b) natural resources and open space; (c) coastal land use and density; and (d) long-term harbor management.

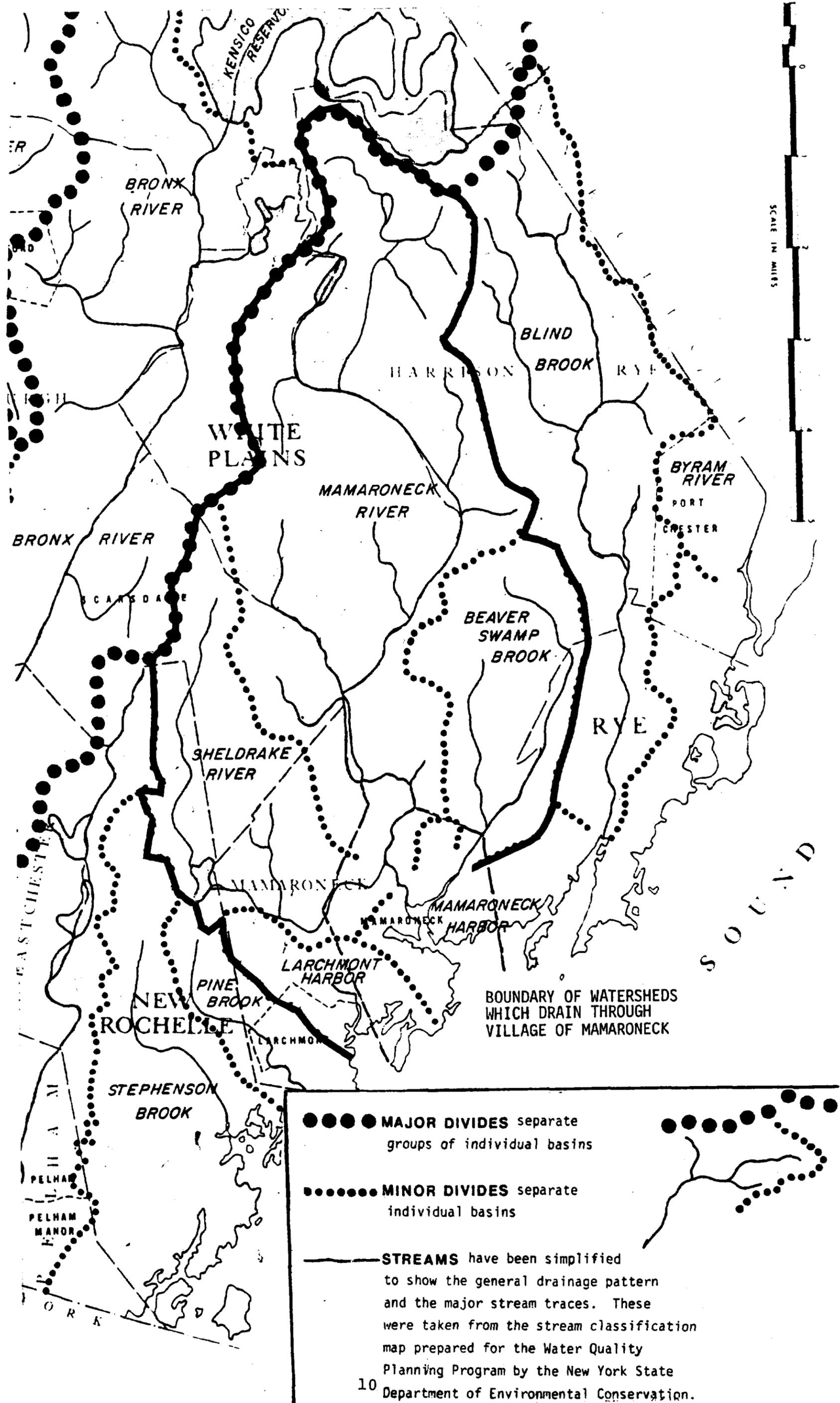
## Inventory:

(a) Riverine flooding, sewage overflows, and harbor sedimentation:

The Village of Mamaroneck is a low-lying coastal community on the shores of Western Long Island Sound. Situated approximately 23 miles northeast of New York City, the Village encompasses 3.2 square miles and has 9 miles of shorefront. The majority of Mamaroneck's more than 17,000 population do not commute to New York City but, instead, work in or near Mamaroneck. The Village has a combination of residential, commercial, marine recreational, and light industrial development. The recreational facilities are exceptional, and the harbor is well-recognized as an important "working port."

Much of the Village lies in flood plains--both coastal and riverine. Because of its coastal location, the Village lies at the bottom of three drainage basins--the Sheldrake River Basin, the Mamaroneck River Basin, and the Beaver Swamp Brook Basin. These watersheds drain approximately 28 square miles of land and are often subject to flooding, especially at the confluence of the Mamaroneck and Sheldrake Rivers. High flood flows have resulted in extensive damage to residential and commercial properties as well as resulting in harbor siltation and significant degradation of coastal water quality.

Along with soil absorbency, the shape of a drainage basin is a major factor in determining flood severity. A long, narrow drainage basin does not produce as severe a flood as a basin which is wider in proportion to its length. The wider the basin, the higher the resulting rates of stormwater runoff. The Mamaroneck Basin is wider in proportion to its length than any other in lower Westchester County. Although Mamaroneck itself is characterized by poor drainage associated with floodplains, shallow soils, steep



slopes, and a high water table, elsewhere in the Mamaroneck/Sheldrake watershed topography and soil types favor high water absorption. In the past, this tended to offset the higher rates of runoff associated with the basin's wide shape. However, land development throughout the combined watershed has reduced this absorption effect. As a result, floods become higher and more frequent as more and more absorbent land is paved over and built upon. These facts were first pointed out in a study by the Westchester County Dept. of Public Works in 1945.

Soil, stripped of vegetation, washes into the rivers and ends up contributing to shoaling of the harbor. Dredging of the entire harbor is needed at least every 10 years in order to maintain adequate depths. Partial dredging of municipal facilities was done in 1982 at a cost to Village taxpayers of over \$92,000.

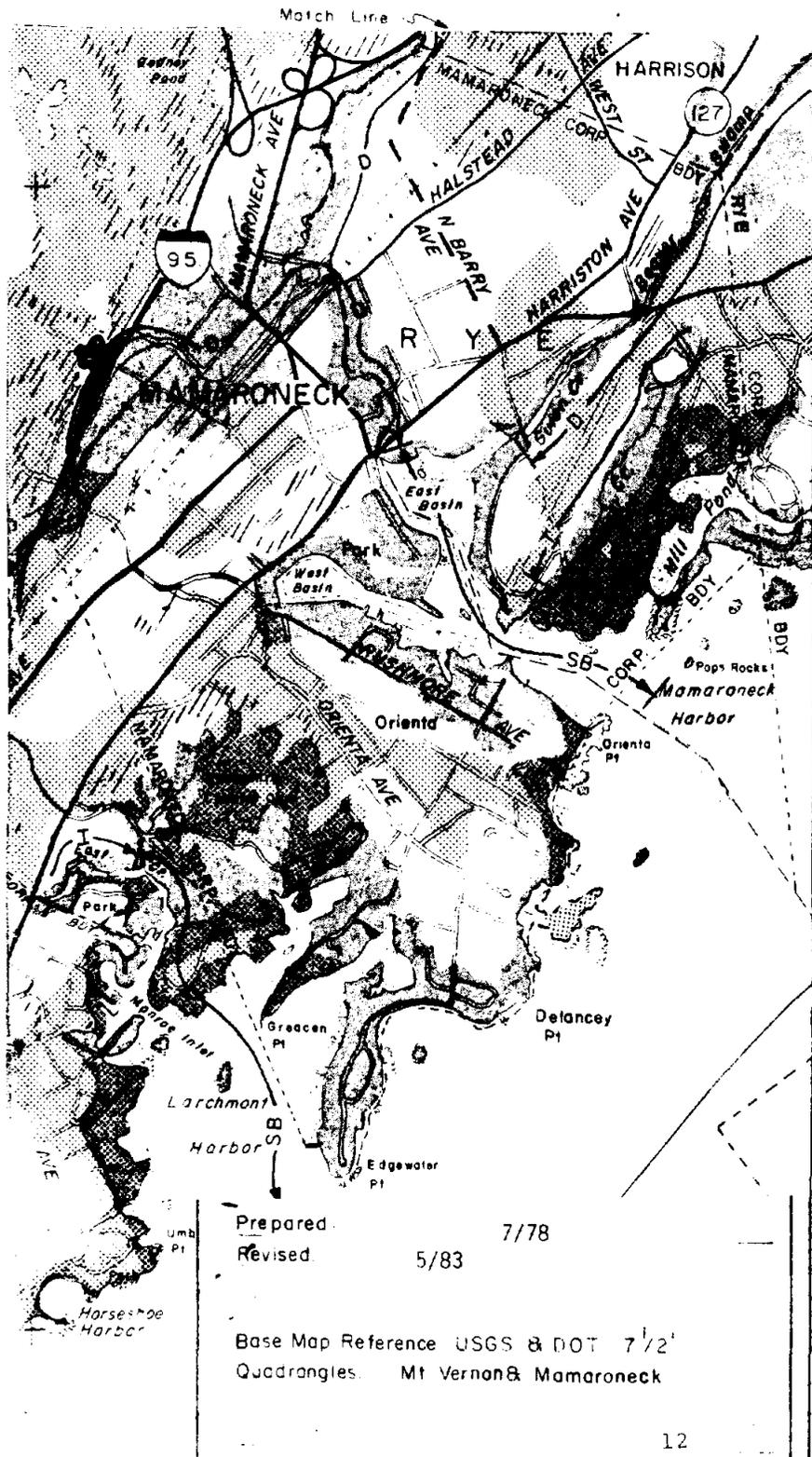
Stormwater runoff enters the 282 miles of sanitary lines in the Mamaroneck/Sheldrake watershed and overburdens the sewage treatment plant at the head of the East Basin of Mamaroneck Harbor. At such times sewage bypasses the plant and is pumped directly into the harbor, jeopardizing Harbor Island Beach and two nearby wetland conservation areas. The outfall line, which extends from the Sewage Treatment Plant to the vicinity of Bell 42 off Milton Point, is deteriorated and leaking. A major project to replace the line is nearing the construction phase.

These problems are not unique to the Village of Mamaroneck but are faced by many communities, particularly the Sound Shore communities, which are located at or near the bottom of one or more drainage basins.

Structural solutions to riverine flooding have been sought since 1939, when Federal flood control aid was first proposed for the Mamaroneck/Sheldrake area. A major Army Corps of Engineers project is now in the planning stage, with construction targeted to begin in 1986.

Non-structural solutions are also needed to address the cause of this problem-- the cumulative impact of land development. Various of the Sound Shore communities have enacted local flood and wetland ordinances, but these controls apply only within the particular municipality's jurisdiction. Watersheds follow topographical not municipal boundaries. Runoff accumulates from a multitude of individual sources throughout the watershed, and all of it drains through the Sound Shore communities into Long Island Sound.

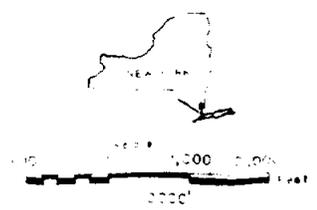
As yet, there is no overall drainage basin planning nor a consistently applied policy of stormwater control, although Westchester County is seeking to promote both through informal intermunicipal agreements. There exists no formal mechanism whereby watershed management can be accomplished.



# Legend

- AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
- HIGH VIABILITY FARMING
- FLOOD PLAIN
- STEEP SLOPES
- AREAS OF CRITICAL EROSION
- HIGH WATER TABLE/SHALLOW SOILS
- WATER QUALITY**  
Classification Limiting Segments SSA-D,S
- AIR QUALITY MAINTENANCE AREAS
- HISTORIC/ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES** H-3
- SERVICE AREA**  
  - Public Water Supply
  - Public Sewer
- EXCLUDED FEDERAL LANDS
- COASTAL AREA BOUNDARY

## Development Consideration



BASE MAP WC-11

Prepared 7/78  
 Revised 5/83

Base Map Reference USGS & DOT 7 1/2' Quadrangles Mt Vernon & Mamaroneck

Federal flood management criteria require that drainage basin plans be developed. However, this criteria cannot be met under present New York State legislation. The State has riverine water regulations, but they apply to water quality, not quantity. Although many states do have flood control programs--and legislation has been proposed in New York State--none has been signed into law.

New York Suburban Town Law permits the establishments of drainage districts but limits participation. Such districts can be established by motion of a town board after a public hearing or upon petition of at least one-half the taxable real property owners in the proposed district. Upon the action of a town, a drainage district may be created in a village if the village consents. No comparable power to initiate a drainage district is granted to villages. Drainage districts cannot be created in cities. Since the watersheds affecting the Sound Shore communities are composed of all three types of municipalities, enabling legislation is needed in order to permit equitable participation. Without equitable participation by cities, villages, and towns, management of watersheds cannot be formalized but will have to be based on the creation of a series of informal intermunicipal agreements.

Westchester County has passed enforceable legislation (the Stream Control Ordinance) which regulates intrusions within 100 feet of the channel line of certain streams. However, the only streams regulated are those in the lower reaches of the watersheds, and therefore this legislation does not address the cumulative impact of stormwater runoff. Westchester County's Soil and Water Conservation District has recently added to its Best Management Practices Manual Series with the publication of its "Best Management Practices Manual for Stormwater Runoff Control." This manual establishes a policy of "zero increase" in the rate of peak discharge of stormwater runoff. This means that in order to protect the downstream watershed from increased flooding, such rates should not exceed predevelopment levels. Strictly speaking, adherence to this policy is optional except where a community chooses to include it in its own local regulations. Local regulations could be amended to include the "zero increase" policy, or the municipalities could choose to adopt and abide by the County's "Model Ordinance for Flood, Erosion and Sediment Control," which mandates use of Best Management Practices. At the time of this writing, only four communities in Westchester have adopted the Model Ordinance: Yonkers, Town of Rye, Harrison, and North Castle.

*has this been included?*

*has this been included?*

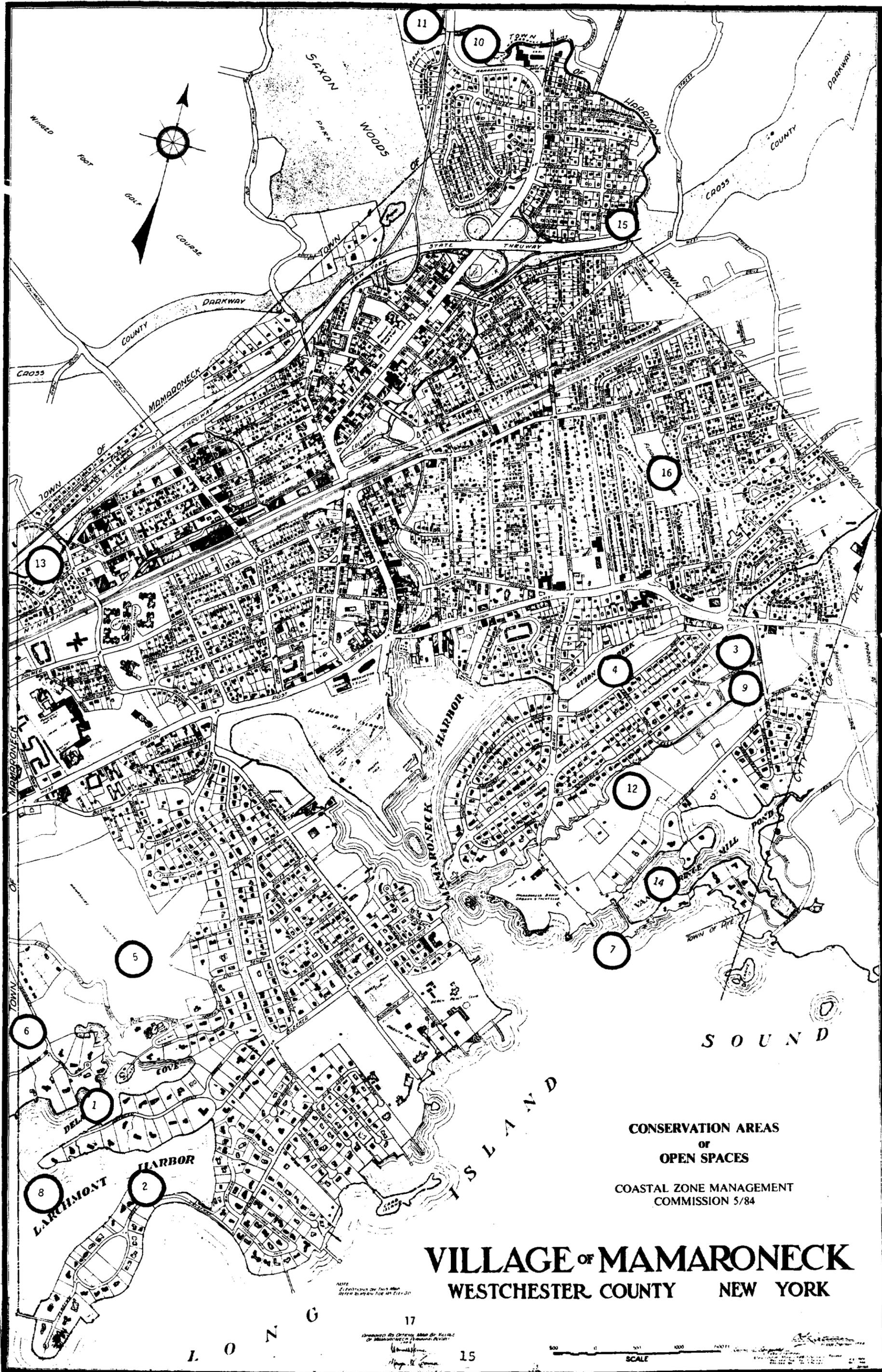
*at least one (1)*

(b) Natural Resources:

The Phase One Report inventoried open spaces in the Village. That inventory is included, and added to, in this document.

Conservation Areas or Open Spaces

1. Delancey Cove --Littoral zone and wetlands; shorebird and waterfowl concentration area; being considered by New York State for designated as a Significant Fish & Wildlife Habitat.
2. Greacen Point Marsh --Littoral zone and wetlands; shorebird and waterfowl concentration area; being considered by New York State for designation as a Significant Fish & Wildlife Habitat.
3. Ginsberg Hill (Fusco Property) --Upland wooded hill directly adjacent to (uphill, between) Guion Creek and Magid Pond; habitat of abundant, diverse resident, overwintering and migratory birds and wildlife, including several rare species; being considered by New York State for designation as a Significant Fish & Wildlife Habitat.
4. Guion Creek \* --Tributary stream and major tidal wetlands; habitat for resident, overwintering and migratory waterfowl and birds; open space; empties into the head of the East Basin, Mamaroneck Harbor.
5. Hampshire Country Club \* --Tidal and freshwater wetlands located here; open space and recreation; flood plains; highly sensitive drainage area with potential to impact the Hommocks Conservation Area.
6. Hommocks Conservation Area (portion within the Village of Mamaroneck) --Marsh, woodland, meadows; shorebird, waterfowl and upland bird nesting area; open space; environmental education; passive recreation.
7. Kirstein Cove/Buddenweiser Is./Pops Rocks --Littoral zone, tidal wetlands and mudflats; shorebird and waterfowl overwintering habitat; being considered by New York State for designation as a Significant Fish & Wildlife Habitat.
8. Larchmont Harbor (portion within the Village of Mamaroneck) --Littoral zone and wetlands; shorebird and waterfowl concentration area; being considered by New York State for designation as a Significant Fish & Wildlife Habitat.
9. Magid Pond (Freshwater Wetland) \* --Freshwater wetlands; major habitat for resident, overwintering, and migratory waterfowl and birds; open space and winter recreation. Concentration of wildlife, including many rare species.
10. Mamaroneck Reservoir, Mamaroneck \* --Flood control and water quality benefits.
11. Mamaroneck Reservoir, Harrison \* --Consists of the larger portion of the Reservoir and has a major role in flood control on the Mamaroneck River. Also, it serves as a waterfowl habitat adjacent to Saxon Woods, a large



CONSERVATION AREAS  
OF  
OPEN SPACES

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT  
COMMISSION 5/84

VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY NEW YORK

NOTE:  
Elevation of this map  
is based on the 1911-20

Approved by the Office of the Mayor  
of Mamaroneck, New York

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SCALE

County-owned park; water quality benefits.

12. Otter Creek Salt Marsh \* --Tidal estuary, tidal wetlands; habitat for resident, overwintering, and migratory waterfowl, birds, fish, shellfish, and mammals; being considered by New York State for designation as a Significant Fish & Wildlife Habitat.

13. Rockland Avenue Thruway Pocket \* --Low-lying vegetated area adjacent to Shel Drake River; flood buffer; waterfowl habitat.

14. Van Amringe Mill Pond \* --Littoral zone; tidal wetlands; habitat for resident, overwintering, and migratory waterfowl, birds, fish, shellfish (major hardshell clam and oyster habitat); concentration of fish and waterfowl, including osprey.

15. Warren Avenue Conservation Area \* -- Vegetative area serving as a natural buffer between the New England Thruway and adjacent residential property and, since it is traversed by the Mamaroneck River, it also provides a buffer for residential property in times of flood.

16. Florence Park \* -- Formerly a freshwater wetland, now an open grassed park developed as a recreational site with playgrounds, tennis courts, sports playing fields.

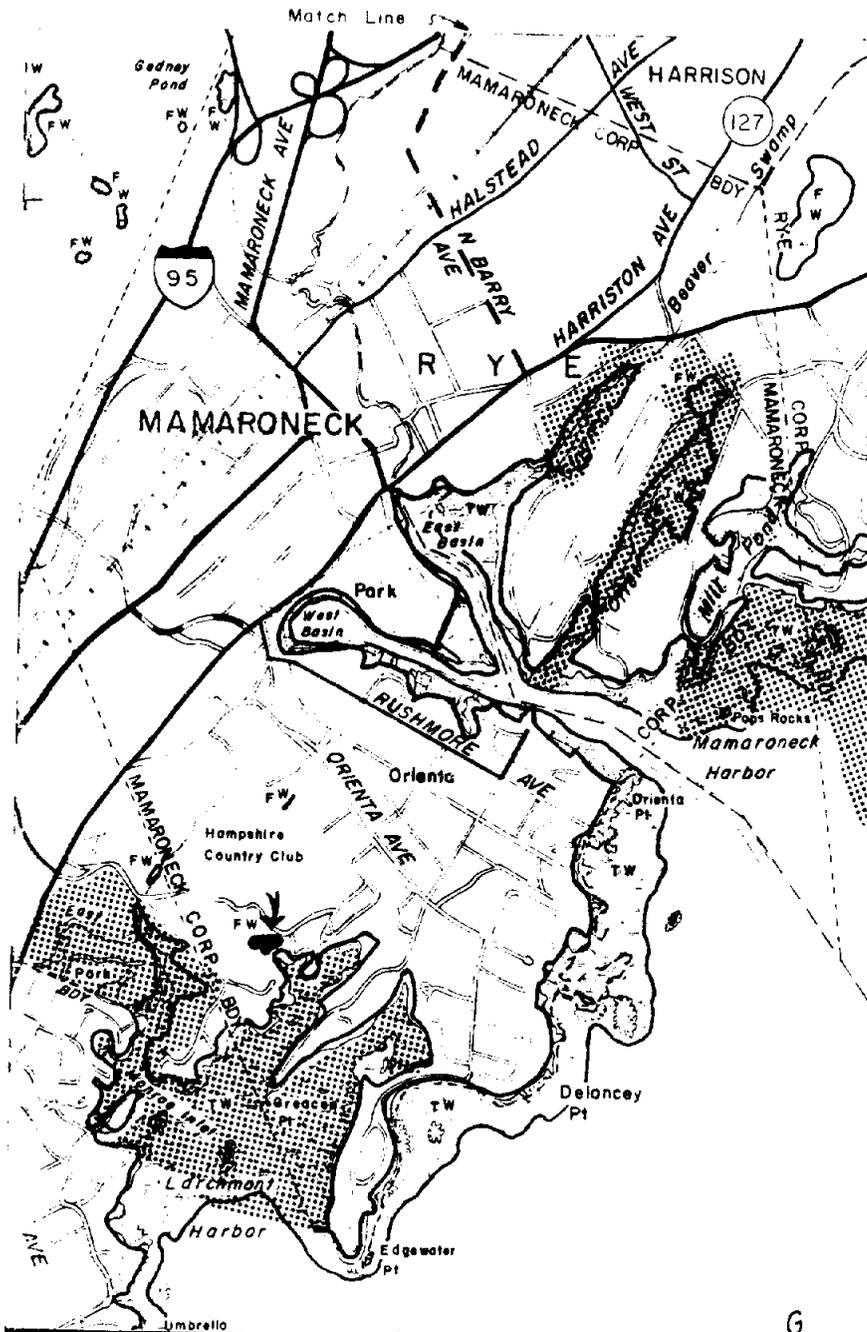
\* From the Phase One Report of 1/81.

Two hundred and twenty-four species of birds have been identified in the vicinity of Ginsberg Hill, Magid Pond, Otter Creek, Van Amringe Millpond and Mamaroneck Harbor. Fourteen species are identified by New York State as either (a) Endangered; (b) Threatened; (c) of Special Concern, or (d) Vulnerable. The list is appended at the end of this section.

The Phase One Report proposed that six of the areas be designated by the Village as Critical Environmental Areas because of their unique and/or exceptional value. These were the Van Amringe Millpond, Otter Creek, Guion Creek, Magid Pond, the Mamaroneck Reservoir, and the Hampshire Country Club. The first four were proposed as CEAs because of the wetland/wildlife habitat values; the Mamaroneck Reservoir because of its value as a flood control mechanism; and the Hampshire Country Club because of its sensitive drainage. Five of the six areas were so designated. The Hampshire Country Club was not designated because a development application was pending on contiguous property. The report also recommended that Harrison be requested to designate its portion of the Mamaroneck Reservoir. The request was made but not acted on by Harrison.

#### Sites of Archeological Importance

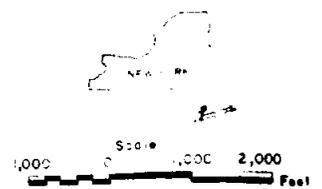
Prehistoric and historic archeological remains may potentially exist in the Village. The Mamaroneck Harbor area has been designated as an archeologically sensitive area on the New York State Archeological Site Location Map. Inquiries regarding particular sites should be directed to the following:



# Legend

- PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS
- PRIME FOREST LANDS
- WETLANDS
  - Tidal TW
  - Freshwater FW
- SIGNIFICANT FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS
- MINERAL AND FOSSIL FUEL DEPOSITS
  - Sand and Gravel S/G
  - Oil and Natural Gas O/NG
  - Other
- BEACHES
- UNIQUE TOPOGRAPHIC / GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES
- SCENIC VISTA
- COASTAL AREA BOUNDARY

# Natural Resources Inventory



BASE MAP WC-II

Prepared: 12/78

Revised 9/83. FW IDENTIFIED BY ARROW WAS FORMERLY CONNECTED TO DELANCEY COVE & THERE IS EVIDENCE OF SEEPAGE THROUGH THE DAM AS WELL AS OCCASIONAL STORM SURGES OVER THE DAM.  
Base Map Reference: USGS & DOT 772

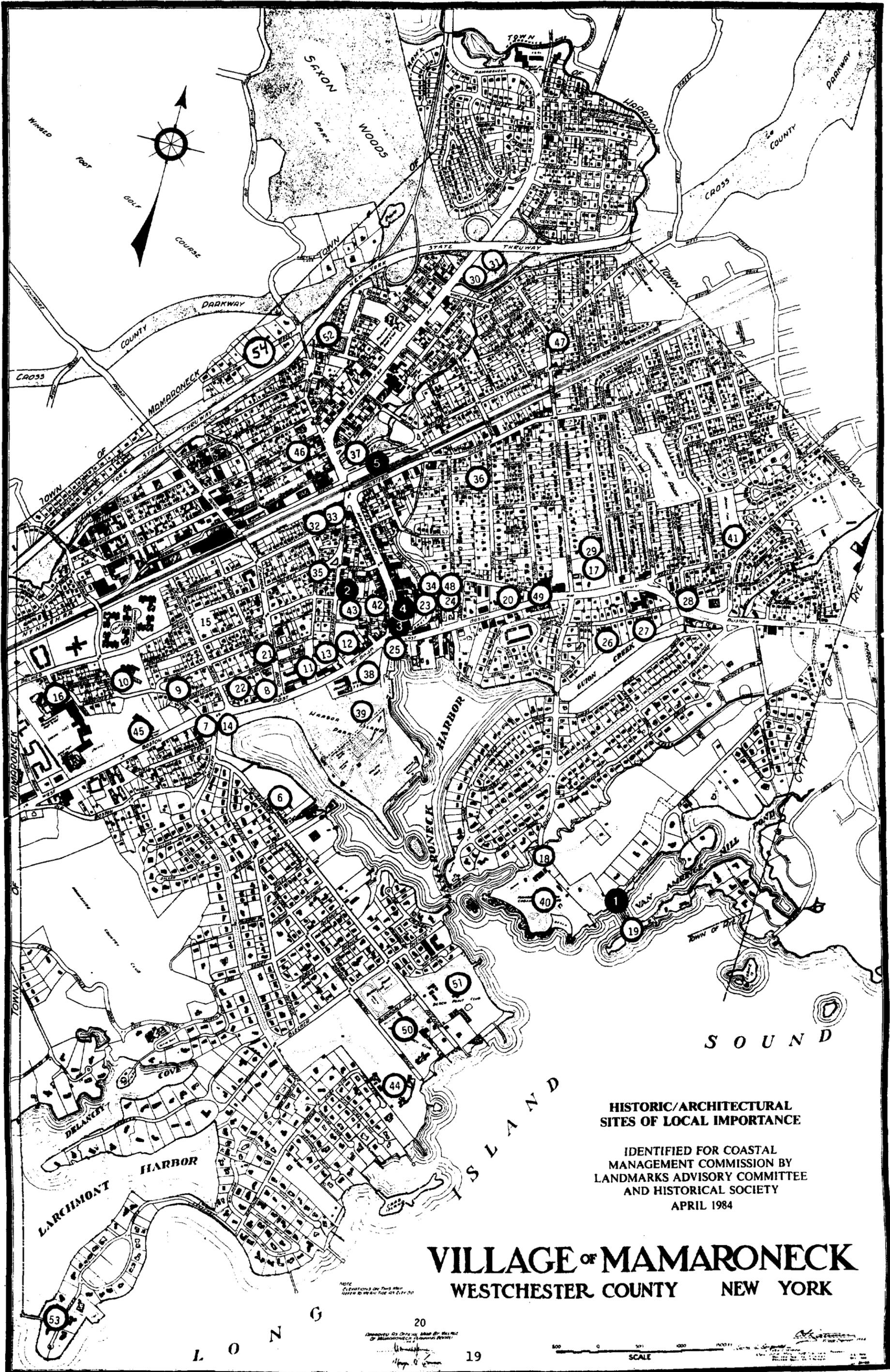
Quadrangles Mount Vernon & Mamaroneck

the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation - Division for Historic Preservation (Albany); New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (Albany); or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 Office (New York City).

Sites of Historic or Architectural Importance

Mamaroneck is a very old community, having first been settled by Europeans in 1661, and therefore has numerous sites of historic or architectural importance. The following list was prepared by the Mamaroneck Historical Society and the Village of Mamaroneck Landmarks Advisory Committee. Additional designations are pending before the LAC.

- \*1. Old Mill (Deall Mill, later Van Amringe Mill)--1792
- \*2. First Methodist Church (later the Old Town Hall, now the American Legion Building)--1845
- \*3. 100 Mamaroneck Avenue (Eggers & Pope, Architects) --1930
- \*4. Hook & Ladder Company Fire House--1902
- + \*\*5. Mamaroneck Railroad Stationhouse--1888
- + 6. John Richbell Monument & Cemetery
7. Site of Disbrow House--1677
8. DeLancey House (Fenimore Cooper House)--1792
- + 9. Disbrow Cemetery
10. Site of Flandreau House
11. Site of Polycarpus Nelson House
- + \*\*12. St. Thomas Church--1886; Parish House & former Endowment Bldgs.--1887
- + \*\*13. John Flandreau Cottage ("Vue de L'Eau") Church Rectory--1867; Banta House (Staff)--1890
14. Site of First School House
- + 15. DeLancey Cemetery
- + 16. Florence & Powell Cemetery
17. Gedney Farmhouse - Circa 1800
18. The Gatehouse
19. Site of Deall's Dock
- ++ 20. United Methodist Church--1859
21. Site of Battle of Heathcote Hill--1776
22. Site of Heathcote Manor House (at Women's Club overlooking harbor)--c. 1702
23. Site of 18th Century Dam and Mill Pond
24. Site of "Closet Hall" of Fenimore Cooper
25. Old Village Square (Madison Square)
- + 26. Guion Cemetery
27. Old Town Dock of Rye--17th Century
28. Toll Gate House--1805
- + 29. Gedney Cemetery
- + 30. Later Gedney Cemetery
- + 31. Dingee Cemetery
32. Site of Depot School--1885
- + 33. Town Cemetery
- + 34. Tompkins Avenue Bridge ("Where the Salt Water Meets the Fresh")
35. Site of First Kindergarten--1901



**HISTORIC/ARCHITECTURAL  
SITES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE**

IDENTIFIED FOR COASTAL  
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION BY  
LANDMARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
APRIL 1984

**VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK**  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY NEW YORK

NOTE:  
ELEVATIONS ON THIS MAP  
WERE MEAN SEA LEVEL

ADAPTED BY THE MAP OF THE  
VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK

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SCALE

- + 36. Melbourne Avenue Historic District (Old Rye Neck)
- + 37. Columbus Park Monument
- +\*\* 38. Mamaroneck Project Building (Sewage Treatment Plant Tower & Administration) --1931
- 39. Harbor Island Park (Pavilion--1934; WPA Stonework & bldgs; Memorial Grove & Firemen's Memorial)
- + 40. Stanford White-designed gatehouse and stables (Mamaroneck Beach & Yacht Club) --1885
- ++ --Cottage Gatehouse
- 41. Daniel Warren Schoolhouse (Conrad Henne, Architect) --1930
- + 42. Mamaroneck Free Library--1927; Emelin Theatre--1972
- + 43. Mamaroneck Village Hall (Johnson Park & World War II Memorial)
- 44. Weatherbee Mansion (Westchester Day School)-- Circa 1880
- + 45. Old Central School (First High School)--1888
- 46. Strait Gate Church--1945; Rev. Martin Luther King Center
- + 47. Barry Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church--1903
- + 48. Holy Trinity Church--1885
- + 49. Tompkins Park (Memorial to World War I Veterans) with Milestone "23 Miles to N.Y. City"
- 50. Orienta Beach Club
- 51. Beach Point Club Mansion
- 52. St. Vito's Church--1930
- + 53. Satan's Toe--Site of Flagler Estate and D.W. Griffith Studio
- + 54. Highview Street Historic District

\* Designated as an Historic Landmark by the Village of Mamaroneck Board of Trustees.

\*\* Being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

+ Being considered for designation under the local Historic Preservation Ordinance.

++ Recipient of Award from American Institute of Architects (Mid-Hudson Chapter) --1984.

NOTE: The Mamaroneck Project Plant (Sewage Treatment Tower and Administration Building) -- (#38) -- appears to meet the criteria for eligibility to both the State and National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Village of Mamaroneck is seeking owner-permission to designate the Tower and Administration Building as a site of local historic/architectural significance under the local Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Resource Management: The major issue confronting these natural resources is land development. Land development, of course, brings money into the community, but the Village is

small (3.2 square miles); and after 150 years of building, nearly all open land has been developed. Pressure mounts to develop these natural resource areas as developable land becomes scarce. The goal of coastal management is to balance the need for development with the need for preservation. The natural resources identified in this inventory should be protected to the maximum extent possible.

Several Federal and State laws apply to many of Mamaroneck's natural resources. Federal laws (River and Harbor Act of 1899; Clean Water Act; and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act) establish protections through permit review processes which evaluate applications for dredging. Evaluation is based on factors affecting the public interest such as conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, historic values, fish and wildlife values, flood damage prevention, land use, navigation, recreation, water supply, water quality, energy needs, safety, and food production. State regulations include tidal and freshwater wetland land use regulations, the State Environmental Quality Review Act, and the Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act. A summary of state regulations is appended at the end of this section.

Local means for managing these resources fall into six general categories: acquisition; zoning (conservation districts); limited easements or by ordinance (e.g. historic preservation ordinance); consistency with adopted policies (e.g. coastal management policies); local regulation (freshwater wetland law, local law adopting SEQR).

Harbor Island : Harbor Island is a 44-acre public park with a 700-ft saltwater beach, municipal docks and fishing floats, eight tennis courts, fitness trails, paddleball courts, and playgrounds which draw hockey, softball, football, soccer and lacrosse leagues as well as the general public, both resident and non-resident. Throughout the year, there are many concerts, carnivals and other recreational programs. In addition to Harbor Island, the Village also has 12 other parks in its 3.2 square miles. Recreation is the third largest expense in the Village budget, and it is also the greatest source of revenue for the Village other than property taxes.

The Phase One Report identified several issues concerning use of Harbor Island: revitalization of the park entranceway, bulkheading, traffic & parking, recreational uses, and night-lighting, as well as the anticipated expansion of the Sewage Treatment Plant. In addition, the Village-owned "Old Cement Dock" is underutilized and badly deteriorated.

Sewage Treatment Plant : Situated adjacent to the Boston Post Road at the entrance to Harbor Island Park is the

County-owned Sewage Treatment Plant, officially known as the "Mamaroneck Project Plant (Tower & Administration Building)." It processes sewage from the Mamaroneck Sewer District--a district whose boundaries coincide very nearly with the Mamaroneck/Sheldrake Drainage Basins and include 282 miles of sewer lines which traverse several different municipalities. The sewage receives primary treatment and is pumped through an underwater pipe out to the vicinity of Bell 42 off Milton Point where it is released into Long Island Sound.

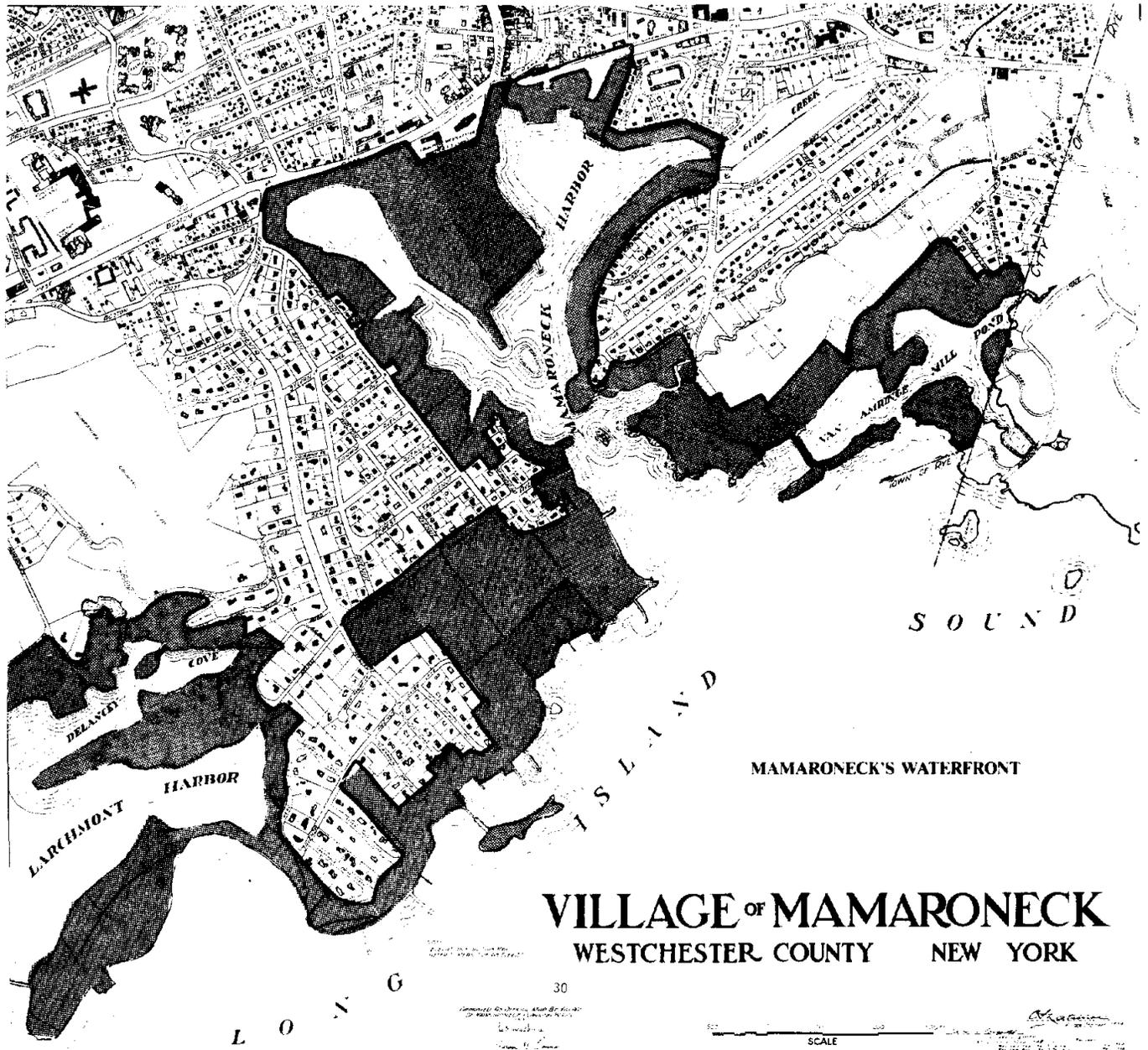
Federal water quality standards require that the plant be upgraded to secondary treatment. These standards should be met, without variance, in order to protect water quality in Long Island Sound.

Upgrading of the plant would require major reconstruction, which will have a major impact on the use of Harbor Island Park as well as call into question the future of the Tower and Administration Building, which have historic/architectural significance. Planning should be coordinated with the Village of Mamaroneck.

#### (c) Coastal Land Use

The Phase One Report noted that there exists a certain mix of water-dependent and non-water-dependent land uses along the Village's coast and, further, that several major water-dependent uses are not in conformance with the Zoning Ordinance. Work was done to assess the economic impact of the marine recreational industry, which was found to be very significant; and the report recommended that waterfront zoning be reviewed as a whole.

Water-dependent Uses : There is only a finite amount of coastline, and in the Village, it is already completely developed. Elsewhere in the State, the coast is rapidly being taken up, often for uses which do not require a waterfront location. As the number of available waterfront locations diminishes, the pressure increases to convert already-developed property to the most remunerative use. The recent history of waterfront real estate development in New Jersey, City Island, Long Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island demonstrates that the most financially remunerative use of waterfront property is either office buildings or condominiums. Neither of those land uses is dependent upon a waterfront location, and each substantially reduces or eliminates access to water-dependent recreation. Land uses which cannot exist without a waterfront location--and which are highly vulnerable to redevelopment pressures--include boatyards and beachclubs. Boatyards, with their summer dockage, winter storage, and repair services provide essential services to, and needed public access for, recreational boaters. Similarly, beachclubs, with their beaches and/or marinas, clubhouses, tennis courts, etc. and open spaces provide



**VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK**  
**WESTCHESTER COUNTY NEW YORK**

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SCALE

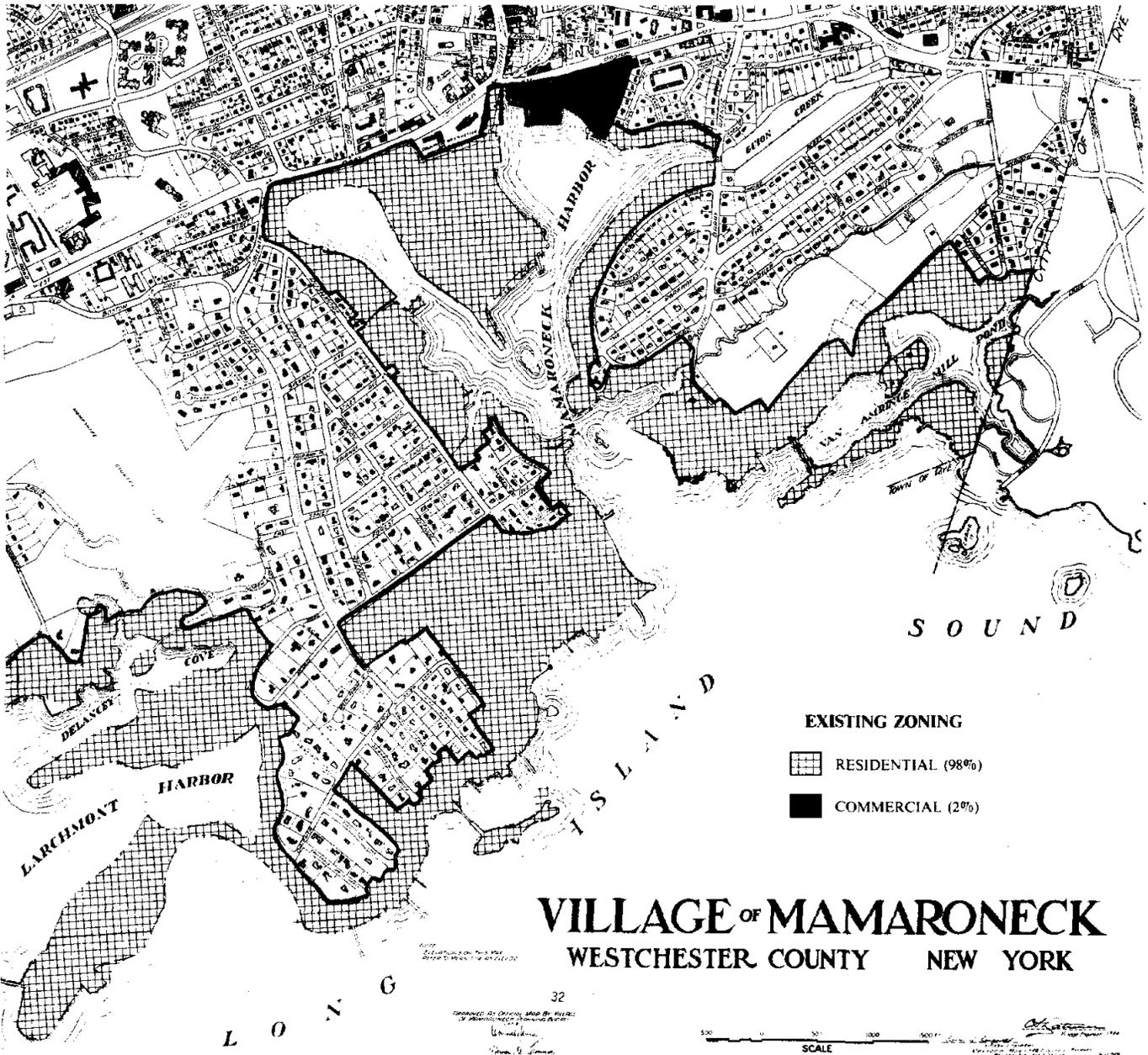
facilities and quasi-public access for large numbers of people seeking to enjoy Mamaroneck's waterfront.

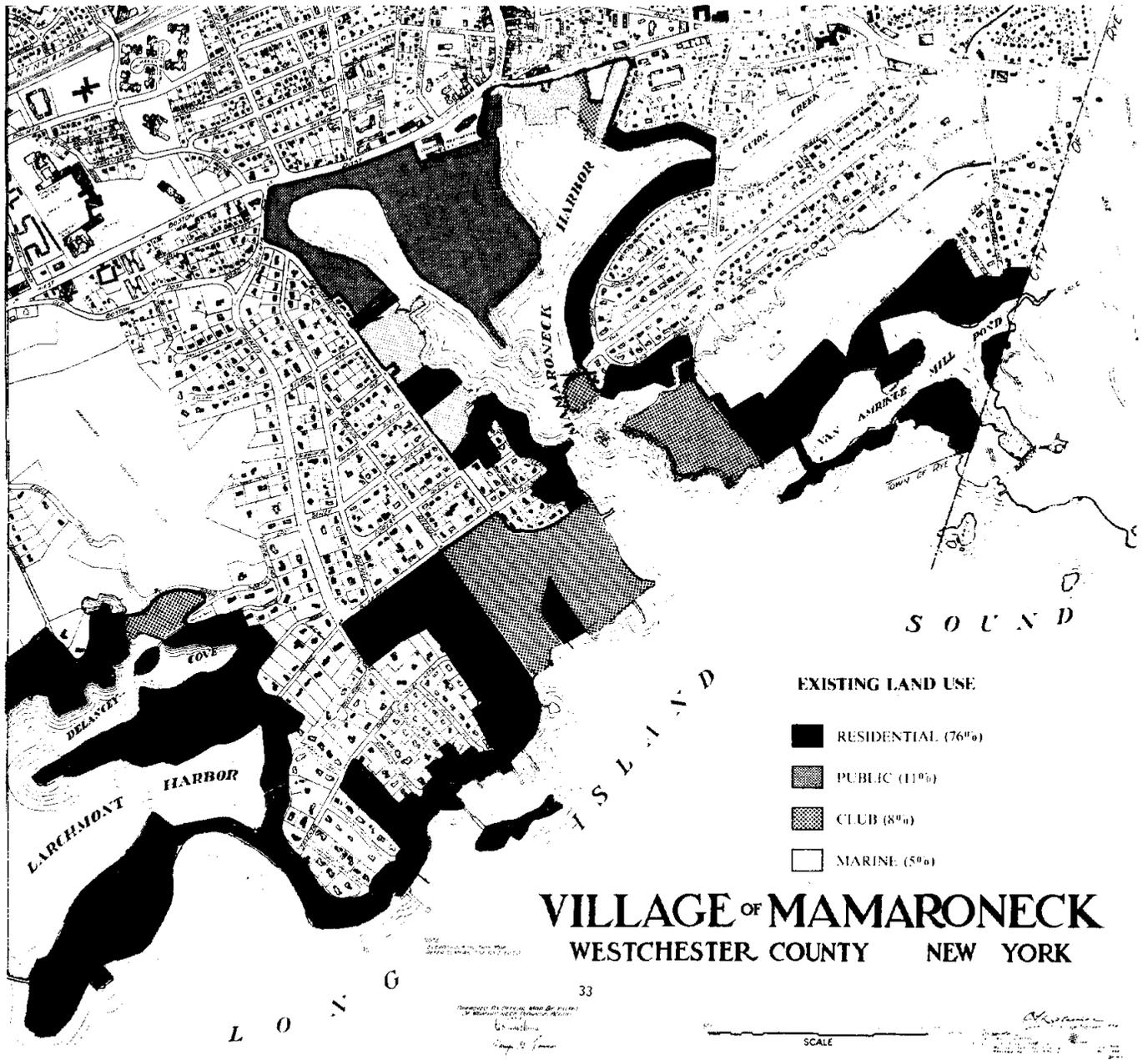
Balance of Coastal Uses : Boasting six major clubs and six boatyard facilities, Mamaroneck's waterfront is approximately nine miles long. Wise management of this tremendous resource is a major goal. The first step is to determine what is the present balance of water-dependent vs. non water-dependent uses. For this purpose, attention was given to that property which extends from the coastline (including underwater land grants) to the inland boundary of the first lot or lots owned by the same owner and put to the same use. This area was considered the minimum necessary for the purpose of identifying waterfront usage in a comprehensive manner and ascertaining the existing mixed balance of land uses. For ease of reference, the waterfront land necessary for determining the balance of uses is called the "marine zone."

The waterfront property which constitutes the marine zone is presently zoned 98% residential, and the remaining 2% is zoned commercial. Actual use of this land varies substantially from the zoning. Present usage is actually 76% residential, 11% public, 8% club, and 5% boatyard. All of the boatyards are non-conforming uses--three are non-conforming in a residential district and three are non-conforming in a commercial district. All of the clubs are Special Exception uses--five are special exception in a residential district and one is a special exception in a commercial district. "Special exception" designation imposes special restrictions. The publicly-owned (Village) property is almost entirely dedicated parkland, not available for residential use.

Economic Impacts : Redevelopment of land presently occupied by six boatyards and six clubs in conformance with present zoning would add approximately \$169,000 in additional tax revenue (infrastructure costs not deducted). However, the revenues could be gained only through the loss of the Village's marine recreational industry. It is estimated that the marine recreational industry (boatyards, clubs, and 20 associated inland marine businesses) generate a minimum of \$18 million in annual economic activity for the Village. (See Westchester County's Joint Dredge Maintenance Feasibility Study and comment of Robert Wardwell in LWRP Final Environmental Impact Statement.) Other factors include employment and public access.

Public Access : Recreational access to Long Island Sound is of three different types: (1) municipal parkland, beach, and marina; (2) commercial boayards; (3) quasi-public access through waterfront clubs. Each type of facility offers a somewhat different range of facilities. Municipal docks accommodate only small boats, mostly power; but the park offers tremendous passive waterfront access and the beach is the largest in the Village. Clubs offer a limited number of





facilities for a wider variety of watercraft as well as swimming and water-enhanced sports and social amenities. Commercial boatyards offer the most boating facilities to the greatest number of people, accommodating the widest variety of watercraft on a year-round basis as well as being the sole source of essential support services.

More than 10,000 people enjoy Mamaroneck's waterfront (figures incomplete). The ability to relocate this access is very restricted due to the existing level of development; therefore it is important that the present sources of access be preserved, promoted, and enhanced.

Benefits Compared:

<u>Redevelopment</u>	<u>Preserve Balance</u>
\$169,000 in taxes	\$18+ Million in
100 new families	local business
Four office bldgs on	300+ Local Jobs
E. Boston Post Rd.	10,000+ have Access

Immediate action should be taken to protect the marine economy and the present level of public access, ensure the future vitality of the harbor, and maximize the Village's coastal assets and opportunities. Amendment of the Zoning Ordinance to create a Marine Zone which preserves the present balance is an essential first step.

(d) Harbor Use

Harbor traffic was surveyed in 1980 and again in 1983 (copy appended at the end of this section). During the three-year period there was an 18% increase in harbor traffic with total boat trips of 3,928 in 1983. Traffic averaged three boats per minutes passing the same narrow point in the harbor. Occasional problems occurred when small sailboats without auxiliary power tacked back and forth across the channel, attempting ingress or egress against headwinds. But, in general, traffic was observed to move smoothly; and on the whole, the harbor is not congested.

In 1984, the Village managed mooring and docking arrangements for 1,430 boats and maintains a long waiting list. Direct fee revenue\* to the Village from this activity was \$90,000. Thus, harbor activities not only contribute to the local business economy but also make a major contribution to municipal revenues. Given the results of the harbor traffic survey and the fact that demand for boating facilities is intense, consideration should be given to the feasibility of providing additional boating space.

[\* Fees are based on permits and are revised from time to time. Permits are required in order to help achieve the following harbor management goals: keep the Village's

navigable waters in a sanitary and safe condition, make the best use of available mooring space, avoid congestion, avoid obstruction of the Federal channel, make mooring positions available with due regard for water depths and vessel drafts, and to afford ease of approach to and departure from a mooring with less danger of fouling and collision.]

Dry-sailed Vessels : Several hundred small boats (15-24 ft) are dry-sailed from various boatyards in the harbor. Dry-sailing is a desired use since it takes little upland space and serves the needs of a substantial portion of the recreational boating public. Dry-sailing should be encouraged within the height restrictions required by the Zoning Ordinance. Dry-sailed vessels should be subject to the same registration process and appropriate administrative fee as other vessels using the harbor.

Long-term Maintenance : Docks, seawalls, and Village-owned marine-related equipment are in need of ongoing maintenance. At present, repair or replacement is needed in many of these areas. Dredging is a regular costly need. Support should be given to the County's efforts to effect savings through intermunicipal cooperation in dredge maintenance and consideration should be given to setting aside each year for dredge work a certain sum of money. A capital fund is needed to fund immediate repairs and long-term maintenance.

Harbor Management : Long-range harbor preservation and enhancement should include provision for maintenance dredging, preservation of sea walls, public access, access to anchorage areas, compatible recreation programs, environmental concerns, the County Sewage Treatment Plant, compatible adjacent parks, expanded marine facilities, transient docking facilities, breakwaters, fishing wharfs, pump-out facilities.

With regard to the construction of marine structures on the waterfront, it appears advisable that consideration be given to a program for developing construction standards, which might include design specifications for the purpose of promoting public safety, health, and welfare.

These and other appropriate considerations should be reviewed by the Harbor Commission as part of an overall harbor management program to be prepared under their direction.

APPENDIX TO SECTION II ----- RESOURCE MATERIALS

1. Summary of Environmental Laws
2. Summary of Historic Preservation Ordinance
3. Summary of Sign Ordinance
4. Identification of Bird Species
5. Results of 1983 Harbor Traffic Survey
6. Map of Existing Land Uses
7. State Surface Water Classifications

## STATE WETLAND REGULATIONS

### (SUMMARY)

1. TIDAL WETLANDS and adjacent areas (as identified on maps in the Village Engineer's Office and available from the N.Y. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, New Paltz) have been found to be vital and productive areas. Extensive tidal wetlands have been identified in the Village of Mamaroneck, most notably Otter and Guion Creeks and others near the Larchmont border. Environmental Conservation Law Sec. 25-0302 and NYCRR Part 661 regulate development in tidal wetlands and adjacent areas. Standards for issuance of permits are detailed in NYCRR Sec. 661.1. Special conditions may be required or variances granted under special circumstances. Permits may be issued, denied, or revoked. Provision is made for enforcement and penalties.

2. FRESHWATER WETLANDS and adjacent areas (as identified on map on file in the Village Engineer's Office and available from DEC, New Paltz) have been found to be vital and productive areas. Only one freshwater wetland has been identified in the Village--Magid Pond--but it is classed as a one of the most valuable in the State. State regulations are in the process of amendment for the purpose of turning over implementation of these regulations to local government. At time of writing, ECL Sec. 24-0301 and 24-0501 and NYCRR Part 663 provide for preservation of freshwater wetlands, while standards for issuance of permits are detailed in NYCRR Sec. 663.4 and 663.5. At present, ECL Sec 24-0501, in conjunction with Local Law No. 1-1977 provide for local implementation. If implementation is turned over to Mamaroneck, all permit authority would reside with the Planning Board.

## STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT

### (SUMMARY)

Environmental Conservation Law Sec. 8-0113 and NYCRR Part 617 provide for an environmental review process whereby all agencies of government conduct their business with an awareness that they have an obligation to protect the environment for this and future generations. The law is known as SEQOR, and its basic purpose is to incorporate consideration of environmental factors into the planning, review, and decision-making process of the State and local government agencies at the earliest possible time. The law requires that the protection and enhancement of the

environment and community resources be given appropriate weight with social and economic considerations in the formulation of public policy. Basically, SEQOR calls for environmental review of actions before such actions are approved. It also allows local governments to designate certain areas within their boundaries as Critical Environmental Areas.

NYCRR Sec. 617.11 establishes criteria for determining if an action may have a significant effect on the environment. NYCRR Sec. 617.12 and .13 define what actions are presumed to have a significant effect and what are not presumed to have such an effect. Applicants must file an Environmental Assessment Form with their application answering questions which indicate whether an action may affect the environment. The government agency with the power to make the final decision on the application is defined as the "lead agency" and that agency must decide whether or not to have an environmental review. If it is determined that the actions will not have a significant effect on the environment, then that agency causes a negative declaration to be issued. If it is found that the action may have a significant effect, then an environmental review is required.

NYCRR Sec. 617.11 sets forth criteria for determining whether or not an action may have a significant effect on the environment. These criteria include the following:

- (1) Substantial adverse changes in air quality, water quality, noise levels, or solid waste products;
- (2) Erosion, flooding, and drainage problems;
- (3) Destruction of vegetation or fauna;
- (4) Interference with wildlife species;
- (5) Effects on the habitat areas of threatened or endangered species;
- (6) Assembly of large numbers of people for more than a few days;
- (7) Impairment of important historical/ archeological/architectural or aesthetic resources;
- (8) Change in the use of land or other natural resources;
- (9) Cumulative impact where more than one element is affected and together the effect is substantially adverse.

NYCRR Sec. 617.12 lists those types of projects (Type I) which are most likely to have a significant effect on the

environment and therefore to require an environmental impact statement. NYCRR Sec. 617.13 lists those types of projects (Type II) which have already been determined not to have a significant effect and do not require environmental impact statements. Unlisted actions may or may not have a significant effect on the environment and may or may not require an environmental impact statement.

In determining what land areas or what applications are covered, it should be noted that any action within or contiguous to an historic or prehistoric site or any project which occurs wholly or partly within (or substantially contiguous to) a public park or designated open space or in a Critical Environmental Area is determined to be a Type I project and presumed to have a significant effect on the environment. However, determination to require an environmental review for Type I actions is not mandatory but is left up the discretion of the lead agency.

Upon completion of an environmental review, an agency is required (under NYCRR Sec. 617.9) to make a written finding stating that--from the reasonable alternatives considered--the action to be approved is the one which minimizes to the maximum extent practicable any environmental harm. This must be done before the action can be approved.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE - LOCAL LAW No. 9-1982

(SUMMARY)

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This law provides for the creation of preservation districts, and protected sites and structures. It establishes a Landmarks Advisory Committee, members to be appointed by the Village Board of Trustees and empowered to make recommendations to the Village Board for designations of such districts, sites, and structures.

Designations are made by the Village Board following the owner's permission, review by appropriate boards, and public hearing; and following a determination by the Village Board that the district, site or structure meets one or more of the following criteria: (1) is associated with persons or events of historic significance; (2) illustrates historic development; (3) embodies distinctive architectural or artistic qualities, or (4) possesses unique overall architectural quality. Special provisions apply to interiors of buildings.

Districts, sites and structures designated for protection may not be materially changed in appearance without a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Board of Architectural Review. Such certificates can be issued if the BAR determines that the change will be consistent with the intent and purpose of this ordinance. Applicants can appeal a BAR decision in cases of substantial hardship. Various remedial actions are available to alleviate hardships. Violations are subject to specific penalties (cash and/or confinement).

## SIGN ORDINANCE

### (SUMMARY)

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This law regulates the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising, displays, signs and awnings by providing that permits must be obtained from the Building Inspector. Applications to erect, construct, paint, alter, relocate, reconstruct, display or maintain signs or awnings are to be filed with the Building Inspector, who submits them to the Board of Architectural Review. Upon approval by the BAR, permits may be issued providing the sign or awning meets the provisions of the ordinance. Different restrictions are placed on signs in residential districts, business districts, and industrial districts. Special restrictions apply to projecting signs, lighted signs, and to temporary signs or banners. There are general provisions regarding safety as well as procedures for variances, appeals, and penalties.

SIGHTINGS OF BIRDS 1977-1985. Vicinity of Guion Creek, Magid Pond, Mamaroneck Harbor, Otter Creek and the Van Amringe Mill Pond. Total of 225 species.

NOTE: New York State recognizes rare species as either (A) Endangered; (B) Threatened; (C) Special Concern; or (D) Vulnerable. Fifteen rare species have been identified in the Village of Mamaroneck.

Common Loon	Gadwall
Red-throated Loon	American Wigeon
	Canvasback
Horned Grebe	Greater Scaup
Pied-billed Grebe	Lesser Scaup
Red-necked Grebe	Oldsquaw
	Common Goldeneye
Double-crested Cormorant	Bufflehead
Great Cormorant	Hooded Merganser
	Common Merganser
American Bittern	Red-breasted Merganser
(C) - Least Bittern	Ruddy Duck
Great Blue Heron	
Great Egret	(A) - Bald Eagle
Snowy Egret	Turkey Vulture
Cattle Egret	(B) - Osprey
Tricolored Heron	Northern Harrier
Green-backed Heron	Sharp-shinned Hawk
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Cooper's Hawk
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Broad-winged Hawk
	Red-tailed Hawk
Glossy Ibis	Red-shouldered Hawk
	Rough-legged Hawk
Tundra Swan	American Kestrel
Mute Swan	Merlin
Snow Goose	Peregrine Falcon
Brant	
Canada Goose	Ring-necked Pheasant
Wood Duck	
Green-winged Teal	Clapper Rail
American Black Duck	Virginia Rail
Mallard	Sora
Northern Pintail	Purple Gallinule
Blue-winged Teal	Common Moorhen
Northern Shoveler	American Coot

SIGHTINGS OF BIRDS 1977-1985 (Total 225 Species) Continued

Black-bellied Plover	Red-bellied Woodpecker
Semipalmated Plover	Red-headed Woodpecker
Killdeer	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Greater Yellowlegs	Downy Woodpecker
Lesser Yellowlegs	(D) - Hairy Woodpecker
Solitary Sandpiper	Northern Flicker
Spotted Sandpiper	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Olive-sided Flycatcher
Least Sandpiper	Eastern Wood-Pewee
Pectoral Sandpiper	Acadian Flycatcher
Ruddy Turnstone	Alder Flycatcher
Sanderling	Willow Flycatcher
Dunlin	Least Flycatcher
Short-billed Dowitcher	Eastern Phoebe
Common Snipe	Great Crested Flycatcher
American Woodcock	Eastern Kingbird
Laughing Gull	Horned Lark
Little Gull	
Bonaparte's Gull	Purple Martin
Ring-billed Gull	Tree Swallow
Herring Gull	Northern Rough-winged
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Swallow
Great Black-backed Gull	Bank Swallow
Black-legged Kittiwake	Cliff Swallow
	Barn Swallow
Black Skimmer	
(B) - Common Tern	Blue Jay
	American Crow
Mourning Dove	Fish Crow
Rock Dove	
	Black-capped Chickadee
Common Barn Owl	Tufted Titmouse
Eastern Screech-Owl	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Long-eared Owl	White-breasted Nuthatch
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Brown Creeper
Snowy Owl	
	Carolina Wren
(D) - Ruby-throated Hummingbird	House Wren
Belted Kingfisher	Winter Wren
(C) - Common Nighthawk	(C) - Marsh Wren
Chimney Swift	

SIGHTINGS OF BIRDS 1977-1985 (Total 225 Species) Continued

Golden-crowned Kinglet	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Magnolia Warbler
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Cape May Warbler
	Black-throated
Gray Catbird	Blue Warbler
Northern Mockingbird	Black-throated
Brown Thrasher	Green Warbler
	Blackburnian Warbler
Veery	Pine Warbler
Eastern Bluebird	Prairie Warbler
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Palm Warbler
Hermit Thrush	Bay-breasted Warbler
Swainson's Thrush	Blackpoll Warbler
Wood Thrush	Black-and-white Warbler
American Robin	American Redstart
	Ovenbird
Water Pipit	Northern Waterthrush
	Louisiana Waterthrush
Cedar Waxwing	Common Yellowthroat
	Hooded Warbler
Loggerhead Shrike	Wilson's Warbler
	Canada Warbler
European Starling	Yellow-throated Warbler
	Yellow-rumped Warbler
White-eyed Vireo	Yellow-breasted Chat
Solotary Vireo	
Yellow-throated Vireo	Summer Tanager
Warbling Vireo	Scarlet Tanager
Philadelphia Vireo	
Red-eyed Vireo	Northern Cardinal
	Evening Grosbeak
Blue-winged Warbler	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Tennessee Warbler	Blue Grosbeak
Nashville Warbler	Indigo Bunting
Northern Parula	Dickcissel
(D) - Yellow Warbler	

SIGHTINGS OF BIRDS (Total 225 Species)

Continued

- Rufous-sided Towhee
- American Tree Sparrow
- Chipping Sparrow
- Field Sparrow
- (C) - Vesper Sparrow
- Lark Sparrow
- Savannah Sparrow
- (D) - Sharp-tailed Sparrow
- (D) - Seaside Sparrow
- Fox Sparrow
- Song Sparrow
- Lincoln's Sparrow
- White-throated Sparrow
- White-crowned Sparrow
- Swamp Sparrow
- Dark-eyed Junco
- Snow Bunting
  
- Bobolink
- Red-winged Blackbird
- (D) - Eastern Meadowlark
- Rusty Blackbird
- Common Grackle
- Brown-headed Cowbird
- Orchard Oriole
- Northern Oriole
  
- Purple Finch
- House Finch
- Common Redpoll
- Pine Siskin
- American Goldfinch
  
- House Sparrow

HARBOR TRAFFIC STUDY - SUMMER 1983

(SUMMARY)

The purpose of this study was to determine growth in boat traffic since the harbor traffic study of 1980, as well as to determine the maximum number of boat trips and whether the harbor and channels continue to accommodate the existing traffic safely. Twenty-seven one-hour boat counts were made on weekends and holidays at times one could expect a high degree of boating activity. These counts were made by Warren and Mildred Warnecke--taken from a position S.E. of Red Nun Buoy #12, which is the narrowest point of the harbor channel at the dividing line between the inner and outer harbor limits.

All boats either leaving or entering Mamaroneck Harbor were counted, and the total count was broken down into three categories of boat types: sail, power, other. The last category included canoes, dinghies, tenders, kayacs--any craft paddled, rowed or tethered and hauled.

Except when sailboards crossed the channel at right angles on an offshore breeze, traffic moved smoothly; and only on occasion was it observed to be congested--when four boats moved abreast in a channel "squeezed" by low tide.

Summary of 27 One-Hour Counts:

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Total Number of Boats Counted	3,928	3,339	598 (17.6%)
Overall Average Per Hour	145.5	123.7	21.8 (17.6%)
Overall Average Per Minute	2.43	2.06	.37(17.9%)

Comparison of 1980 with 1983 shows an increase in number of boats to be approximately 18% over the three-year period. The breakdown into categories was not addressed in the 1980 survey; however, it should be noted that of the overall 1983 total (3,928), power boats (2,661) accounted for 68% while sailboats (1,109) accounted for 28% of the total. The remaining 4% were "other." Power-boating outnumbers sailboating by more than two to one.



NEW YORK STATE COASTAL ATLAS MAP -- EXISTING LAND & WATER USES

(Revised May 1984)

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1. Residential (RU)
2. Vacant
3. Vacant
4. Vacant
- 4a. Vacant
- 4b. Residential (RU)
5. Residential (RU)
6. Vacant
7. Public/Semi-Public Institutions (PH)
8. Public/Semi-Public Institutions (PX-Church)
9. Vacant
10. Public/Semi-Public Institutions (PE)
11. Recreation (OX--Village Park)
12. Public/Semi-Public Institutions (PE)
13. Recreation (OX--Village Wetland)
14. Recreation (OX--The Nature Conservancy)
- 14a. Vacant
15. Agriculture (AC)

SURFACE WATER CLASSIFICATIONS\*  
Village of Mamaroneck

<u>Water Body</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Best Usage</u>
Mamaroneck Reservoir	A	Water Supply
Mamaroneck River	D	Secondary Contact Recreation
Sheldrake River	D	Secondary Contact Recreation
Guion Creek/Beaver Swamp Brook	D	Secondary Contact Recreation
Gedney Pond	C	Fishing and Secondary Contact Recreation
Otter Creek/Magid Pond	I	Secondary Contact Recreation
Van Amringe Mill Pond	I	Secondary Contact Recreation
Mamaroneck Harbor	SB	Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation

\*Based on New York State Coastal Management Program Coastal Atlas Map, 1978

STATE CLASSIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS FOR FRESH SURFACE WATERS  
IN THE VILLAGE OF NAWAHOONECK

Classification	Best Usage	DISSOLVED OXYGEN STANDARDS				COLIFORM STANDARD <sup>1</sup>				RADIOACTIVITY STANDARDS				
		Trout Waters		Non Trout Waters		Trout		Non Trout Waters		Total Dissolved Solids	Phenolic Compounds	Gross Beta	Radium	Strontium
		Min. Daily Average	Min. Daily Average	Min. Daily Average	Min. Daily Average	Monthly Median Value	80% of Sample	Monthly Geometric Mean	pH					
Class A	Water supply for drinking or food processing	7 mg/l	6 mg/l	5 mg/l	5 mg/l	4 mg/l	Less than 5000/100ml coliforms	Less than 20,000/100ml coliforms	Less than 200/100ml fecal coliforms	As low as practicable. Less than 500 mg/l	Less than 0.005 mg/l (phenol)	Less than 1000pc/l (in absence of Sr-90 and alpha emitters)	Less than 3pc/l	Less than 10pc/l
Class C	Fishing and other uses except water supply, food processing and primary contact recreation	7 mg/l	6 mg/l	5 mg/l	5 mg/l	4 mg/l	Less than 10,000/100ml coliforms & 2000/100ml fecal coliforms	None detrimental to aquatic life. Waters currently less than 500 mg/l shall remain below this limit.	6.5-8.5	None detrimental to aquatic life. Waters currently less than 500 mg/l shall remain below this limit.	6.5-8.5	None detrimental to aquatic life. Waters currently less than 500 mg/l shall remain below this limit.	6.0-9.5	None detrimental to aquatic life. Waters currently less than 500 mg/l shall remain below this limit.
Class D	Secondary contact recreation. Waters are not suitable for propagation of fish	--	--	--	--	3 mg/l	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTES:

- 1) A minimum of five examinations are required.
- 2) Standard to be met during all periods of disinfection.
- 3) Additional standards applicable to the above classifications: Turbidity-no increase that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions; Color-None from man-made sources that will be detrimental to the anticipated best usage of waters; Suspended, colloidal or other solids-None from any waste discharge which will cause deposition to the best usage of water; Oil and floating substances-No residue attributable to a waste discharge nor visible oil film nor globules of grease; Taste and odor-producing substances, toxic wastes and deleterious substances-None that will be injurious to fish life or which will adversely affect the flavor, color or odor, thereof, or impair the waters for the specified best usage of water; Thermal discharges-No discharge which will be injurious to fish life or to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for any classified use.
- 4) With reference to certain toxic substances affecting fish life, the establishment of any single numerical standard for waters of New York State would be too restrictive. There are many waters, which because of poor buffering capacity and composition will require special study to determine safe concentrations of toxic substances. However, most of the non-trout waters near industrial areas in this state will have an alkalinity of 80 milligrams per liter or above. Without considering increased or decreased toxicity from possible combinations, the following may be considered as safe stream concentrations for certain substances to comply with the above standard for this type of water. Water of lower alkalinity must be specifically considered since the toxic effect of most pollutants will be greatly increased. Ammonia or Ammonium Compounds-Not greater than 2.0 milligrams per liter expressed at pH of 8.0 or above; Cyanide-Not greater than 0.1 milligrams per liter expressed as Cu; Ferro or Ferricyanide-Not greater than 0.4 milligrams per liter expressed as Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>; Copper-Not greater than 0.2 milligrams per liter expressed as Cu; Zinc-Not greater than 0.3 milligrams per liter expressed as Zn; Cadmium-Not greater than 0.3 milligrams per liter expressed as Cd.
- 5) -- indicates no standard provided.
- 6) Source: 6 NYCRR Part 701, Classifications and Standards of Quality and Purity.

STATE CLASSIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS FOR SALINE SURFACE WATERS  
IN THE VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK

Classification	Best Usage	DISSOLVED OXYGEN STANDARDS				COLIFORM STANDARD <sup>1</sup>				RADIOACTIVITY STANDARDS						
		Trout Waters		Non Trout Waters		Monthly Median Value		80% of Sample		Monthly Geometric Mean		Total Dissolved Solids	Phenolic Compounds	Gross Beta	Radium 226	Strontium 90
		Conditions of Best Usage	Min. Daily Average	Min. Daily Average	Min. Daily Average	Min. Value	Value	Less than <sup>2</sup> 5000/100ml	Less than <sup>2</sup> 200/100ml fecal coliforms	Less than <sup>2</sup> 10,000/100ml coliforms	Less than <sup>2</sup> Normal range not to be extended by more than 0.1 unit					
Class SB	Primary and secondary contact recreation and other uses except shellfishing for market purposes	--	--	--	5 mg/l	Less than <sup>2</sup> 2400/100ml coliforms	Less than <sup>2</sup> 5000/100ml coliforms	Less than <sup>2</sup> 200/100ml fecal coliforms	Less than <sup>2</sup> Normal range not to be extended by more than 0.1 unit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class I	Secondary contact recreation and other uses except for primary contact recreation and shell-fishing for market purposes	--	--	--	4 mg/l	--	--	Less than <sup>2</sup> 10,000/100ml coliforms; extended less than 2000/100ml fecal coliforms	Less than <sup>2</sup> Normal range not to be extended by more than 0.1 unit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTES:

- 1) A minimum of five examinations are required.
- 2) Standard to be met during all periods of disinfection.
- 3) Additional standards applicable to the above classifications: Garbage, cinders, ashes, oils, sludges or other refuse - None in any waters of the marine district as defined by Environmental Conservation Law (17-0105); Turbidity-no increase that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions; Color-None from man-made sources that will be detrimental to the anticipated best usage of waters; Suspended, colloidal or other solids-None from any waste discharge which will cause deposition to the best usage of water; Oil and floating substances-No residue attributable to a waste discharge nor visible oil film nor globules of grease; Taste and odor-producing substances, toxic wastes and deleterious substances - None in amounts that will interfere with use for primary contact recreation (Class SB) or secondary contact recreation (Class I) or be injurious to edible fish or shellfish or the culture or propagation thereof or which adversely affect the flavor, color, odor or sanitary condition, or impair the waters for any other best usage as determined for the specific waters assigned to the class. Thermal discharges - No discharge which will be injurious to fish life or to make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for any classified use.
- 4) For Class I waters, the monthly geometric mean fecal coliform value shall not exceed 2000/100 ml from a minimum of five examinations when disinfection is practiced.
- 5) -- indicates no standard provided.
- 6) Source: 6 NYCRR Part 701, Classifications and Standards of Quality and Purity.