

Appendix D
Definitions

APPENDIX D

DEFINITIONS

Selected terms used in the LWRP are defined as follows:

Accretion means the gradual and imperceptible accumulation of sand, gravel, or similar material deposited by natural action of water on the shore. This may result from a deposit of such material upon the shore, or by a recession of the water from the shore.

Agricultural land means land used for agricultural production, or used as part of a farm, or having the potential to be used for agricultural production. Agricultural lands include lands in agricultural districts, as created under Article 25-AA of the Agricultural and Markets Law; lands comprised of soils classified in soil groups 1, 2, 3, or 4 according to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Land Classification System; or lands used in agricultural production, as defined in Article 25-AA of the Agriculture and Markets Law.

Best management practices means methods, measures, or practices determined to be the most practical and effective in preventing or reducing the amount of pollutants generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality standards established pursuant to section 17-0301 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Best management practices include, but are not limited to, structural and non-structural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures. Best management practices can be applied before, during, or after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters.

Waterfront Hazard Area means any coastal area included within an Erosion Hazard Area designated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to the Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas Act of 1981 (Article 34 of the Environmental Conservation Law), and any coastal area included within a V-zone as designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-448) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234).

Development, other than existing development, means any construction or other activity which materially changes the use, intensity of use, or appearance of land or a structure including any activity which may have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters. Development shall not include ordinary repairs or maintenance or interior alterations to existing structures or traditional agricultural practices. The term shall include division of land into lots, parcels, or sites.

Historic resources means those structures, landscapes, districts, areas or sites, or underwater structures or artifacts which are listed or designated as follows: any historic resource in a Federal or State park established, solely or in part, in order to protect and preserve the resource; any resource on, nominated to be on, or determined eligible to be on the National or State Register of Historic Places; any cultural resource managed by the State Nature and Historic Preserve Trust or the State Natural Heritage Trust; any archaeological resource which is on the inventories of archaeological sites maintained by the Department of Education or the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation; any resource which is a significant component of a Heritage Area; any locally designated historic or archaeological resources protected by a local law or ordinance.

Marine support services means industrial, commercial, or retail uses which provide necessary goods and services to water-dependent businesses, thus enabling these businesses to operate in an efficient and economically viable manner.

Mooring alternatives:

Single-Swing type moorings

Single-swing type moorings are currently the only type used in Clayton. This type simply places a single vessel on a mooring anchor, and the vessel is free to swing 360 degrees around the anchor. While this type of configuration may be the least expensive, relatively easy to maintain, and provide the greatest flexibility and ease of use to the individual boater, they do not provide the most efficient use of water surface.

Double-Swing Type moorings

Double-swing type moorings raft two vessels together, and place them on a single mooring anchor. This type works with the pairing of a similar type and size of craft. The major advantage is the doubling of mooring density when compared to the single-swing type mooring.

Fore and Aft moorings

Fore and Aft type moorings have individually anchored floats arranged in a linear manner. Boats are strung out along these lines with their bow and stern tied up to the floats. This method allows greater efficiency by not allowing the boats to swing, therefore less water surface is required. The major drawback to Fore and Aft Moorings is the load placed on the mooring with strong beam wind or wave action. Under these conditions, it is possible for the boats to “drag” their moorings. This type of mooring works best in a protected harbor (such as behind a breakwater) or riverine situation. If Fore and Aft Moorings were to be used in Clayton’s waters, they should be used by smaller vessels, be located in the most sheltered portion of French Creek Bay, and oriented so as to take best advantage of protection from the prevailing wind exposure.

Gang moorings with center floats

This type of mooring anchors a float, and 2 boat tie-up to the float. The entire grouping swings on a single mooring anchor, which must be considerably more heavy than for individual boats. The size of the float is variable, with some large enough to store gear. This differs from the double-swing mooring in that it is the float which is moored, rather than the individual boats.

Stardock moorings

Usually used by smaller boats on lakes, several floats radiate out from a single mooring point, and craft are moored between each of the floats. This type of mooring is expensive since, in effect, it is a floating dock anchored in open water. The greatest advantage to this type of system is that up to 16 vessels can be placed in an area that accommodates only one vessel if single-swing type were used.

Dry moorings (dry stack storage)

Dry Moorings, or “dry stack storage”, is essentially the practice of removing boats from the water with a lift and storing them on land. At least one private marina in Clayton uses this method, and the practice is becoming increasingly popular in communities that are experiencing appears to be more limited by available land area (for a severe shortage of water space).

Natural protective features means a nearshore area, beach, bluff, or wetland, and the vegetation thereon.

Public trust lands means those lands below navigable waters, with the upper boundary normally being the mean high water line, or otherwise determined by local custom and practice. Public trust lands, waters, and living resources are held in trust by the State or by the trustees of individual towns for the people to use for walking, fishing, commerce, navigation, and other recognized uses of public trust lands.

Rare ecological communities means ecological communities which, according to the State Natural Heritage Program, qualify for a Heritage State Rank of S1 or S2; and those which qualify for both a Heritage State Rank of S3, S4 or S5; and an Element Occurrence Rank of A.

Smart Growth invests time, attention, and resources in restoring community and vitality by making them more town-centered, transit and pedestrian oriented, and with a greater mix of housing, commercial and retail uses. It also preserves open space and many other environmental amenities.

Traditional waterfront communities means communities which historically have contained concentrations of water-dependent businesses; possess a distinctive character; and serve as a focal points for commercial, recreational, and cultural activities within the region.

Water-dependent use means a business or other activity which can only be conducted in, on, over, or adjacent to a water body because such activity requires direct access to that water body, and which involves, as an integral part of such activity, the use of the water.

Water-enhanced use means a use or activity which does not require a location adjacent to coastal waters, but whose location on the waterfront adds to the public use and enjoyment of the water's edge. Water-enhanced uses are primarily recreational, cultural, retail, or entertainment uses.

Waterfront Redevelopment Area means a waterfront area which is part of or near a business district and contains blighted or underutilized properties which are adequate in size to accommodate significant redevelopment of regional or statewide benefit. The following factors shall be considered in identification of waterfront redevelopment areas: (1) evidence of community commitment and initiative; (2) participation in the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program; (3) adequacy of local land and water use regulations; (4) adequacy of infrastructure; (4) opportunities for local and regional economic growth; and (5) opportunities for improved public access, environmental quality, and creation of local activity centers.