

**CANANDAIGUA LAKE UNIFORM DOCKING
AND MOORING LAW**

Review Draft: Canandaigua Lake Uniform Docking and Mooring Law - Summer 2010

Table of Contents

Section 44-1 Title	3
Section 44-2 Purpose	3
Section 44-3 Authority and Applicability	3
Section 44-4 Compliance with State and Federal Laws and Regulations	4
Section 44-5 Definitions.....	4
Section 44-6 Allocation of All Docking and Mooring Facilities	10
Section 44-7 Determining Facility Area Lines.....	11
Section 44-8 Tier 1 Docking and Mooring Facilities Allocation	13
Section 44-9 Tier 1 Design Standards for Docking and Mooring Facilities	15
Section 44-10 Tier 1 Dock Consolidation.....	17
Section 44-11 Tier 1 Permit Requirements Permanent Docking and Mooring and Associated Facilities	18
Section 44-12 Tier 1 Permit Requirements for Seasonal Docking and Mooring Other Structures	19
Section 44-13 Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Facilities	20
Section 44-14 Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Facilities Design Standards	20
Section 44-15 Design Standards for Docks Facilities for Transient Uses.....	21
Section 44-16 All Tier 2 and 3 Permit Requirements and Procedures for Seasonal and Permanent Docking and Mooring and Associated Facilities (including Docking Facilities for Transient Use)	23
Section 44-17 Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Site Plan Review Requirements and Procedures.....	24
Section 44-18 Compliance with Section 239 of NYS General Municipal Law	25
Section 44-19 City of Canandaigua Boat House Parcels	25
Section 44-20 Nonconforming Docking and Mooring Facilities, Structures, and Uses.....	25
Section 44-21 Docking and Mooring Appeals and Variances.....	26
Section 44-22 Enforcement Officer.....	27
Section 44-23 Amendments	27
Section 44-24 Separability	28

Section 44-25 Fees	28
Section 44-26 Violations and Penalties	28
Section 44-27 Effective Date.....	28

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1 Allocations by Zoning Districts	10
Table 2 Tier 1 Allocation	13
Table 3 Design Standards for Associated Facilities	14
Table 4 Tier 2 Allocation	20
Table 5 Tier 3 Transient Use Allocation	21

Figure 1 Steep Slope Diagram.....	8
Figure 2 Determining Facility Area Lines.....	11
Figure 3 Dock and Main Walkway Configuration Examples	16

Section 44-1 Title

This local law shall be known and may be cited as the “Canandaigua Lake Uniform Docking and Mooring Law.”

Section 44-2 Purpose

The purpose and intent of this local law is to:

1. Regulate navigational access to Canandaigua Lake, a navigable water of the State of New York and a resource that is held in public trust and owned by the State of New York;
2. Protect the public interests in navigation, public access, fishing, swimming, environmental and aesthetic protection;
3. Ensure the adjoining parcel owners reasonable navigational access to Canandaigua Lake;
4. Provide navigational access in a manner that minimizes overcrowding, congestion and hazards to navigation on Canandaigua Lake;
5. Regulate and restrict the manner of construction and location of docking and mooring facilities, associated facilities, and related structures constructed in or over the underwater lands of Canandaigua Lake in a manner that is consistent with the laws and regulations of the State of New York and the United States within or bounding this municipality to a distance of 1,500 feet of the mean high water mark;
6. Protect the public health, safety and welfare;
7. Advance the orderly development of the City/Town of _____ that is consistent with the provisions of any and all local laws, regulations, or ordinances related to the land adjoining the mean high water mark.

Section 44-3 Authority and Applicability

A In accordance with Section 46-a, Subdivision 4, of the New York State Navigation Law, the City/Town of _____ has the authority to enact and enforce uniform local laws to regulate the manner of construction and location of docking and mooring facilities, associated facilities, and related structures including related accessory uses in any waters of

Canandaigua Lake bounding or within such municipality from the mean high water level to a distance of 1,500 feet from the shore.

- B Based on this authority any and all construction, expansion, suspension, installation, anchorage, replacement, alteration, modification, or enlargement of any docking and mooring facilities, related structures and associated facilities in the waters of Canandaigua Lake bounded by the Town/City of _____ to a distance of 1,500 feet from the mean high water mark shall comply with the provision of this local law No. ____ the Canandaigua Lake Uniform Docking and Mooring Law. Any structure including but not limited to gazebos, decks, porches and shelters, not related to docking and mooring, or providing reasonable navigational access is prohibited.
- C All regulations and rights thereof contained in this local law apply to the adjoining upland parcel based on the number of lineal feet of shoreline and in compliance with the adjoining zoning district.

Section 44-4 Compliance with State and Federal Laws and Regulations

- A Activities and actions regulated under this local law may also be subject to other state and federal laws or regulations.
- B When more restrictive state or federal regulations or laws are applicable, they shall take precedence.
- C It is the responsibility of the adjoining parcel owner to obtain any and all state and federal permits that may be required. These include, but are not limited to, the following state laws: NYS Navigation Law Section 32-c. regarding hazards to navigation is administered by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and ECL Article 15; NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 6 NYCRR 608, or other sections of NYS Navigation Law administered by the NYS Office of General Services.

Section 44-5 Definitions

For the purposes of this law the following definitions apply:

Adjoining Parcel Owner The person or persons having title in fee to the adjoining parcel.

Adjoining Parcel A parcel of land sharing the mean high water mark of Canandaigua Lake.

Adjoining Zoning District(s) The zoning district(s) established by the municipality that is applicable to the adjoining parcel.

Appendage The portion of the dock that is attached to the main walkway.

Associated Facilities Boat houses, boat accessory structures, boat stations, boat hoists, and boat hoist structures.

Berth See boat slip.

Boat Any vessel, floating craft, or personal watercraft which utilizes a docking or mooring facility including but not limited to canoes, rowboats, rowing shells, kayaks, windsurfers, jet skis, and other small boats or personal watercraft.

Boat Accessory Structure An enclosed storage structure, the purpose of which is the storage of related boating accessories and shall have no utility service except electricity. A boat accessory structure shall not be defined to mean a boat hoist structure, boat station or boat house.

Boat Hoist Any mechanical device the purpose of which is to remove the boat from the water for waterside storage and shall not have a roof.

Boat Hoist Structure A seasonal open-sided structure placed in the water with an attached mechanical device to raise or lift a boat out of the water for waterside storage. A boat hoist structure shall not be defined to mean a boat station, boat house or boat accessory structure.

Boat House A permanent enclosed structure that provides direct water or rail access for boats, and is wholly or partially supported or constructed below the mean high water mark. A boat house has a permanent roof and one or more enclosed sides and shall have no utility service except electricity. A boat house shall not be defined to mean a boat hoist structure, boat station or boat accessory structure.

Boat Slip A waterside storage area adjoining or within any structure, boat hoist structure, boat station, boat house, dock or pier, the purpose for which is the storage of a boat.

Boat Station A permanent open-sided structure with a roof, constructed in the water, with a mechanical device, the purpose of which is to raise or lift a boat out of the water for waterside storage. A boat station is intended as a permanent boat hoist structure. A boat station shall not be defined to mean a boat hoist structure, boathouse or boat accessory structure.

Docking and Mooring Facility One or more structures, docks, mooring buoys or a combination thereof, associated with an adjoining parcel used for the docking or mooring of boats.

Facility Area: The water and submerged land area located lakeside of the mean high water mark between the adjoining parcel's Facility Area Lines, subject to the requirements of this local law to a distance of:

Facility Type	Distance Perpendicular to the Mean High Water Mark
Tier 1 Docking & mooring facilities	60 feet except as provided for in §44-9.
Tier 2 & 3 Docking facilities only	200 feet
Tier 2 Mooring facilities only	375 feet
Tier 2 Both docking & mooring facilities	375 feet

Dock Any structure, or fixed platform built on floats, columns, open timber, piles, or similar open-work supports, or cantilevered structures including piers and wharfs and designed to provide access from the shoreline to Canandaigua Lake.

Facility Area Lines The lines which are used solely for determining the boundaries for the placement of docking and mooring facilities, and all other facilities subject to this law. The method for establishing Facility Area Lines is found in Sec. 44-7.

Height The vertical distance measured from the mean high water level to the highest portion of the building or structure.

Lineal Feet of Shoreline The horizontal lineal distance measured in a straight line between the lot lines at the mean high water mark. The lineal feet of shoreline for developments that involve alteration of the shoreline will be measured at the natural mean high water mark before such alteration. The mean high water tie line of the adjoining parcel which is described in Section 44-7 determines the lineal feet of shoreline.

Main Walkway The section of the dock that extends from the mean high water mark toward the center of the lake.

Mean Low and High Water Level The approximate average low water level or high water level for a given body of water at a given elevation, determined by reference from survey datum provided by the United States Geological Service (USGS). According to the New York State Office of General Services, the Mean Low Water Level for Canandaigua Lake is 686.60. According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Regulatory Affairs, the Mean High Water Level is 689.41.

Mean High Water Mark The location where the mean high water level intersects with the adjoining parcel.

Mooring Buoy A floating object anchored to the bed of the lake but not to the shoreline, to which a boat could be attached for waterside storage.

Permanent The type of construction for any dock, boat house, boat station, structure or boat accessory structure that is anchored to the bed of the lake and is not designed to be removed each season.

Pier or Wharf Any structure extending out into or over the water built upon fill, which shall include, but shall not be limited to earth, clay, silt, sand, gravel, stone, rock, shale, concrete (whole or fragmentary), ashes, cinders, slag, metal, whether or not enclosed, or containing (1) crib, crib work of wood, timber, logs, concrete or metal, or (2) bulkheads and cofferdams or

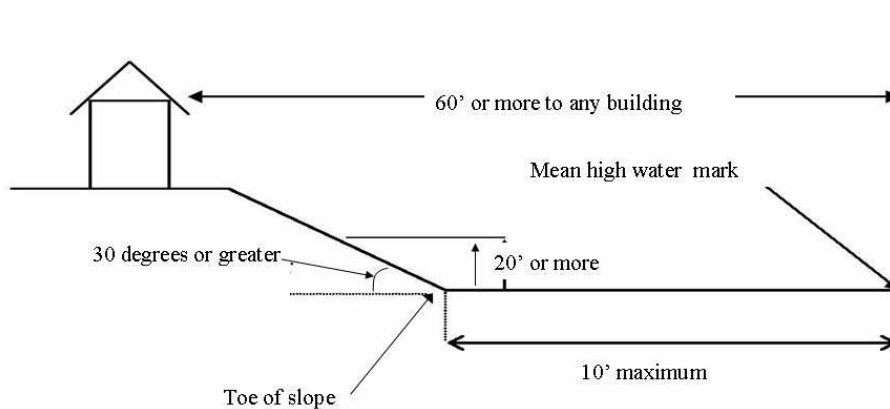
timber sheeting, bracing and piling or steel sheet piling, or steel H piling, separate or in combination.

Seasonal The type of construction for any dock, boat hoist or structure that is designed to be removed on an annual basis.

Shoreline See mean high water mark.

Steep Slope A steep slope is defined as thirty (30) degrees (or 57% slope) or greater as measured from the horizontal, for a vertical height of twenty (20) feet or more, with the toe of the slope commencing within ten (10) feet of the mean high water mark. If the toe of the slope is greater than 10 feet from the mean high water mark it is not considered a steep slope under this law.

Figure 1 Steep Slope Diagram



Steep Slope Parcel An adjoining parcel where less than 20 contiguous lineal feet of the parcel boundary adjoining the mean high water mark are not characterized by steep slopes. Parcels that have more than 10 feet measured from the mean high water mark to the toe of the steep slope for 20 contiguous lineal feet or greater will not be considered a steep slope parcel.

Structure Anything constructed, erected, anchored, suspended, placed in, on or above, or, any object constructed, erected, anchored, suspended or placed on the water side of the mean high water mark.

Tie Line The horizontal lineal distance measured in a straight line between the lot lines at the mean high water mark.

Transient Use The temporary use of a docking or mooring facility by patrons of a waterside restaurant, hotel or motel on an adjoining parcel.

Uniform Docks and Mooring Permit A permit issued according to the requirements of this local law.

Waterside The lake side of the mean high water mark.

Section 44-6 Allocation of All Docking and Mooring Facilities

Allocation of docking and mooring facilities for an adjoining parcel shall be based on the adjoining zoning district and the lineal feet of shoreline of the adjoining parcel.

A. The Adjoining Zoning District

The maximum number of docking and mooring facilities that may be allocated to an adjoining parcels shall be based on the Tier assigned to the zoning district listed in Table 1.

1. If no Tier is assigned to an adjoining zoning district, the adjoining parcels shall be in the Tier One Allocation Category.
2. Only one Tier may be assigned to an adjoining zoning district.
3. If the parcel that adjoins the mean high water mark is split between two or more zoning districts which allow different Tier allocations, the parcel shall receive the Tier One Allocation.
4. Table 1 lists the Town/City of ____ zoning districts and their allocation classification

Table 1 Allocations by Zoning Districts
Tier One Allocation: Town/City of ____ Zoning Districts
Locality to fill in citation for each zoning district:
Tier Two Allocation: Town/City of ____ Zoning Districts
Tier Three: Town/City of ____ Zoning Districts

B. Lineal Feet of Shoreline

In addition to the adjoining zoning district, the number of lineal feet of shoreline of the adjoining parcel determines the maximum number of docking and mooring facilities regardless of how property interests in the upland parcel may be divided among the owner(s), lessee(s), occupant(s), easement holder(s), or any other person(s) or entity(s) with a legal or beneficial interest in any existing or proposed docking or mooring facility.

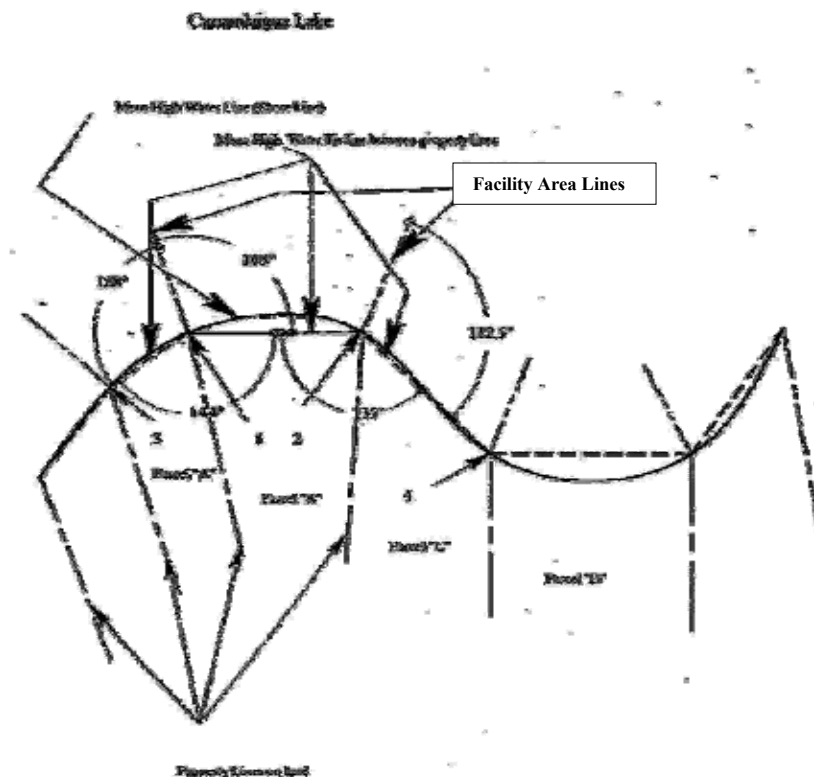
C. Limitations on the Maximum Number of Facilities Section 44-8 establishes the maximum number of docking and mooring facilities that could be allowed and does not confer the right to any specific number of facilities independent of local zoning or other requirements related to development of the adjoining parcel. Application of other laws and requirements may result in a reduction in that number.

Section 44-7 Determining Facility Area Lines

A Facility Area Lines are determined using the following method (See Figure 2 below.):

- 1 Determine the four points where the mean high water mark intersects the property lines of the parcel and the two adjoining shoreline parcels.
- 2 Connect the points of intersection with straight lines. These lines are called mean high water tie lines.
- 3 Where two mean high water tie lines meet, measure the angle on the waterside.
- 4 Bisect (or divide by two) that waterside angle measurement. The newly-formed line projected out over the waterside is the Facility Area Line.

Figure 2 Determining Facility Area Lines



B Where the Facility Area Lines are less than 200 ft. long at the point of intersection, the method described Section 44-7 A.1-4. must be modified in order that all Facility Area Lines are at least 200' feet long at the point of intersection.

- C The City/Town_____ of may require appropriate documentation for the application, including surveys when necessary, to determine Facility Area Lines.

Section 44-8 Tier 1 Docking and Mooring Facilities Allocation

A. Tier 1 Allocation of Docking and Mooring Facilities The number of docking and mooring facilities that may be constructed beyond the mean high water mark of all adjoining parcels is listed in Table 2 - Tier 1 Allocation.

1. Mooring buoys are prohibited in Category A.
2. For Categories B. – F. an adjoining parcel owner may distribute the permitted number of boat slips between boat slips and mooring buoys.
3. The number of mooring buoys shall not exceed the total number of boat slips permitted for the adjoining parcel and their placement must conform to the dimensional criteria contained in Section 44-9 of this local law.
4. The boat storage capacity of existing boat houses or boat stations shall be included in the total number of permitted boat slips.

Table 2 Tier 1 Allocation		
Lineal Feet of Shoreline Category	Number of Boat Slips	Number of Docks
A. 1' to 25'	1	1
B. 25.01' to 50'	2	1
C. 50.01' to 100'	3	1
D. 100.01' to 150'	4	2
E. 150.01' to 200'	5	2
F. 200.01' +	1 slip for every 50 feet of shoreline in excess of 200'	1 additional dock per 100 feet of shoreline in excess of 200'

B. Tier 1 Allocation of Associated Facilities. Boat houses, boat accessory structures, boat stations, boat hoists, and boat hoist structures are Associated Docking and Mooring Facilities and are allocated and subject to the design standards as set forth in Table 3.

1. **Boat house:** One boat house is allowed for parcels having 200' lineal feet of shoreline or more and shall contain no more than two boat slips. No boat house may be used as a dwelling, sleeping, lodging or boarding place. Construction of a second floor level inside the boat house or of a second floor deck is not permitted
2. **Boat Hoist Structure:** One boat hoist structure is permitted for each boat slip.
3. **Boat Station:** A boat station is designed for use as a permanent boat hoist structure. One boat station is allowed per adjoining parcel. For adjoining parcels where more than one boat

slip is allowed, the boat station is limited to two boat slips. No boat station may be used as a dwelling, sleeping, lodging or boarding place.

- a. A boat station may be substituted for one boat hoist structure where more than one boat slip is allowed.
- b. A boat house may be substituted for a boat station for parcels having 200 lineal feet of shoreline or more

4. **Boat Accessory Structure:** One boat accessory structure is permitted per steep slope parcel.

- a. Boat accessory structures are not permitted on adjoining parcels that contain a boat house or have an existing upland structure within sixty (60) feet of the mean high water mark.
- b. No boat accessory structure may be used as a dwelling, sleeping, lodging or boarding place.
- c. The following additional design standards are applicable to boat accessory structures:
 - i.) The boat accessory structure shall not exceed (120) square feet, and (15) feet in height as measured from the mean high water level or 689.41 feet above sea level. The 120sq. ft is measured by the area enclosed by the exterior wall of the structure. The square footage of the area enclosed by the boat accessory structure is to be calculated as part of the additional 200'square dockage allowance referenced in Sec. 44-9 D. Steep Slopes.
 - ii.) A 12 inch roof overhang is allowed. Any area covered by a roof overhang in excess of 12 inches is allowed only if it has been included in the 120 square ft. accessory structure allowance.
 - iii) If any or all of the area of the boat accessory structure is located on the land side of the mean high water mark, such area of the boat accessory structure is to be included in the square foot dock allowance.
 - iv) The boat accessory structure shall be constructed as close to the mean high water line as possible. No part of the structure may extend beyond twenty (20) feet of the waterside of the mean high water mark.

Table 3 Design Standards for Associated Facilities

	Number of Stories/Levels/Floors	Roof Permitted	Roof Slope	Sides Permitted	Height
Boat House	1	Yes	Not less than 3 and 12	Yes	≤ 15' above the mean high water level.
	1	Yes	Not	No	≤ 15' above the mean high water

Boat Hoist Structure			applicable		level.
Boat Station	1	Yes	Not less than 3 and 12	No	≤ 15' above the mean high water level.
Boat Accessory Structure For Steep Slope Parcels	1	Yes	Not less than 3 and 12	Yes	≤ 15' above the mean high water level as measured along a line perpendicular from the mean high water level from the base of the exterior wall
Note: No Associated Facility may have a second floor/level/story /deck.					

Section 44-9 Tier 1 Design Standards for Docking and Mooring Facilities

A. Setback Requirements

Any boat slip, boat house, boat hoist structure, boat station, boat accessory structure, dock, or other allowed structure, shall be set back 10 feet from the facility area line for Table 2. Tier 1 Allocation Categories B.-F. The setback is 5 feet from the facility area lines for Table 2. Tier 1 Allocation Category A.

B. Placement of Mooring Buoys

Mooring buoys shall be placed within the facility area in such a manner that each moored vessel will avoid contact with any other moored vessel or structure. At no time may a moored vessel or part thereof extend outside the limits of any Facility Area Line of a parcel.

C. Dimensional Requirements

Dock construction shall not exceed the following maximum dimensional criteria:

- 1 Each permitted dock shall not exceed a total of seven hundred twenty (720) square feet, including walkways. For the purposes of this section, width is measured parallel to the mean high water mark; length is measured perpendicular to the mean high water mark. (See Figure 3)
 - a) The main walkway of the dock is the section of the dock that extends from the mean high water mark toward the center of the lake. The main walkway shall not exceed a maximum width of eight (8) feet.
 - b) The length of the portion of the main walkway that extends from the mean high watermark towards the center of the lake shall constitute no less than fifty (50) percent of the total length of the dock and associated structures and equipment.
 - c) No part of the dock or associated structures and equipment shall extend beyond a line which is sixty (60) feet from the mean high water mark; this line

or curve, depending on the configuration of the shoreline, is to be parallel to the mean high water mark.

d) If the water depth is less than three (3) feet as measured from the mean low water level at the “sixty (60) feet line” referenced in c), the maximum length of the dock may be extended to the under water elevation level of 683.60 (established by 686.60 mean low water level minus three (3) feet). Under no circumstances may the seven hundred and twenty (720) square feet dimensional requirement be exceeded.

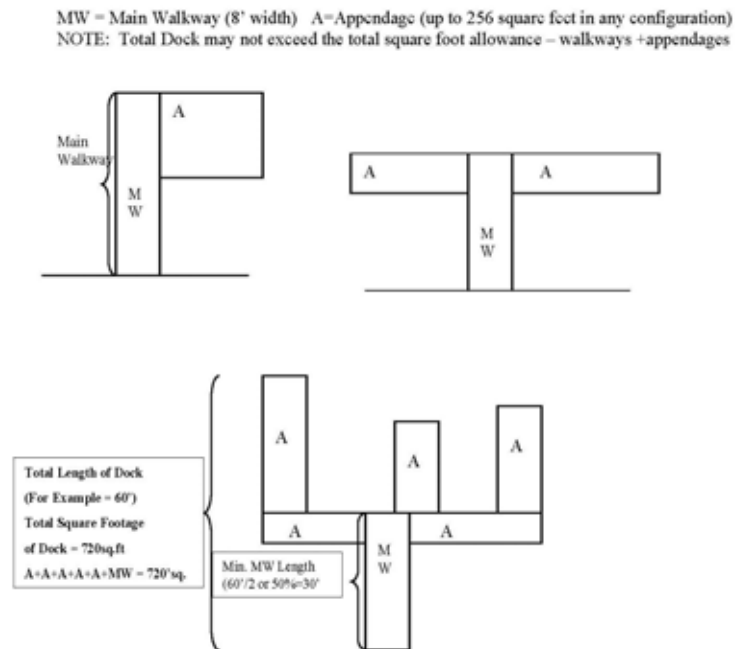
e) The use of fingers, “T” or “L” shaped appendages are permitted in any configuration from the main walkway of the dock to form boat slip spaces.

f) Any appendage shall not exceed a total area of 256 square ft

g) In categories where two or more docks are permitted, the docks shall be separated by at least ten (10) feet.

2 A navigational safety light shall be installed at the end of a dock that is 100 feet or greater in length from the mean high water mark.

Figure 3 Dock and Main Walkway Configuration Examples



D. Steep Slopes Steep slope parcels are allowed an additional 200 square feet of dock space as long as the adjoining parcel does not contain an existing boat house or have an existing upland structure within 60' of the mean high water mark.

- 1 For a parcel where more than one dock is allowed, the additional 200 square foot of dock space may be distributed among the allowed docks.
- 2 The square footage of any boat accessory structure, including any that may be on the land side of the mean high water mark, is to be included in the calculation of the additional 200 square foot of dock space. For example:

ALLOWED: 120'sq. boat accessory structure + 80'sq of dock = 200'sq additional dock space.

NOT ALLOWED: 120'sq boat accessory structure + 200'square of dock space = 320'sq additional dock space.

Section 44-10 Tier I Dock Consolidation

A. Single Parcel Dock Consolidation In categories where two or more docks are permitted on an adjoining parcel, the consolidation of two docks into one dock is permitted. The total square footage of the consolidated dock shall not exceed 1,080 square feet. The consolidated dock shall conform to all other provisions of this law.

- 1 When applying for dock consolidation under this provision, the adjoining parcel owner extinguishes all rights and claims to the second dock.
- 2 The certification requirements established in Section 44-11 of this local law shall apply to this section
- 3 The adjoining parcel owner shall record with the Ontario/Yates County Clerk that the claim to an additional dock is waived.

B. Adjoining Parcel Dock Consolidation

1. Up to three adjoining parcel owners, for the purpose of sharing a docking or mooring facility, may submit an application for a waiver of side setback requirements for the purpose of consolidating docking and mooring facilities to the enforcement officer.
2. No more than three adjoining property owners may share a docking or mooring facility under this section.
3. The total square footage of a dock where two adjoining owners are consolidating two docks is 1,080 square feet. The total square footage of dock where three adjoining owners are consolidating three docks is 1,280 square feet.
4. At no time will a waiver be granted that exceeds the maximum number of docking and mooring facilities permitted for the sum of individual adjoining parcels involved.
5. Said waiver application must follow the certification requirements established in Section 44-11 C of this local law and verification sent to the enforcement

6. The waiver agreement must be recorded in the Ontario/Yates County Clerk's Office for the adjoining parcels involved and verification of the filing provided to the Enforcement Officer.

Section 44-11 Tier 1 Permit Requirements Permanent Docking and Mooring and Associated Facilities

- A A uniform docks and mooring permit must be obtained prior to construction of any permanent docking and mooring and associated facilities. A Certificate of Compliance shall be issued after satisfactory inspection of the docking and mooring facility by the Enforcement Officer and prior to the use of the any of the docking and mooring facilities.
- B Only the adjoining owner or their authorized agent may submit a uniform docks and mooring permit application to the Enforcement Officer.
- C The city/town _____ shall specify the form and content of the application for a uniform docks and mooring permit.

- 1 In addition to other content required on the application form, it shall include the following statements:

“I hereby certify that all owners, lessees, occupants, easement holders, and any other persons or entities with a legal or beneficial interest in any existing or proposed docking or mooring facility related to this property have been notified of this application.

The requirements and limitations of the Docking and Mooring Local Law are applicable to all parties who have a property interest in the adjoining parcel. The applicant is advised that failure to notify any party with a property interest in said parcel may affect any rights granted as a result of application and process.”

- D The Enforcement Officer may require the applicant to submit appropriate documentation with the application, including a survey to determine the Facility Area Lines.
 - E A uniform docks and mooring permit for a boat house or associated facilities is required.
 - 1 A Certificate of Compliance shall be issued after inspection of the facility(s) by the Enforcement Officer and prior to use of the facility(s).
 - F. Where a dock or an associated facility or structure regulated under this local law is, or is proposed to be, located on both sides of the mean high water mark, it shall be regulated exclusively under the provisions of this local law.

G. Any use or structure on the land side of the mean high water mark not regulated under this law, including those that are or proposed to be attached to a dock or associated facility or structure, are subject to the provisions of zoning or other local laws, regulations or ordinances.

H. All other state and federal approvals or permits must be obtained before a uniform docking and mooring permit is issued.

1. If a state or federal permit requires issuance of a uniform docking and mooring permit, the enforcement officer may issue a conditional uniform docking and mooring permit based on receipt of applicable state or federal permit.

Section 44-12 Tier 1 Permit Requirements for Seasonal Docking and Mooring Other Structures

A. Seasonal docking and mooring facilities are subject to all requirements of this local law.

B. The enforcement officer may require an adjoining owner to either obtain a Certificate of Conformity or provide a Certificate of Non-Conformity for a facility installed prior to 1992.

C. An adjoining owner may request a Certificate of Conformity from the enforcement officer as documentation of compliance with this local law.

Section 44-13 Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Facilities

A. The minimum lineal feet of shoreline for a Tier 2 Docking and Mooring facility is 250 feet. The maximum number of docking and mooring facilities that may be constructed in the facility area of the adjoining parcel is listed in Table 4. - Tier 2 Allocation

B. Municipally-owned docking and mooring facilities are allocated boat slips and docks according to Table 4 – Tier 2 Allocation and shall comply with Section 44-17.

C. Docking and mooring facilities shall require site plan approval by the planning board according to provisions of §44-17 of this law.

D. Boat hoists are permitted. Boat hoist structures, boat houses and boat stations are prohibited.

E. Docking facilities and structures shall comply with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act. Where dimensional requirements are greater in this local law than in the ADA, the greater requirement shall apply.

F. No adjoining parcel may have both a Tier 2 and Tier 3 docking and mooring facility.

Table 4 Tier 2 Allocation

Lineal Feet of Shoreline	Maximum Number of Boat Slips and Moorings
A. 250'to ≤ 300'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A total of fifty (50) boat slips and moorings are allowed. ▪ Of the fifty (50), no more than fifteen (15) may be moorings.
B. > 300'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A total of ten (10) additional boat slips or moorings are allowed for every additional one-hundred (100) feet of shoreline in excess of 300'. ▪ Of each additional ten (10), no more than three (3) may be moorings.

Section 44-14 Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Facilities Design Standards

A. Setback Requirements A Docking and Mooring Facility, shall be set back 45 feet from the Facility Area Line.

B. Placement of Mooring Buoys Mooring buoys shall be placed within the Docking and Mooring Facility Area in such a manner that each moored vessel will avoid contact with any other moored vessel or structure. At no time may a moored vessel or part thereof extend outside the limits of any Facility Area Line of a parcel.

C. Dimensional Requirements

1. The main walkway shall be at least six (6) feet wide.
2. No appendage shall be more than 6 feet wide.

D. **Navigation Lighting** A navigational safety light shall be installed at the end of a dock that is 100 feet or greater in length from the mean high water mark.

§ 44-15 Tier 3 Docking Facilities for Transient Use

- A An adjoining parcel that does not have a Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Facility may provide docking and mooring facilities for the transient use of their patrons according to the allocation in Table 5 Tier 3 - Transient Use Allocation.
- B The minimum lineal feet of shoreline required for a docking facility is one-hundred and fifty (150) feet.
- C An adjoining parcel that contains both a waterfront restaurant and waterfront hotel/motel shall not be eligible for separate allocations for the restaurant and for the hotel/ motel.
- D An adjoining parcel may not be allocated both a Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Facility and a Tier 3 Transient Use allocation.
- E Mooring buoys are not allowed.
- F The surface area and length of the docking facilities shall be the minimum necessary to accommodate the permitted number of boat slips.
- G Docking facilities shall require site plan approval by the planning board according to provisions of §44-17 of this law.
- H At no time shall the boat slips be rented or leased.
- I Docking facilities and structures shall comply with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Where dimensional requirements are greater in this local law than in the ADA, the greater requirement shall apply.

Table 5 Tier 3 Transient Use Allocation

LINEAL FEET OF SHORELINE -CATEGORY	NUMBER OF BOAT SLIPS (MOORING BUOYS ARE PROHIBITED.)
A. 150' to 250 feet	18
B. > 250.01 feet	10 per additional 100' lineal of shoreline in excess of 250 lineal feet.

Section 44-15 Design Standards for Docks Facilities for Transient Uses

- A **Setback Requirements** The setback shall be 45 feet from the Facility Area Line.

B Dimensional Requirement

- (1) The main walkway shall be at least six (6) feet wide.
- (2) No appendage shall be more than six (6) feet wide

C Navigational Lighting A navigational safety light shall be installed at the end of a dock that is 100 feet or greater in length from the mean high water mark.

Section 44-16 All Tier 2 and 3 Permit Requirements and Procedures for Seasonal and Permanent Docking and Mooring and Associated Facilities (including Docking Facilities for Transient Use)

- A A Uniform Docks and Mooring Permit is required for all Tier 2 and 3 seasonal and permanent docking, mooring and associated facilities. The permit shall be issued by the Enforcement Officer only upon receipt of site plan approval from the _____ planning board/commission.
- B A uniform docks and mooring permit issued for a seasonal marina docking and mooring facility(s) does not need to be reissued each time the facility(s) are reinstalled provided that such facilities are in compliance with the original approval, and any conditions made thereto.
- C Only the adjoining parcel owner, or their authorized agent, may submit a uniform docks and mooring permit application to the Enforcement Officer.
- D The city/town shall specify the form and content of the application for the uniform docks and mooring permit and site plan. At a minimum, the site plan shall:
 - 1 Be prepared by a New York State registered architect, landscape architect, engineer, or surveyor in accordance with New York State Education Law,
 - 2 Be drawn to scale showing any existing and proposed docking and mooring and associated facilities and indicate which are seasonal or permanent,
 - 3 Include name, address, parcel boundaries, tax map number of the adjoining parcel; the lineal feet of shoreline; the Facility Area Lines; the mean high water tie line; elevation of the lake bottom; and required and proposed setbacks, and,
 - 4 All necessary design details and information related to the project.
- E In addition to other content required, the application shall include the following statements:

“I hereby certify that all owners, lessees, occupants, easement holders, and any other persons or entities with a legal or beneficial interest in any existing or proposed docking or mooring facility related to this property have been notified of this application.

The requirements and limitations of the Docking and Mooring Local Law are applicable to all parties who have a property interest in the adjoining parcel. The applicant is advised that failure to notify any party with a property interest in said parcel may affect any rights granted as a result of application and process.”

F. The Enforcement Officer may require the applicant to submit additional documentation with the application.

G. Docking facilities and structures shall comply with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act. Where dimensional requirements are greater in this local law than in the ADA, the greater requirement shall apply.

Section 44-17 Tier 2 Docking and Mooring Site Plan Review Requirements and Procedures

A The [planning board or planning commission} is authorized to review and approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove a site plan prepared according to the provisions of this local law for a Uniform Docking and Mooring Permit.

B At a minimum, the following shall be considered by the planning board during site plan review of a uniform docks and mooring permit application:

- 1 The construction of such facilities shall be undertaken in such a way as not to:
 - a) Impair water quality or cause harm to fish, wildlife or botanical resources;
 - b) Cause problems of erosion or sedimentation;
 - c) Create hazards for navigation; or
 - d) Otherwise threaten public health or safety;
- 2 Such facilities shall be constructed only of materials which are stable and which will have no adverse effects on water quality;
- 3 The amount of grading, filling, earth moving, and disturbance of land during the construction of such facilities shall be minimized; and
- 4 Such facilities shall comply with any and all state or federal regulation of pumping facilities for waste disposal or marine fueling facilities when proposed.

C Site plan approval for the Uniform Docking and Mooring permit may be granted only after:

- 1 Site plan approval for any related development on the adjoining parcel required pursuant to local zoning or subdivision regulation has been obtained; and/or
- 2 Any state or federal permits required for the docking and mooring facilities or associated development on the adjoining parcel has been obtained.
 - a) If a state or federal department or agency requires issuance of a uniform docking and mooring permit prior to taking action on a required permit, the planning board may issue a conditional site plan approval based on receipt of the applicable state or federal permit.

- D The planning board may require the applicant to provide additional information that it deems necessary for review of the application.
- E The planning board shall comply with all provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act under Article 8 and its implementing regulations.
- F The planning board may impose reasonable conditions and restrictions that are directly related to, and incidental to the proposed site plan and this local law.
- G A Certificate of Compliance shall be issued only after inspection of the facility(s) by the Enforcement Officer and prior to use of the facility(s).

Section 44-18 Compliance with Section 239 of NYS General Municipal Law

A. All site plan approvals required by this local law and all variance applications shall be subject to the provisions of Section 239 of the General Municipal Law and the bylaws of the _____ County Planning Board.

Section 44-19 City of Canandaigua Boat House Parcels

The eighty-seven (87) boat house parcels located at the City Pier in the City of Canandaigua shall be grandfathered from the regulations of this local law, but shall continue to be regulated by Chapter 42 of the Municipal Code of the City of Canandaigua.

Section 44-20 Nonconforming Docking and Mooring Facilities, Structures, and Uses

- A Any lawful docking and mooring or associated facility shall be in conformity, except as otherwise provided by Article 6, Section 75 of the Public Lands Law, which either:
 - 1 Was permitted between 1992 and the effective date of this local law; or
 - 2 Had received preliminary or final site plan approval prior to 1992; or
 - 3 Has been issued a certificate of nonconformity for any docking and/or mooring facilities, structures, or use existing prior to the adoption of the 1992 local law.
- B Upon the effective date of this local law no existing nonconforming building, structure or use shall be enlarged, extended, reconstructed, substituted, or structurally altered except when required to do so by law or order and as follows:
 - 1 Any nonconforming building or structure damaged less than fifty percent of its then existing value may be restored, reconstructed or used as before, provided that the volume of such use, building or structure shall not exceed the volume which existed

- prior to such damage, and that it be completed within eighteen (18) months of such happening
- 2 A nonconforming docking and mooring facility, other structure or use may be made in conformance. Once nonconformity is brought into compliance it may never be reestablished and future structures, uses and docking and mooring facilities shall be in conformity of with the provisions of this local law.
 - 3 The replacement of seasonal docking and mooring facilities with permanent docking and mooring facilities shall comply with the regulations of this local law.
 - 4 Normal maintenance and repairs and incidental alteration of a docking and mooring facility, building or structure containing a nonconformity is permitted, provided that it does not extend the area or volume of space occupied by the nonconformity. Piers or wharfs requiring limited expansion for repair or reconstruction shall comply with all NYSDEC regulations.
 - 5 Whenever a use, building or structure, or any part or portion thereof, has been discontinued for a period of one (1) year or more, such nonconformity shall not thereafter be re-established, and all future docking and mooring facilities, uses or structures shall be in conformity with the provisions of this local law.
- C After the effective date of this local law and upon the written request of the adjoining owner, an examination by the Enforcement Officer of any existing use and structures shall be made. A report of the findings shall be made upon such examination together with a Certificate of Existing Nonconforming Use, which shall clearly describe the extent of use, the number, size, and location of all docks, boat slips, boat structures, and boat houses. Such certificate shall be maintained by the Enforcement Officer, and one (1) copy to be furnished to the adjoining owner.

Section 44-21 Docking and Mooring Appeals and Variances

- A The Town/City of ____ Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and jurisdiction to:
- 1 Hear an appeal of any order, requirement, decision, interpretation, or determination made by the enforcement officer as it pertains to this local law; and
 - 2 Upon appeal from the decision of determination of the enforcement officer, grant a variance according to the provisions of this section.

- B The zoning board of appeals may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination made by the enforcement officer upon appeal, and, may make such an order, requirement, decision, or interpretation as in its opinion should have been made in the matter by the enforcement official.
- C Any person aggrieved by any order, requirement, decision, or determination of the Enforcement Officer may appeal to the zoning board of appeals under the provisions of this Section.
- D To maintain a uniform set of standards for the regulation of docks and moorings as is required by §46-a.(4) Navigation Law of the State of New York, the following limitations are placed on which provisions of this local law which can be varied.
 - 1 Only setbacks from the facility area lines for all Tiers, dock configuration (Section 44-9 C.1. and Section 44-10) may be varied for the following purposes only:
 - a) To provide safe navigational access; or
 - b) To minimize adverse environmental impacts on Canandaigua Lake and its watershed.
 - 2 Under no circumstances may the following be varied:
 - a) The number of slips and moorings;
 - b) The number of docks;
 - c) The square footage of the dock(s);
 - d) The number or use of associated facilities;
 - e) The use of boat accessory structures ; or
 - f) A change in the applicable Tier classification.
- E The zoning board of appeals shall follow the procedures set forth in [§267-a. of NYS Town Law or § 81-a of NYS General City Law].

Section 44-22 Enforcement Officer

The (Code Enforcement Officer/Zoning Officer/Other_____) is the official designated by the Town/City Board/Council of _____ to enforce the provisions of this local law.

Section 44-23 Amendments

Amendment procedures for this local law are contained in Section 46-a, Subdivision 4, of the New York State Navigation Law. Amendments can only be made by a unanimous adoption of a local law by the six municipalities after proper public hearing and environmental review. Such

amendments shall become effective only upon approval by the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Section 44-24 Separability

Should any section or provision of this local law be determined by any court to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this local law as a whole or any part thereof other than the part(s) so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

Section 44-25 Fees

The Town/City of _____ may, by resolution, establish appropriate fees for the review and processing of the permits under this local law.

Section 44-26 Violations and Penalties

Violations of this local law shall be remedied according to the violation and penalty section of the City/Town of zoning code and pursuant with Section 268 of Town Law or city law. In addition, other and state laws may apply, including the New York State Navigation Law.

Section 44-27 Effective Date

This local law shall take effect upon adoption by the City/Town of, as provided by law and upon approval by the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and ten (10) days after filing with the Secretary of State