

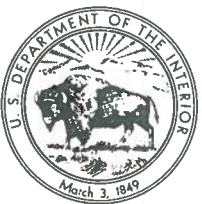
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**REPORT TO CONGRESS:
COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM**

Proposed Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions
from the Coastal Barrier Resources System



**VOLUME 5
CONNECTICUT**



REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

VOLUME 5

**Proposed Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from
the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

CONNECTICUT

Mapped, edited, and published by the Coastal Barriers Study Group

**United States Department of the Interior
William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks**

February 1987

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Background.....	1
Coastal Resource Management.....	2
Existing CBRS Units.....	3
Table: CBRS Units Established by Congress, 1982.....	3
Proposed Additions and Modifications.....	4
Table: Summary of Proposed Recommendations.....	5
Index to Existing and Proposed CBRS Units.....	8
Table: Existing and Proposed CBRS Units and Their Location in This Volume.....	9
Map Key.....	10
Unit Maps.....	11

CONNECTICUT

INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 (Public Law 97-348) established the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), a system of undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. This atlas of coastal barriers in Connecticut has been prepared in accordance with Section 10 of CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3509), which states:

Sec. 10. Reports to Congress.

(a) In General.--Before the close of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committees a report regarding the System.

(b) Consultation in Preparing Report.--The Secretary shall prepare the report required under subsection (a) in consultation with the Governors of the States in which System units are located and with the coastal zone management agencies of the States in which System units are located and after providing opportunity for, and considering, public comment.

(c) Report Content.--The report required under subsection (a) shall contain--

(1) recommendations for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the System based on an evaluation and comparison of all management alternatives, and combinations thereof, such as State and local actions (including management plans approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.)), Federal actions (including acquisition for administration as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and initiatives by private organizations and individuals;

(2) recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for modifications to the boundaries of System units;

(3) a summary of the comments received from the Governors of the States, State coastal zone management agencies, other government officials, and the public regarding the System; and

(4) an analysis of the effects, if any, that general revenue sharing grants made under section 102 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221) have had on undeveloped coastal barriers.

This atlas of Connecticut includes delineations of the CBRS units designated by Congress in 1982 and delineations of proposed additions and modifications to the CBRS that will be provided to Congress by the Department of the Interior following public review and comment.

Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, this report has been prepared by the Coastal Barriers Study Group, a task force of professionals representing the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and other Departmental offices.

BACKGROUND

The Connecticut shoreline with its warm waters, protected sound, and numerous harbors is heavily developed with summer cottages and year-round homes. The shoreline consists of rocky headlands, bluffs of sand and rock, numerous sandy or gravelly beaches, and many bays and small estuaries. The State had extensive salt marsh and tidal environments along this shoreline, but most of the wetlands were filled during past cycles of development. In recent years such destruction has been halted so that good examples of coastal wetlands remain along most of the shoreline.

Commercial and industrial activities in the State were once totally water-dependent and thus coastally oriented. Today these activities encompass water- and nonwater-dependent uses. Commercial fishing, shellfishing, and sportfishing, as well as marinas and other tourist facilities, exemplify water-dependent commercial uses of the coast. Though historically of great economic importance, commercial finfishing and shellfishing are no longer major commercial activities of Connecticut's coast. Total finfish landings declined 75 percent (from 20 million pounds to 5 million pounds) in the 20 years between 1950 and 1970. The shellfish industry, which underwent a similar decline, has been enjoying a slow resurgence since the mid-1970's. Sportfishing and commercial recreation, and water-based tourism are growing in importance.

Many older factories and industries along the coast are no longer water-dependent yet occupy valuable coastal acreage. Shipbuilding, petroleum storage, and mineral extraction (i.e., sand and gravel mining) are existing industrial uses of the coast. Manufacturing includes production of machinery, primary and fabricated metals, transportation equipment, chemicals, and food products. Commercial and industrial activities beyond the immediate shorefront have greatly contributed to the economic growth of the 36 coastal municipalities. Between 1960 and 1970 commercial land use in the municipalities increased 133 percent; developments included shopping centers, office buildings, and other trade and service facilities.

Residential areas occupy 25 percent of Connecticut's shorefront. Rising land values and a lack of undeveloped shorefront land have stimulated more recent residential growth away from the waterfront. Within the 36 coastal municipalities, residential land acreage in the 5 years between 1970 and 1975 accounted for nearly one-half of the total newly developed land acreage.

Recreational and institutional uses of the shorefront have always occurred. Boating facilities are prominent. Though the State has only 78.6 miles of sandy beaches, they are intensively used. Ownership is public for 30.2 miles of sandy beach and private for 32.1 miles; 16.3 miles are owned by associations. Of the 30.2 miles of beach in public ownership, 7.52 miles are State owned and 22.65 miles are municipally owned. There are 5,599 acres of public campgrounds affording 1,332 sites within the four coastal counties. Within 1 mile of shore, there are over 8,400 acres of recreational lands, including small municipal parks and playgrounds.

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Connecticut Coastal Resource Management

Connecticut has a tradition of public safety and welfare-oriented coastal regulatory programs at both the State and municipal level. Planning and zoning began in the early 1930's and the State's regulatory program for coastal structures began in 1940. The management of coastal resources first became part of the State's statutory mandate with passage of the Tidal Wetlands Protection Act in 1969 and creation of the Department of Environmental Protection in 1971.

The State's coastal program is coordinated by its Coastal Management Program office within the Department of Environmental Protection. Of the various laws that apply to the coastal zone, including coastal barriers, the most important are P.A. 78-152, the Coastal Management Act (CMA), which established the Connecticut Coastal Area Management Plan; and P.A. 79-535, which amended the Coastal Management Act.

The Coastal Management Act provided the framework for establishing a Coastal Management Program. The Act detailed nine goals and policies that concerned development,

preservation, and use of coastal and water resources and specified the municipalities in the coastal zone. The Act also required the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to prepare a report on the Coastal Management Program, and established a legislative interim study committee to report to the 1979 General Assembly with recommendations for further legislative action. P.A. 79-535 contained 25 amendments. It expanded the goals and policies section of the earlier act, and spelled out specific procedures for implementing legislative policies and goals for the Coastal Management Program. It required towns to review coastal site plans, and mandated that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection answer questions for and provide maps and assistance to coastal towns. It also established a voluntary process for developing coastal programs in the towns and provided for allocation of funding for these programs.

A description of other Connecticut laws that can affect coastal barriers follows.

Coastal Structures Law (C.G.S. Sec. 25-7b to 25-7f). This law requires all structures, filling, and related work in all tidal and coastal waters seaward of the mean high water mark to have a permit. It is enforced by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)-Water Resources Unit (WRU).

Coastal Dredging Law (C.G.S. Sec. 25-10 to 25-18). This law requires a permit for removing sand, gravel, or other materials from lands under tidal waters and coastal waters seaward of the mean high water mark. It is enforced by the DEP-WRU.

Tidal Wetlands Law (C.G.S. Sec. 22a-35 as amended by P.A. 79-535). This law requires a permit for all activities in tidal wetlands, except (a) mosquito control ditching by the State Health Department under authority of C.G.S. Sec. 19-50 and 51, (b) DEP conservation activities, (c) construction and maintenance of navigation aids, and (d) emergency health measures in all marsh areas at or below an elevation of 1 foot above local extreme high water and capable of growing salt-tolerant flora. It is enforced by the DEP-WRU.

Flood Control Law (C.G.S. Sec. 25-4a to 25-4f). This law requires permits for stream clearance or any form of flood control or flood alleviation measure within which any obstruction, encroachment, or hinderance is placed along shorelines of any tidal or inland waterway or flood prone area (as determined by DEP). It is enforced by DEP-WRU.

Water Pollution Control Law (C.G.S. Sec. 25-54). This law requires permits for all sewer lines, sewage treatment plants, and discharges. All sources, actual and potential, of water contamination in any waters of the State, including ground water, are subject to pollution abatement orders. This law is enforced by DEP-Water Compliance.

Fisheries Laws (Shellfishing) (C.G.S. Sec. 26-187 to 26-237). These laws subject the taking of shellfish and the leasing and cultivation of all designated State shellfish beds to police power and proprietary

controls. It is enforced by the Department of Agriculture-Aquaculture Division.

State Assistance for Flood Control and Beach Erosion Law (C.G.S. Sec. 25-69 to 25-83a). This law authorizes the State to pay the total cost of flood and erosion control projects benefiting State property (consistent with Sec. 20 of the Coastal Management Act), 66 percent of the cost of such projects benefiting municipal property, and 33 percent of the cost of such projects benefiting private property. It is administered by the DEP-WRU.

Executive Order 18 (June 10, 1977, relating to flood control and beach erosion). This law requires State agencies to follow Federal Emergency Management Agency standards in undertaking development projects in floodplains.

State Park and Recreation Laws (C.G.S. Sec. 22 to 26). These laws provide the Commissioner of DEP with broad authority to purchase or condemn property for recreational uses (consistent with Sec. 20 of the Coastal Management Act). The Commissioner also receives and disburses Federal funds for purchase of property by municipalities for recreational use. It is administered by DEP-Parks and Recreation Unit.

State Open Space Conservation and Recreation Laws (C.G.S. Sec. 22 to 26). These laws provide the Commissioner with broad authority to purchase or condemn land for conservation and research uses and to control uses of such lands and waters (consistent with Sec. 20, CMA). It is administered by DEP.

State Transportation Law (C.G.S. Sec. 236 to 242). This law authorizes the State Department of Transportation to plan and construct State highways, including interstate highways (consistent with Sec. 20 of CMA). It is administered by the Bureau of Highways.

Connecticut Development Authority (C.G.S. Sec. 32-10 to 32-23m). This law provides the Connecticut Development Authority with broad authority to construct, purchase, manage, or help finance development projects including

pollution control facilities, ferry boats, and recreation facilities (consistent with Sec. 20 of the CMA). It is administered by the Department of Economic Development.

Local Actions

In the City of Norwalk, the CBRS units have been zoned under "conservation" and are, or will be, owned by the City, the Nature Conservancy, or the Federal government.

Private Sector Initiatives

For 3 years the Connecticut Audubon Society has defended the Milford Point CBRS unit against development. The society believed that the unit would have been developed if a builder had found enough backing to proceed without Federal insurance. In 1985, the Milford unit was included in Federal legislation to create the Connecticut Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

The Nature Conservancy has exercised an option it retained to purchase Chimon Island, part of the Norwalk Islands CBRS unit.

EXISTING CBRS UNITS

A brief description of each existing Coastal Barrier Resources System unit in Connecticut follows. Each unit is identified by its number, name, and the county in which it is located.

D08-Napatree (New London). The Connecticut portion of this unit contains the northwest end of Sandy Point and its surrounding aquatic habitat.

E01-Wilcox Beach (New London). This unit is a broad, low spit just south of the Village of Quabaug fronting on Fishers Island Sound.

E01A-Ram Island (New London). This island is in Fishers Island Sound, southeast of the Village of Noank.

E02-Goshen Cove (New London). This unit on Long Island Sound in the Town of Waterford

CBRS UNITS IN CONNECTICUT ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS, 1982

Unit Name	Unit ID Code	County	Shoreline Length (miles)	Area (acres)
Napatree	D08	New London	0.2	536.0
Wilcox Beach	E01	New London	0.6	254.9
Ram Island	E01A	New London	1.4	24.4
Goshen Cove	E02	New London	0.7	62.9
Jordan Cove	E03	New London	0.5	34.7
Niantic Bay	E03A	New London	0.5	20.2
Lynde Point	E03B	Middlesex	0.4	170.8
Menunketesuck Island	E04	Middlesex	0.5	160.4
Hammonasset Point	E05	Middlesex	0.3	61.8
Milford Point	E07	New Haven	0.4	52.2
Fayerweather Island	E08A	Fairfield	0.7	241.1
Norwalk Islands	E09	Fairfield	2.0	1,425.8
Totals:			8.2	3,045.2

contains two segments. The eastern part is a spit connected to Harkness Memorial Park that extends out across the entrance to Alewife Cove. A small tidal marsh lies behind the barrier. The western segment, also adjacent to the park, is a bay barrier protecting a brackish lagoon called Goshen Cove. The cove drains into Long Island Sound through a narrow, temporary channel on the eastern side of the barrier. Goshen Point separates the two barrier segments.

E03-Jordan Cove (New London). This unit is a broad sand spit facing Long Island Sound with Jordan Cove behind. It is attached to the mainland just north of the Village of Pleasure Beach in the Town of Waterford.

E03A-Niantic Bay (New London). This unit is a small cape with marshlands behind it, including a small pond. It is on the northeastern shore of Niantic Bay just south of the railroad and highway bridges at the entrance to the Niantic River. The barrier contains a dune ridge at least 10 feet high.

E03B-Lynde Point (Middlesex). The Lynde Point unit is a broad cape on the western shore of the Connecticut River entrance partially protecting South Cove. It is just east of the Village of Fenwick in the Town of Old Saybrook. The Saybrook Lighthouse is in the unit, and a long jetty extends into Long Island Sound from the point.

E04-Menunketesuck Island (Middlesex). This island is part of a developing tombolo system and is mainly composed of an upland and tidal flats. The upland supports well-developed grassy zones and shrub thickets. The barrier is oriented at right angles to the mainland and is just offshore in Long Island Sound from the Village of Hawks Nest.

E05-Hammonasset Point (Middlesex). This unit is a long spit extending northeastward from Hammonasset Point about three-fourths of the way across Clinton Harbor. The community of Cedar Island in the Town of Clinton is at the end of the spit. The barrier protects an extensive salt marsh system along its western half, as well as broad tidal flats and the entrance to the Hammonasset River. The unit is adjacent to Hammonasset State Park.

E07-Milford Point (New Haven). The Milford Point unit is a recurved barrier spit on the north side of the Housatonic River entrance to the Town of Milford. It protects an extensive salt marsh system that is owned by the State of Connecticut and managed as a wildlife sanctuary. A long jetty that protects the northeast side of the Housatonic River channel is attached to the point.

E08A-Fayerweather Island (Fairfield). This unit is a small tombolo system containing Fayerweather Island and a narrow beach which connects it to a coastal park in the City of

Bridgeport on the east side of Black Rock Harbor. The unit protects the entrance to the Black Rock Harbor.

E09-Norwalk Islands (Fairfield). The unit consists of four major islands (Sheffield, Copps, Chimon, and Goose) that are part of the Norwalk Island system in Long Island Sound just offshore from the City of Norwalk. The islands shelter the southeast entrance to Norwalk Harbor. They have been included in the newly approved Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge. Chimon Island is especially noted for its heron rookery, made up primarily of yellow-crowned night herons. It is the largest such breeding colony in Long Island Sound.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

This section identifies proposed recommendations for additions and modifications to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The Secretary of the Interior, as directed by Section 10 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, will make his final recommendations to the Congress after a 90-day public comment period. The proposed recommendations have been developed in response to public, State and Federal agency, and Congressional comments on the Coastal Barrier Draft Inventory developed by the Study Group. The inventory maps were available for public comment between March 4, 1985, and September 30, 1985. The process and criteria used in the inventory were described on March 4, 1985, in the Federal Register (Vol. 50, No. 42).

The State of Connecticut supports the addition of all units in the inventory including "otherwise protected" areas with the caveat that the law be modified to allow Federally financed recreational activities.

The Department received 9 other comments concerning Connecticut. All but two of these favored the expansion of CBRS.

The Department of the Interior proposes to recommend that all undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers and associated aquatic habitat identified in the inventory be added to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. A table presenting the Department's current position on each unit identified in the inventory follows this discussion.

Public comment on these proposed recommendations is solicited.

Comments should be directed to:

The Coastal Barriers Study Group
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN CONNECTICUT

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shoreline Length (miles) ^d	Area (acres) ^e	Proposed Recommendation ^f
D08	Napatree	New London	2	0.25	1,039	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
E01	Wilcox Beach	New London	2	0.60	263	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
E01A	Ram Island	New London	2	1.40	24	No change to existing CBRS unit
CT-01	Mason Island	New London	2	0.53	61	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
CT-02	Bluff Point	New London	2	0.55	33	Add east segment to CBRS. West segment State protected; no further consideration
E02	Goshen Cove	New London	2	0.70	63	No change to existing CBRS unit. Ocean Beach locally protected; no further consideration
E03	Jordan Cove	New London	2	0.50	76	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
E03A	Niantic Bay	New London	2	0.50	20	No change to existing CBRS unit
CT-03	Old Black Point	New London		—	—	Privately protected; no further consideration
CT-04	Rocky Neck	New London	2	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
CT-05	Hatchett Point	New London	2	—	—	Privately protected; no further consideration
CT-06	Mile Creek	New London	2	0.22	63	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
CT-07	Griswold Point	New London	2	—	—	Privately protected; no further consideration
E03B	Lynde Point	Middlesex	2	0.40	171	No change to existing CBRS unit

(continued)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN CONNECTICUT
(CONTINUED)

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shoreline Length (miles) ^d	Area (acres) ^e	Proposed Recommendation ^f
CT-08	Cold Spring Brook	Middlesex	2	0.09	21	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
E04	Menunketesuck Island	Middlesex	2	0.50	160	No change to existing CBRS unit
CT-09	Harbor View	Middlesex	2	0.25	101	Add to CBRS, except locally protected segment
E05	Hammonasset Point	Middlesex	2	0.85	285	Add new east segment to existing CBRS unit. West segment State protected; no further consideration
CT-10	Hammonasset	New Haven Middlesex	3 2	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
CT-11	Sea View Beach	Middlesex	2	0.24	42	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
CT-12	Lindsey Cove	New Haven	3	0.28	9	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
CT-13	Kelsey Island	New Haven	3	0.25	32	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
CT-14	Nathan Hale	New Haven	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
CT-15	New Haven Harbor	New Haven	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
CT-16	Gulf Beach	New Haven	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
CT-17	Charles Island	New Haven	3	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
E07	Milford Point	New Haven	3	0.68	878	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
CT-18	Long Beach	Fairfield	4	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
E08A	Fayerweather Island	Fairfield	4	0.7	241	No change to existing CBRS unit

(continued)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN CONNECTICUT
(CONCLUDED)

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shoreline Length (miles) ^d	Area (acres) ^e	Proposed Recommendation ^f
CT-19	Sherwood Island	Fairfield	4	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
E09	Norwalk Islands	Fairfield	4	2.0	1,426	No change to existing CBRS unit
CT-20	Greenwich Point	Fairfield	4	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
Total - CBRS as Recommended				<u>11.59</u>	<u>5,008</u>	
Existing CBRA				<u>8.2</u>	<u>3,045</u>	
Net Change in CBRS				+3.39	+1,963	

^aUNIT ID CODE - State initials (CT) plus a number identify a proposed new unit. An existing unit is identified by the legal code letter (D or E) and number established by Congress in 1982.

^bUNIT NAME - For proposed new units, this is a provisional name based on a prominent local feature. For existing CBRS units, this is the legal name.

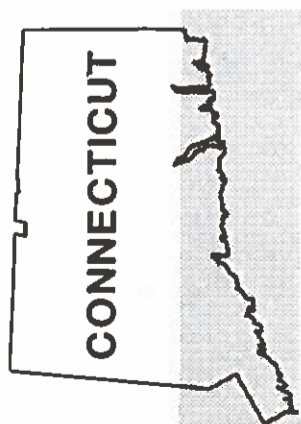
^cCONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. Congressional District in which unit is located.

^dSHORELINE LENGTH - For existing units with additions or deletions, this length is for the entire unit, as modified.

^eAREA - For existing units with additions or deletions, this area is for the entire unit, as modified.

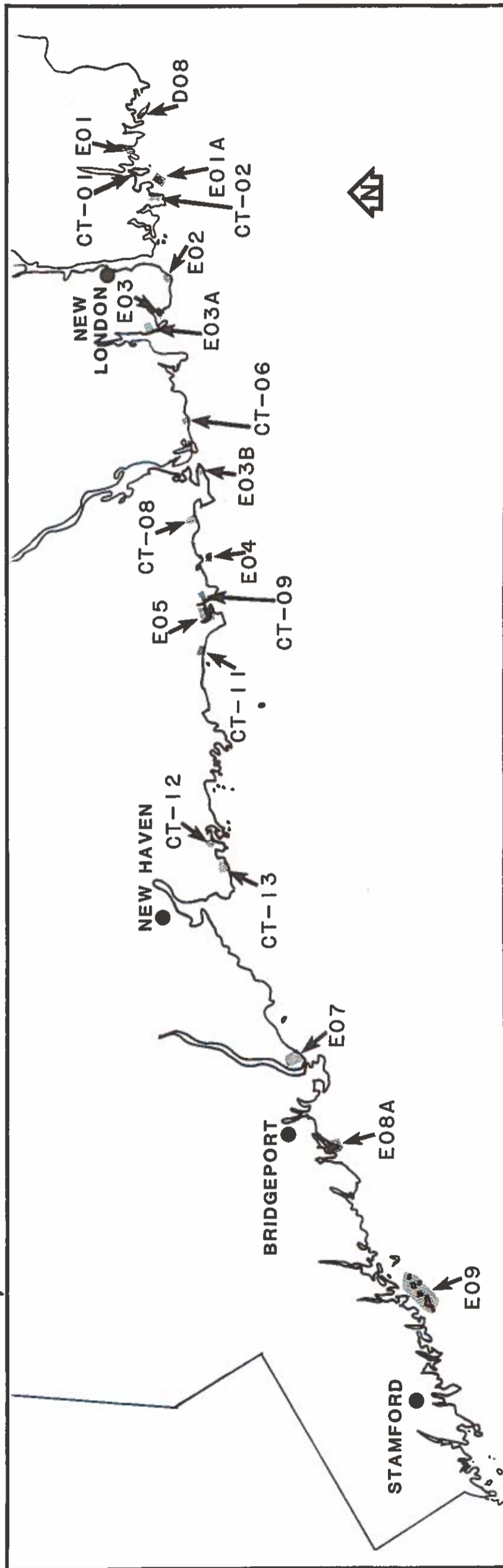
^fPROPOSED RECOMMENDATION - A brief explanation of the differences between the 1985 inventory and the recommendations proposed in this revised inventory. For more detailed explanations, please contact the Study Group. Abbreviations: FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS = National Park Service, CBRS = Coastal Barrier Resources System. Barriers no longer under consideration are not mapped in this atlas.

INDEX TO EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS IN CONNECTICUT



Coastal zone

USER NOTE: To locate the map(s) of each existing and proposed CBRS unit in this volume, consult the table on the following page.



EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS AND THEIR LOCATION IN THIS VOLUME

Unit ID Code	Unit Name	USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Page
D08	Napatree	Watch Hill	11
		Mystic	12
E01	Wilcox Beach	Mystic	12
E01A	Ram Island	Mystic	12
CT-01	Mason Island	Mystic	12
E02	Goshen Cove	New London	13
CT-02	Bluff Point	New London	13
E03	Jordan Cove	Niantic	14
E03A	Niantic Bay	Niantic	14
E03B	Lynde Point	Old Lyme	15
E04	Menunketesuck Island	Essex	16
E05	Hammonasset Point	Clinton	17
CT-06	Mile Creek	Old Lyme	15
E07	Milford Point	Milford	19
E08A	Fayerweather Island	Bridgeport	20
CT-08	Cold Spring Brook	Essex	16
E09	Norwalk Islands	Norwalk South	21
CT-09	Harbor View	Clinton	17
CT-11	Sea View Beach	Clinton	17
CT-12	Lindsey Cove	Branford	18
CT-13	Kelsey Island	Branford	18

MAP KEY

-----	Existing CBRS units
_____	Proposed additions to or deletions from CBRS
ADD	Area recommended for addition to a CBRS unit
DELETE	Area recommended for deletion from the CBRS
EXCLUDED	Area excluded from an existing or proposed CBRS unit because it is developed or it is otherwise protected

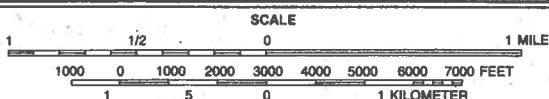


Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DONALD P. NODEL, SECRETARY



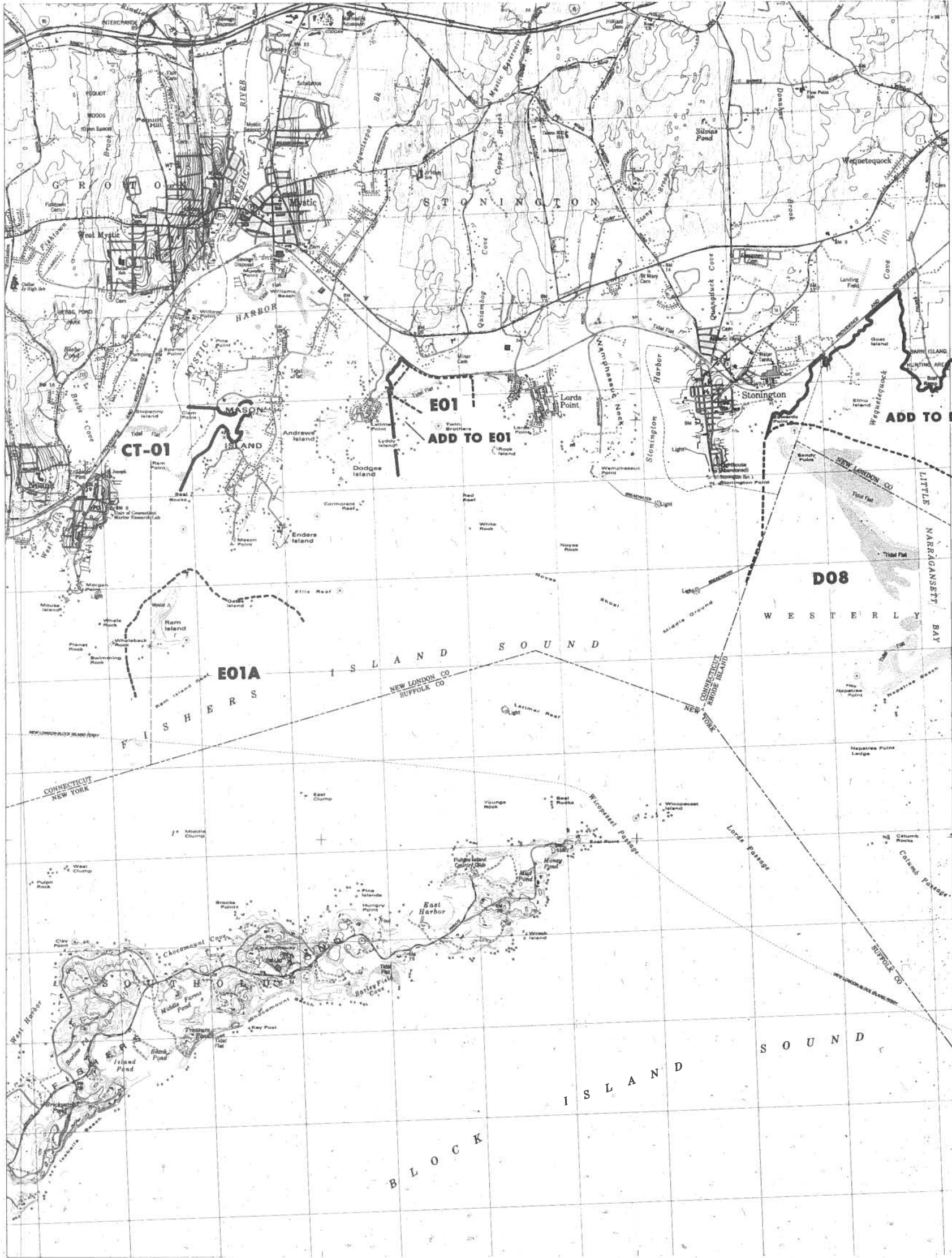
QUADRANGLE
WATCH HILL
CONNECTICUT



— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.

Mapped, edited and published
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

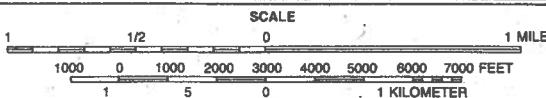


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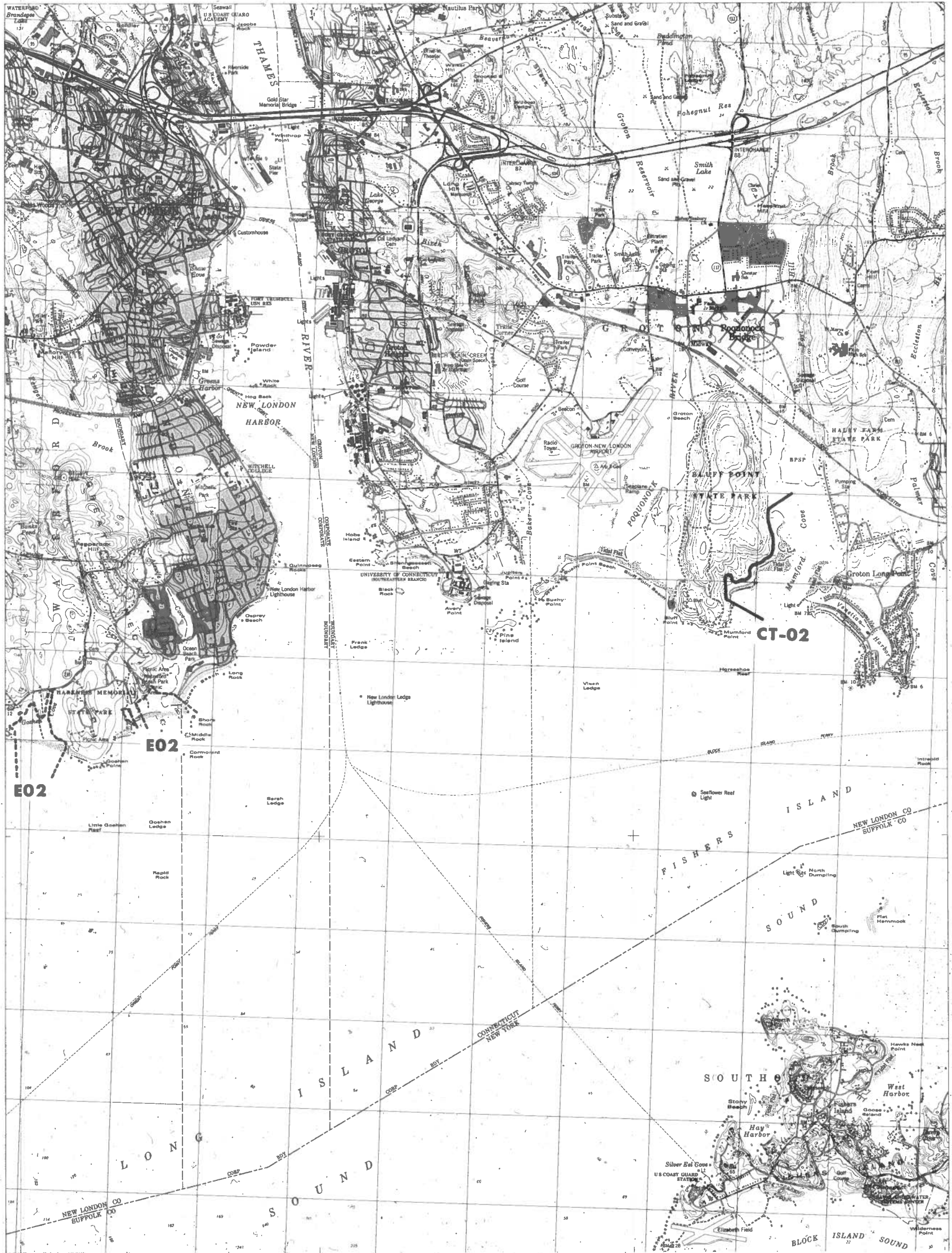
QUADRANGLE
MYSTIC
CONNECTICUT



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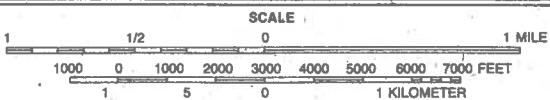


Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DONALD P. HODEL, SECRETARY



QUADRANGLE
NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT



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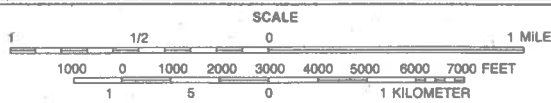


Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DONALD P. HOEDEL, SECRETARY



QUADRANGLE
NIANTIC
CONNECTICUT

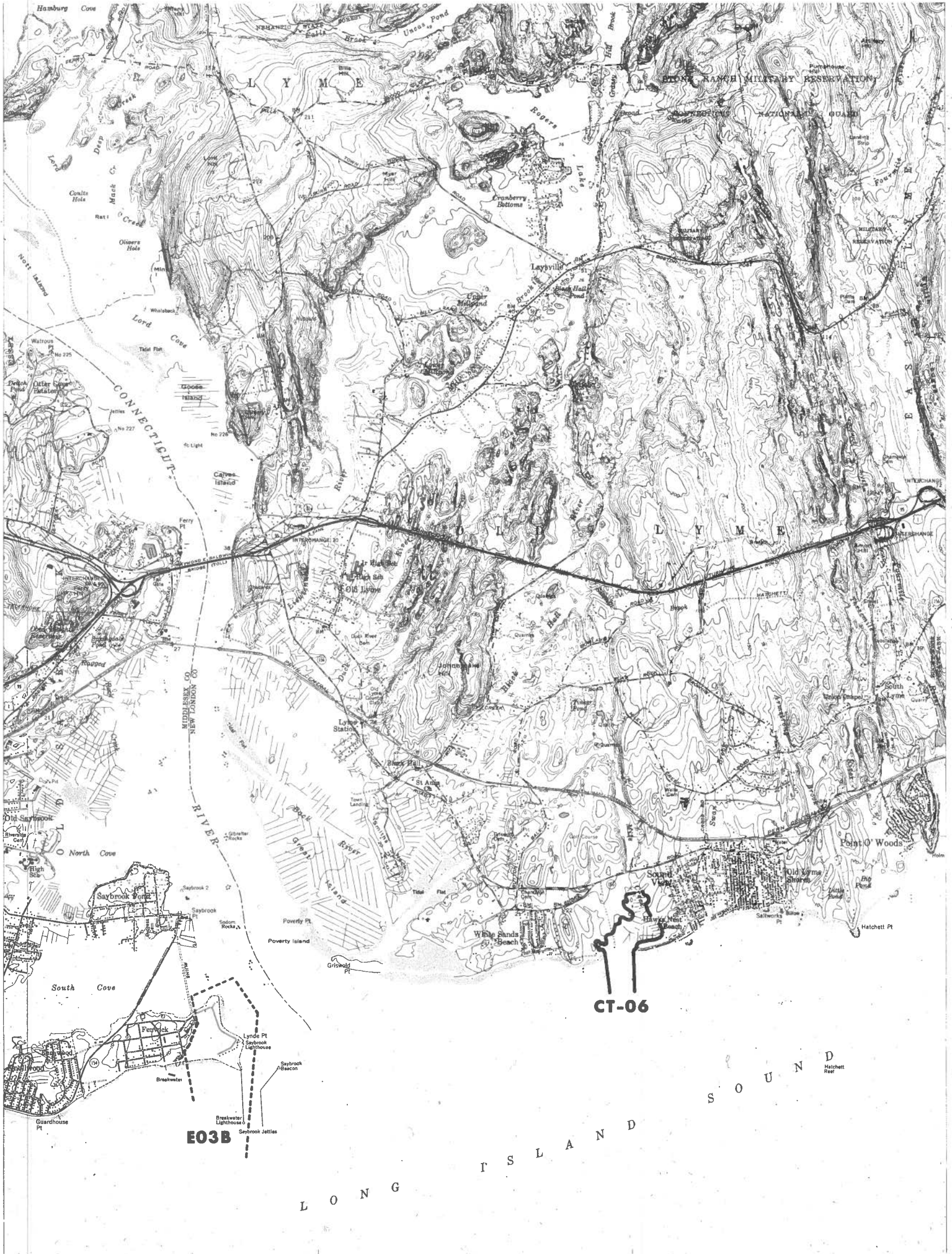


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DONALD P. NODEL, SECRETARY

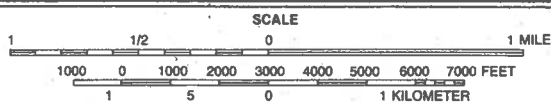


15



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE
OLD LYME
CONNECTICUT



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- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.

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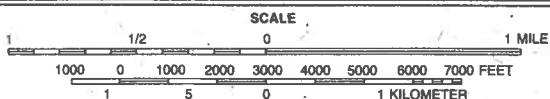
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16



QUADRANGLE
ESSEX
CONNECTICUT



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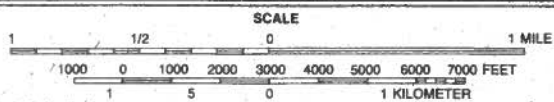


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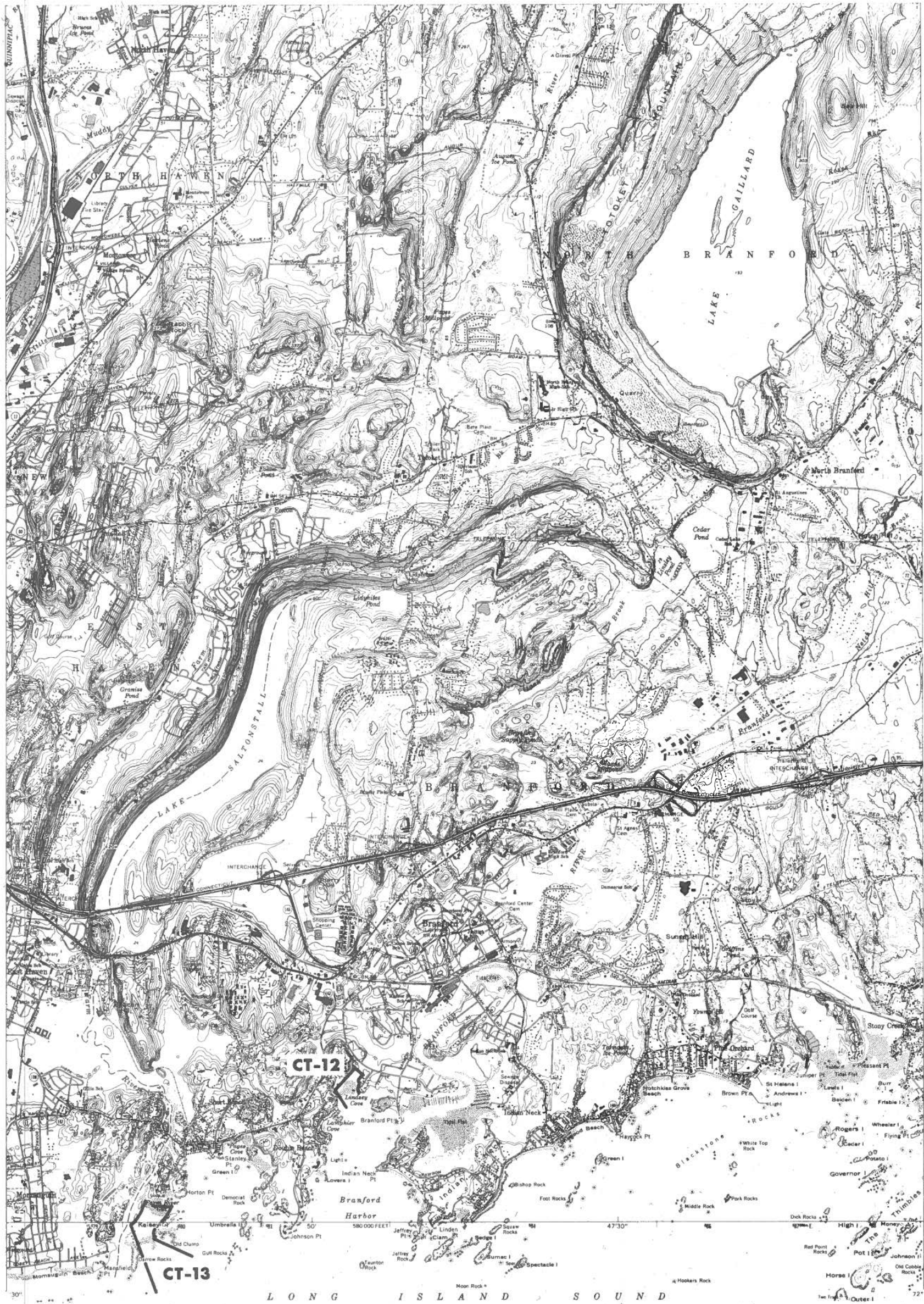
QUADRANGLE
CLINTON
CONNECTICUT



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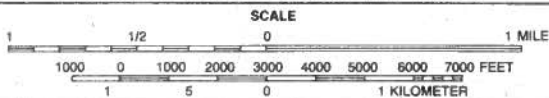


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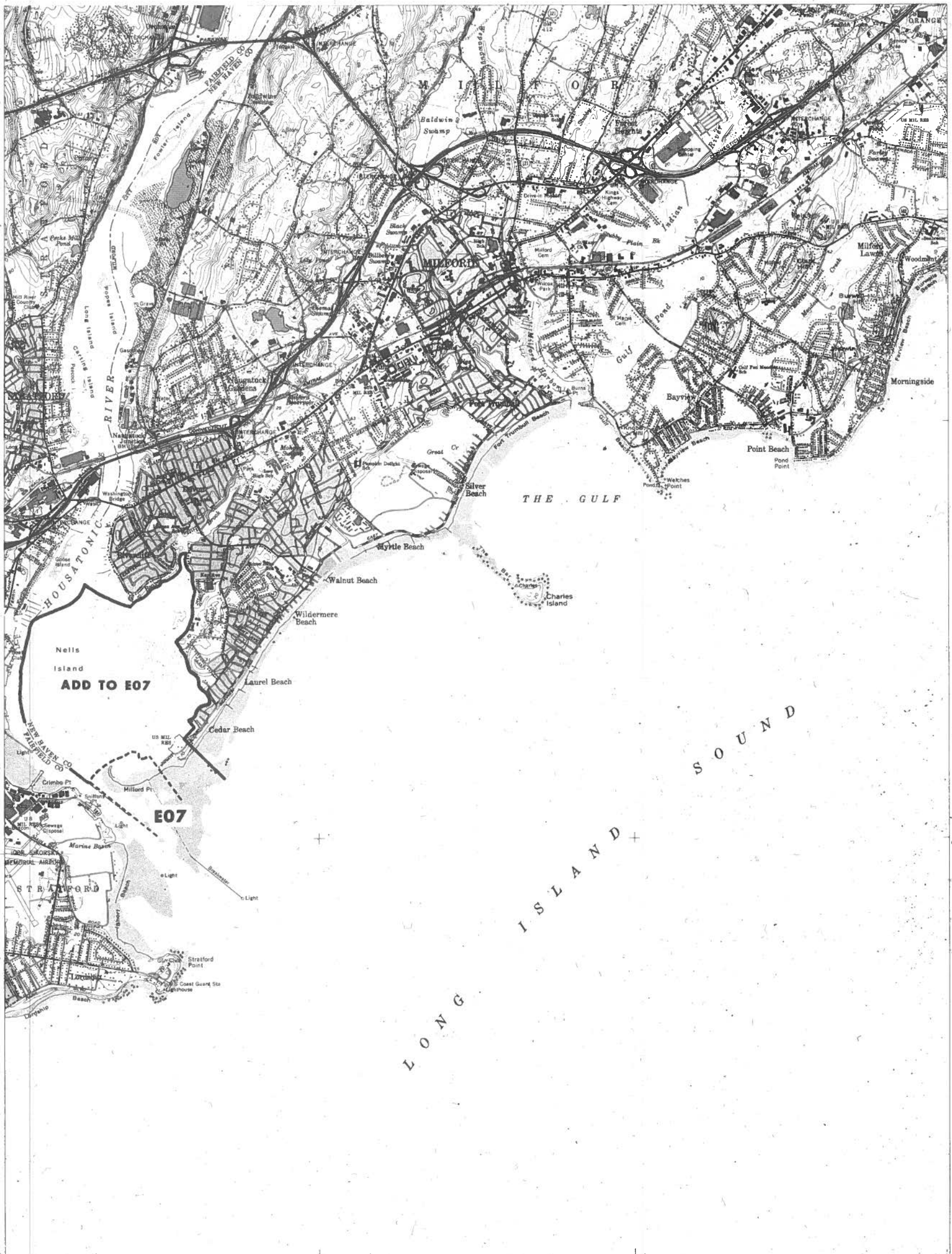
QUADRANGLE
BRANFORD
CONNECTICUT



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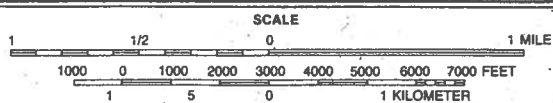


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QUADRANGLE
MILFORD
CONNECTICUT



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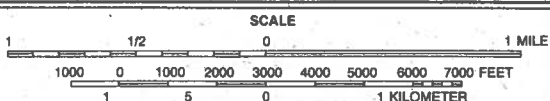


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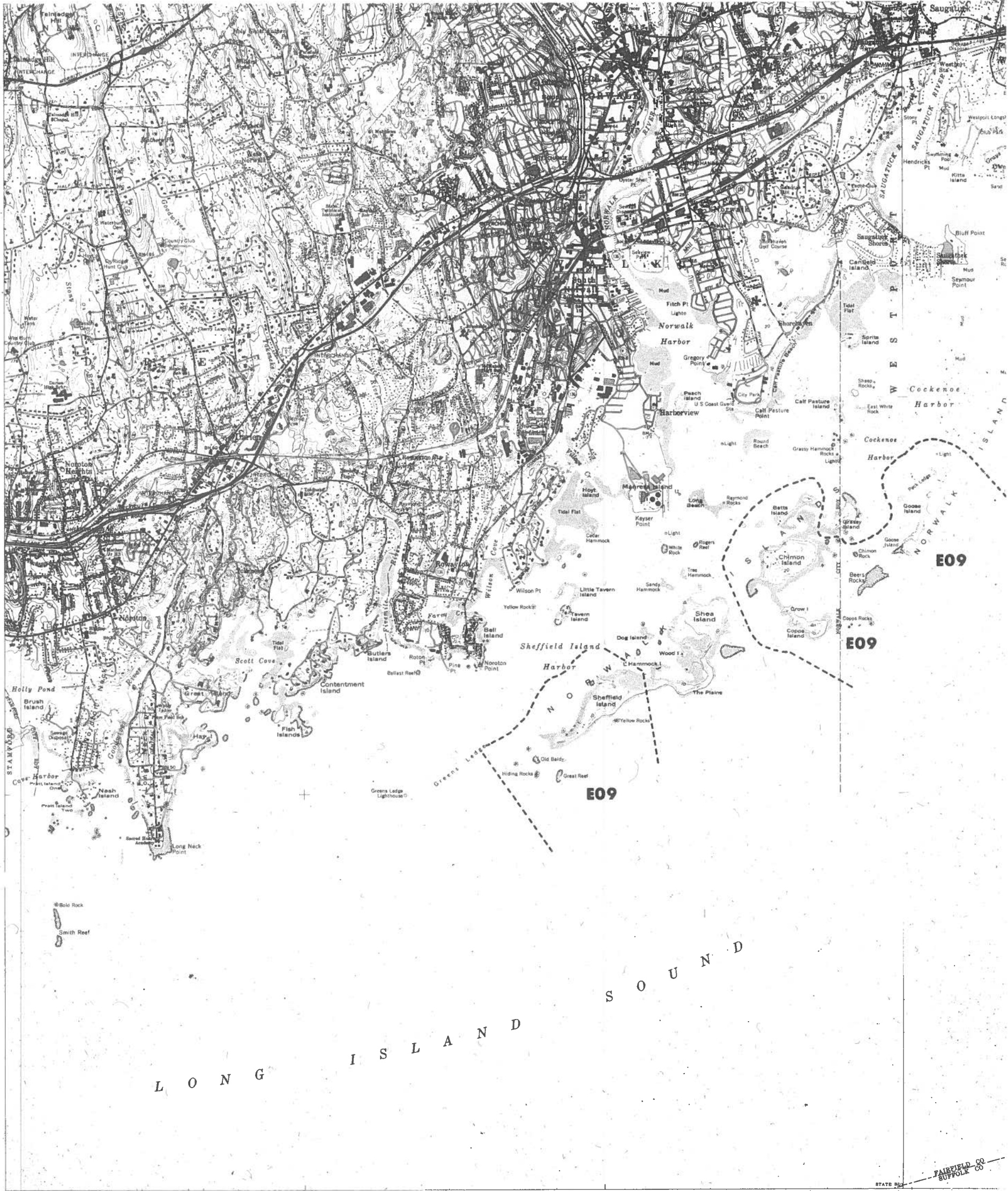
QUADRANGLE
BRIDGEPORT
CONNECTICUT



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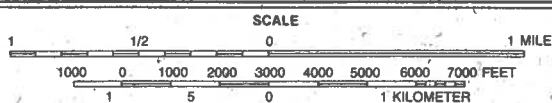


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QUADRANGLE
NORWALK SOUTH
CONNECTICUT



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