

19-13-B97. Family campgrounds

Family Campgrounds

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- (a) Definitions.
- (1) "Family campground" means a tract or parcel of land used or intended to be used by the public for the establishment of overnight living quarters consisting of tents, camping vehicles or temporary structures, primarily occupied by family groups engaged in travel, recreation or vacation.
  - (2) "Camp site" is the space reserved for a single tent, camping vehicle or temporary structure.
  - (3) "Camping vehicle" means a mobile, vehicular structure mounted on wheels and designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreation or vacation, including but not limited to self-propelled motor homes, travel trailers not exceeding thirty-two feet in length, collapsible tent trailers and truck-mounted units.
  - (4) "Self-contained camping vehicle" means a camping vehicle equipped with a water supply tank and a holding tank for sink, shower and toilet waste.
  - (5) "Semi-dependent camping vehicle" means a camping vehicle equipped with a water supply tank and a self-contained chemical toilet, but no holding tank for sink or shower waste.
  - (6) "Remote camp sites" means camp sites located greater than three hundred feet from a service building or water distribution point.
  - (7) "Natural campground" means a family campground with remote camp sites, containing not more than ten sites per acre and laid out to preserve natural environmental features.
- (b) General provisions.
- (1) Registration with director of health. The management of any family campground organized for profit or otherwise shall register annually in writing with the director of health of the town, borough or city in which such campground is located. Such registration shall describe the campground, its location, the number of camp sites, the expected dates of operation and the responsible individual to be contacted for information. Registration shall be made sixty days in advance of opening to allow time for adequate inspection by the director of health or his authorized agent and for necessary improvement.
  - (2) Responsibility of director of health. The director of health or his agent shall inspect annually each family campground registered within his town. When any such campground is found not to meet the requirements of these regulations, or when a condition is found which constitutes a hazard to the health of the campers, or a health nuisance on the camp property or to neighboring properties, the director of health may order such campground closed until suitable corrections are made. The director of health may also order such closure when there is evidence of infectious disease prevalent within the campground or when the campground is being operated in such a manner as to constitute a health nuisance. Any person aggrieved by an order issued by a director of health, may within forty-eight hours after the making of such order, appeal to the commissioner of health in accordance with Sec. 19-103 of the General Statutes.
  - (3) Responsibility of management. The management of each family campground shall be responsible for maintaining in good repair the water supply and sanitary

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facilities in the campground and for maintaining satisfactory sanitation and safety in all public areas. He shall promptly prosecute or eject any individual who willfully or maliciously damages the sanitary facilities or creates a public nuisance, annoyance or disturbance.

- (4) Records. The owner of each family campground shall maintain a register of all families at the campground. Such register shall include the individual's name, permanent address, dates of arrival and departure and each motor vehicle registration number.
  - (5) Space allotment. In order to avoid overcrowding and provide adequate sanitary facilities, the number of camp sites shall be limited to not more than fifteen per suitable acre, except for sites for overnight stops, where they shall be limited to twenty-five camp sites per suitable acre. Suitable acreage is well drained land available for camp sites.
  - (6) Posted instructions. Instructions shall be prominently posted as to the availability, location and proper use of the water supply, sanitary facilities and first aid facilities. Special rules regarding safety or general conduct shall be posted as required by the management or director of health.
  - (7) First aid facilities. A fully equipped first aid kit shall be available at all times. Each family campground shall have a public telephone available at all times for the use of campers when personal health problems arise, together with a directory of local physicians, hospitals or ambulance service.
- (c) Water supply.
- (1) General requirements. A water supply of satisfactory sanitary quality shall be provided at each family campground in ample quantity to meet all the requirements of the maximum number of persons using the campground at any one time. The water available shall be one hundred gallons per day per camp site, with a peak flow of thirty-five gallons per hour per camp site at a flow pressure of at least twenty pounds per square inch at all service connections. Whenever water is obtained from other than an approved public supply, it shall be of safe, sanitary quality, approved by the commissioner of health. Wells used for such water supply shall comply with the requirements of sections 19-13-B51a to 19-13-B51l, inclusive, of the Public Health Code.
  - (2) Water distribution system. Such water supply shall be easily obtainable from distribution taps within a distance of not more than three hundred feet from any camp site except for remote camp sites. Water distribution piping shall be of approved materials, adequately protected from leakage, damage and vandalism. The size and design shall be such as to provide adequate pressure throughout the system at all times. Campgrounds accommodating camping vehicles shall have a watering station with suitable appurtenances for filling the water storage tanks in such vehicles. Such facilities shall be protected against the hazard of backflow or backsiphonage. Riser pipe connections for individual camping vehicles shall extend at least six inches above ground surface and be protected from damage by vehicles. Each connection shall be provided with a valve and elbows with the opening down or capped when not in use. Underground stop and waste valves shall not be used.
- (d) Sanitary facilities.

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- (1) General requirements sanitary facilities consisting of flush toilets, lavatories and showers with hot and cold running water shall be provided at all family campgrounds. Such facilities shall be in good repair and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. Separate facilities, available at all times, shall be provided for men and women. No campsite shall be located at a distance greater than three hundred feet from such facilities, except for remote camp sites. In the case of remote camp sites restricted to self-contained camping vehicles, the director of health shall review plans and determine what sanitary facilities need be required. In the case of other remote camp sites he shall require toilets consisting of approved privies or chemical toilets, separate for each sex, available within this distance in the, same ratio as required for flush toilets in paragraph two. The number of remote camp sites shall not be greater than twenty-five percent of the total number of campsites except for a campground approved by the director of health as a natural campground.
- (2) Minimum number of fixtures. Sanitary fixtures shall be provided on the following minimum basis:

Total number Of	Flush Toilets		Urinals	Laboratories		Showers	
	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women
Camp Sites*							
1-15	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
16-30	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
31-45	2	3	1	3	3	2	2
46-60	2	4	2	3	3	2	2
61-80	3	5	2	4	4	2	2
81-100	3	5	2	4	4	3	3

For campgrounds having more than 100 camp sites there should be provided:

- 1 additional toilet and lavatory for each sex per each 30 additional sites
- 1 additional shower for each sex per each 30 additional sites
- 1 additional men's urinal per each additional 100 sites

\*Excluding remote camp sites.

- (3) Service building. A central service building or buildings containing the necessary sanitary fixtures shall be provided at each family campground. This building shall be a permanent structure or a part thereof, and shall be adequately lighted and ventilated. Separate facilities shall be provided for men and women with full partition between. Entrances shall be equipped with self-closing doors, and shall be so arranged as to prevent direct view of the interior when the exterior doors are open. Exterior windows and vents shall be screened. Separate compartments shall be provided for each toilet and shower. Where required by the director of health, separate laundry facilities also shall be provided.

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- (4) Plumbing. Plumbing and drainage systems and sanitary fixtures shall comply with the requirements of section 19-13-B45 of the Public Health Code. Sewer riser pipes for camping vehicles shall be of cast iron with a minimum diameter of four inches, and shall be trapped below the ground surface. Such pipes shall be capped when not in use. Adapters shall be provided to receive three inch hose from camping vehicles, making tight connections. Connections from the riser pipes to camping vehicles shall be such as to prevent odors, leakage or overflow of liquid waste.
  - (5) Privies and chemical toilets (for remote camp sites only). Privies and chemical toilets shall comply with the requirements of section 19-13-B20q of the Public Health Code, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (e) Sewage disposal.
- (1) General requirements. Sewage, sink and shower wastes and wastes from holding tanks and camping vehicles shall be disposed of by connection to public sewers or approved subsurface sewage disposal systems. Sewage disposal systems shall comply with the requirements of sections 19-13-B20a to 19-13-B20r, inclusive, of the Public Health Code as nonresidential buildings, except as follows: (a) Sink waste from semi-dependent camping vehicles may be disposed of by individual subsurface sewage disposal systems consisting of leaching pits or galleries only. Such pits may be located under the camping vehicles. (b) Where permitted by the director of health, several camping vehicles may be connected to a common subsurface sewage disposal system.
  - (2) Sink waste dumping facilities. No sink wastes shall be thrown on the surface of the ground or disposed of in open pits. At least one leaching pit or gallery, for sink wastes only, shall be provided for each four camp sites where other conveniently located disposal areas are not available. The leaching pit or gallery shall be covered and be provided with facilities for receiving the sink wastes which will prevent odors or breeding of flies or other insects.
  - (3) Holding tank dumping station. Family campgrounds accommodating self-contained camping vehicles shall have facilities for the dumping and disposal of waste from holding tanks in such vehicles. These dumping stations shall consist of at least a trapped, four inch diameter cast iron sewer riser with a hinged or chained cover which shall be kept chained when not in use. The riser shall be surrounded by a concrete apron pitched to drain to the sewer, curbed to exclude adjacent surface water, and connected to an approved public sewer or subsurface sewage disposal system. A water tap with suitable hose and appurtenances shall be provided at the dumping station for periodic cleanup of the area. This tap shall be equipped with a vacuum breaker to prevent backsiphonage, and be posted as not to be used for drinking or filling of water tanks. No camp site or building used by the public shall be located within fifty feet of a waste dumping station. At least one dumping station will be provided for each one hundred camp sites.
  - (4) Mobile units for pumping out holding tanks on self-contained camping vehicles shall be constructed and operated to prevent any leakage, odors or any other nuisance.
- (f) Food dispensing. Food and beverages sold at family campgrounds shall be stored and dispensed in accordance with the requirements of sections 19-13-B40 and 19-13-B42 of

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the Public Health Code. Food or beverage vending machine operation shall conform to the requirements of section 19-13-B52 of the Public Health Code.

- (g) Bathing areas. Bathing areas, if provided, shall comply with the provisions of sections 19-13-B33a, 19-13-B34 and 19-13-B36 of the Public Health Code.
- (h) General sanitation.
  - (1) Refuse. The storage, collection and disposal of refuse at family campgrounds shall be such as to create no health hazards, rodent harborage, insect breeding, odors, unsightliness or other nuisance. An adequate number of fly-tight metal or heavy plastic containers for refuse shall be provided and conspicuously located within one hundred feet of each camp site. Such containers shall be kept covered at all times. Final disposal of refuse shall be in an approved manner and location in compliance with local and state regulations.
  - (2) Insects and rodents. Grounds, buildings and structures at family campgrounds shall be maintained free of and in such a manner as to prevent infestation by rodents, breeding of flies, mosquitoes or other insects, or depredation by animals. Control measures shall be as required by the director of health.
  - (3) Site improvement. The camp site area of a family campground shall be selected, arranged and improved in such a manner as to promote proper drainage and eliminate flooding and mosquito breeding areas. Poison ivy, and other noxious plants shall be removed from the camp site area. No safety hazard or attractive nuisance shall be allowed to remain in the camp site area.

(Effective June 26, 1972.)\*

\*All new family campgrounds shall comply with these regulations prior to occupancy. All family campgrounds in operation prior to the adoption shall comply with these regulations within three years after the adoption of this regulation.