

5: Consultation & Coordination

SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING PROCESS: The National Park Service takes an interdisciplinary approach to planning. The planning team for the Fire Island National Seashore was composed of individuals skilled in the areas of natural resource management, coastal geology, cultural resource management, land-use planning, community planning, landscape architecture, law enforcement, visitor services, park operations and facility management. The planning team also consulted with technical staff from within the NPS and from other agencies in the areas of climate change and sea-level rise, marine resources, coastal processes, and historic resources.

Leading into the planning process, several research projects were undertaken to provide information with which to make decisions for the Seashore's future. In anticipation of the planning process, a number of white papers were prepared that summarized current conditions and the status of research on a wide range of scientific topics including the bay shoreline, breach management, coastal geomorphology, marine resources, water quality, and white-tailed deer. Scientific research was on going throughout the planning process and new findings were considered as they became available. Other research undertaken in support of the planning process included an analysis of the character of Fire Island's built environment and its distinctive communities; an analysis of the application of land use regulations on Fire Island; a visitor-use survey; and a water-based transportation analysis. An administrative overview of the William Floyd Estate was also prepared to inform the planning process. The information generated by these research projects was incorporated into planning.



PLANNING PROCESS

Project Scoping

The planning process was initiated in May 2006 with an internal scoping meeting held for the Seashore staff. On June 13, 2006 a Notice of Intent to Prepare a GMP/EIS was published in the Federal Register (Volume 71, Number 113). Notification of public meetings was accomplished through local media through the use of press releases, paid public notices and paid advertising. The public was also made aware of public meetings through postings on the Seashore's website and through its e-newsletter.

From the end of July through mid-December 2006, a series of 15 public scoping meetings were held to seek public input for the planning process. Of those 15 meetings, eight were organized as public open houses during which there were no formal presentations and planning team members were available to answer questions and accept comments. Poster boards describing the planning process and Fire Island National Seashore were available at each open house. Public comments could be made in writing on large format paper or submitted on individual comment cards. Two formal public scoping meetings were held in September 2006 – one at Mastic Beach and the other in Patchogue. These meetings offered a presentation providing an overview of the planning process and a formal opportunity to comment and ask questions.

The remaining five meetings were organized around specific stakeholder groups, including members of the Fire Island Association, seasonal community residents, the scientific community, environmental organizations, and other government agencies. At each session,

participants were also offered the opportunity to submit additional comments via U.S. post, electronic mail, or on the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) site. The formal public scoping period ended on January 12, 2007.

Foundation for Planning

As the name implies, the Foundation for Planning forms the underlying basis for the planning process and includes the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The Foundation for Planning was developed during two workshops that were held in February and June 2007. The February 2007 workshop was internal and involved park staff and representatives from the Northeast Regional and Washington offices. It focused on the development of draft materials that would be shared at the second workshop. The June 2007 workshop involved key park partners in a wide-ranging discussion of the nature of partnership and the concept of cooperative stewardship. Participants also were invited to review and comment on the drafts of the Seashore's purpose and significance statements and its fundamental resources and values. Finally, in December 2007 a number of Seashore partners were assembled to participate in an Interpretive Themes workshop to identify the core concepts and messages to be conveyed by the Seashore.

The results of the public scoping process and the Foundation for Planning workshops provided the basis for GMP Newsletter #1, which was released to the public in winter 2008. The newsletter was mailed to approximately 5,500 households and organizations and was also made available on-line through the Seashore's website. The planning team received approximately 45 sets of comments related to this newsletter – most of which offered additional issues to be addressed by the GMP.

Fire Island National Seashore's Foundation for Planning may be found in Chapter One of this GMP.

Alternatives Development

The next phase of planning was dedicated to the development of preliminary alternatives. From January 2008 to February 2010, the planning team engaged in a number of workshops and briefings oriented toward different components of the plan. Workshops involved representation from Seashore staff, key stakeholders from both the public and private sector, consulting subject matter experts, and other NPS technical specialists.

Workshops ranged in size from 20 to 42 participants; briefings reached anywhere between four and 30 participants. The topical areas addressed included:

- Visitor Experience and Transportation (January 2008)
- Sustainability (January 2008)
- Marine Resources (March 2008)
- William Floyd Estate (June 2009)
- Law Enforcement/ Public Safety (September 2009)
- Natural Resources (October 2009)
- Fire Island Wilderness (October 2009)
- Cultural Resources (January 2010)

Workshop participants examined many of the issues raised during the public scoping sessions and offered a wide variety of options for consideration. The input from these sessions greatly influenced the development of preliminary alternatives for Fire Island National Seashore.

In April 2010, GMP Newsletter #2 – Preliminary Alternatives was released for public review. A reprint of Newsletter #2 was released for a second distribution through the Fire Island News in August 2010 to ensure that the summer community of renters and day-trippers also had an opportunity to review the proposed alternatives and provide public comment. Nearly 10,000 copies of the newsletter were mailed or distributed through the Fire Island News. The newsletter was also available on-line at the Seashore's website.

Three public meetings were held in association with the release of Newsletter # 2. The first was a formal public meeting at the Seashore's Ferry Terminal in Patchogue in June 2010; an open house was held at the Fire Island Pines community center in August 2010; and finally, a formal public meeting was held at the Woodhull School on Fire Island in October 2010. Each of these meetings was well attended, with between 20 and 80 participants. The planning team also received approximately 300 sets of written comments.

The planning team continued developing and refining the management alternatives throughout 2011. In March 2011, a focus group session was convened to consider questions related to the current state of land-use and development regulations and shoreline management and to examine organizational models that could further cooperative stewardship. Also in March, a workshop devoted to refining management alternatives for the William Floyd Estate was held in Mastic Beach. In September 2011, GMP Newsletter # 3 was made available

and highlighted preliminary alternatives specific to the William Floyd Estate. Twelve sets of written comments were received in response.

Draft General Management Plan

The draft general management plan environmental impact statement is made available for public review for 90 days. During that time, the team will solicit public comment and hold public meetings that will be publicized in local media outlets. The NPS will review and evaluate all comments received on the draft GMP/EIS. The results of the public and agency comments will be incorporated into a final GMP/EIS that will be made available to the public for a 30-day no-action period, after which a Record of Decision may be prepared to document the selection of an alternative as the approved GMP for the Seashore.

A Wilderness Management Plan was approved in 1983. As part of the current GMP planning process, proposals for the Fire Island Wilderness are described in the Common to Action Alternatives section of Chapter Two and evaluated in Chapter Four. The Wilderness Management Plan, now referred to as a Wilderness Stewardship Plan (WSP), was updated to be consistent with the proposals in the GMP. The draft Wilderness Stewardship Plan that appears in Appendix D will undergo review concurrently with the draft GMP/EIS.

The draft and final GMP/EISs are programmatic statements presenting an overview of potential impacts relating to each management option. Once an alternative has been selected as the approved GMP, the implementation of specific actions may be subject to further compliance requirements.

Notifications and Formal Consultation

In September 2008 letters regarding the plan preparation were sent to Native American tribes historically associated with southern Long Island in general, and Fire Island and the William Floyd Estate in particular. The tribes contacted included the federally recognized Shinnecock Nation and the state-recognized Unkechaug Indian Nation. The Unkechaug Indian Nation has specific historical ties to the William Floyd Estate and the Floyd Family. Newsletters were also sent to tribes with this initial consultation letter in September 2008 and in April 2010. Representatives of the Unkechaug Indian Nation participated in the June 2009 and the March 2011 workshops regarding the William Floyd Estate.

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was initiated in December 2007 regarding the status of threatened and endangered species in the area. According to USFWS, there are five federally listed endangered, threatened, and candidate species that are known or are likely to occur in the Seashore. According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) website and New York Natural Heritage Program data, the project area contains rare plants and animals and significant natural communities. The NPS will continue consultation with USFWS and NYS DEC as site-specific plans are advanced to implement the general management plan.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS, POLICIES, AND MANDATES

As with all units of the National Park System, the management of the Fire Island National Seashore is guided by the 1916 Organic Act (which created the National Park Service); the General Authorities Act of 1970; the act of March 27, 1978 relating to the management of the National Park System; and other applicable federal laws and regulations, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. Actions are also guided by the National Park Service Management Policies 2006 and the Seashore's legislation (see Appendix A). The applicable laws, regulations, and policies most pertinent to the planning and management of the park are described below. Fire Island National Seashore will be managed in accordance with these laws and policies, regardless of which alternative is ultimately implemented.

Climate Change

A number of executive and departmental orders and National Park Service policies and strategies guide the agency's response to climate change. Executive Order 13653 entitled "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" calls for the "integration of climate science in policies and planning of government agencies." U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Secretarial Order No. 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and other Natural and Cultural Resources" establishes a DOI-wide approach for applying scientific tools to increase understanding of climate change and to coordinate an effective response to its impacts on tribes and on the

land, water, ocean, fish and wildlife, and cultural heritage resources that the Department manages. The director of the National Park Service issued supplemental guidance applying NPS *Management Policies* (2006) in March 2012 and specific guidance relative the climate change considerations for cultural resources in 2013. The 2010 The National Park Service Climate Change Response Strategy articulates overarching goals and objectives to protect natural and cultural resources through four integrated components: science, adaptation, mitigation, and communication. NPS Climate Change Response Strategy, coupled with two implementation plans – the Climate Change Action Plan and the Green Parks Plan – put the federal directives for climate change adaptation and mitigation into practice.

Natural Resource Management Requirements

► AIR QUALITY/SCENIC VIEWS

The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) requires federal land managers to protect air quality, and National Park Service *Management Policies* address the need to analyze air quality during park planning. States are responsible for the attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for several pollutants: inhalable particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, carbon monoxide, and lead. Elevated concentrations of these pollutants can have adverse impacts on park resources and visitors. Three air quality categories (I, II, and III) have been established for the national park system areas. The ambient air quality standard for the area covering Fire Island National Seashore is designated Class II, meaning that the state may permit a moderate amount of new air pollution, as long as neither ambient air quality standards nor the maximum allowable increases over established baseline concentrations are exceeded. Current laws and policies require that the air quality in the park meet national ambient air quality standards and that healthful indoor air quality at National Park Service facilities be ensured. Although the NPS has very little direct control over air quality in the air shed encompassing the parks, managers will cooperate with the State of New York, regional governments, and the EPA to monitor air quality and ensure that it is not impaired.



► COASTAL ZONE

New York State's Coastal Area has been divided into four geographic regions: Long Island, New York City, Hudson Valley, and Great Lakes. Fire Island National Seashore is situated in areas designated as Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats within the Long Island coastal zone management area. All proposed activities for the sites must be consistent with the state's policies per the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, which is the primary federal statute for protecting the nation's coastal areas.

In accordance with the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, New York State passed the Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Act (Article 34 of NYS Environmental Conservation Law) in 1981. This state law regulates activities in areas designated as coastal erosion hazard areas. CEHA boundaries are depicted on maps prepared in accordance with the act. The entire Atlantic Ocean shoreline of New York is mapped as being within the hazard area, with different designations within the area called out for different management requirements. The landward boundary of the CEHA is referred to as the CEHA line; it was mapped for Fire Island in 1997, and implementation of the law on Fire Island began in 2001.

The act regulates construction, modification, restoration, or placement of a structure, as well as any action that materially alters the condition of the land, such as grading, excavation, and dredging. On Fire Island, CEHA is administered by the NYS DEC in the town of Islip, and separately by the villages of Saltaire and Ocean Beach, and by the town of Brookhaven, after having their local codes approved by DEC. CEHA permits are required by each administering agency for proposed projects within the CEHA area.

► SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Laws and policies in effect for the protection of species of special concern include the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended) and National Park Service policies on invasive species. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires that when a project or proposal by a federal agency has the potential to affect a known candidate, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species, that agency must enter into formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Park Service management policies direct the NPS to give the same level of protection to state-listed species as to federally listed species. The laws and policies require that federally listed and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats be sustained and that populations of native species that have been severely reduced in or extirpated from the park be restored where feasible and sustainable.

► WILDLAND FIRE

Laws and policies in effect regarding fire management require that all fires burning in natural or landscaped vegetation in parks be classified as either wildland fires or prescribed fires. Fire management is guided by Director's Orders 18: Wildland Fire Management and Reference Manual 18. All wildland fires are to be effectively managed, considering resource values to be protected and the safety of firefighters and the public, using the full range of strategic and tactical operations as described in the park's approved fire management plan. Prescribed fires are ignited by park managers to achieve resource objectives and are to include monitoring programs to determine whether specified objectives are met.

► WATER RESOURCES, FLOODPLAIN, AND WETLANDS

Laws and policies in effect for the protection of water resources include the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; the Clean Water Act of 1977; the Water Quality Act of 1987; Executive Order 11988: "Floodplain Management"; and Executive Order 11990: "Protection of Wetlands." Law and mandates require that: (1) surface water and groundwater be restored or enhanced; (2) National Park Service and National Park Service-permitted programs and facilities be maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater; (3) natural floodplain values be preserved or restored; (4) the natural and beneficial values of wetlands be preserved and enhanced; and (5) long-term

and short-term environmental effects associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplain be avoided.

Cultural Resource Management Requirements

Cultural resource management activities are guided by National Park Service *Management Policies* 2006 and Director's Order 28: the National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline. Laws and policies in effect for the protection of cultural resources include: the Antiquities Act of 1906; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Executive Order 11593 – "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment;" the Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008); and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

► CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

In addition to those listed above, laws and policies in effect for the protection of cultural landscapes include the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Law and policies require that cultural landscapes inventories be conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural. The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when they contribute to its historical significance.

► HISTORIC STRUCTURES

In addition to those listed above, laws and policies in effect for the protection of historic structures include the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935, as amended. Law and policies require that historic structures be inventoried and their significance and integrity evaluated under National Register criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places are to be protected in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.

► ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In addition to those listed above, laws and policies in effect for the protection of archeological resources include: Director's Order 28A: Archeology; the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Law and policies require that archeological sites be identified and inventoried and their significance determined and documented.

► MUSEUM COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES

In addition to those listed above, laws and policies in effect for the protection of museum collections and archives include: the National Park Service *Museum Handbook* and the Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended. Law and policies require that all museum collections (objects, specimens, and manuscript collections) be identified, inventoried, catalogued, documented, preserved, and protected; and provision is made for their access and use for exhibits, research, and interpretation. The qualities that contribute to the significance of the collections are protected in accordance with established standards.

► ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Certain contemporary American Indian and other communities are permitted by law, regulation, or policy to pursue customary religious, subsistence, and other cultural uses of National Park Service resources with which they are traditionally associated. To the extent permitted by law, the National Park Service will take care to protect resources in a way that will accommodate their religious value. All agencies, including the National Park Service, are required to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites. Other federal agencies, state and local governments, potentially affected American Indian and other communities, interested groups, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are to be given opportunities to become informed about and comment on anticipated NPS actions at the earliest practicable time. All agencies are required to consult with tribal governments before taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments.

Park Operations Requirements

► ACCESSIBILITY

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and federal guidelines published in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 define specific access requirements for persons with disabilities to parking facilities, pathways, and buildings. The accessibility requirements apply to government facilities (Title II) and to private entities that provide public accommodations (Title III). Accordingly, park managers are to strive to ensure that disabled persons are afforded the same experiences and opportunities enjoyed by other visitors to the greatest extent practicable. Special, separate, or alternative facilities, programs, or services are to be provided only when existing ones cannot reasonably be made accessible.

► RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 directs all federal agencies to assist in the national goal of achieving a seamless telecommunications system throughout the United States by accommodating requests by telecommunication companies for the use of property, rights-of-way, and easements to the extent allowable under each agency's mission. The National Park Service is legally obligated to permit telecommunication infrastructure in the parks if such facilities can be structured to avoid interference with park purposes. Law and policies also require that park resources and/or public enjoyment of the park not be denigrated by nonconforming uses. Telecommunication structures are to be permitted in the park to the extent that they do not jeopardize the park's mission and resources.

► SUSTAINABLE DESIGN/DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability can be described as the result of managing units of the National Park System in ways that do not compromise the environment or its capacity to provide for present and future generations. Federal laws, executive orders, and executive memoranda, direct the National Park Service's policies and strategies related to sustainability. They include Executive Order 13123: "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management;" Executive Order 13101: "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition;" and the National Park Service *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design*. Principles have

been developed and are followed for interpretation, natural resources, cultural resources, site design, building design, energy management, water supply, waste prevention, and facility maintenance and operations. The National Park Service strives to reduce energy costs, eliminate waste, and conserve energy resources by using energy-efficient and cost-effective technology. Park managers also strive to incorporate energy efficiency into the decision-making process during the design and acquisition of buildings, facilities, and transportation systems, emphasizing the use of renewable energy sources.

Socioeconomic Requirements

► ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 12898: “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” requires federal agencies to consider the impact of their actions on minority and low-income populations and communities, as well as the equity of the distribution of benefits and risks of those actions.

SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERTAKINGS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies with direct or indirect

jurisdiction take into account the effect of undertakings on National Register listed or eligible properties and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment. Section 106 consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was initiated via formal correspondence in November 2007 followed by newsletter mailings in February 2008 (Progress Report), April 2010 (Preliminary Alternatives), and September 2011 (William Floyd Estate alternatives). In January 2010, representatives of the NY SHPO toured areas of Fire Island and participated in a cultural resource management workshop to consider issues and opportunities associated with the identification, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources across the island. As implementation of the GMP proceeds, the NPS will continue to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 for actions that have the potential to affect historic properties by following the process and requirements in 36 CFR 800 and the November 2008 Programmatic Agreement among the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service (Department of the Interior) on a site-specific basis.

The following table identifies future actions under the preferred alternative that would likely require review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under the Programmatic Agreement.

TABLE 5-1: SUMMARY OF ACTIONS REQUIRING REVIEW UNDER SECTION 106
Standard Review Process under Section IV of 2008 Programmatic Agreement
Construct addition for Curatorial Storage Facility
Install solar shade structure over some or all of the Ferry Terminal Parking area
Construct sheltered group program space at Sailors Haven
Rehabilitate and adaptively reuse Carrington House and Cottage for administrative purposes
Rehabilitate the cultural landscape at the William Floyd Estate
Introduce landscape vignettes at the William Floyd Estate
Rehabilitate and expand existing visitor service facilities at the Floyd Estate
Rehabilitate and expand existing maintenance structure at the Floyd Estate
Streamlined Activities under Section III.C of 2008 Programmatic Agreement
Improve universal access to structures, grounds, and facilities
Update or expand interpretive waysides at Fire Island Light
Complete stabilization of the Old Mastic House at the William Floyd Estate

List of Draft General Management Plan Recipients (*Agencies, Organizations & Institutions*)

Appalachian Mountain Club	Lonelyville Property Owners Association
Atlantique Property Owners Association	Lonelyville Tax Payers Association
Babylon (town)	Long Island Association
Bay Shore Historical Society	Long Island Beach Buggy Association
Bellport (village)	LI Convention and Visitors Bureau
Bellport-Brookhaven Historical Society	Long Island Paddlers
Blue Point Company	Long Island Power Authority
Brookhaven Baymen's Association	Long Island Regional Planning Board
Brookhaven (town)	Long Island Shorefront Defense Committee
Chamber of Commerce of the Mastics- Moriches-Shirley, Inc.	Long Island Sierra Club
Cherry Grove Community Association	Long Island State Parks and Recreation Commission
Cherry Grove Property Owners Association	Long Island Studies Institute at Hofstra University
Coastal Research and Education Society of LI, Inc.	Long Island Traditions, Inc.
Corneille Estates Association	Mastic Beach (village)
Davis Park Association	Mastic Beach Property Owners Association
Dowling College	Moriches Bay Historical Society
Dunewood Property Owners Association	Nassau Hiking & Outdoor Club
Earth Island Institute	National Audubon Society
Environmental Defense Fund	National Marine Fisheries Service
Fair Harbor Association	National Parks & Conservation Association
Fire Island Association	Natural Resources Defense Council
Fire Island Fire Chiefs Council	Natural Trails and Waters Coalition
Fire Island Law Enforcement and Safety Council	New York League of Conservation Voters
Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society	New York Marine Trades Association
Fire Island Pines Property Owners Association	New York New Jersey Trail Conference
Fire Island Wilderness Committee	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Fire Island Year Round Residents Association	NYS Department of State – Coastal Resources Division
Four Harbors Audubon Society	NYS Department of State – South Shore Estuary Reserve
Greater Patchogue Historical Society	NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (OPRHP)
Great South Bay Audubon Society	New York Sport Fishing Federation
Great South Bay Restoration Alliance	NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce	Ocean Bay Park Association
Group for the East End	Ocean Beach Historical Society
Islip (town)	Ocean Beach (village)
Kismet Community Association	Ocean Beach Association

Parks and Trails New York
 Patchogue (village)
 Pattersquash Duck Club
 Point O' Woods Association
 Point O' Woods Historical Society
 Post-Morrow Foundation, Inc.
 Preservation League of New York
 Robbins Rest Association
 Saltaire (village)
 Saltaire Citizen's Advisory Association
 Sayville Ferry Service
 Sayville Historical Society
 Seatuck Environmental Association
 Seaview Association
 Shinnecock Nation (federally-recog.)
 Sierra Club, Long Island Group
 Smith Point County Park
 Society for the Preservation of Long Island
 Antiquities (SPLIA)

South Shore Audubon
 South Shore Estuary Reserve
 Stony Brook University
 Suffolk County Archeological Society
 Suffolk County Historical Society
 Suffolk County – Executive Offices
 Suffolk County – Parks Department
 Suffolk County – Planning Department
 Summer Club Condominium
 Unkechaug Nation at Poospatuck Reservation (state-
 recog)
 United Four Wheel Drive Association
 United Mobile Sportfishermen, Inc.
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
 Water Island Association
 William Floyd School District

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Eastern National

Fire Island Association

Fire Island Ferries

Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society

Fire Island Wilderness Committee

Fire Island Year Round Residents

Friends of Fire Island National Seashore

Friends of Watch Hill

Robert Moses State Park

Sayville Ferry Service

South Shore Estuary Program

Suffolk County, New York

Town of Brookhaven, New York

Town of Islip, New York

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Wally Broege, Suffolk County Historical Society

Gordon Brosdal, William Floyd School District

Tom Carrano, Town of Brookhaven, Division of Environmental Protection

Paul Casciano, William Floyd School District

Frank Castelli, Suffolk County, Division of Water Quality Protection & Restoration

Paul Cataldo, LEED AP, US Green Building Council, LI Chapter

William Chaleff, Chaleff & Rogers Architects

Karen Chytalo, NYS DEC, Marine Habitat Protection

Janet Clark, Long Island Convention & Visitor Bureau

Kathy Curran, Suffolk County Historical Society

Mike Deering, Long Island Power Authority
 Ed DeGennaro, Mastic Peninsula Historical Society
 Michael Dyer, John A. Volpe Transportation Systems Center, US DOT
 Mike Eagan, South Bay Paddle Wheel Cruises
 Greg Edinger, Program Ecologist, New York Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC
 Jeff Fulmer, South Shore Estuary Reserve (formerly)
 Dennis Gartland, Robert Moses State Park
 David Genaway, Town of Islip, Planning Department
 Teri Germano, Mastic-Moriches-Shirley Community Library (retired)
 Dave Griese, Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society
 Bill Hamilton, Brookhaven Baymen's Association
 Dave Henson, DVM, Friends of Fire Island National Seashore
 Steve Hess, Las Virgenes Homeowners Association (SAMO)
 George Hoag, Friends of Fire Island National Seashore
 Jeff Kassner, Town of Brookhaven, Division of Environmental Protection
 Luke Kaufman, Fire Island Ferries
 Bob LaRosa, Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society
 Diane Larsen, Long Island Railroad
 Carl LoBue, The Nature Conservancy
 Mike Lubrano, Mastic Peninsula Historical Society
 Joseph Maiorana, Mastic-Moriches-Shirley Community Library
 Elizabeth Martin, NY SHPO – Historic Preservation Assistance
 Kevin McAllister, Peconic Bay Keepers
 Warren McDowell, Fire Island Tide
 Robert McKay, Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities
 Mel Morris, Brookhaven National Laboratory
 Anton Nelessen, A Nelessen Associates, Inc.
 Sara Newkirk, The Nature Conservancy (formerly)
 Charles Norris, Norris & Norris Associates
 Elyse O'Brien, Suffolk County, Department of Environment and Energy
 Elizabeth O'Connor, Sea Kayaking Skills & Adventures
 Haley Peckett, John A. Volpe Transportation Systems Center, US DOT
 Mark Peckham, NY SHPO
 Paul Pontieri, Village of Patchogue
 Paul Rogalle, Town of Brookhaven, Planning Department
 Derek Rogers, Smith Point County Park
 Kerri Rosalia, Mastic-Moriches-Shirley Community Library
 Barbara Russell, Town Historian, Town of Brookhaven
 Tamara Sadoo, Suffolk County, Division of Water Quality Protection & Restoration
 Patricia E. Salkin, Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center
 Douglas Schmid, Western Suffolk County BOCES
 Cornelia Schlenk, NY Sea Grant
 Eileen Schwinn, Eastern Long Island Audubon Society
 Bertram E. Seides, The Ketcham Inn Foundation, Inc.
 Matthew Sherman, Davis Park Ferry Company
 Charles L. Siemon, Siemon and Larsen, P.A.,
 Lou Siegel, South Shore Estuary Program
 Woody Smeck, Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains NRA
 Mark Smothergill, Mastic-Moriches-Shirley Chamber of Commerce
 Nancy Solomon, Long Island Traditions
 Ken Stein, Fire Island Concessions/ Sayville Ferry Service
 Gerry Stoddard, Fire Island Association
 Dr. John Strong, Long Island University (Emeritus)
 James Tripp, Environmental Defense Fund
 Frank Turano, SUNY/ Stony Brook
 Peggy Unger, Western Suffolk County BOCES
 Beth Wahl, William Floyd Community Summit
 Chief Harry Wallace, Unkechaug Nation
 Michelle Williams, USFWS – Long Island Complex (Wertheim NWR)
 Tom Williams, Cornell Cooperative Extension
 Susan Wischhusen, Mastic-Moriches-Shirley Rotary Club
 Alexandra Wolfe, Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities
 Joe Zysman, Fire Island Wilderness Committee

Community Representatives

Joseph (Harry) Baker, Village of Saltaire

Susan Barbash, Dunewood

Walter Boss, Fire Island Pines

Thomas Chorba, Atlantique

Forrest Clock, Lonelyville

Frank Cuneo, Fair Harbor

Bob DeBona, Mastic Beach Property Owners Association

Amanda Fabian, Fair Harbor

Jerry Feder, Fair Harbor

Erica Fried, Fair Harbor

Kevin Gillespie, Fire Island Year Round Residents

Suzy Goldhirsch, Seaview (President, Fire Island Assoc)

Scott Hirsch, Island Mermaid, Ocean Beach

Bartley Horton, Ocean Bay Park

Jerry Jerome, Dunewood

Irving Like, Fire Island Association

Joe Loeffler, Ocean Beach

John Lund, Davis Park

Justin McCarthy, Point O Woods

Mario Posillico, Village of Saltaire

Natalie Rogers, Ocean Beach

Claire Siegel, Blue Point Beach

Bob Spencer, Davis Park

Bea Thornberg, Fair Harbor

Eric von Kuersteiner, Pines Commercial Properties, Fire
Island Pines