



Foundation Document

Fire Island National Seashore

New York

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Fire Island National Seashore can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Fire Island National Seashore (the Seashore) lies along the south shore of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York. The Seashore encompasses 19,580 acres of upland, tidal, and submerged lands along a 26-mile stretch of the 32-mile barrier island, part of a much larger system of barrier islands and bluffs stretching from New York City to the very eastern end of Long Island at Montauk Point. Easily accessed on Fire Island are nearly 1,400 acres of federally designated wilderness that include an extensive dune system, centuries-old maritime forests, solitary beaches, and the Fire Island Lighthouse. Nearby on Long Island, adjacent to the Village of Mastic Beach, the 613-acre William Floyd Estate preserves more than 250 years of history. The park maintains the historic house, cultural landscape, and archival collection that include items that pertain to both the estate and the Seashore.

Interspersed among the federal lands within the Seashore on Fire Island are 17 residential communities that predate the Seashore's authorization. Resort development on Fire Island began as early as 1855, and a number of the island's communities were established prior to the 1930s. The Seashore's enabling legislation includes provisions for private land to be retained and developed if zoning requirements are met. No hard-surfaced roads connect the communities, either to each other or to the mainland of Long Island. Communities are accessible mainly by passenger ferry or private boat. Vehicle use is restricted within the boundary of the Seashore. Without paved roads and with limited traffic, the communities have retained much of their original character. Some of the communities have hotels or facilities for overnight guests, while others are strictly residential. There are approximately 4,200 developed properties on Fire Island, with approximately 300 residents living on the island year-round. The number of year-round residents has slowly and steadily declined in recent years. Vehicle access is limited for year-round residents, contractors, and other service providers (telephone, fuel, garbage, etc.) because all vehicles crossing federal lands must have a National Park Service driving permit.

The population of Fire Island swells to approximately 30,000 during the summer season, with a total of 2 to 3 million visitors each year. In 2016, recreational visitation to sites and facilities owned or managed by the Seashore was 389,075. The primary visitor facilities on Fire Island are the Fire Island Lighthouse, Sailors Haven, Watch Hill, Talisman, and the Wilderness Visitor Center. Fire Island Lighthouse is maintained and operated by the Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society, an NPS cooperating association that offers tours and other visitor programming. Concessioners operate the marina at Sailors Haven, as well as the marina and campground at Watch Hill. The Seashore offers lifeguard-protected swimming areas at Sailors Haven, Talisman/Barrett Beach and Watch Hill. Also on Fire Island are ranger stations, visitor contact facilities, maintenance facilities, and several units of park housing. At either end of Fire Island are major state and county beaches that receive sizable visitation and are accessible by vehicle.

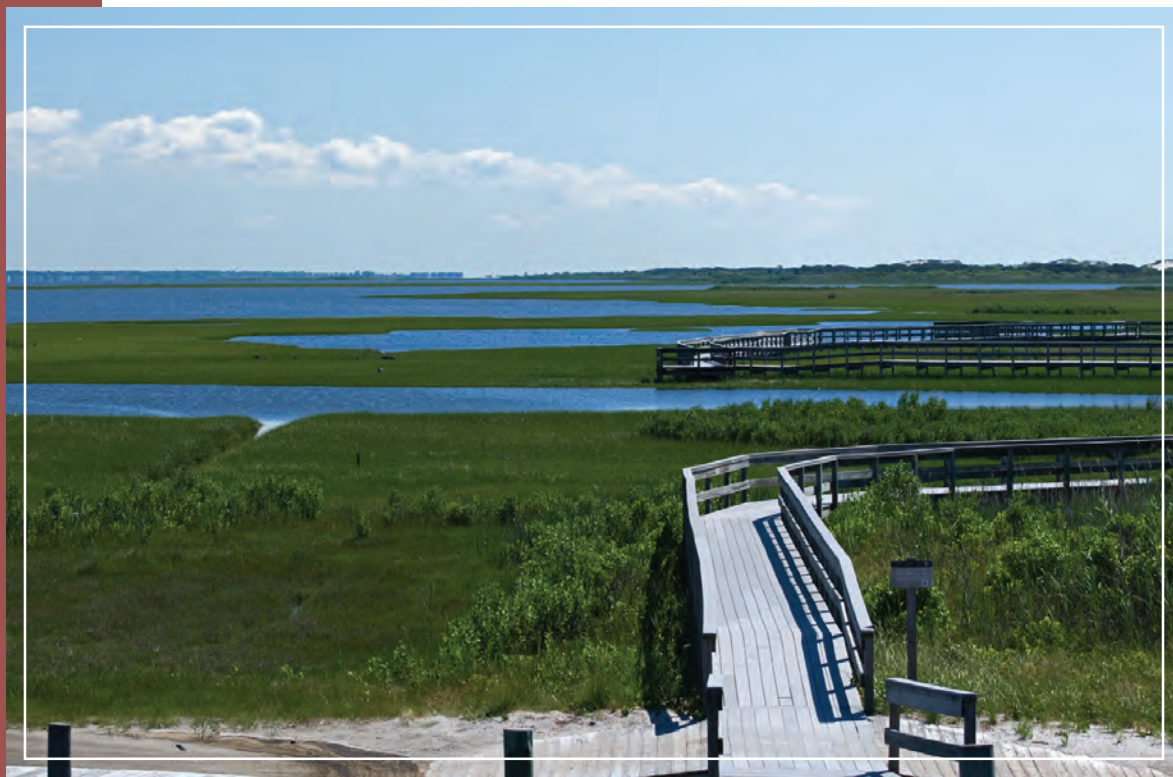
On Long Island, the Seashore's headquarters are in Patchogue and include administrative offices, a maintenance facility, and a ferry terminal. The William Floyd Estate in Mastic includes the Old Mastic House, several outbuildings and structures, a cemetery, curatorial storage facility, preservation and maintenance shop, and other natural and cultural resources.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fire Island National Seashore was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on September 11, 1964 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE is to conserve, preserve, and protect Fire Island's larger landscape including its relatively undeveloped beaches, dunes, and other natural features and processes, and its marine environment; to conserve, preserve, and protect the historic structures, cultural landscapes, museum collections, and archeological resources associated with the Seashore including the Fire Island Light Station and the William Floyd Estate; and to preserve the primitive and natural character of the Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness and protect its wilderness character.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Fire Island National Seashore, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Fire Island National Seashore. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Fire Island National Seashore is part of a dynamic barrier island system within close proximity to the largest population concentration of any national seashore in the United States.
2. The barrier island environment of Fire Island has attracted and influenced a variety of human uses over hundreds of years. It has also been shaped by this continuum of human involvement, giving rise to a distinctive relationship and collaboration between the Fire Island communities and the Seashore.
3. Fire Island's old-growth maritime forest ecosystem running from Davis Park to Point O'Woods, as exemplified by Sunken Forest just west of Sailors Haven, is globally rare. This 250- to 300-year-old American holly-shadblow-sassafras maritime forest is one of only two such forests known in the world.
4. Fire Island National Seashore provides important habitat for marine and terrestrial plants and animals, including a number of rare, threatened, and endangered species. Additionally, it is an important part of the Atlantic flyway and provides shelter for more than 330 migratory, over-wintering, and resident bird species.
5. The Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness (Fire Island Wilderness), the only federally designated wilderness in New York State, offers a rare opportunity for a broad spectrum of the American public to experience wilderness.
6. Continuously owned and occupied by the Floyd family from 1720 to 1976, the William Floyd Estate was the home of General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The family's multigenerational tenure on the property not only tells their story but also reflects the dynamic social, economic, and political changes that took place over time on Long Island and throughout the nation.
7. Since 1826, Fire Island has served as a site for aids to navigation for oceangoing vessels. The current Fire Island Lighthouse was constructed in 1858 and has served as a critical navigation aid for the port of New York for more than 150 years.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Fire Island National Seashore:

- **A Shared Resource.** Within the boundary of Fire Island National Seashore are 17 pre-existing, residential communities including two incorporated villages, a county park, and town- and village-owned and operated beaches. Immediately adjoining the Seashore to its west is Robert Moses State Park. Collectively, these places offer a variety of experiences to a large and diverse audience and are responsible for the long-term management and protection of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources. In addition, the presence of the residential communities makes evident the rich cultural heritage of Fire Island, and their varying character contributes to the visitor experience at the Seashore. The interrelationship among the public and private interests as they influence or affect this landscape is a fundamental value of Fire Island National Seashore.
- **Barrier Island / Coastal Processes.** Fire Island is composed of sediment deposited during the last ice age. Wind, waves, and currents have moved and continue to move sediment along and across Fire Island, shifting its position over time. The availability of sediment has not been constant, and Fire Island has progressed through periods of sediment accumulation and loss. Increases in the rates of sea-level rise as well as the frequency of storms could influence the rate and scope of change on the barrier island.





- Dynamic Natural Systems (terrestrial habitats and the marine environment).** Fire Island is composed of a variety of terrestrial and marine habitats with particular distinctive qualities and characteristics. From ocean to bay, they include a segment of the Atlantic Ocean, near-shore environment, open beach, the primary dunes, the mid-island swale, the secondary dune (only in a few locations on Fire Island), maritime forest, freshwater bogs, salt marshes and submerged aquatic vegetation in the bay, and a segment of the Great South Bay. Fire Island supports several federally listed and state listed threatened and endangered species.
- Cultural Resources.** Fire Island has a rich cultural history with some communities and institutions (e.g., U.S. Lifesaving Service) having their roots on the island in the mid-19th century. Prior to its inception as a resort area in the 1880s, Fire Island had been put to agricultural and industrial use for generations. Fire Island represents a cultural landscape that has been shaped by both human intervention and the forces of nature. The Fire Island Light Station was first developed in 1826 and since that time has facilitated communication and navigation for mariners. On Long Island, the William Floyd Estate was home to one of New York's signers of the Declaration of Independence and generations of his descendants. The cultural resources of Fire Island and the William Floyd Estate enable the public to understand and appreciate the history and development of these areas in the larger context of the region and in response to changing social, economic, cultural, and political conditions.
- Fire Island Wilderness.** The Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness (Fire Island Wilderness) is the only federally designated wilderness area in the state of New York and occurs in the single largest metropolitan area in the United States. At 1,380 acres, it is also one of the smallest wilderness areas managed by the National Park Service. Because of its small scale and proximity to large urban populations, it offers the unique opportunity to introduce the concept and experience of wilderness to a large population of potential users. The Fire Island Wilderness also encompasses cultural remnants that reflect the historic human activity that preceded the park's creation and wilderness designation.



- Seashore Experience.** Fire Island National Seashore offers a wide range of experiences in a coastal environment to a large and diverse urban population in one of the most populous regions of the United States. Millions of people live within a day's travel of the Seashore and can experience a range of opportunities from solitude and communion with nature to more active recreation and social interaction. Individuals participate in all forms of recreation, from completely unstructured activities to formal programs and events. People who come to Fire Island have the opportunity to enjoy a relatively car-free environment—an increasingly rare experience in the Northeast. The Seashore experience may further be complemented by Fire Island's residential communities, some of which function as gateways to the Seashore and all of which exhibit distinctive and varying community character.

Other Important Resources and Values

Fire Island National Seashore contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Fire Island National Seashore:

- Carrington House and Cottage.** The Carrington House and Cottage were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January 2014. The Carrington House is significant for its architecture and association with Broadway producer Frank Carrington, who hosted a number of stage, screen, and literary celebrities. It is a bungalow-style seasonal residence originally built in 1909 and modified through the years. The cottage was originally part of a lifesaving station and was moved to the property in 1947 for use as a guest house.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fire Island National Seashore:

- **Nature's Rhythms of Change and Renewal.** Fire Island is constantly changing and always on the move. The very existence of this barrier island, the plant and animal communities that it supports, as well as human engagement in this landscape, is dependent on nature's rhythms of change and renewal.
- **Island Resources from Ocean to Bay.** From the pounding surf of the ocean, to the swift flow of inlets, to the relative calm of the bay, Fire Island encompasses a myriad of marine and upland environments that support a diverse assemblage of species and provides opportunities for maritime recreation and livelihood.
- **Fire Island: A Story of People and Place.** For centuries, people have been intertwined with Fire Island's delicate environment and will continue to be into the future. Actions today will shape Fire Island and its surroundings going forward, challenging all to become stewards of Fire Island's natural and cultural legacy.
- **Three Centuries of Change at the Floyd Estate.** The Floyd family's personal stories and 250-year residency at the Floyd Estate in Mastic Beach provide a lens through which to view and understand the dynamic social, economic, and political changes that took place over that time period on Long Island and throughout the nation.
- **The Life and Times of a Patriot.** As a signer of the Declaration of Independence, William Floyd, prominent New York political leader and wealthy plantation owner, provides a personal perspective on the risks to life, property, and reputation associated with being a patriot in New York during the War for Independence.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Fire Island National Seashore.

Special Mandates

- **Limitations on Powers of Condemnation.** “With one exception the Secretary shall not acquire any privately owned improved property or interests therein within the boundaries of the Seashore or any property or interests therein within the communities delineated on the [legislation] boundary map...except beach or waters and adjoining land within such communities which the Secretary determines are needed for public access to the beach, without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that is satisfactory to the Secretary. The sole exception to this limitation on the power of the Secretary to condemn improved property where appropriate zoning ordinances exist shall be in the approximately eight-mile area from the easterly boundary of the Brookhaven town park at Davis Park, in the town of Brookhaven, to the westerly boundary of the Smith Point County Park. In this area only, when the Secretary deems it advisable for carrying out the purposes of this Act or to improve the contiguity of the park land and ease its administration, the Secretary may acquire any land or improvements therein by condemnation” (Public Law 88-587, Section 2(e); September 11, 1964).
- **Hunting and Fishing.** Section 5 of the Seashore’s enabling legislation states that “The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and shell fishing on lands and waters under his administrative jurisdiction within the Fire Island National Seashore in accordance with the laws of New York and the United States of America, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. Any regulations of the Secretary under this Section shall be issued after consultation with the Conservation Department of the State of New York” (Public Law 88-587, Section 5; September 11, 1964).

- **Federal Zoning Standards.** Section 3 of the Seashore’s enabling legislation states that “the Secretary shall issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards that are consistent with the purposes of this Act for zoning ordinances which must meet his approval. The standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretary considers are consistent with the purpose of this Act, of all property within the national seashore, and (2) promoting the protection and development for purposes of the Act of land within the national seashore by means limitations or restrictions on the size, location, or use of any commercial, residential, and other structures. In accomplishing these objectives, such standards shall seek to reconcile the population density of the Seashore on October 17, 1984, with the protection of the natural resources of the Seashore consistent with the purposes for which it has been established as provided by the Act” (Public Law 88-587, Section 3; September 11, 1964).
- **Sunken Forest Preserve.** The enabling legislation states that “The Secretary shall administer and protect the Fire Island National Seashore with the primary aim of conserving the natural resources located there. The area known as the Sunken Forest Preserve shall be preserved from bay to ocean in as nearly its present state as possible, without developing roads therein, but continuing the present access by those trails already existing and limiting new access to similar trails limited in number to those necessary to allow visitors to explore and appreciate this section of the Seashore” (Public Law 88-587, Section 7(a); September 11, 1964).
- **Access to the Fire Island Wilderness.** “Access to that section of the Seashore lying between the easterly boundary of the Brookhaven town park at Davis Park and the westerly boundary of the Smith Point County Park shall be provided by ferries and footpaths only, and no roads shall be constructed in this section except such minimum roads as may be necessary for park maintenance vehicles. No development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken therein which would be incompatible with the preservation of the flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing, and every effort shall be exerted to maintain and preserve this section of the Seashore as well as that set forth in the preceding paragraph in as nearly their present state and condition as possible” (Public Law 88-587, Section 7(b); September 11, 1964).
- **Shoreline Management.** Section 8 of the Seashore’s enabling legislation states that “The authority of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to undertake or contribute to shore erosion control or beach protection measures on lands within Fire Island National Seashore shall be exercised in accordance with a plan that is mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army and that is consistent with the purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall also contribute the necessary land which may be required at any future date for the construction of the new inlet across Fire Island in such location as may be feasible in accordance with plans for such an inlet which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army and that is consistent with the purposes of this Act” (Public Law 88-587, Section 8; September 11, 1964).
- **Breach Management.** “Wilderness designation shall not preclude the repair of breaches that occur in the wilderness area, in order to prevent loss of life, flooding, and other severe economic and physical damage to the Great South Bay and surrounding areas” (Public Law 96-585, December 23, 1980).

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the administrative commitments for Fire Island National Seashore, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.





Fundamental Resource or Value	A Shared Resource
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 4, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 32% of the 19,580 acres within the Seashore's boundary is under federal ownership. Within the boundary of Fire Island National Seashore are 17 pre-existing residential communities including the villages of Ocean Beach and Saltaire, Smith Point County Park, and town- and village-owned and operated beaches. Immediately adjoining the Seashore to the west is Robert Moses State Park. Collectively, these places offer a variety of experiences to a large and diverse audience. Along with the National Park Service, the Fire Island communities, New York State, Suffolk County, the towns of Islip and Brookhaven, and the village of Bellport are engaged in the care and management of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources. In addition, the presence of residential communities makes evident the rich cultural heritage of Fire Island, and their varying character contributes to the visitor experience at the Seashore. Just as the management actions and approaches of these entities may have an impact on federal lands, the management actions and approaches of Fire Island National Seashore may likewise have an impact. The interrelationship among these public and private interests as they influence or affect the landscape is a fundamental value of Fire Island National Seashore. Fire Island is a shared resource. The National Park Service does not and cannot independently manage the resources of Fire Island. Regulatory oversight for land use and development, water, wildlife, sanitation, coastal zone management, driving, and public health and safety is distributed across a number of jurisdictions within the park boundary including two incorporated villages (Saltire, Ocean Beach), two Long Island-based municipalities (Brookhaven, Islip), Suffolk County, and multiple New York State agencies. Although the boundaries of the Seashore extend 1,000 feet into the ocean and 4,000 feet into the bay, the jurisdiction of the water and bottomlands vary depending on location. This adds another layer of complexity in managing the resources of Fire Island. Interspersed among the federal tracts within the Seashore on Fire Island are 17 residential communities (including the villages of Ocean Beach and Saltaire) that were established before the Seashore's authorization. Under the Seashore's enabling legislation, private lands may be retained and developed if federal zoning requirements are met. There are approximately 4,200 developed properties on Fire Island.

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Shared Resource
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without paved roads and with limited vehicular traffic, the Fire Island communities have retained much of their original character. A community character analysis undertaken by the Seashore with the assistance of A. Nelessen Associates, Inc. and funded by the National Parks Conservation Association in 2009 revealed that the four most important elements defining community character were based on how Fire Island is experienced. They included a sense of communion with both nature and community (represented by a group gathering to view the sunset); a sense of arrival (represented by passengers disembarking the ferry); a sense of self-reliance (represented by the collection of handcarts at the ferry dock); and a vehicle-free existence (represented by pedestrians on a boardwalk). The study findings also provided some insights into common values associated with the built environment, including building scale, materials, color, fencing, pathways, and landscape features. Federal zoning standards developed by the Seashore and approved by the Secretary of the Interior have been incorporated (for the most part) into the town and village zoning codes. The underlying purpose of the existing federal zoning standards is to protect Fire Island's natural resources. The practice of granting variances, even in cases where National Park Service has noted its objection and indicated that the property would lose its suspension from the Secretary's authority to condemn noncompliant properties, is widespread. The towns and villages often grant variances based on precedent, making it difficult to deny subsequent applications. Further, the National Park Service does not have the financial resources to engage in condemning these properties. However, the National Park Service believes encouraging partnerships between the Seashore, Fire Island communities, and local zoning authorities will be more effective and productive in managing land use and zoning issues on Fire Island. These working partnerships will improve compliance with NPS laws and policies and local authorities, while protecting the natural resources of Fire Island. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been working with New York State, the Department of the Interior, and local authorities for decades to develop a storm protection plan for both Fire Island and Long Island addressing the area from Fire Island Inlet in the west to Montauk Point in the east. This effort is often referred to as FIMP (Fire Island to Montauk Point Reformulation Plan). In 2011, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers developed a conceptual plan referred to as the Tentative Federally-Supported Plan. In the wake of Hurricane Sandy, the Fire Island to Montauk Point Reformulation Plan, as described in the Tentative Federally-Supported Plan, has received federal funding to move forward. In accordance with New York State's Coastal Erosion Hazard Act, a coastal erosion hazard area has been identified on Fire Island. The Coastal Erosion Hazard Act is meant to be a tool to control development on and in front of the primary dune to preserve this primary protective feature of the barrier island from coastal storms and tidal surges. On some parts of Fire Island, the state retains responsibility for enforcing the Coastal Erosion Hazard Act; on others, the state has ceded this authority to the towns. Regardless of who is responsible, enforcement of the Coastal Erosion Hazard Act has been challenging and inconsistent. In addition, a full complement of cultural resources, including historic structures, landscape features, archeological resources, ethnographic resources, and collections, may be found on the nonfederal lands within the Seashore. Existing documentation points to many resources that are known to occur on nonfederal lands that contribute to Fire Island's historic and cultural heritage. These resources are known to few, and their long-term protection is uncertain. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development has continued since the park was established, with the creation of more homes, buildings, and higher densities of people in the communities. This development continues to add stress to the environment, especially when buildings do not conform to the federal zoning standards. The year-round resident population is steadily decreasing.

Fundamental Resource or Value	A Shared Resource
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no formal structure or clear authorities that ensure effective communication, collaboration, or cooperation among the regulatory and management entities. • While the National Park Service has authority to take steps to protect seashore resources on federal lands within the Seashore boundary, that authority is limited on nonfederal lands. In practice, this has presented problems because of conflicting missions and objectives and a lack of clarity regarding resource management responsibilities among the different landowners and regulatory authorities. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Park Service partners with the public, Fire Island communities, state and local government, and others in the stewardship and preservation of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources and its distinctive character. • The National Park Service provides for the stewardship of the coastal environment and its cultural and natural systems, while recognizing that Fire Island is part of a larger ecological, social, economic, and cultural context. • Through outreach and education, the National Park Service fosters public understanding and appreciation of the purpose and significance of the national seashore and its natural and cultural resources, as well as the public's vital stewardship role in protecting Fire Island. • The National Park Service partners with others to ensure that land use development practices undertaken on Fire Island promote ecological health and environmental quality in this dynamic environment and acknowledge and respect the community character and the continued presence of Fire Island communities. • Work with communities, towns, and villages to improve zoning standards and their enforcement.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of current zoning codes and disparities between them.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial services plan. • Off-road driving regulations. • Park partner engagement strategy. • Marketing plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Law 88-587, Section 2(e); September 11, 1964 Limitations of Condemnation • Public Law 88-587, Section 3; September 11, 1964 Federal Zoning Standards <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • Director's Order 21: <i>Donations and Philanthropic Partnerships</i> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.10) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrier Island / Coastal Processes
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Island is composed of sediment deposited during the last ice age. Wind, waves, and currents have moved and continue to move sediment along and across Fire Island, shifting its position and shape over time. The availability of sediment has not been constant, however, and Fire Island has progressed through periods of sediment accumulation and loss. Storms also shape Fire Island, causing overwashing and breaching, which carry sediment to the island interior and bay shoreline. Breaches and inlets are natural features in the barrier island landscape that have come and gone over time, opening with powerful storms and gradually closing as sand is moved along the coast. • Numerous studies have documented a deficit in the sediment budget for Fire Island. Sediment deficits are greatest along the eastern portion of the island, but appear to be augmented by offshore deposits on the inner continental shelf along the central and western segments of the island. Sea level rise and a general negative sediment budget will result in continued beach erosion and dune displacement, with greater effects likely in the eastern portion of Fire Island. • Low lying and vulnerable areas of Fire Island continue to be overwashed during high wave events. Overwashes increase the interior of the island, making for a more resilient island in future storm events. • Bayside erosion has been exacerbated by human activities along all of the island, including activities like beach nourishment and dredging of channels. These activities have stopped the natural overwashes or breaches that deliver sediment to the bayside or remove sediment out of the bay system. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal sediment accumulation and loss on the ocean beach and recurring overwashes are expected to occur over time and during storm events. • Bayside erosion continues to increase and damage resources.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases in the rate of sea-level rise as well as the frequency and intensity of storms could influence the rate and scope of change on the barrier island. • Sea-level rise greatly amplifies risks to coastal communities and will lead to permanent inundation of low-lying areas, more frequent flooding by storm surges, and increased beach erosion. • Loss of coastal wetlands because of climate change reduces species diversity, including fish and shellfish populations. • Loss of coastal wetlands will diminish the island's ability to absorb storm surges or dampen wave action, thereby putting more resources like facilities at risk. • Continuation and increase in bayside erosion will result in the permanent loss of critical natural resources of Fire Island like the Sunken Forest. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on Fire Island can be undertaken in a manner that conserves natural resources and the character of the island to the greatest degree possible by using more sustainable methods like living shorelines and eliminating hard structures like bulkheads. • Dynamic natural processes are allowed to proceed unimpeded by human intervention wherever feasible and re-established where possible. • The National Park Service partners with the public, Fire Island communities, and others in the stewardship and preservation of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources and its distinctive character.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrier Island / Coastal Processes
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sailors Haven Alternative Marina study. • LiDAR data on shorelines and the wilderness breach bathymetry.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal land use and shoreline management plan. • Dredge management plan. • Post-storm recovery plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13443, "Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" (50 CFR 17) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands" • Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS Reference Manual 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook • Director's Order 25: <i>Land Protection</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Integrated Pest Management Manual</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

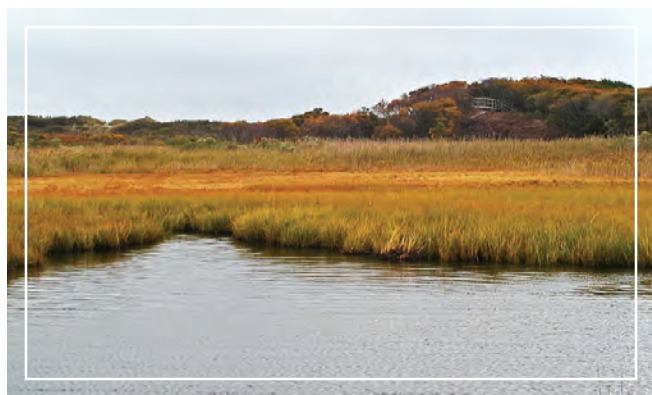




Fundamental Resource or Value	Dynamic Natural Systems (terrestrial habitats and the marine environment)
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2 and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The waters of Great South Bay and the Atlantic Ocean within the Seashore's boundary provide excellent bay and barrier beach fish habitat. These waters host diverse fish populations that show pronounced seasonal changes. • The state of the Atlantic nearshore ecological environment is generally unknown. This submerged area requires additional study, particularly regarding the fish and benthic communities. • The beaches and dunes are highly dynamic shoreline features with naturally occurring cycles of erosion and accretion. Adjacent to the developed areas, the natural growth and migration of the beaches and dunes is more likely to be inhibited by shoreline development. Threatened and endangered species (e.g., piping plovers, seabeach amaranth) are less abundant on the beach fronting the developed areas on Fire Island than on the beach in undeveloped areas. • The mid-island habitats extend from the leeward or north side of the dunes to the marsh or bay shore and include grasslands, shrub thickets, maritime forests, and freshwater wetlands. This area provides habitat for native flora and fauna. In undeveloped areas, conditions are generally considered to be good. • The salt marshes of Fire Island are considered to be in good condition. Some pre-existing mosquito ditching remains in the wilderness area but is not maintained. Nonnative species (e.g., phragmites [<i>Phragmites australis</i>]) are also evident. • The bay shore includes the bay beaches, marsh edges, and developed shorelines (e.g., bulkheads) and extends into the bay environment of the bay water column, submerged aquatic vegetation, and sand and mud bottoms. Seagrass beds off the Fire Island Wilderness shore and the east end of Fire Island remain as remnant habitat. The Great South Bay waters are known for high concentrations of winter waterfowl such as brant (<i>Branta bernicla</i>), Canada geese (<i>Branta canadensis</i>), American black duck, (<i>Anas rubripes</i>), and bufflehead (<i>Bucephala albeola</i>). • The Sunken Forest is a globally rare maritime forest that is being impacted by human use and adjacent hard structures in the bay, deer foraging activity, sea level rise, and saltwater inundation. • Threatened and endangered species management is dynamic and shifts year to year in response to species habitat utilization. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality in Great South Bay has been affected by nutrient loading, resulting in harmful algal blooms. • The Sunken Forest is eroding on the bay side and affecting the saltwater- freshwater interface by increasing saltwater intrusion. Low-lying areas of the Sunken Forest are increasingly flooded, with canopy species dying off.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Dynamic Natural Systems (terrestrial habitats and the marine environment)
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential septic and groundwater leachate carrying nutrients and pathogens, overfishing, and mining sand from offshore sources. • The continued existence of groins in the west end presents a challenge, in that they inhibit the transport of sand along the beach and possibly other natural processes. • Where there is higher-density development, issues and concerns include mosquito control, human-wildlife conflicts (such as artificial feeding of deer and other wildlife, nuisance deer, etc.), septic discharge, manipulation of vegetation (e.g., landscaping), fencing (channeling wildlife), and nonnative invasive species (e.g., bamboo, Phragmites), and trampling (e.g., social trails). • Marshes in the Seashore may be vulnerable to sea level rise if they are subject to subsidence or are unable to migrate. Sediment delivery to marshes through overwash and breach processes and flood tidal delta formation are critical to the long-term maintenance of seashore marshes. Issues and concerns include beach stabilization efforts that could impede this sediment delivery. • Climate change will favor the expansion of some invasive species into New York, such as kudzu (an aggressive weed), southern pine beetle, and the hemlock woolly adelgid (an insect pest). Some habitat and food generalists (such as white-tailed deer) may also benefit. • The Great South Bay shoreline is affected by channel dredging, bulkheads, and shoreline development that impede sediment transport. • The Sunken Forest is affected by bayside erosion and saltwater inundation that will continue to exacerbate the loss of canopy species and total acreage of the forest. • Without management actions, deer will continue to impact understory vegetation species found in the Sunken Forest. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic natural processes are allowed to proceed unimpeded by human intervention wherever feasible and restored or emulated where possible. • Through research and education, the Seashore's marine resources are better understood and protected and contribute to the ecological sustainability of the ocean and bay environments and to the preservation of Fire Island's natural and cultural heritage. • The National Park Service partners with the public, Fire Island communities, state and local governments, and others in the stewardship and preservation of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources and its distinctive character. • The National Park Service provides stewardship of the coastal environment and its cultural and natural systems, while recognizing that Fire Island is part of a larger ecological, social, economic, and cultural context. • A Marine Resources Scoping Report identifies resources and issues the park should consider for future planning efforts. This provides a foundation for marine resources-related management plans. • Management decisions about natural and cultural resources are based on scholarly and scientific information, fundamental resources and values, and consultation with appropriate agencies and communities and in consideration of the broader context of the resources and the Seashore.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries resources study / Atlantic Ocean resources study. • Continued data collection of salt marsh elevations, vegetation, and nekton sampling. • Continued data collection of water quality. • Continued data collection of bay fish species, submerged aquatic vegetation, and benthic species. • LiDAR data on shorelines and the wilderness breach bathymetry. • Compilation of storm damage and flooding events.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Dynamic Natural Systems (terrestrial habitats and the marine environment)
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal land use and shoreline management plan. • Marine resources management plan. • Dredge management plan. • Post-storm recovery plan. • Comprehensive invasive species management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13443, "Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" (50 CFR 17) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS Reference Manual 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • <i>Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook</i> • Director's Order 25: <i>Land Protection</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Resources
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2, 6, and 7.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural resources of Fire Island and the William Floyd Estate enable the public to understand and appreciate the history and development of these areas in the larger context of the region and in response to changing social, economic, cultural, and political conditions. • The Fire Island Light Station and the William Floyd Estate are on federal lands and are the only historical properties actively preserved and interpreted by the Seashore for the visiting public. The Fire Island Light Station is open year-round and maintained through a cooperating association agreement with the Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society, which offers visitor programming and lighthouse tours and exhibits in the Keepers Quarters, Fresnel Lens Building, and outbuilding. • According to the 2017 assessment of historic structures and landscape features (List of Classified Structures), most were found to be in good condition, with a notable exception being the foundation of the first lighthouse, which was found to be in fair condition. • The William Floyd Estate is operated and maintained by NPS staff and is open to the public seasonally. Public programs at the estate include changing interpretive exhibits, guided house tours, special programs (e.g., historic reenactments, craft demonstrations, etc.), guided grounds tours, and nature walks. According to the 2017 assessment of historic structures on the estate, most were found to be in good condition. Several landscape features were considered to be in fair or poor condition, including dirt roads and paths that traverse the lower acreage, the lopped tree lines, the great ditch, and the ponds. • The Seashore's collections are considered to be in good condition, though some storage conditions are suboptimal. The curatorial storage facility is at or near capacity and offers only limited workspace for conservation and research needs. Additional inventories must be completed to assess the state of terrestrial archeological resources, submerged cultural resources, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes on Fire Island and at the William Floyd Estate. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2006, visitation to the Fire Island Lighthouse has ranged from a low of 96,000 in 2011 to a high of more than 191,000 in 2017. • Visitation to the William Floyd Estate has ranged from a low of just under 3,000 in 2010 to a high of more than 5,300 in 2017. • Over the past few decades, visitation from schools to the William Floyd Estate has decreased because of the increase in ticks on the property.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources on nonfederal lands within the boundaries of the Seashore are particularly vulnerable because of limited knowledge and expertise. • Cultural resources throughout Fire Island are vulnerable to sea level rise, and flooding from increased storm events. • As long-time staff members retire, the Seashore may lose valuable institutional knowledge about cultural resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural resource values associated with these federal properties would be completely documented and, wherever possible, preserved for the understanding and appreciation of future generations. • The National Park Service partners with the public, Fire Island communities, and others in the stewardship and preservation of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources and its distinctive character. • The National Park Service provides stewardship of the coastal environment and its cultural and natural systems, while recognizing that Fire Island is part of a larger ecological, social, economic, and cultural context. • Management decisions about natural and cultural resources are based on scholarly and scientific information, fundamental resources and values, consultation with appropriate agencies and communities, and in consideration of the broader context of the resources and the Seashore. • Partnering with Fire Island communities and local historical societies to identify important artifacts, document them, create a digital library, rotating exhibits with communities, and understanding the threats from the coastal environment where the artifacts are kept will help preserve cultural resources. • Provide year-round opportunities for the public through virtual experiences and distance learning at the William Floyd Estate or other locations where it is difficult to bring school groups.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submerged cultural resources study. • Create cultural resource GIS layer. • Conduct a study to identify potential prehistoric sites on Fire Island.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report and treatment plan for William Floyd Estate. • Historic furnishings implementation plan for Old Mastic. • Archeological resources management plan for William Floyd Estate. • Fire management plan for William Floyd Estate. • Cultural landscape study for Fire Island.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fire Island Wilderness
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 5.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness (Fire Island Wilderness) is managed to preserve its wilderness character by encouraging natural processes to shape the wilderness area unimpeded. • The Fire Island Wilderness can be described within the context of these wilderness character qualities: (1) untrammeled, (2) natural, (3) undeveloped, (4) offers opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and (5) contains unique features. • Untrammeled: Wilderness is essentially unhindered and free from modern human control or manipulation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fire Island Wilderness is relatively untrammeled, with the exception of a small number of management actions taken to eradicate invasive plant species and assess the long-term impacts of deer browsing. Invasive plant species are annually monitored and controlled by appropriate means. Although this management action causes manipulation of the area, it increases the natural wilderness character quality by allowing native plants and processes to re-establish. • Natural: Wilderness ecological systems are substantially free from the direct effect of modern civilization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural character of the Fire Island Wilderness is typical of Atlantic barrier islands, which grade from a primary dune along the ocean to salt marsh along the bay. The southern boundary of the wilderness (at the toe of the primary dune) is constantly changing because of the dynamic nature of the barrier island system. The development of vegetation is affected by several environmental factors such as wind, salt spray, erosion, and overwash. These naturally dynamic processes occur constantly in the Fire Island Wilderness. In some locations, remnants of historic features are evident but do not appreciably interfere with the experience of the natural character of the Fire Island Wilderness. • Undeveloped: Wilderness is essentially without permanent improvements or modern human occupation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, the Fire Island Wilderness is largely undeveloped although occupied structures and buildings were common throughout the area prior to 1992. Remnants of several of these structures remain. • Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation: Wilderness provides outstanding opportunities for people to experience solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, including the values of inspiration and physical and mental challenge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fire Island Wilderness is within 60 miles of New York City, yet it provides visitors with outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Surrounded and buffered by high dunes and salt marsh, one can actually feel far away from civilization. The Fire Island Wilderness has no designated campsites, and backcountry camping follows “leave no trace” practices. Seashore staff maintains the boardwalks at the Wilderness Visitor Center in addition to portions of the footpath along the Burma Road Trace. These are the designated travel routes within the Fire Island Wilderness, but visitors are not restricted to them. The Burma Road Trace is a very dynamic trail and shifts with the moving sand.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fire Island Wilderness
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique Features: Wilderness preserves other features that are of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. • Though small in scale, the Fire Island Wilderness is near the largest urban population in the nation, offering substantial opportunities to educate the public about the distinctive qualities of wilderness in general and the Fire Island Wilderness in particular. The unique features of the Fire Island Wilderness—its size and shape, proximity to urban population, and cultural history—have great scientific, educational, scenic, and historic value. It is an area where urban populations can study, learn, explore, and admire the natural environment. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterfowl hunting permits issued for the wilderness area have fluctuated, with a high of 101 permits in 1995 and a low of 27 in 2013. Overall, the average number of waterfowl hunting permits per year is 66 and has been on a decline since 2013. • Recreational beach driving adjacent to the wilderness has fluctuated since the late 1990s, with the highest number of permits issued in 2000 at 655 and lowest number of driving permits issued in 2009 at 49. Since 2012, after Hurricane Sandy altered the area where driving is permitted, driving permits issued have been increasing. The average number of recreational beach driving permits per year is 481. • Backcountry camping permits have been increasing since 2004, with a low of 308 in 2005 and a high of 1,546 in 2016.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the user density within the Fire Island Wilderness is relatively low, threats to solitude mostly originate from outside. Motorized access along the beach and bay, as well as air traffic, detract from one's sense of solitude. Large numbers of people entering the Fire Island Wilderness, particularly near access points on the east and west end, can have a similar effect. In addition, proximity to New York City and other urban areas has a significant effect on night sky visibility. • Increased development on the south shore of Long Island, like the proposed Smith Point Bridge, may affect wilderness character and an individual's wilderness experience. • Pressure from outside agencies and other groups to manipulate the wilderness and allow activities that do not align with wilderness management. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilderness stewardship can occur through educational programming, local school engagement, and by social media and website posts. • Allowing the wilderness breach that was created in 2012 to continue to evolve naturally has elevated the importance of the wilderness, the benefits of natural processes, and the support by local communities for the National Park Service. Continued partnership and education with environmental groups will help protect wilderness character.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued study of the evolution of the wilderness breach including bathymetry, physical, and ecological monitoring. • Wilderness character monitoring. • Deer density and vegetation monitoring. • Compilation of wilderness camping numbers and trends. • Continued monitoring of saltmarsh elevations, vegetation, and nekton. • LiDAR data on shorelines and the wilderness breach bathymetry.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fire Island Wilderness
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New master plans for federal facilities at Fire Island Light Station, Sailors Haven, Talisman, Watch Hill, and Wilderness Visitor Center. • Threatened and endangered (T&E) species management plan. • Comprehensive invasive species management plan. • Plans for a potential public deer hunt in the wilderness.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (related to fees) • Outdoor Recreation Act • Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 • Wilderness Act of 1964 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13352, "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation" • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 6) "Wilderness Preservation and Management" • Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i> • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS <i>Reference Manual</i> 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • <i>Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook</i> • Director's Order 25: <i>Land Protection</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 41: <i>Wilderness Stewardship</i> • NPS <i>Reference Manual</i> 41: <i>Wilderness Stewardship</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Seashore Experience
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total annual visitation to NPS facilities at the Seashore since 1967 has averaged 539,000 visitors, with a high of 819,000 in 2004 and a low of 294,000 in 2013. Annual visitation to Fire Island as a whole is believed to be considerably higher, with estimates approaching 2.5 million. • Visitation to some NPS facilities at Fire Island occurs year-round, but much of the activity is seasonal. Annually, visitation peaks during the months of July and August; however, several times since 2001 substantial visitation (>20,000) occurred up to 10 months of the year. The shoulder-season months of May and September showed the most consistently high visitation including several thousand student visits each spring and fall. • According to visitor and resident surveys completed in 2008, more than 80% of seashore visitors and Fire Island residents originate from the metropolitan New York area and have visited the Seashore on one or more occasions. Information about visiting Fire Island is gleaned most often from previous experience or word of mouth; many visitors also make use of the Seashore's website for information about park resources. • Visitors to the Seashore may engage in a wide range of activities including but not limited to beach combing, boating, swimming, hiking, nature walks, birdwatching, touring historic sites, and photography. • Volunteerism, stewardship, and citizen science are also activities in which seashore visitors may participate. • Bicycling on the federal lands is allowed wherever vehicles are permitted to go, but may be limited or prohibited in some Fire Island communities. • Camping is permitted at Watch Hill with a reservation and by permit in the Fire Island Wilderness. • Hunting and fishing require state permits and are allowed in the Seashore during specific times of the year. • Recreational driving is allowed by permit at the eastern point of access to facilitate hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities during specific times of the year. • The economic, ethnic, and geographic diversity of the Seashore's audience has remained limited, particularly given the demographics of gateway communities and its location in proximity to the metropolitan New York City area. Visitor use survey respondents at park facilities were overwhelmingly white (97%) and non-Hispanic (95%). This contrasts with 2010 census data for Long Island, which is only 77% white and 84% non-Hispanic. • Water-based access to Fire Island National Seashore can be cost-prohibitive for some families—the round-trip ferry fare (including parking) for a family of four can range between \$50 to \$60 depending on date of travel, point of origin, and destination. • Visitors may park for a fee at either Robert Moses State Park on the west end or Smith Point County Park on the east end and enter the Seashore on foot. Daily parking rates range from \$8 to \$15. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterfowl hunting permits issued for the wilderness area have fluctuated, with a high of 101 permits in 1995 and a low of 27 in 2013. Overall, the average number of waterfowl hunting permits per year is 66 and has been on a decline since 2013. • Recreational beach driving adjacent to the wilderness has fluctuated since the late 1990s, with the highest number of permits issued in 2000 at 655 and lowest number of driving permits issued in 2009 at 49. Since 2012, after Hurricane Sandy altered the area where driving is permitted, driving permits issued have been increasing. The average number of recreational beach driving permits per year is 481. • Backcountry camping permits have been increasing since 2004, with a low of 308 in 2005 and a high of 1,546 in 2016.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Seashore Experience
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the deferred maintenance of visitor facilities, public resources will continue to degrade, impacting visitor experience. • Funding constraints for hiring staff results in the inadequate upkeep of visitor facilities and the closure of visitor centers. • Increased storm events can impact infrastructure, like docks, making the island inaccessible for the public. Increased storm events also threaten the Fire Island Lighthouse and other facilities. • Lack of staff will result in fewer education programs. • Continued development in the communities will contribute to pollution in the Great South Bay. • Inadequate signage to the William Floyd Estate makes it difficult for wayfinding. • Ticks, mosquitoes, and heat often deter visitors from the William Floyd Estate. • Ever-increasing costs for the ferries and parking will continue to limit visitation from underserved communities. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through outreach and education, the National Park Service fosters public understanding and appreciation of the purpose and significance of the Seashore and its natural and cultural resources, as well as the public's vital stewardship role in protecting Fire Island. • The National Park Service provides a wide variety of quality recreational, interpretive, educational, and stewardship experiences for a broad range of audiences, emphasizing human interactions with the environment and the historical and cultural values of the Seashore. • The National Park Service preserves the "roadless" character of Fire Island and ensures that water-based transportation is the primary form of access to Fire Island whenever and wherever feasible. • The National Park Service ensures that the ways to and from NPS facilities on Fire Island and Long Island are well known, well-marked, and easy and safe to navigate. • The National Park Service enables broad access to seashore facilities by all members of the public regardless of income or physical ability and will continue to work with partners to reach underserved communities. • The National Park Service provides a safe and healthy environment for visitors, residents, and NPS employees, as feasible and appropriate.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation data to each site analyzed for trends and compared to current operations to inform best staffing and programming practices. • Updated information on visitor and local community demographics.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal land use and shoreline management plan. • Commercial services plan. • New master plans for federal facilities at Fire Island Light Station, Sailors Haven, Talisman, Watch Hill, and Wilderness Visitor Center. • Marketing plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Seashore Experience
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Architectural Barriers Act • Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act • National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Noise Control Act • Outdoor Recreation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities" (28 CFR 36) • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "Vehicles and Traffic Safety" (36 CFR 4) • "Commercial and Private Operations" (36 CFR 5) • "Concession Contracts" (36 CFR 51) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior," (43 CFR 17) Subpart B: "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap" • "Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines; Outdoor Developed Areas" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline" • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS-75 <i>Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Carrington House and Cottage
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Carrington House and Cottage are located on federal land between the communities of Cherry Grove and the Fire Island Pines. The house and cottage are on the National Register of Historic Places and are recognized for their architecture and previous owner, Frank Carrington. The house and cottage are currently in disrepair and unlivable. The Seashore is working towards restoring them for a leasing program to protect and make use of the property. The Carrington House and Cottage are operated and maintained by the National Park Service. The site is open to the public only for special events and is in need of rehabilitation. Public access to the property will continue to be limited until such a time where the site is activated for public use. In 2012, the Seashore completed rehabilitation work on the exterior of both the House and Cottage consistent with <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>. The National Park Service is currently collaborating with local historic preservation and conservation interests to interpret the site and rehabilitate the structures for future use. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been increased interest by the local communities to protect and use the Carrington House and Cottage.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inactivity at the Carrington Tract and a lack of partnerships to help maintain the structures is a threat to public safety and the long-term preservation of the site. Increase in storms and sea level rise may impact the Carrington property by threatening the primary dune, which protects the houses from the ocean, and increasing the water levels of the marshes to the north. Vandalism to the Carrington House and Cottage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural resource values associated with these federal properties would be completely documented and, wherever possible, preserved for the understanding and appreciation of future generations. The National Park Service partners with the public, Fire Island communities, and others in the stewardship and preservation of Fire Island's natural and cultural resources and its distinctive character. The National Park Service provides stewardship of the coastal environment and its cultural and natural systems, while recognizing that Fire Island is part of a larger ecological, social, economic, and cultural context. Management decisions about natural and cultural resources are based on scholarly and scientific information, fundamental resources and values, consultation with appropriate agencies and communities, and in consideration of the broader context of the resources and the Seashore. Partnering with Fire Island communities and local historical groups to protect the house and cottage through educational tours. Leasing opportunity to activate the sites and rehabilitate them. Engage youth groups to assist with the rehabilitation of the houses as an opportunity for learning through hands-on experience and about the resources of Fire Island. The Seashore is working towards restoring the main house and cottage as potential leasing opportunities. Develop short-term and long-term strategy for engaging youth groups to perform maintenance and historic preservation projects.

Other Important Resource or Value	Carrington House and Cottage
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market study for rent and leasing request for proposals.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park partner engagement strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Fire Island National Seashore and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Climate Change.** Fire Island is constantly being shaped and reshaped by wind and waves. The complex interaction of sediment, waves, and currents results in a dynamic landscape, with formations like beaches, dunes, and spits shifting over time. Both natural factors and human activities affect the dynamic nature of the barrier island. Natural drivers of coastal change include but are not limited to periodic storms and floods, climate change, and sea-level rise. Human activities, such as continued development and efforts to protect existing development, also influence the geomorphology of Fire Island.

The Seashore has seen increased water tables in the Sunken Forest that are connected with increasing water levels of the bay and saltwater intrusion into the interior of the island where there was once freshwater. The increased water table and saltwater intrusion has killed trees and vegetation that cannot handle these new conditions. As a globally rare maritime forest, and a critical resource in the Seashore's enabling legislation, this effect by rising sea levels is causing damage to an important resource.

Flooding events in communities have been occurring on a more frequent basis and are associated with increases in bayside water levels. Flooding duration has been extended beyond the typical tidal cycles because of the increased water tables and saturation of the island's substrate.

Climate change will result in significant effects on conditions at the Seashore, including impacts from sea level rise and an increase in the frequency of potentially destructive storm events. More detailed examinations of these effects will be critical as actions envisioned in the 2016 general management plan are implemented at site-specific levels. Factoring in sea level rise, these analyses will influence the type, design, location, and ultimate feasibility of park facilities and developments.

The Seashore is undergoing a climate change vulnerability assessment that will combine data related to vulnerable natural and cultural resources, as well as vulnerable facilities based on location and elevation. Together with local knowledge and subject matter expertise, this information will inform NPS managers of the most vulnerable locations and provide options for managing these locations in the future.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Coastal land use and shoreline management plan, post-storm recovery plan, fisheries resources study / Atlantic Ocean resources study, water quality and water table elevation studies in the Sunken Forest, Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY (FIMP) plans, continued data monitoring of water level gauges in the bay, LiDAR data on shorelines, and the wilderness breach bathymetry

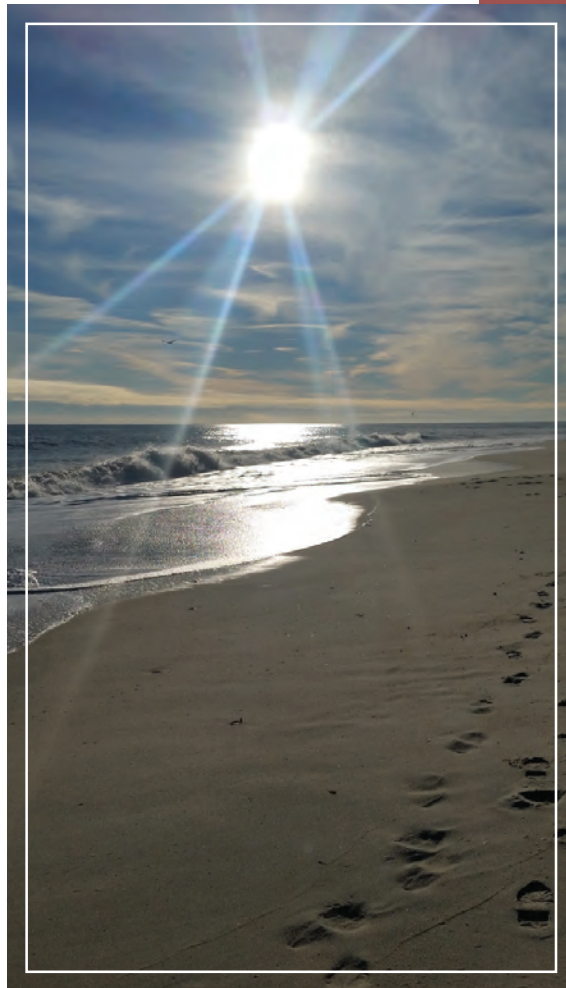
- **New Emphasis on Marine / Ocean-based Resources.** In the past, management of the Seashore—as with other coastal national parks and seashores—has focused more on terrestrial rather than on aquatic resources. Yet Fire Island’s boundaries extend 4,000 feet on average into Great South Bay and 1,000 feet into the Atlantic Ocean, encompassing a wealth of submerged and tidal resources, both natural and cultural. More than 70% of the Seashore is submerged. In recent years, seashore officials have become increasingly concerned about the protection of these marine resources. A marine resources scoping report completed in 2016 identifies resources and issues the park should consider for future planning efforts. This provides a foundation for marine resources-related plans. At the same time, the National Park Service has been affirming its commitment to marine resource protection servicewide, through development of new plans and initiatives.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Fisheries resources study / Atlantic Ocean resources study; marine resources management plan; dredge management plan; continued data collection of salt marsh elevations, vegetation, and nekton sampling; continued data collection of bay fish species, submerged aquatic vegetation, and benthic species; continued data monitoring of water level gauges in the bay; continued data collection of water quality
- **Broaden Park’s Visitation.** The Seashore offers a wide range of recreational activities and facilities to the visiting public. In 2016, the park’s recreational visitation was approximately 389,075. However, the economic, ethnic, and geographic diversity of the Seashore’s audience has remained limited, particularly compared with the demographics of gateway communities and the nearby metropolitan New York City area. Some Seashore areas are heavily used, with little visitor infrastructure. Other facilities could handle increased public use. Opportunities to expand outreach and accessibility, strategies for broadening seashore audiences, and measures to ensure that seashore resources and stories are relevant to current and future generations of Americans must be considered.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Strategic plan for interpretation, education, and youth engagement; park partner engagement strategy; implementation of the visitor experience plan (completed 2017) through an education/youth engagement plan; marketing plan
- **Aging Infrastructure.** The Seashore’s physical infrastructure is complex and serves visitors and staff at several locations on Fire Island and Long Island. The Seashore maintains more than 10 miles of boardwalk and operates more than 90 buildings, including the historic William Floyd Estate and the Fire Island Light Station. Many seashore visitor facilities and supporting infrastructure are more than 25 years old and are on Fire Island, making them vulnerable to severe weather and storms and difficult to operate and maintain. Because of the linear character of Fire Island and reliance on water-based transportation, the Seashore’s visitor facilities are difficult to reach for both the visiting public and facilities management staff. Similar issues are associated with Seashore staff housing on Fire Island. On Long Island, Seashore headquarters and the Patchogue maintenance facility are just under 0.5 mile apart.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* New master plans for federal facilities at Fire Island Light Station, Sailors Haven, Talisman, Watch Hill, and Wilderness Visitor Center; wastewater management plan; Sailors Haven alternative marina study; climate change vulnerability assessment; infrastructure improvement plan

- William Floyd Estate.** The William Floyd Estate encompasses the remaining 613 acres of the original “plantation” operated by William Floyd, who signed the Declaration of Independence as a representative of New York. In 1965, Floyd family descendants donated the estate, comprising 27 buildings, structures, and major landscape features, as well as thousands of personal effects and historical artifacts, to the National Park Service. The National Park Service assumed responsibility for the main house (Old Mastic House) in 1975 but did not acquire full management responsibility for the entire property until 1991. The estate is on Long Island, adjacent to the village of Mastic Beach and is different in purpose and character from the larger portion of the Seashore on Fire Island. The 1978 Development Concept Plan – Interpretive Prospectus provided the primary guidance for management of the estate. Throughout its NPS administrative history, the estate’s preservation and programming have been subject to funding shortfalls and staffing limitations. The maintenance function at the estate is spread across a number of small sheds near the existing curatorial storage building. This maintenance facility also serves the east end of Fire Island. Maintenance projects requiring indoor space must be transported and completed at the Patchogue maintenance facility 15 miles to the west.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Cultural landscape report and treatment plan for William Floyd Estate, fire management plan for William Floyd Estate, archeological resources management plan for William Floyd Estate, design competition and construction of a visitor orientation center for William Floyd Estate

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



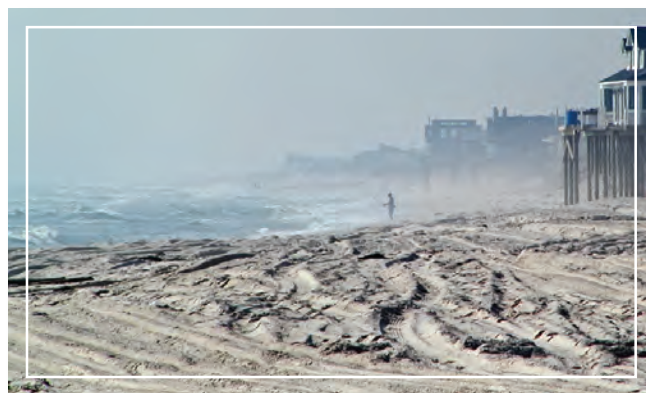
Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Coastal land use and shoreline management plan	H	This plan would address shoreline protection on the bay and ocean shorelines, land-use controls, site planning, and design standards, and post-storm response in the context of the dynamic barrier environment and emerging trends resulting from sea level rise and climate change. The plan must be undertaken and adopted as a multi-lateral, collaborative effort. The plan would be consistent with the approved Fire Island to Montauk Point Reformulation Plan and would articulate a comprehensive strategy for protecting coastal resources while addressing resilience in land-use development in the coastal zone on both federal and nonfederal lands within the Seashore. Further, the plan would be consistent with the recommendations of the 2013 interagency Hurricane Sandy Task Force.
FRV	Commercial services plan	H	The National Park Service would prepare a commercial services plan to determine which types and levels of activities, services, and facilities would be provided at the Seashore and how they would be managed by the National Park Service in the most effective and efficient manner. The commercial services plan would identify the best management approach for ferry transportation and the operation of marinas, food services, and other visitor service activities. The commercial services plan would also address strategies for introducing sustainable design, energy efficiency, pricing and affordability, and other conditions of use into the administration of commercial services at the Seashore.
Key Issue	Implementation of the visitor experience plan (completed 2017) through an education/youth engagement plan	H	With the Seashore's location to the nearby metropolitan New York City area, there is a need to develop a strategic plan to coordinate park efforts with agency initiatives focusing on youth engagement and education programming for the next generation of park advocates. A key focus of this strategic plan would be on coordinating ongoing efforts and programs at the park with ongoing Urban Agenda initiative programs. A strategic plan would build a collaborative framework to best leverage the efforts of the Urban Initiative with existing park outreach.
FRV, Key Issue	Marine resources management plan	H	This plan would define NPS roles and priorities and would recommend collaborative management strategies to promote the long-term protection and sustainability of marine resources within the larger contexts of Great South Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The marine resources management plan would address issues pertinent to fishing and shell fishing, the protection of submerged aquatic vegetation, the protection of submerged archeological resources, and the management of operational and recreational activities (e.g., motorboat access) in the marine management area of the seashore.
FRV, Key Issue	Marketing plan	H	This plan would identify strategies and best practices for reaching new audiences. The plan would also explore social media, signage, and other communication techniques to reach audiences in an effective way that builds park unit support and advocacy.
FRV, Key Issue	Park partner engagement strategy	H	This plan would be used to improve the effectiveness of the Seashore's partnerships and prioritize actions to meet partnership goals. Partnering with local community groups, like the libraries, will help the Seashore to reach new people. Planning for staff to be more involved with local community events.
FRV	Comprehensive invasive species management plan	M	This plan would address prevention, surveillance, and management priorities for nonnative invasive species management. The plan would identify educational and other strategies for achieving management objectives across Fire Island and at the William Floyd Estate.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape report and treatment plan for William Floyd Estate	M	The National Park Service would prepare a cultural landscape report and treatment plan for the estate.
FRV	Cultural landscape study for Fire Island	M	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	Dredge management plan	M	The National Park Service would work with federal, state, and local government, and other entities to develop a programmatic dredge management plan to allow for the placement of dredge materials for beneficial purposes (e.g., augment eroding shorelines and protect habitats) along the bay and ocean shorelines of Fire Island, as appropriate. Use and placement of dredge materials would emulate bayside natural systems of sand movement as feasible. This plan would be consistent with the coastal land use and shoreline management plan and would also address maintenance dredging needs for navigation channels and marinas on Fire Island, assess any contaminant issues, determine a planned frequency of dredging, and evaluate environmental and cost-effective alternatives to dredging at some locations (e.g., shallow draft vessels).
Key Issue	Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY (FIMP) plans	M	Continued planning efforts with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and DOI agencies for the Fire Island to Montauk Point Reformulation Plan.
FRV, Key Issue	New master plans for federal facilities at Fire Island Light Station, Sailors Haven, Talisman, Watch Hill, and Wilderness Visitor Center	M	The National Park Service would develop updated master plans for the federal facilities on Fire Island that address site circulation, rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities (e.g., maintenance, staff housing, visitor facilities), visitor amenities (e.g., group educational shelters, moorings), interpretive media, infrastructure, reducing environmental impacts (e.g., water quality, shoreline erosion, etc.), and improving operational efficiencies. Each master plan would include an analysis of the potential impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, employ relevant departmental and agency standards and guidelines, and incorporate the recommendations of the Hurricane Sandy Task Force.
FRV	Plans for a potential public deer hunt in the wilderness	M	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	Post-storm recovery plan	M	This plan would provide guidelines on how to respond to a range of storm events, including various degrees of structural damage and shoreline change. The National Park Service would encourage Fire Island communities, Smith Point County Park, and Robert Moses State Park to include post-storm planning guidelines in their local comprehensive or master plans that are consistent with the post-storm recovery plan developed for Fire Island. The plans should be consistent with the Fire Island coastal land use and shoreline management plan, the Fire Island to Montauk Point Reformulation Plan, and the recommendations of the Hurricane Sandy Task Force.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Threatened and endangered (T&E) species management plan	M	The park has updated its T&E species plan and will review and update the plan every three to five years.
Key Issue	Wastewater management plan	M	The plan would evaluate the issues and impacts associated with the present state of wastewater management on Fire Island on both federal and nonfederal lands and outline a range of possible alternatives and develop a cooperative implementation strategy. The plan would be undertaken in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey, Suffolk County, the Towns of Brookhaven and Islip, and the Fire Island communities.
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological resources management plan for William Floyd Estate	L	The National Park Service would undertake a comprehensive archeological resources management plan for the estate that would consider previously conducted archeological investigations on the property.
Key Issue	Design competition and construction of a visitor orientation center for William Floyd Estate	L	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	Fire management plan for William Floyd Estate	L	The National Park Service would complete plans that would address the risk of wildland fire (i.e., any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland) on the estate and consider the use of prescribed fire in the management of the cultural landscape. The effect of climate change on wildland fire risk would be considered in the fire management plan.
FRV	Historic furnishings implementation plan for Old Mastic	L	N/A
Key Issue	Infrastructure improvement plan	L	Plans to use youth groups and volunteers to assist on projects that address infrastructure needs.
FRV	Off-road driving regulations	L	N/A
Key Issue	Strategic plan for interpretation, education, and youth engagement	L	N/A

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
OIRV	Market study for rent and leasing request for proposals	H	N/A
Key Issue	Climate change vulnerability assessment	M	Understanding climate change vulnerability across the Seashore and at the William Floyd Estate.
FRV	Conduct a study to identify potential prehistoric sites on Fire Island	M	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	LiDAR data on shorelines and the wilderness breach bathymetry	M	These data would be collected through continued partnerships with United States Geologic Survey and others.
FRV, Key Issue	Fisheries resources study / Atlantic Ocean resources study	M	Working with partners and scientists, the National Park Service would identify data gaps and needs related to marine resources (fisheries and cultural). The Seashore will use the Marine Resources Scoping Report as the foundation for moving forward with the marine resource study and the management plan.
FRV	Visitation data to each site analyzed for trends and compared to current operations to inform best staffing and programming practices	M	N/A
Key Issue	Water quality and water table elevation studies in the Sunken Forest	M	N/A
FRV	Wilderness character monitoring	M	N/A
FRV	Study of current zoning codes and disparities between them	M	Working in collaboration with Fire Island stakeholders, the National Park Service would revise the Secretary's zoning standards guiding land use and development and subsequently local land-use regulations to address inconsistencies, provide greater specificity and/or guidance, and define with greater clarity the role of the National Park Service.
FRV	Compilation of storm damage and flooding events	L	N/A
FRV	Compilation of wilderness camping numbers and trends	L	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	Continued data collection of bay fish species, submerged aquatic vegetation, and benthic species	L	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	Continued data collection of salt marsh elevations, vegetation, and nekton sampling	L	N/A

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Continued data collection of water quality	L	N/A
Key Issue	Continued data monitoring of water level gauges in the bay	L	N/A
FRV	Continued study of the evolution of the wilderness breach including bathymetry, physical, and ecological monitoring	L	N/A
FRV	Create cultural resource GIS layer	L	N/A
FRV	Deer density and vegetation monitoring	L	N/A
FRV, Key Issue	Sailors Haven alternative marina study	L	Working with park partners, experts in shoreline management, and other agencies, the National Park Service would consider and evaluate potential alternatives to the current Sailors Haven Marina, which is exacerbating shoreline erosion in the immediate area, negatively impacting park resources. This planning effort may be considered under a site management plan for Sailors Haven/ Sunken Forest.
FRV	Submerged cultural resources study	L	Working with partners, scientists and other agencies, the National Park Service would conduct pedestrian surveys, magnetometer, and side scan sonar surveys of the Seashore to identify unknown cultural sites. Identified sites will be evaluated for National Register of Historic Places designation.
FRV	Updated information on visitor and local community demographics	L	N/A
FRV	Continued monitoring of saltmarsh elevations, vegetation, and nekton	L	N/A



Part 3: Contributors

Fire Island National Seashore

Diane Abell, Landscape Architect/ Park Planner (retired)
 Michael Bilecki, Chief of Resource Management
 Lena Pace, Chief Ranger (former)
 Paul Czachor, Supervisory Park Ranger (retired)
 Steven Czarniecki, Chief of Cultural Resources (retired)
 James Dunphy, Chief of Facilities Management
 Roger Huguenin, Administrative Officer (retired)
 Kathy Krause, Chief of Interpretation
 Jay Lippert, Chief Ranger (retired)
 Sean McGuinness, Deputy Superintendent (retired)
 Chris Olijnyk, Site Manager, William Floyd Estate
 Jen Panko, Administrative Officer (retired)
 Michael Reynolds, Superintendent (former)
 K. Christopher Soller, Superintendent (retired)
 Paula Valentine, Public Information Specialist (retired)
 Kaetlyn Jackson, Park Planner
 Elizabeth Rogers, Public Affairs Specialist
 Jason Pristupa, Administrative Officer
 Jordan Raphael, Park Biologist
 Lindsay Ries, Wildlife Biologist
 John Stewart, Chief Ranger

NPS Northeast Region

Ellen Carlson, Community Planner (former)
 Amanda Jones, Community Planner, Project Lead
 Robin Lepore, Coastal Management Specialist (retired)
 Patricia Rafferty, Coastal Ecologist (former)

Other NPS Staff

Mindy Burke, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
 Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies
 Wanda Gray Lafferty, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning Division (former)
 John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
 Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center, Planning Division
 Philip Viray, Publications Chief, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Fire Island National Seashore

PUBLIC LAW 88-587
88th Congress
September 11, 1964

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH THE FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

(a) for the purpose of conserving and preserving for the use of future generations certain relatively unspoiled and undeveloped beaches, dunes, and other natural features within Suffolk County, New York, which possess high values to the Nation as examples of unspoiled areas of great natural beauty in close proximity to large concentrations of urban population, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish an area to be known as the "Fire Island National Seashore".

(b) The boundaries of the national seashore shall extend from the easterly boundary of Robert Moses State Park eastward to Moriches Inlet and shall include not only Fire Island proper, but also such islands and marshlands in the Great South Bay, Bellport Bay, and Moriches Bay adjacent to Fire Island as Sexton Island, West Island, Hollins Island, Ridge Island, Pelican Island, Pattersquash Island, and Reeves Island and such other small and adjacent islands, marshlands, and wet lands as would lend themselves to contiguity and reasonable administration within the national seashore and, in addition, the waters surrounding said area to distances of one thousand feet in the Atlantic Ocean and up to four thousand feet in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, all as delineated on a map identified as "Fire Island National Seashore No. OGP-0002", dated June 1964. The Secretary shall file said map with the Federal Register, and it may also be examined in the offices of the Department of the Interior.

SECTION 2

(a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire, and it is the intent of Congress that he shall acquire as appropriated funds become available for the purpose or as such acquisition can be accomplished by donation or with donated funds or by transfer, exchange, or otherwise, the lands, waters, and other property, and improvements thereon and any interest therein, within the boundaries of the seashore as established under Section 1 of this Act. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of New York, by Suffolk County, or by any other political subdivision of said State may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within such area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of the Act. In exercising his authority to acquire property in accordance with the provisions of the subsection, the Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by the Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurrent.

(b) When the Secretary determines that lands and waters or interests therein have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantity to provide an administrative unit, he shall declare the establishment of the Fire Island National Seashore by publication of notice in the Federal Register.

SECTION 2 (continued)

(c) The Secretary shall pay not more than the fair market value, as determined by him, for any land or interest therein acquired by purchase.

(d) When acquiring land by exchange the Secretary may accept title to any nonfederally owned land located within the boundaries of the national seashore and convey to the grantor any federally owned land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. The lands so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, but the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in order to equalize the values of the lands exchanged.

(e) With one exception the Secretary shall not acquire any privately owned improved property or interests therein within the boundaries of the seashore or any property or interests therein within the communities delineated on the boundary map mentioned in Section 1, except beach or waters and adjoining land within such communities which the Secretary determines are needed for public access to the beach, without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is satisfactory to the Secretary. The sole exception to this limitation on the power of the Secretary to condemn improved property where appropriate zoning ordinances exists shall be in the approximately eight-mile area from the easterly boundary of the Brookhaven town park at Davis Park, in the town of Brookhaven, to the westerly boundary of the Smith Point County Park. In this area only, when the Secretary deems it advisable for carrying out the purposes of this Act or to improve the contiguity of the park land and ease its administration, the Secretary may acquire any land or improvements therein by condemnation. In every case in which the Secretary exercises this right of condemnation of improved property the beneficial owner or owners (not being a corporation) of any improved property so condemned, proved he, she, or they held the same or a greater estate in the property on July 1, 1963, may elect as a condition of such acquisition by the Secretary any one of the following three alternatives:

(1) that the Secretary shall take the said property in fee simple absolute and pay the fair market value thereof as of the date of such taking;

(2) that the owner or owners shall retail a life estate in said property, measured on the life of the sole owner or on the life of any one person among multiple owners (notice of the person so designated to be filed in writing with the Secretary within six months after the taking) or on the life of the survivor in title of any estate held on July 1, 1963, as a tenancy by the entirety. The price in such case shall be diminished by the actuarial methods;

(3) that the owner or owners shall retain an estate for twenty-five years. The price in this case shall likewise be diminished by the value of the estate retained.

(f) The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building, the construction of which was begun before July 1, 1963, and such amount of land, not in excess of two acres in the case of a residence or ten acres in the case of a commercial or industrial use, on which the building is situated as the Secretary considers reasonably necessary to the use of the building: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from improved properties any beach or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such beach or waters, as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

SECTION 3

(a) In order to carry out the provisions of section 2, the Secretary shall issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards that are consistent with the purposes of this Act for zoning ordinances which must meet his approval.

(b) The standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting

SECTION 3 (continued)

new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretary considers are consistent with the purpose of this Act, of all property within the national seashore, and (2) promoting the protection and development for purposes of the Act of the land within the national seashore by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements.

(c) Following issuance of such regulations the Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to any approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(d) No zoning ordinance or amendment thereof shall be approved by the Secretary which (1) contains any provisions that he considers adverse to the protection and development, in accordance with the purposes of this Act, of the area comprising the national seashore; or (2) fails to have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application such ordinance or amendment.

(e) If any improved property, with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation has been suspended according to the provisions of this Act, is made the subject of a variance under, or becomes for any reason an exception to, such zoning ordinance, or is subject to any variance, exception, or use that fails to conform to any applicable effect at the time of passage of such ordinance, the suspension of the Secretary's authority to acquire such improved property by condemnation shall automatically cease.

(f) The Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation is suspended.

SECTION 4

(a) Owners of improved property acquired by the Secretary may reserve for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term that is not more than twenty-five years. The value of the reserved right shall be deducted from the fair market value paid for the property.

(b) A right of use and occupancy reserved pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that the use and occupancy is not consistent with an applicable zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this Act, and upon tender to the owner of the right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

SECTION 5

The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and shell-fishing on lands and waters under his administrative jurisdiction within the Fire Island National Seashore in accordance with the laws of New York and the United States of America, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. Any regulations of the Secretary under this Section shall be issued after consultation with the Conservation Department of the State of New York.

SECTION 6

The Secretary may accept and use for purposes of this Act any real or personal property or moneys that may be donated for such purposes.

SECTION 7

(a) The Secretary shall administer and protect the Fire Island National Seashore with the primary aim of conserving the natural resources located there. The area known as the Sunken Forest Preserve shall be preserved from bay to ocean in as nearly its present state as possible, without developing roads therein, but continuing the present access by those trails already existing and limiting new access to similar trails limited in number to those necessary to allow visitors to explore and appreciate this section of the seashore.

(b) Access to that section of the seashore lying between the easterly boundary of the Brookhaven town park at Davis Park and the westerly boundary of the Smith Point County Park shall be provided by ferries and footpaths only, and no roads shall be constructed in this section except such minimum roads as may be necessary for park maintenance vehicles. No development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken therein which would be incompatible with the preservation of the flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing, and every effort shall be exerted to maintain and preserve this section of the seashore as well as that set forth in the preceding paragraph in as nearly their present state and condition as possible.

(c) In administering, protecting, and developing the entire Fire Island National Seashore, the Secretary shall be guided by the provisions of this Act and the applicable provisions of the laws relating to the national park system, and the secretary may utilize any other statutory authority available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources to the extent he finds that such authority will further the purposes of this Act. Appropriate user fees may be collected notwithstanding any limitation on such authority by any provision of law.

SECTION 8

(a) The authority of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to undertake or contribute to shore erosion control or beach protection measures on lands within the Fire Island National Seashore shall be exercised in accordance with a plan that is mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army and that is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(b) The Secretary shall also contribute the necessary land which may be required at any future date for the construction of the new inlet across Fire Island in such location as may be feasible in accordance with plans for such an inlet which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the interior and the Secretary of the Army and that is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 9

(a) There is hereby established a Fire Island National Seashore Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The Commission shall terminate on the tenth anniversary of the date of this Act or on the declaration, pursuant to Section 2 (b) of this Act, of the establishment of the Fire Island National Seashore, whichever occurs first. The Commission shall consist of fifteen members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows:

(1) Ten members to be appointed from recommendations made by each of the town boards of Suffolk County, New York, one member from the recommendations made by each such board;

(2) Two additional members to be appointed from recommendations of the town boards of the towns of Islip and Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York;

(3) One member to be appointed from the recommendation of the county executive of Suffolk County, New York;

(4) One member to be designated by the Secretary.

SECTION 9 (continued)

- (b) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman.
- (c) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation.
- (d) The Commission established by this section shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof.
- (e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the members of the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of Fire Island National Seashore and shall consult with the members with respect to carrying out the provisions of Sections 2, 3, and 4 of this Act.
- (f) (1) Any member of the Advisory Commission appointed under this Act shall be exempted, with respect to such appointment from the operation of Sections 281, 283, 284, and 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code and Section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99) except as otherwise specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection.
- (2) The exemption granted by paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not extend--
 - (i) to the receipt of payment of salary in connection with the appointee's Government service from any sources other than the private employer of the appointee at the time of his appointment; or
 - (ii) during the period of such appointment, and the further period of two years after the termination thereof, to the prosecution or participation in the prosecution, by any person so appointed, of any claim against the Government involving any matter concerning which the appointee had any responsibility arising out of his appointment during the period of such appointment.

SECTION 10

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$16,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to this Act.

APPROVED SEPTEMBER 11, 1964.

PUBLIC LAW 89-244
89th Congress
October 9, 1965

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of property in the county of Suffolk, State of New York, known as the William Floyd Estate, for addition to the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the donation of approximately six hundred and eleven acres of lands, submerged lands, islands, and marshlands or interests therein, known as the William Floyd Estate, located in the town of Brookhaven, county of Suffolk, and State of New York, delineated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Fire Island National Seashore, Including the William Floyd Estate", numbered OGP-0003, dated May 1965, which map or a true copy thereof shall be filed with the Federal Register and may be examined in the offices of the Department of the Interior. Such donations may be accepted subject to such terms, covenants, and conditions as the Secretary finds will be in the public interest.

SECTION 2

The Secretary is also authorized to accept the donation of the main dwelling on said lands, which was the birthplace and residence of General William Floyd (a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and the furnishings therein and any outbuildings, subject to like terms, covenants, and conditions. The Secretary is authorized to lease said lands, dwellings, and outbuildings to the grantors thereof for a term of not more than twenty-five years, at \$1 per annum, and during the period of the leasehold the Secretary may provide protective custody for such property.

SECTION 3

Upon expiration or surrender of the aforesaid lease the property shall become a detached unit of the Fire Island National Seashore, and shall be administered, protected, and developed in accordance with the laws applicable thereto subject, with respect to said main dwelling and the furnishings therein, to such terms, covenants, and conditions which the Secretary shall have accepted and approved upon the donation thereof as in the public interest.

APPROVED OCTOBER 9, 1965.

PUBLIC LAW 94-578
94th Congress
October 21, 1976

AN ACT

To provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I -- ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SECTION 101

The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

(5) FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, NEW YORK: Section 10 of the Act of September 11, 1964 (78 Stat. 928) is amended by changing "\$16,000,000" to "\$18,000,000".

APPROVED OCTOBER 21, 1976

PUBLIC LAW 95-625
95th Congress
November 10, 1978

AN ACT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978".

TITLE III - BOUNDARY CHANGES

SECTION 322. Fire Island National Seashore

(a) Subsection 1 (b) of the Act of September 11, 1964 (78 Stat. 928), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"(b) The boundaries of the national seashore shall extend from the easterly boundary of the main unit of Robert Moses State Park eastward to Moriches Inlet and shall include not only Fire Island proper, but also such islands and marshlands in the Great South Bay, Bellport Bay, and Moriches Bay adjacent to Fire Island as Sexton Island, West Island, Hollins Island, Ridge Island, Pelican Island, Pattersquash Island, and Reeves Island and such other small and adjacent islands, marshlands, and wetlands as would lend themselves to contiguity and reasonable administration within the national seashore and, in addition, the waters surrounding said area to distances of one thousand feet in the Atlantic Ocean and up to four thousand feet in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay and, in addition, mainland terminal and headquarters sites, not to exceed a total of twelve acres, on the Patchogue River within Suffolk County, New York, all as delineated on a map identified as 'Fire Island National Seashore', numbered OGP-0004, dated May 1978. The Secretary shall publish said map in the Federal Register, and it may also be examined in the offices of the Department of the Interior."

(b) Section 2 of such Act is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(g) The authority of the Secretary to condemn undeveloped tracts within the Dune District as depicted on map entitled 'Fire Island National Seashore' numbered OGP-0004 dated May, 1978, is suspended so long as the owner or owners of the undeveloped property therein maintain the property in its natural state. Undeveloped property within the Dune District that is acquired by the Secretary shall remain in its natural state."

(c) Section 7 (b) of such Act is amended by striking the phrase "Brookhaven town park at" and inserting in lieu thereof: "Ocean Ridge portion of".

(d) Section 10 of such Act is amended by striking "\$18,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$23,000,000".

APPROVED NOVEMBER 10, 1978.

PUBLIC LAW 96-585
96th Congress
December 23, 1980

AN ACT
TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS OF THE FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL
SEASHORE AS THE "OTIS PIKE FIRE ISLAND HIGH DUNE
WILDERNESS", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), certain lands in the Fire Island National Seashore, New York, comprising approximately one thousand three hundred and sixty three acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately eighteen acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Wilderness Plan—Fire Island National Seashore", dated December 1980, are hereby designated as the "Fire Island Wilderness". The southern boundary of the wilderness shall be the toe of the primary dunes.

(b) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, a map and a description of the boundaries of the wilderness area shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in that Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such map and description may be made. The map and description of boundaries shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Superintendent of the Fire Island National Seashore and the Director of the National Park Service.

(c) Lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses prohibited thereon by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Pending such designation, the Secretary shall administer such lands in such manner as to preserve, insofar as is possible, their wilderness or potential wilderness character.

(d) Wilderness designation shall not preclude the repair of breaches that occur in the wilderness area, in order to prevent loss of life, flooding, and other severe economic and physical damage to the Great South Bay and surrounding areas.

(e) Section 10 of the Act of September 11, 1964 (78 Stat. 928) is amended by changing the period to a comma, and by adding the following: "and, after the date of enactment of this provision, not more than \$500,000 for development".

(f) Authorizations of moneys to be appropriated under this Act shall be effective on October 1, 1981. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriate Acts.

APPROVED DECEMBER 23, 1980.

PUBLIC LAW 98-482
98th Congress
October 17, 1984

AN ACT

*TO MODIFY FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL POLICIES
CARRIED OUT WITH RESPECT TO FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fire Island National Seashore amendments Act of 1984"

SECTION 2

Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes", approved September 11, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 459e-1), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(h)(1)(A) The Secretary shall sell any property described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph acquired by condemnation under this Act to the highest bidder; except that—

"(i) no property shall be sold at less than its fair market value; and

"(ii) no property shall be sold unless it is sold subject to covenants or other restrictions that will ensure that the use of such property conforms—

"(i) to the standards specified in regulations issued under section 3(a) of this Act which are in effect at the time of such sale, and

"(ii) to any approved zoning ordinance or amendment thereof to which such property is subject.

"(B) The property referred to in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph is any property within the boundaries of the national seashore as delineated on the map mentioned in section 1 except—

"(i) property within the Dune district referred to in subsection (g) of this section;

"(ii) beach or waters and adjoining land within the exempt communities referred to in the first sentence of subsection (e) of this section; and

"(iii) property within the eight-mile area described in the second sentence of subsection (e) of this section; and

"(iv) any property acquired prior to October 1, 1982, that the Secretary determines should be retained to further the purpose of this Act.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all moneys received from sales under paragraph (1) of this subsection may be retained and shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, only for purposes of acquiring property under this Act.

"(i)(1) Upon or after the commencement of any action for condemnation with respect to any property under this Act, the Secretary, through the Attorney General of the United States, may apply to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York for a temporary restraining order or injunction to prevent any use of, or construction upon, such property that—

"(A) fails, or would result in a failure of such property, to conform to the standards specified in regulations issued under section 3(a) of this Act in effect at the time such use or construction began; or

"(B) in the case of undeveloped tracts in the Dune district referred to in subsection (g) of this section, would result in such undeveloped property not being maintained in its natural state.

"(2) Any temporary restraining order or injunction issued pursuant to such an application shall terminate in accordance with the provisions of section 3(g) of this Act."

SECTION 3

Section 3(e) of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes", approved September 11, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 459e-2(e)), is

"(e) In the case of any property, including improved property but excluding undeveloped property in the Dune district referred to in section 2(g) of this Act, with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation has been suspended under this Act if—

"(1) such property is, after the date of the enactment of the Fire Island National Seashore Amendments Act of 1984, made the subject of a variance under, or becomes for any reason an exception to, any applicable zoning ordinance approved under this section; and

"(2) such variance or exception results, or will result, in such property being used in a manner that fails to conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations of the Secretary issued pursuant to this section and in effect at the time such variance or exception took effect;

then the suspension of the Secretary's authority to acquire such property by condemnation shall automatically cease."

SECTION 4

Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes", approved September 11, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 459e-2(b)) is amended by striking out "by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements," and inserting "by means of limitations or restrictions on the size, location or use of any commercial, residential, and other structures. In accomplishing these objectives, such standards shall seek to reconcile the population density of the seashore at the time of enactment of the Fire Island National Seashore Amendments Act of 1984 with the protection of the natural resources of the Seashore consistent with the purposes for which it has been established as provided by this Act."

SECTION 5

Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes", approved September 11, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 459e-2) is amended by adding the following new subsection (g) after subsection (f):

"(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Attorney General of the United States, may apply to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York for a temporary restraining order or injunction to prohibit the use of, including construction upon, any property within the seashore in a manner that—

"(1) will cause or is likely to cause significant harm to the natural resources of the seashore; or

"(2) is inconsistent with the purposes for which the seashore was established.

Except to the extent the Court may deem necessary in extraordinary circumstances, no such order or injunction shall continue in effect for more than one hundred and eighty days. During the period of such order or injunction, the Secretary shall diligently and in good faith negotiate with the owner of the property to assure that following termination of the order or injunction, the inconsistent use is abated or the significant harm to the natural resources is mitigated".

APPROVED OCTOBER 17, 1984.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Sailors Haven Ferry Concession	Concessions Contract	November 1, 2009 – October 31, 2019	Sayville Ferry Service, inc.	Provide passenger ferry service from Sayville, NY on Long Island to Sailors Haven.	N/A
Watch Hill Ferry Concession	Concessions Contract	May 1, 2011 – October 31, 2019*	Davis Park Ferry Co., Inc.	Provide passenger ferry service from Patchogue Ferry Terminal to Watch Hill.	Extended for one year due to Watch Hill closure in 2017. Expiration: October 31, 2020
Marina Concessions	Concessions contract	2019 – 2029	TBD	The concession operator at the Watch Hill and Sailors Haven manage the marinas, food services, and the Watch Hill tent campground.	N/A
Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society	Cooperating association	2017 –	Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society (FILPS)	FILPS provides education programs, volunteer management, and stewardship of the Fire Island Lighthouse and associated buildings, and operation to the Fire Island Light. They provide support for other park operations when needed.	N/A
Eastern National	Cooperating association	2016 –	Eastern National	Eastern National provides goods sold at the bookstores within the park's visitor centers at Wilderness Visitor Center, Watch Hill, and Sailors Haven.	N/A
Friends of Fire Island National Seashore	Friends agreement	2017 –	Friends of Fire Island National Seashore (FFINS)	FFINS is a friends group that supports the mission of the park in increasing visitation and stewardship.	N/A
Friends of Watch Hill	Friends agreement	2006 – 2016	Friends of Watch Hill (FOWH)	FOWH support activities and facilities at Watch Hill for boaters and visitors.	A new friends agreement needs to be completed.
Oakleyville Leases	Lease	September 1, 2013 – August 31, 2023	Seth Harrison	Two NPS-owned dwellings are leased to a local resident. When the lease expires, the National Park Service will reevaluate the properties for leasing or demolition.	N/A

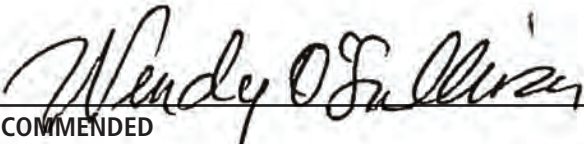
Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Suffolk County Water Authority	Right-of-way	TBD	Suffolk County Water Authority	Provides public and emergency water supply throughout the island.	A 10-year permit is being completed.
Verizon	Right-of-way	– 2027	Verizon	Phone line and internet provider.	N/A
Electric	Right-of-way	TBD	PSEG	Electric provider.	A 10-year permit is being completed.
Sons of the American Revolution	Memorandum of Understanding	2017 –	Sons of the American Revolution - LI Chapter	Support the stewardship of the William Floyd Estate and provide funding assistance for an orientation center.	N/A
Suffolk County Police Department	Memorandum of Understanding	2012 – Renewed every three years	Suffolk County Police Department	Mutual emergency response.	N/A
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Memorandum of Understanding	2018 – Renewed every three years	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Mutual emergency response.	N/A
Mastic Beach Ambulance	Memorandum of Understanding	2013 – Renewed every year	Mastic Beach Ambulance Company	Support emergency medical services at WFE.	N/A
Point O'Woods Fire Department	Memorandum of Understanding	2008 – Renewed every year	Point O'Woods Fire Department	Mutual emergency response.	N/A
U.S. Coast Guard	Memorandum of Understanding	2008 – Renewed every year	U.S. Coast Guard	Mutual emergency response.	N/A
Patchogue Fire Department	Memorandum of Understanding	2008 – Renewed every year	Patchogue Fire Department	Mutual emergency response.	N/A
USDA-APHIS	Interagency Agreement	2019 –	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	This IAA will provide the mechanism to transfer NPS project funds to the USDA to implement a deer direct reduction program at the Seashore.	N/A
Various Fire Island Community Fire Departments	Letter of Intent	2013 – Renewed every year	Kismet, Saltaire, Fair Harbor, Ocean Beach, Ocean Bay Park, Pines Fire Departments, and Cherry Grove Fire Department.	Mutual emergency response.	N/A



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fire Island National Seashore

October 2018

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.



RECOMMENDED

Wendy L. O'Sullivan, Acting Superintendent, Fire Island National Seashore

10/1/18

Date



APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast Region

5 November 2018

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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