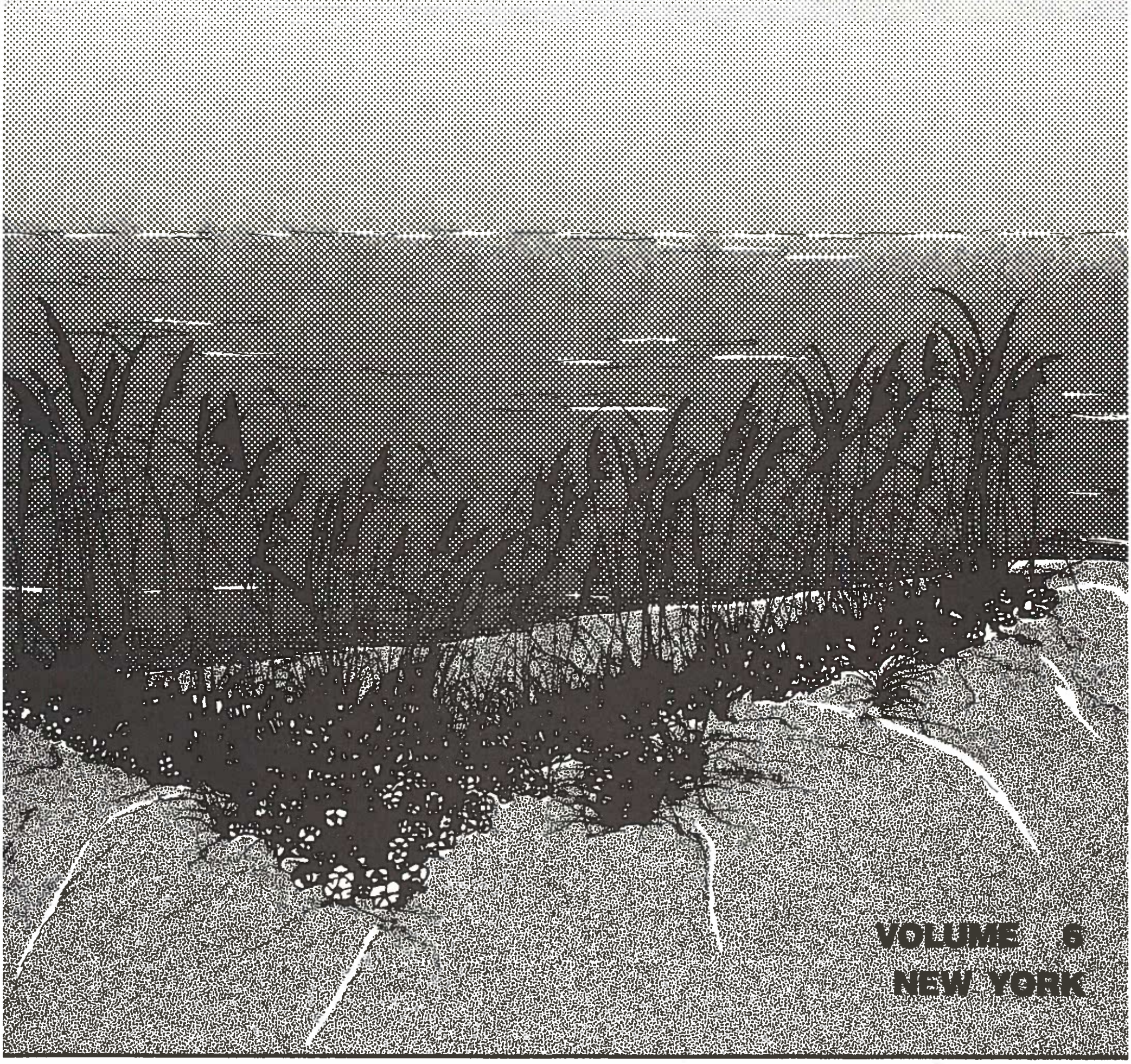
REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

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



U.S. Department of the Interior

February 1987

REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

VOLUME 6

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

NEW YORK

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

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

February 1987

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NEW YORK

INTRODUCTION

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

> Sec. 10. Reports to Congress.
>
> (a) In General.--Before the close of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committees a report regarding the System.
> (b) Consultation in Preparing Report.--The Secretary shall prepare the report required under subsection (a) in consultation with the Governors of the States in which System units are located and with the coastal zone management agencies of the States in which System units are located and after providing opportunity for, and considering, public comment.
> (c) Report Content.--The report required under subsection (a) shall contain--
>
> (1) recommendations for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the System based on an evaluation and comparison of all management alternatives, and combinations thereof, such as State and local actions (including management plans approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.)), Federal actions (including acquisition for administration as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and initiatives by private organizations and individuals;
>
> (2) recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for modifications to the boundaries of System units;
>
> (3) a summary of the comments received from the Governors of the States, State coastal zone management agencies, other government officials, and the public regarding the System; and
>
> (4) an analysis of the effects, if any, that general revenue sharing grants made under section 102 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221) have had on undeveloped coastal barriers.

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

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

BACKGROUND

New York, the largest State in the Northeast, is one of the most diverse in the country in terms of its geography, natural resources, population, and economy. It covers 49,576 square miles of land and is 310 miles long from north to south and 330 miles wide from east to west.

Until the 1960's, New York was considered first in nearly all indices: population, cultural, or economic. Even though its growth rate slowed during the decade from 1960 to 1970, its population of nearly 18,000,000 is greater than any other State's except California, Florida, and Texas. Slightly less than half of New York's residents live in the 320 square miles surrounding and including New York City. The New York City area is within a few miles of the Atlantic Ocean, Hudson River, and barrier beaches that fringe the south shore of Staten Island and Long Island. Thus, while most of the State is sparsely settled, the coastal areas are under substantial pressure from development interests and human use. Except for the State's Great Lakes shoreline, Long Island has most of the sand beaches that attract the large population of New York City and its suburbs.

Long Island and the many smaller islands associated with this part of the State owe their origins to the last glaciation. The

northern side of Long Island represents the most southerly extent of the last glacier. Its landscape is, therefore, relatively hilly and irregular. High bluffs have been produced along the north shore as waves from Long Island Sound erode this glacial deposit. The central and southern portions of Long Island contain outwash plains that developed as the glacier melted. The landscape here is relatively level and gradually slopes towards the south. The erosion of these outwash deposits produced the extensive chain of coastal barriers that define the south shore and extend westward over 80 miles from Southampton. Smaller barrier beaches have formed wherever waves have had access to erodible glacial deposits on the north shore and around the many islands east of Long Island such as Shelter Island, Plum Island, and Gardiners Island. The very eastern part of Long Island fronting on the Atlantic consists of eroding glacial uplands with small barriers across salt ponds and small bays.

A southern type of forest occurs on Long Island. The wide variety of vegetation ranges from a mixed beech, maple, tulip tree, elm, gum, and oak forest in areas with plenty of water to a drier oak-hickory forest on uplands and finally a pitch pine and oak woodland on the driest and most well-drained uplands.

On some portions of eastern Long Island, a scrub woodland of dwarf oaks and pines exists, along with some heathland. The coastal marshes are dominated by cordgrass and are best developed behind the coastal barriers along the south shore. The typical strand community occurs on the long lines of dunes along the barriers: beachgrass, bayberry, beach heather, beach plum, pitch pine, little blue stem, and reeds. Scattered maritime forests exist on the barriers. The best known example is the Sunken Forest on Fire Island, where American holly, sassafras, and black gum dominate the woodland.

The coastal resources of the State are extensive. Long Island alone has 1,475 miles of saltwater shoreline (46 percent of the State's total coastline). The marine resources around Long Island include clam flats, oyster beds, salt marshes, estuaries, fin-fishing waters (both commercial and sport), and bays that support a wealth of marine life and waterfowl. Clamming in Great South Bay is a major coastal industry. Because of the State's great geological diversity, mining and extraction of mineral resources have gone on for a long time.

The State continues to be a leader in maritime commerce and the Port of New York is one of the major seaports in the world today. The commercial fishery of New York has fallen into a severe decline in recent years. Today only one commercial fishing boat uses New York City as its home port and the active fishing fleet on Long Island is small compared to the fleets of the past. The oyster industry was also very large in the past. In 1976, the value of New York's commercial fisheries was estimated to be $87.8 million, while that of sport fisheries was $222.5 million. In 1981, economic returns from sportfishing in fresh-water were estimated at $405 million.

Development along the coast has been intensive for many years. Most of the 120 miles of Long Island's south shore and much of the north shore have been developed for seasonal and year-round residences. The concentrations of homes are greatest along the East Hampton and South Hampton shore down to Shinnecock Inlet. Between Moriches Inlet and Robert Moses State Park on the western end of Fire Island, the only "natural" barrier remaining is now part of Fire Island National Seashore. Even within the National Seashore there are developed inholdings such as Ocean Beach and Fire Island Pines. The remaining 38 miles of barrier are heavily developed, except for some State parks and a portion of the Gateway Recreation Area at the end of Rockaway Beach. Development on these western barriers has resulted in urban complexes to the water's edge. Severe damage would occur along the south shore of Long Island if a major hurricane, like the 1938 storm, were to hit.

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

New York Coastal Resource Management

As late as 1973, the dredging and filling of wetlands along the coast were largely unregulated. Wetlands were convenient and inexpensive sites for the disposal of dredge spoils and huge amounts of garbage from the big cities until the mid- to late 1970's, when the State legislature began enacting laws to protect the marine and coastal environment. These laws include the following.

Tidal Wetlands Act, Environmental Conservation Law (Article 25). This Act regulates any land use activities that would diminish the value of wetlands as fish and wildlife habitats. Regulated activities include any form of draining, dredging, excavation, dumping, filling, construction, pollutant discharge, or other activity that directly or indirectly impairs the tidal wetland's ability to provide habitat. The Department of Environmental Conservation has inventoried, classified, and mapped the State's tidal wetlands.

Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act (Executive Law, Article 42). This Act calls for the restoration and revitalization of natural and developed coastal resources. The main purpose of the Act is to restore, revitalize, and redevelop deteriorated and underutilized waterfront areas for commercial, industrial, cultural, recreational, and other compatible uses.

New York State Park Preserve System, Parks and Recreation Law (Article 20). This Law gives the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation the power (in conjunction with Section 309, authorizing acquisition of land for State recreational facilities) to purchase park preserve areas in or near metropolitan regions in order to "maintain the integrity of fauna" and to "provide for management of all unique, rare, or endangered species of fauna within park preserve areas."

State Nature and Historical Preserve Trust, Environmental Conservation Law (Article 45). This Trust provides for acquisition, when authorized by an act of the legislature, of real property (including less than fee interests) and administration of lands, outside the forest preserve counties, "of special natural beauty, wilderness character or geological, ecological, or historical significance."

Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas Act, Environmental Conservation Law (Article 34). This Act provides for the identification of coastal erosion hazard areas, including nearshore natural protective features such as shoals, bars, and spits, which if altered might lower the reserves of sand or other natural materials available to replenish storm losses through natural processes. The law also requires that excavation or other alteration of land will be regulated to minimize adverse effects on those natural protective features as well as to prevent erosion of other lands.

Flood Plain Management Act, Environmental Conservation Law (Article 36). This Act ensures that if a community fails to qualify for the Federal Flood Insurance Program, the State will develop flood hazard regulations for that community to make it eligible for participation in the program. The regulations are, at a minimum, those specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. State agencies are also constrained by this law through regulation of such activities as the financing or authorization for implementation of projects on State lands. The regulations are, at a minimum, those specified by the Federal Flood Insurance Program.

Water Resources Act, Environmental Conservation Law (Article 15). This Act requires that proposals that would involve excavating or depositing fill in any navigable waters and adjacent marshes and estuaries of the State, including those to construct pipelines, require permits issued by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), Environmental Conservation Law (Article 8). This Act requires State agencies and local governments to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for any action that might have a significant impact upon the environment. The environment is broadly defined to include existing patterns of development and land resources. Actions subject to an environmental impact statement must minimize, or avoid to the maximum extent practicable, the adverse environmental effects revealed in the impact statement (ECL 8-0109-8). In addition, pursuant to the Tidal Wetlands Act, SEQRA regulations are amended to require that actions by a State agency for which an EIS has been prepared shall also be consistent with that Act's coastal policies.

The New York Coastal Management Program began to be developed in 1975. The State's program is based on several determinations made in response to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972:

1. New York State would, to the greatest extent possible, rely upon existing laws and programs to implement the program's objectives.

2. New legislation (Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act and the Coastal Erosion Hazards Area Act) would be passed to fill gaps in existing laws and programs, thus enabling the State to have an approvable program.

3. Comprehensive review processes, such as the Environmental Quality Review (Environmental Conservation Law, Article 8), Siting of Major Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Public Service Law, Article 8), and Siting of Major Utility Transmission Facilities (Public Service Law, Article 7) would be used to determine an action's consistency with the program's policies.

4. Local governments would be encouraged to develop and implement waterfront revitalization programs, thus participating in the State's Coastal Management Program.

Chapter 464 of the Laws of 1975 authorizes the New York Secretary of State to apply for, receive, and administer any Federal funds which are made available to the State under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. These laws also permit the Secretary to enter into agreements with other State, regional, county, and local agencies that could assist the Department of State in the administration or implementation of the Coastal Management Program.

The Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act, passed in 1981, requires the Secretary to file, maintain, and, when appropriate, amend the coastal area map that shows the lands and waters in New York State to which the Act's coastal policies apply. The Act also charges the Secretary to review and approve waterfront revitalization programs prepared by coastal communities. As part of this review process, State agencies and appropriate county and local governments consulted before the Secretary of State approves any local waterfront revitalization program. In situations where a conflict between a local program and an existing State policy arises, the Secretary must attempt to resolve the differences.

The Department of State also performs other activities essential to the State's Coastal Management and Waterfront Revitalization Programs. The department tracks actions proposed in the coastal area through the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) process and evaluates the consistency determinations made by State agencies. When appropriate, the department advises the agencies on the consistency of such actions with the coastal policies. The program-related administrative and implementation activities of agencies under contract to the department are also monitored and reviewed.

Changes to policies and boundaries of the coastal area require the review and approval of the Secretary of State. If appropriate, such changes may necessitate notification, review, and/or approval by the Federal and local governments. Procedures covering amendments to local Waterfront Revitalization

Programs are found in the draft regulations pertaining to the department's review and approval of such local programs.

The Department of State is also responsible for conducting the Federal consistency review process at the State level. Generally, the department will evaluate major actions proposed in the coastal area of the State by Federal agencies or by entities requiring Federal permits and determine the consistency of those actions with the program's policies. The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has the major responsibility for protecting the natural resources of the coastal area. This responsibility includes new administrative authority for protecting coastal erosion hazard areas as well as its existing permit authority for wetlands, both tidal and freshwater, and air and water quality.

In its permitting role, DEC reviews most activities that have the potential to affect coastal resources. Those with the potential for significant impact are thoroughly reviewed in connection with the SEQRA process and can be approved only after DEC has found that the activity will be consistent with the policies of the Coastal Management Program. This review ensures comprehensive implementation of the program with respect to a wide variety of activities.

In addition, DEC is responsible for a number of direct and funding activities; some of these, such as the construction of wastewater treatment facilities, have major consequences for coastal development. The assured consistency of these activities will have major long-range beneficial effects on the coastal area.

The main thrust of the State's coastal program is to coordinate the many laws and programs that have been passed in recent years. The program has spelled out 44 policies relating to management of the State's coastal resources. Each of these policies is directed towards a specific coastal problem; existing laws and agencies are used to carry out the policies. The policies require that agencies responsible for carrying out the existing laws consider interrelationships that exist or should exist in the coastal area--not just interrelationships evident in a single ecosystem, i.e., wetlands, but in the coastal area as a whole.

Section 919 of the Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act deals specifically with coastal barriers. It requires that "State agencies actions, including funding, planning, land transactions, as well as direct development activities, must be consistent with the policies of this Act." This provision of law is implemented by amendments to SEQRA and by Department of State regulations. Those regulations (19 NYCRR Part 600) provide that, for direct actions which do not have a significant effect on the environment, State agencies must certify that the action is consistent with coastal policies. These policies state that activities or development in the coastal area will be undertaken so as to minimize damage to natural resources and property from flooding and erosion by protecting natural protective features including beaches, dunes, barrier islands, and bluffs; that primary dunes will be protected from all encroachments that could impair their natural protective capacity; that the Secretary of State shall review actions of State agencies that may affect achievement of the policy; and, that SEQRA regulations be amended to reflect consideration of the adverse effect of activities or development on natural protective features.

The Tidal Wetlands Act is designed to preserve and protect tidal wetlands, and to prevent their devastation and destruction, giving due consideration to the reasonable economic and social development of the State. The regulatory program associated with the Act is contained in the NYCRR, Title 6, Parts 660 and 661. Part 660 describes a moratorium regulatory program, and Part 661 details a permanent regulatory program. The moratorium program provided interim protection to wetlands while the tidal wetlands inventory was being completed. Once maps were filed with the appropriate local governments, the moratorium on development in the majority of wetlands was lifted and permanent land use regulations went into effect.

For the purposes of the Tidal Wetlands Act, the permanent regulations apply to six tidal wetland types and divide land uses into four categories: uses not requiring a permit, generally compatible uses, presumptively incompatible uses, and incompatible uses. All but the first category are subject to permit restrictions. More specifically, regulated uses include draining, dredging, excavation, filling, construction of facilities, pollution, and land subdivision.

Each application for a permit is subject to a hearing; a notice of public meeting is sent to affected parties. If no objections are received, the hearing may be canceled. The application is reviewed and denied or granted with conditions to minimize impacts. Permits may be suspended or revoked upon grounds stated in the regulations.

Local Actions

In 1985, the Long Island Regional Planning Board was under contract with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to prepare a Hurricane Damage Mitigation Plan for the south shore of the Long Island counties of Nassau and Suffolk. This plan, which has recently been completed, contains recommendations for modifying FEMA regulations in flood-prone areas.

The Southampton Conservation Board has had beach and dune setback restrictions on barrier beaches for several years. New York State also has wetland setbacks for marshes behind barriers, and a floodplain overlay district covers the barrier beaches. The Town of Southampton is sensitive to the issue of coastal conservation and regulates development under Paragraph 69.9 of the Town Code. Suffolk County owns a large portion of the barrier system west of Shinnecock Inlet, and this has been preserved. The eastern side is heavily developed and a commercial fishing facility is being constructed at the inlet. The Town has issued a moratorium on building permits in the heavily eroding area in front of Moriches Bay. Construction continues elsewhere.

The Town of Shelter Island amended its own zoning ordinance to include the CBRS units within its district. In taking this action the Board stated:

> . . . whenever an undeveloped coastal barrier district (OBRA and CBRS Units) exists within a major district, no structure shall be erected nor operations conducted thereon, or use made thereof other than the use existing at the time of the adoption thereof, unless approved by the Board of Appeals.

Private Sector Initiatives

Chapters of the Nature Conservancy, particularly the Long Island Chapter, have been active in preserving coastal barriers throughout Long Island.

EXISTING CBRS UNITS

A brief description of each existing CBRS unit in New York follows. Each unit is identified by its number, name, and the county in which it is located.

F01-Fishers Island Barriers (Suffolk). This unit is on the southeast coast of Fishers Island facing Block Island Sound in the Town of Southold. It consists of a double spit system protecting Beach Pond to the east and Island Pond to the west.

F02-Eatons Neck (Suffolk). This recurved spit bends southward from Eatons Neck Point, just west of the Coast Guard station. The barrier protects a salt marsh and tidal flat and fronts on Long Island Sound.

F04-Crane Neck (Suffolk). This barrier spit, also called Flax Pond Beach, is attached to the eastern side of Crane Neck and protects Flax Pond and a substantial salt marsh system. The saltwater pond drains into Long Island Sound through a narrow channel at the eastern end of the barrier. The unit is located just north of the Village of Old Field near Stony Brook.

F05-Old Field Beach (Suffolk). This double spit system has a dredged and jettied inlet leading to Port Jefferson Harbor. Its eastern spit is attached to Mt. Misery Point and its western spit is attached to Old Field Point. The barrier spits contain dune ridges over 10 feet high; marshes and tidal flats occur behind them. The unit is northwest of the Village of Port Jefferson in the Town of Brookhaven.

F06-Shelter Island Barriers (Suffolk). This unit contains two barriers--Upper Beach and Lower Beach--that are part of a tombolo system connecting the Ram Islands to the main part of Shelter Island. The larger Upper Beach runs from Shelter Island to Little Ram Island. Lower Beach connects Ram and Little Ram Islands.

F08A-Sammys Beach (Suffolk). This bay barrier at the mouth of Threemile Harbor fronts on Gardiners Bay in Long Island Sound. The barrier is bisected by a dredged and jettied inlet that opens into Threemile Harbor. The western section, which is attached to Lafarges Landing, is called Sammys Beach. The eastern section is Maidstone Park Beach. The barrier has dunes up to 10 feet high that recurve into the harbor, and a large salt marsh behind the dunes called The Flats. A small island in the inlet known as Dayton Island is also included in this unit.

F08B-Acabonack Harbor (Suffolk). This unit, containing two sections on part of a spit protecting Acabonack Harbor, trends southward from the Village of Gerald Park and faces Gardiners Bay. It also contains a smaller spit attached to Acabonack Cliff that recurves westward across the mouth of East Harbor, and several marsh islands and a small wooded island in the harbor.

F09-Gardiners Island Barriers (Suffolk). This unit contains five barriers on Gardiners Island. Bostwick Point, on the north end of the island, forms a cape with barrier spits

CBRS UNITS IN NEW YORK ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS, 1982

Unit Name	Unit ID Code	County	Shoreline Length (miles)	Area (acres)
Fishers Island Barriers	F01	Suffolk	0.9	41.3
Eatons Neck	F02	Suffolk	0.8	36.9
Crane Neck	F04	Suffolk	0.7	147.5
Old Field Beach	F05	Suffolk	2.2	409.8
Shelter Island Barriers	F06	Suffolk	2.3	217.8
Sammys Beach	F08A	Suffolk	0.8	353.3
Acabonack Harbor	F08B	Suffolk	2.1	172.2
Gardiners Island Barriers	F09	Suffolk	6.9	1,600.1
Napeague	F10	Suffolk	0.9	214.2
Mecox	F11	Suffolk	0.6	99.8
Southampton Beach	F12	Suffolk	1.4	548.7
Tiana Beach	F13	Suffolk	1.4	793.1
Totals:			21.0	4,634.7

protecting Bostwick Creek and its marshes. This is the largest barrier system on the island and consists of washover flats and low dunes. It is a major nesting area for shore birds, terns, and gulls. Cherry Hill Beach is a small barrier in front of Cherry Hill Pond on the western tip of the island. Just to the east of Cherry Hill is Home Pond Beach protecting Home Pond; this too is a bay barrier. On the east side of the island is Tobaccolot Pond Beach, which is a bay barrier of low dunes and washover flats. The fifth barrier is a long spit that extends southward from Great Pond on the southern tip of the island towards Cartwright Island, to which it was once connected. This spit is a low washover feature with only scattered dunes. The beaches of Gardiners Island are among the few in New York that remain in their natural state and are nesting grounds for many sea and shore birds, including the roseate tern, potentially an endangered species. The barriers and associated ponds are important habitats for many species of herons, waterfowl, gulls, ospreys, skimmers, and terns.

F10-Napeague (Suffolk). This unit has an outstanding dune system with elevations up to 20 or more feet, two dune ridges throughout, and three dune ridges in certain sections. Protecting Napeague Bay, the barrier is on the south side of eastern Long Island facing the Atlantic Ocean. It is adjacent to Hither Hills State Park. The dunes provide habitat for numerous small animals, such as mice and rabbits, and are excellent hunting grounds for raptors. Peregrine falcons and short-eared owls--both considered rare on Long Island--and marsh hawks have been seen in the unit.

F11-Mecox (Suffolk). This unit consists of a large bay barrier with a dune ridge up to 30 feet high. It protects two small ponds, Jule Pond and Channel Pond, which are near the southwestern corner of Mecox Bay on the south shore of Long Island in the Town of Southampton. The beach is called Watermill Beach and faces the Atlantic Ocean.

F12-Southampton Beach (Suffolk). This unit is at the western end of a linear spit called Southampton Beach. The barrier protects Shinnecock Bay and extends westward from Southampton on the south shore of Long Island. It has a single vegetated dune ridge with portions up to 20 feet high. A sand road runs down the back of the barrier to the inlet. Salt marshes fringe the backside of the barrier. Shinnecock Inlet is dredged and jettied.

F13-Tiana Beach (Suffolk). Tiana Beach is part of the bay barrier system protecting Shinnecock Bay and is located west of Shinnecock Inlet near the Village of Hampton Beach.

The barrier consists of a single dune ridge that reaches 20 or more feet in places and supports typical dune vegetation. A dune road runs along the backside of the barrier. Salt marshes along the bay shore of the barrier, including one called Sedge Island, are included in the unit, as well as bay waters out to Quogue Canal. The barrier itself fronts on the Atlantic Ocean.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

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

The State of New York did not respond to the Department of the Interior's request for comments on the inventory.

The Department received 214 other comments concerning New York. All but two of these were in favor of the CBRS expansion.

The Department of the Interior proposes to recommend that all undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers and associated aquatic habitat along the Atlantic coastline in New York be added to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. Areas that are protected or on the Great Lakes are not recommended for addition to the system.

At the request of a private landowner, the Department reviewed the delineation of CBRS unit F-13, Tiana Beach. When CBRA was enacted in 1982, no aerial photographs of this area were available. In February 1983, aerial photographs were acquired. The Department confirms the existence of about 20 structures in the unit at that time and grants their existence in October 1982. Therefore, the Department recommends deleting about 80 acres of land along the oceanside of the unit to exclude this pre-existing development.

A table presenting the Department's current position on each Atlantic coast unit identified in the inventory follows this discussion.

Public comment on the proposed recommendations is solicited.

Comments should be directed to:

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

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW YORK

Unit ID Code[a]	Unit Name[b]	County	Congress. Dist.[c]	Shoreline Length (miles)[d]	Area (acres)[e]	Proposed Recommendation[f]
NY-01	Manursing Island	Westchester	20	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-02	Hunter Island	Bronx	19	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-03	Sands Point	Nassau	3	0.62	0.45	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-04	Prospect Point	Nassau	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-05	Dosoris Pond	Nassau	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-06	Frost Creek	Nassau	3	0.58	142	Delete locally protected area; add balance to CBRS
NY-07	Oyster Bay	Nassau	3	0.50	921	Delete federally (FWS)/locally protected area; add balance to CBRS
NY-08	Sagamore Hill	Nassau	3	—	—	Federally protected (NPS); no further consideration
NY-09	Lloyd Beach	Suffolk	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-10	Lloyd Point	Suffolk	3	1.57	348	Delete State protected area; add balance to CBRS
NY-11	Lloyd Harbor	Suffolk	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-12	Hobart Beach	Suffolk	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
F02	Eatons Neck	Suffolk	3	0.93	91	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
NY-13	Centerport Harbor	Suffolk	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration

(continued)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

Unit ID Code[a]	Unit Name[b]	County	Congress. Dist.[c]	Shoreline Length (miles)[d]	Area (acres)[e]	Proposed Recommendation[f]
NY-14	Crab Meadow	Suffolk	3	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-15	Sunken Meadow	Suffolk	3	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
NY-16	Stony Brook Harbor	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
F04	Crane Neck	Suffolk	1	0.70	147	No change to existing CBRS unit
F05	Old Field Beach	Suffolk	1	2.65	1,554	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
NY-17	Mt. Sinai Harbor	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-18	Wading River	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-19	Baiting Hollow	Suffolk	1	—	—	State protected; no further consideration
NY-20	Luce Landing	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-21	Mattituck Inlet	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-22	Goldsmith Inlet	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-23	Truman Beach	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-24	Plum Island	Suffolk	1	1.40	213	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
F01	Fishers Island Barriers	Suffolk	1	1.21	132	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
NY-25	Orient Beach	Suffolk	1	—	—	State protected; no further consideration

(continued)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

Unit ID Code[a]	Unit Name[b]	County	Congress. Dist.[c]	Shoreline Length (miles)[d]	Area (acres)[e]	Proposed Recommendation[f]
NY-26	Pipes Cove	Suffolk	1	0.43	60	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-27	Conkling Point	Suffolk	1	0.50	24	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-28	Southold Bay	Suffolk	1	1.18	240	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-29	Cedar Beach Point	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-30	Hog Neck Bay	Suffolk	1	1.17	253	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-31	Broadwater Cove	Suffolk	1	0.77	106	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-32	Downs Creek	Suffolk	1	0.29	66	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-33	Robins Island	Suffolk	1	1.01	41	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-34	East Creek	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-35	Indian Island	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-36	Flanders Bay	Suffolk	1	0.31	561	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-37	Red Creek Pond	Suffolk	1	0.43	68	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-38	Squire Pond	Suffolk	1	0.39	53	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-39	Cow Neck	Suffolk	1	1.82	785	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-40	North Seal Harbor	Suffolk	1	0.82	248	Delete Federally protected (FWS) area; add balance to CBRS
NY-41	Jessup Neck	Suffolk	1	—	—	Federally protected (FWS); no further consideration

(continued)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

Unit ID Code[a]	Unit Name[b]	County	Congress. Dist.[c]	Shoreline Length (miles)[d]	Area (acres)[e]	Proposed Recommendation[f]
NY-42	Mill Creek	Suffolk	1	0.33	51	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-43	Sag Harbor	Suffolk	1	0.25	11	Delete Long Beach segment; locally protected. Add Short Beach segment to CBRS
NY-44	Gleason Point	Suffolk	1	0.52	36	Delete locally protected area; add balance to CBRS
NY-45	West Neck Harbor	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-46	Crab Creek	Suffolk	1	0.49	40	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-47	Hay Beach Point	Suffolk	1	0.37	13	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
F06	Shelter Island Barriers	Suffolk	1	3.45	1,382	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
NY-48	Mashomack Point	Suffolk	1	2.15	241	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-49	Smith Cove	Suffolk	1	0.32	37	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-50	Fresh Pond	Suffolk	1	0.28	40	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
NY-51	Northwest Harbor	Suffolk	1	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
F08A	Sammys Beach	Suffolk	1	0.8	1,188	Delete locally protected area; add wetlands to existing CBRS unit
NY-52	Hog Creek	Suffolk	1	0.24	28	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
F08B	Acabonack Harbor	Suffolk	1	2.1	650	Delete locally protected area; add wetlands to existing CBRS unit

(continued)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

Unit ID Code[a]	Unit Name[b]	County	Congress. Dist.[c]	Shoreline Length (miles)[d]	Area (acres)[e]	Proposed Recommendation[f]
F09	Gardiners Island Barriers	Suffolk	1	7.22	1,624	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
F10	Napeague	Suffolk	1	1.44	1,138	Delete State-protected area; add wetlands to existing CBRS unit
NY-53	Big Reed Pond	Suffolk	1	---	---	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-54	Oyster Pond	Suffolk	1	---	---	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-55	Montauk Point	Suffolk	1	---	---	State protected; no further consideration
NY-56	Amagansett	Suffolk	1	---	---	Federally protected (FWS); no further consideration
NY-57	Georgia/ Wainscott Ponds	Suffolk	1	---	---	Locally protected; no further consideration
NY-58	Sagaponack Pond	Suffolk	1	0.52	115	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
F11	Mecox	Suffolk	1	0.82	214	Add new area to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
F12	Southampton Beach	Suffolk	1	1.60	1,386	Delete locally protected area; add wetlands to existing CBRS unit
F13	Tiana Beach	Suffolk	1	0.47	4,157	Delete State-protected area from inventory; delete developed area in existing CBRS unit; add wetlands to existing CBRS unit
NY-59	Fire Island	Suffolk Nassau	1,2 2,4	---	---	Federally (NPS, FWS), State, and locally protected; no further consideration
NY-60	Hempstead	Nassau	5	---	---	State protected; no further consideration

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN NEW YORK (CONCLUDED)

Unit ID Code[a]	Unit Name[b]	County	Congress. Dist.[c]	Shoreline Length (miles)[d]	Area (acres)[e]	Proposed Recommendation[f]
NY-61	Jamaica Bay	Kings Queens	6,10 6,10	—	—	Federally protected (NPS); no further consideration
NY-62	Gateway	Richmond	13	—	—	State, locally protected; no further consideration
NY-63	Wolfes Pond	Richmond	13	—	—	Locally protected; no further consideration
				—	—	
	Total - CBRS as Recommended			42.67	18,404	
	Existing CBRS			21.0	4,635	
	Net Change to CBRS in State			+21.67	+3,769	

[a]UNIT ID CODE - State initials (NY) plus a number identify a proposed new unit. An existing unit is identified by the legal code letter (F) and number established by Congress in 1982.

[b]UNIT NAME - For proposed new units, this is a provisional name based on a prominent local feature. For existing CBRS units, this is the legal name.

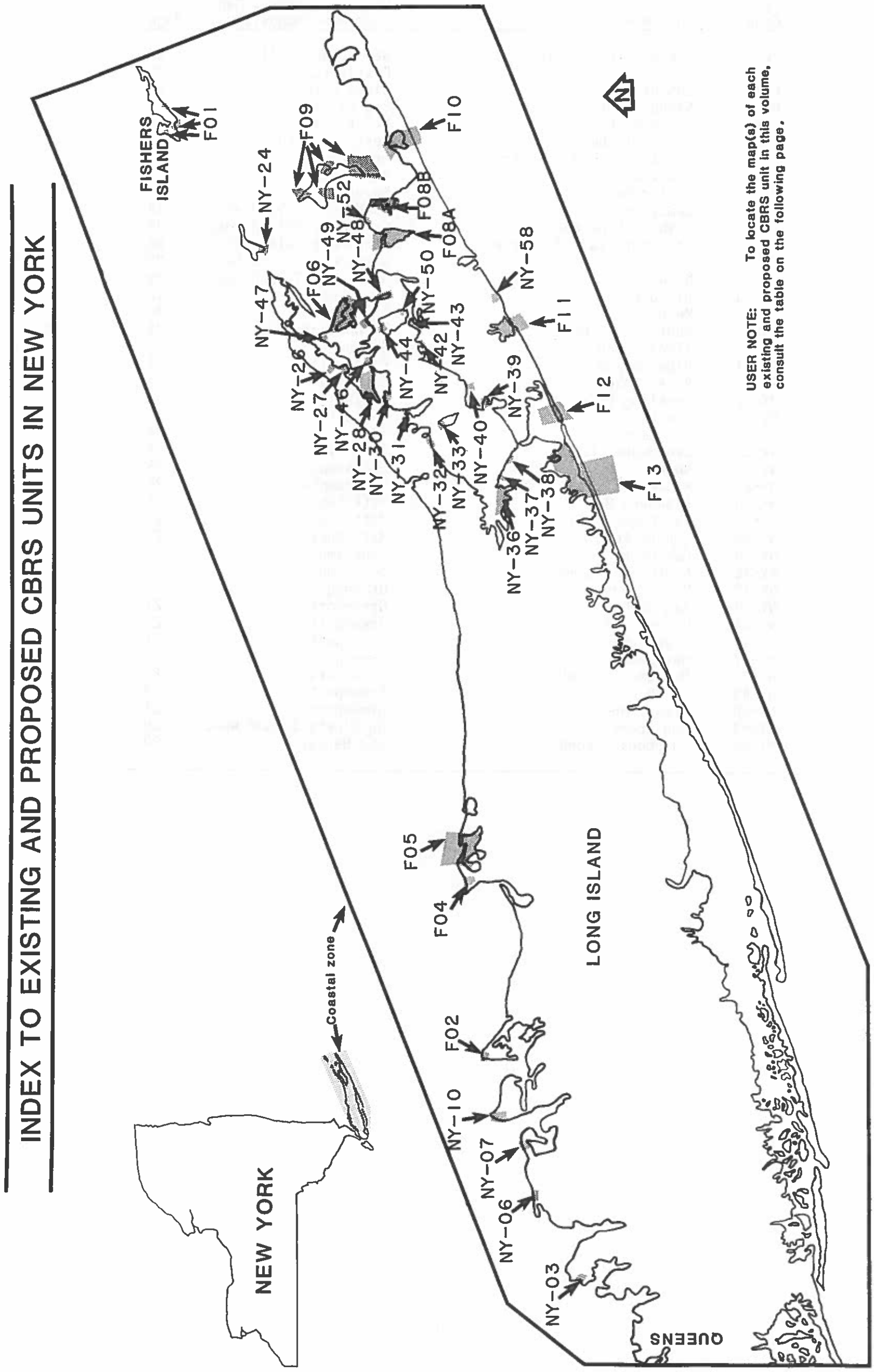
[c]CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. Congressional District in which unit is located.

[d]SHORELINE LENGTH - For existing units with additions or deletions, this length is for the entire unit, as modified.

[e]AREA - For existing units with additions or deletions, this area is for the entire unit, as modified.

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

INDEX TO EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS IN NEW YORK



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

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS AND THEIR LOCATION IN THIS VOLUME

Unit ID Code	Unit Name	USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Page
F01	Fishers Island Barriers	New London (CT)	22
		Mystic (CT)	23
F02	Eatons Neck	Lloyd Harbor	18
NY-03	Sands Point	Sea Cliff	16
F04	Crane Neck	Saint James	19
F05	Old Field Beach	Port Jefferson	20
F06	Shelter Island Barriers	Greenport	27
NY-06	Frost Creek	Bayville	17
NY-07	Oyster Bay	Bayville	17
F08A	Sammys Beach	Gardiners Island West	28
F08B	Acabonack Harbor	Gardiners Island West	28
F09	Gardiners Island Barriers	Gardiners Island West	28
		Gardiners Island East	29
F10	Napeague	Gardiners Island East	29
NY-10	Lloyd Point	Lloyd Harbor	18
F11	Mecox	Sag Harbor	30
F12	Southampton Beach	Shinnecock Inlet	31
F13	Tiana Beach	Quogue	32
NY-24	Plum Island	Plum Island	21
NY-26	Pipes Cove	Southold	24
NY-27	Conkling Point	Southold	24
NY-28	Southold Bay	Southold	24
NY-30	Hog Neck Bay	Southold	24
NY-31	Broadwater Cove	Southold	24
NY-32	Downs Creek	Southampton	25
NY-33	Robins Island	Southampton	25
NY-36	Flanders Bay	Mattituck	26
NY-37	Red Creek Pond	Mattituck	26
NY-38	Squire Pond	Mattituck	26
NY-39	Cow Neck	Southampton	25
NY-40	North Seal Harbor	Southampton	25
NY-42	Mill Creek	Greenport	27
NY-43	Sag Harbor	Greenport	27
NY-44	Gleason Point	Greenport	27
NY-46	Crab Creek	Greenport	27
NY-47	Hay Beach Point	Greenport	27
NY-48	Mashomack Point	Greenport	27
NY-49	Smith Cove	Greenport	27
NY-50	Fresh Pond	Greenport	27
NY-52	Hog Creek	Gardiners Island West	28
NY-58	Sagaponack Pond	Sag Harbor	30

MAP KEY

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

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE
SEA CLIFF
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

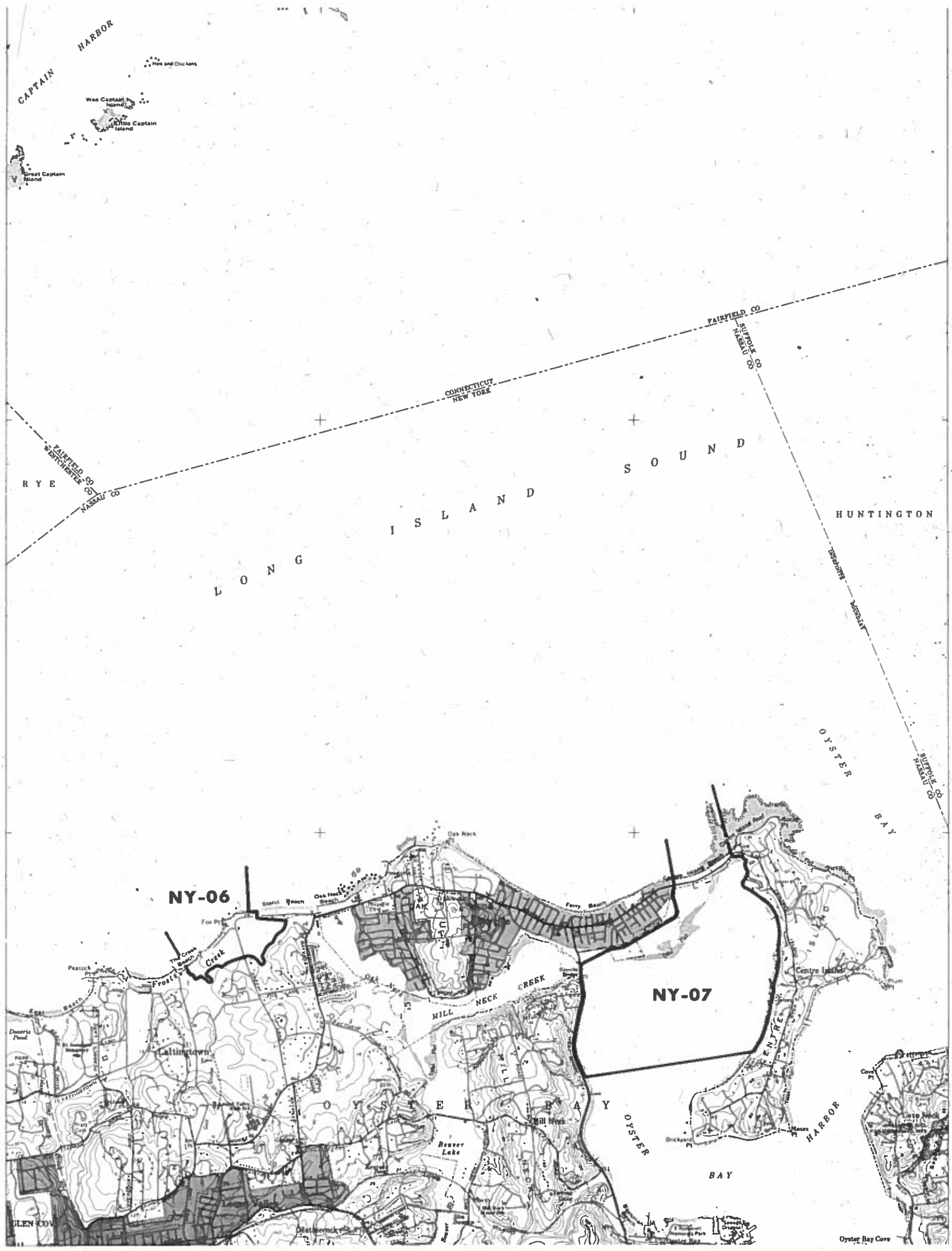
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

17

QUADRANGLE

BAYVILLE

NEW YORK

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

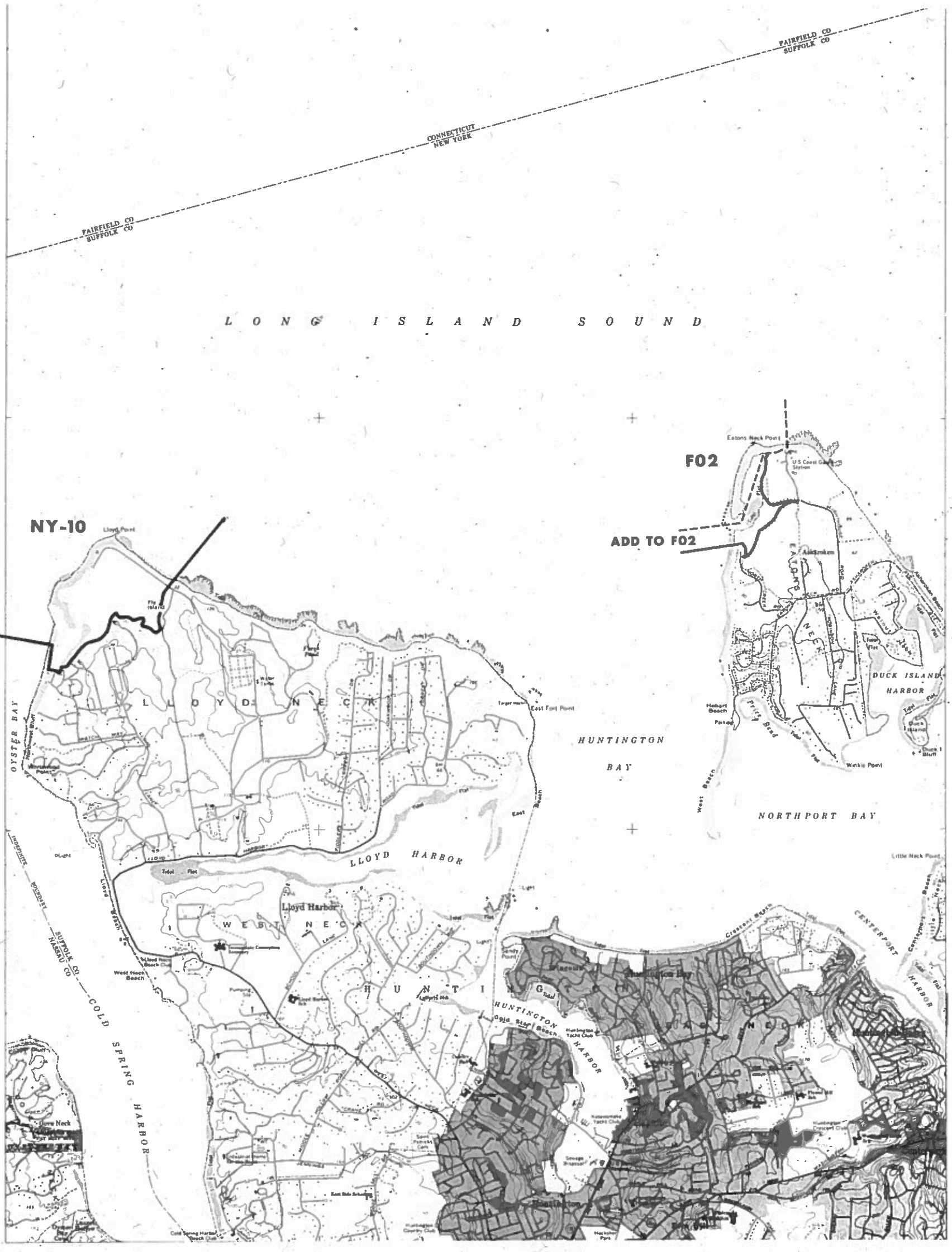
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE

LLOYD HARBOR

NEW YORK

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

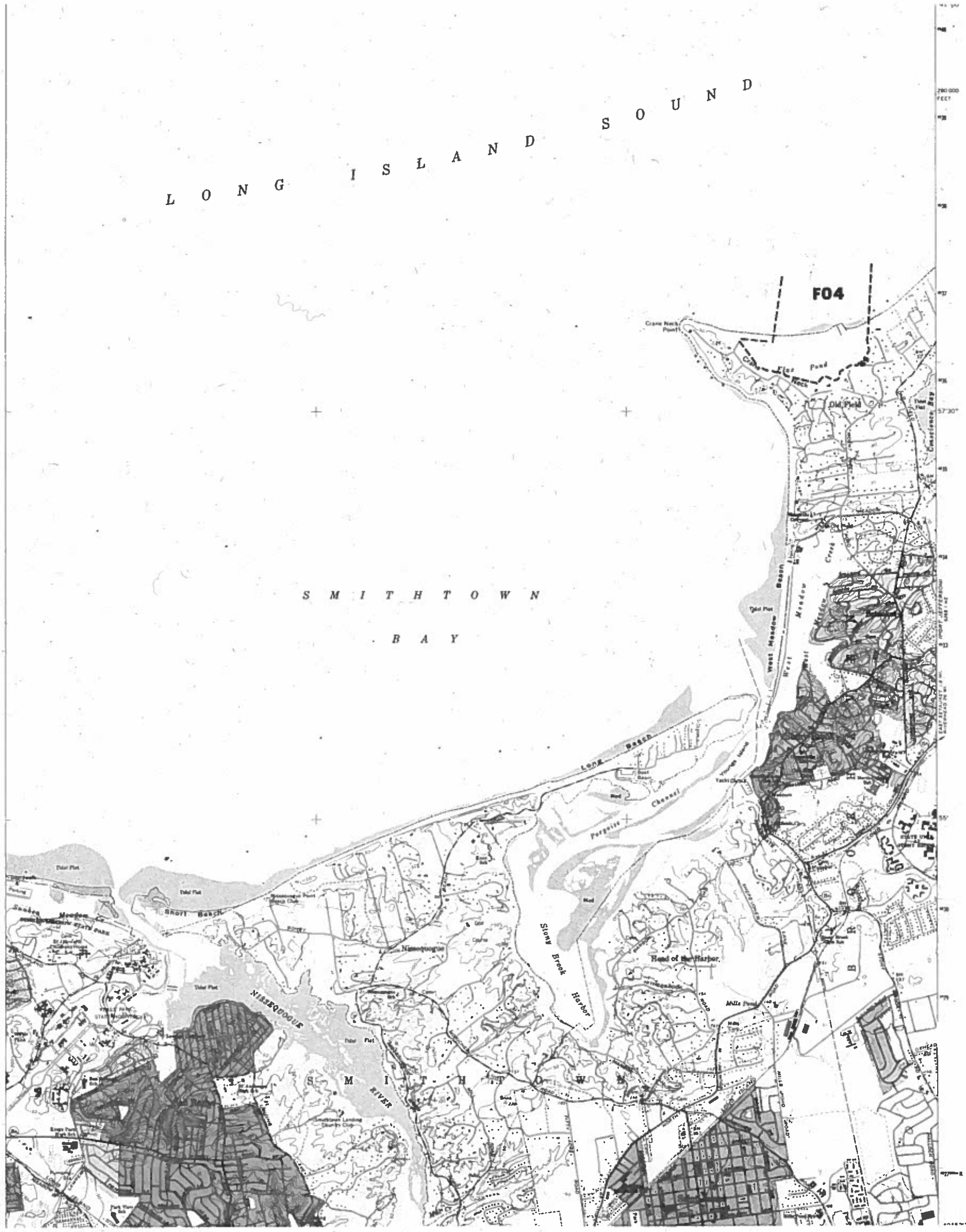
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

19

QUADRANGLE

SAINT JAMES

NEW YORK

North

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

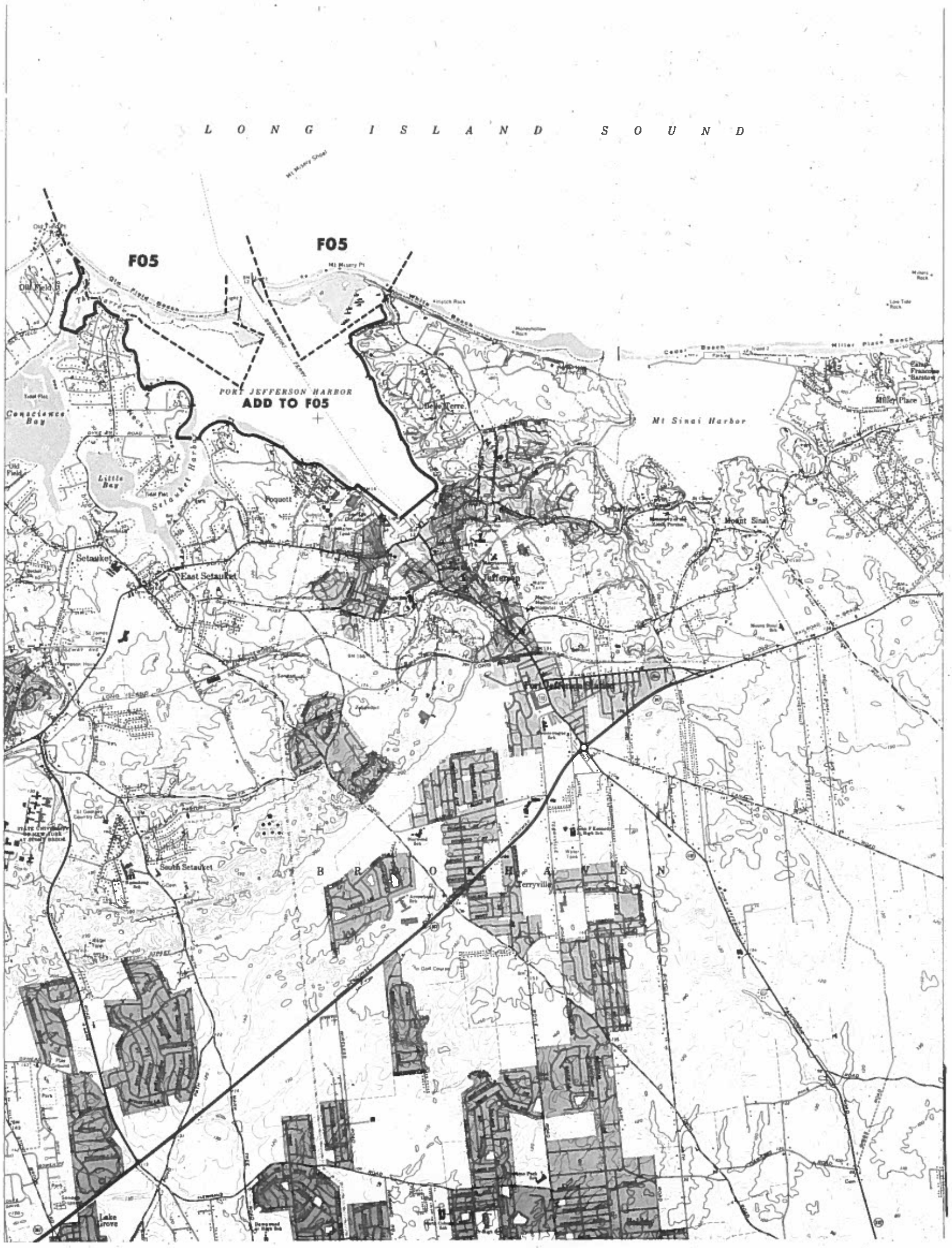
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

—— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

20

QUADRANGLE
PORT JEFFERSON
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

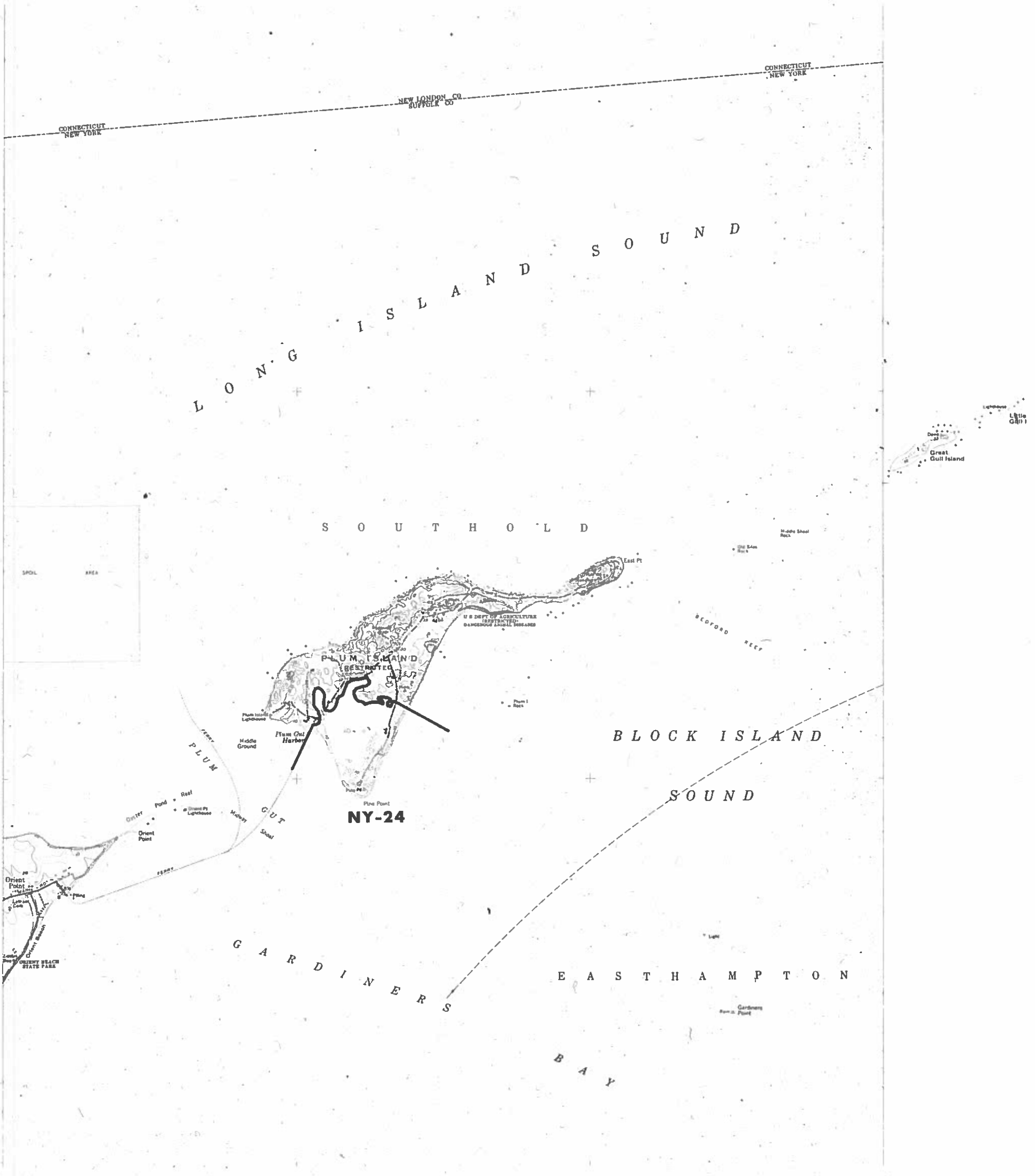
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

21

North

QUADRANGLE
PLUM ISLAND
NEW YORK

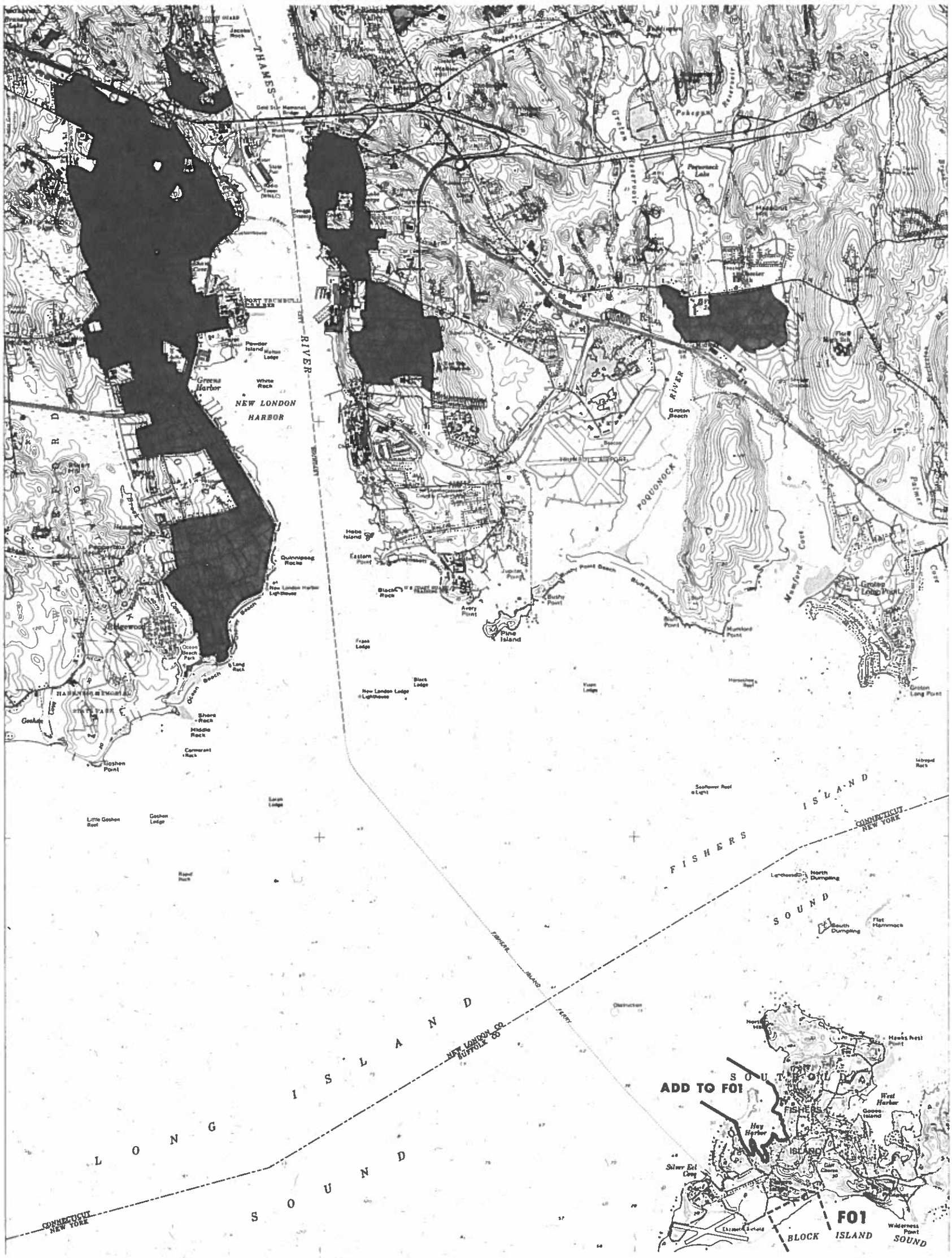
SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

—— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

22

QUADRANGLE

NEW LONDON (CT)

NEW YORK

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

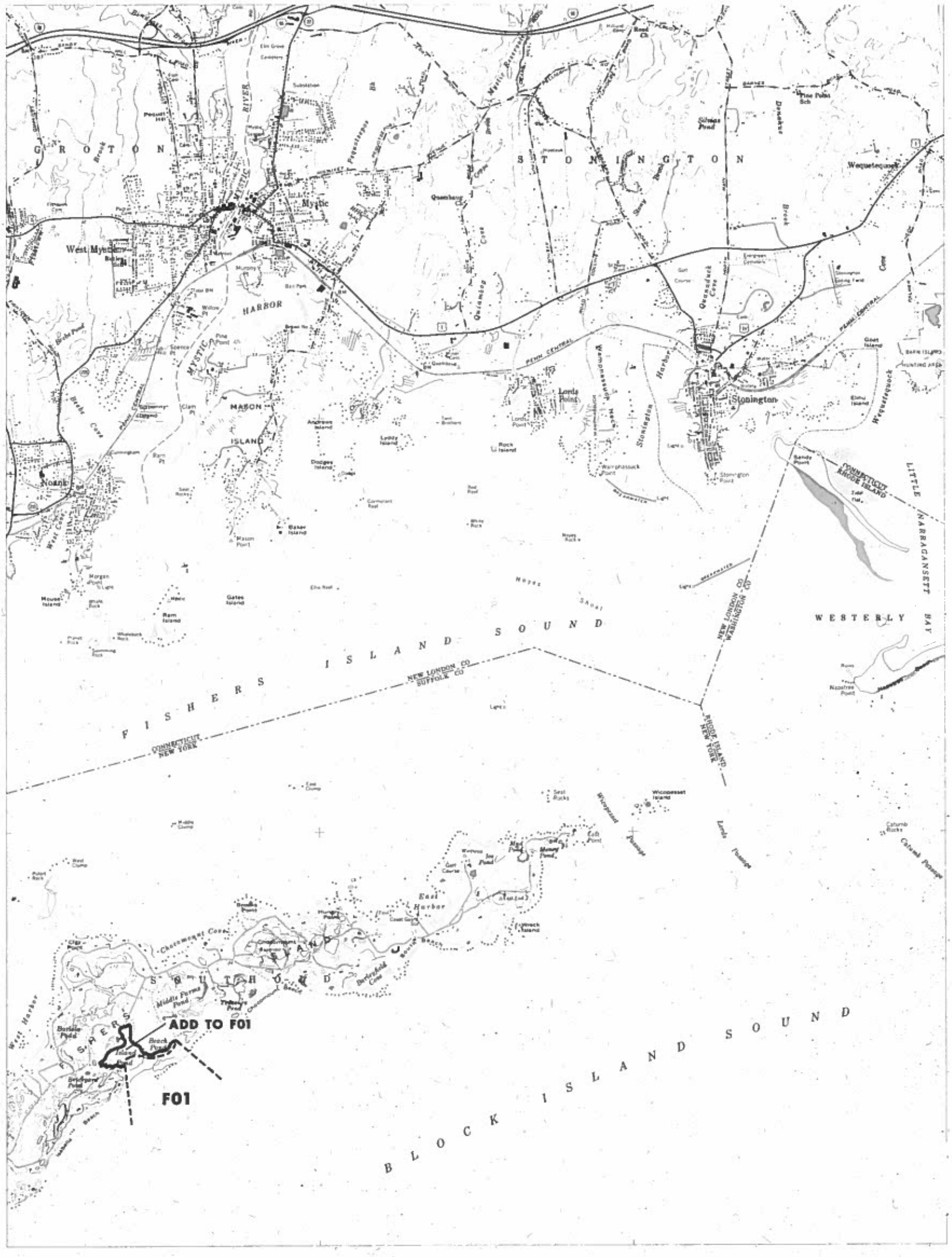
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE
MYSTIC (CT)
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE
SOUTHOLD
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

North

— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97-348.)

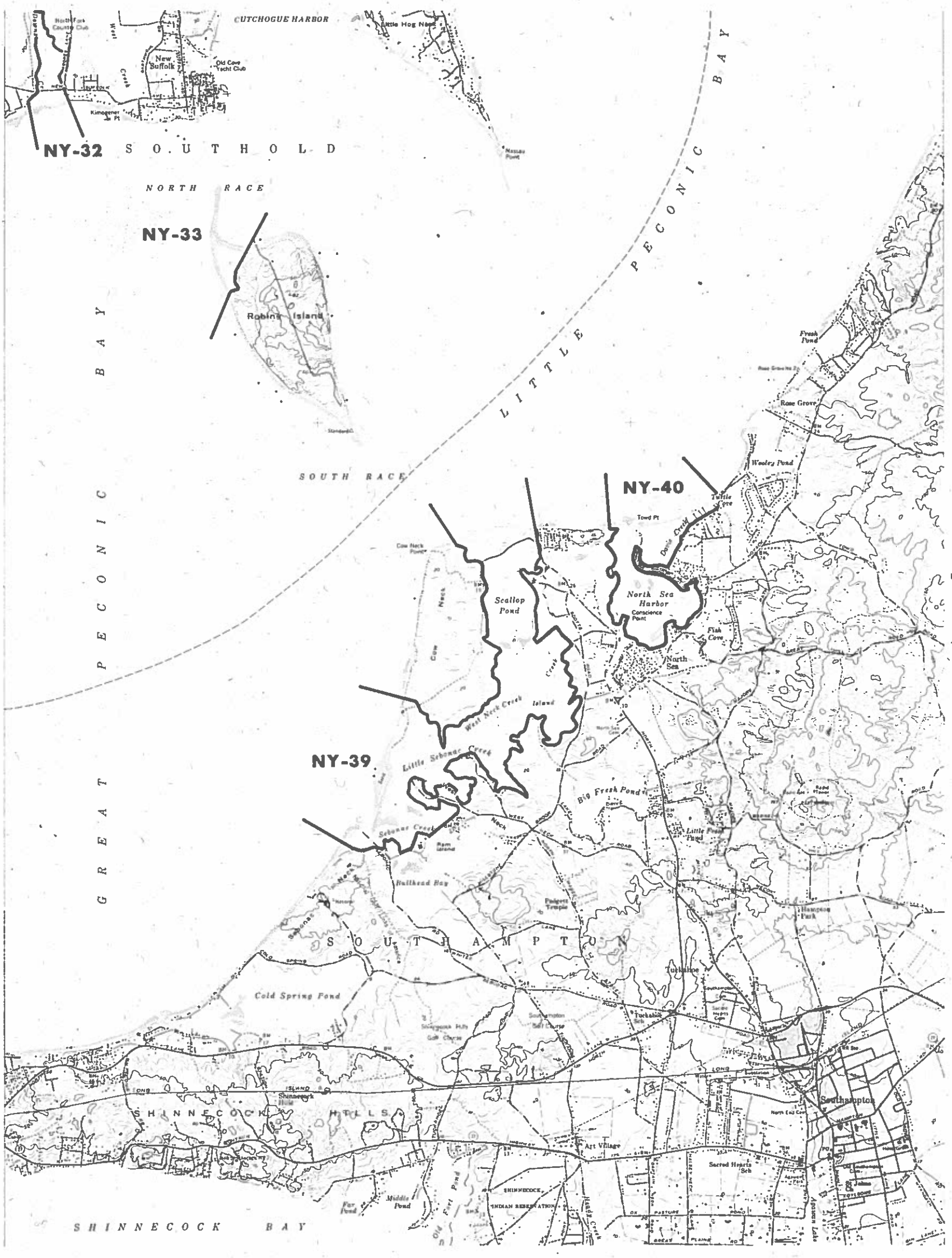
---- Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.

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

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

NY-26
NY-27
NY-28
NY-30
NY-31

LONG ISLAND SOUND
LONG ISLAND
SOUTHOLD
SHELTER ISLAND
SHELTER ISLAND SOUND
HOG NECK
LITTLE PECONIC BAY
SOUTHAMPTON
Southold
Southold Bay
Cutchogue Harbor
Hog Neck Bay
Goose Creek
Corey Creek
Richmond Creek
Hashamomuck Pond
Great Pond
Arshamomaque
Pipes Cove
Stirling
Greenport
Shelter Island Heights
Jennings Pt
Conking Pt
Inlet Pt
Horton Pt
Shiloh
Beixedon Estates
Plae Crest Dunes (Boys Camp)
Goldsmith Inlet
Peconic
Peconic Bch
Roydon Shores
Laughing Waters
Cedar Beach Point
East Cutchogue
Cutchogue Sta
Cutchogue
Cutchogue Bch
Harbor Ferms
Marsh Pt
Horseshoe Cove
Haywater Cove
Meadow Cove
Little Ct
Mud Ct
Tide Rive
MORTON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
JESSUP NECK
Little Peconic Bay



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE
SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

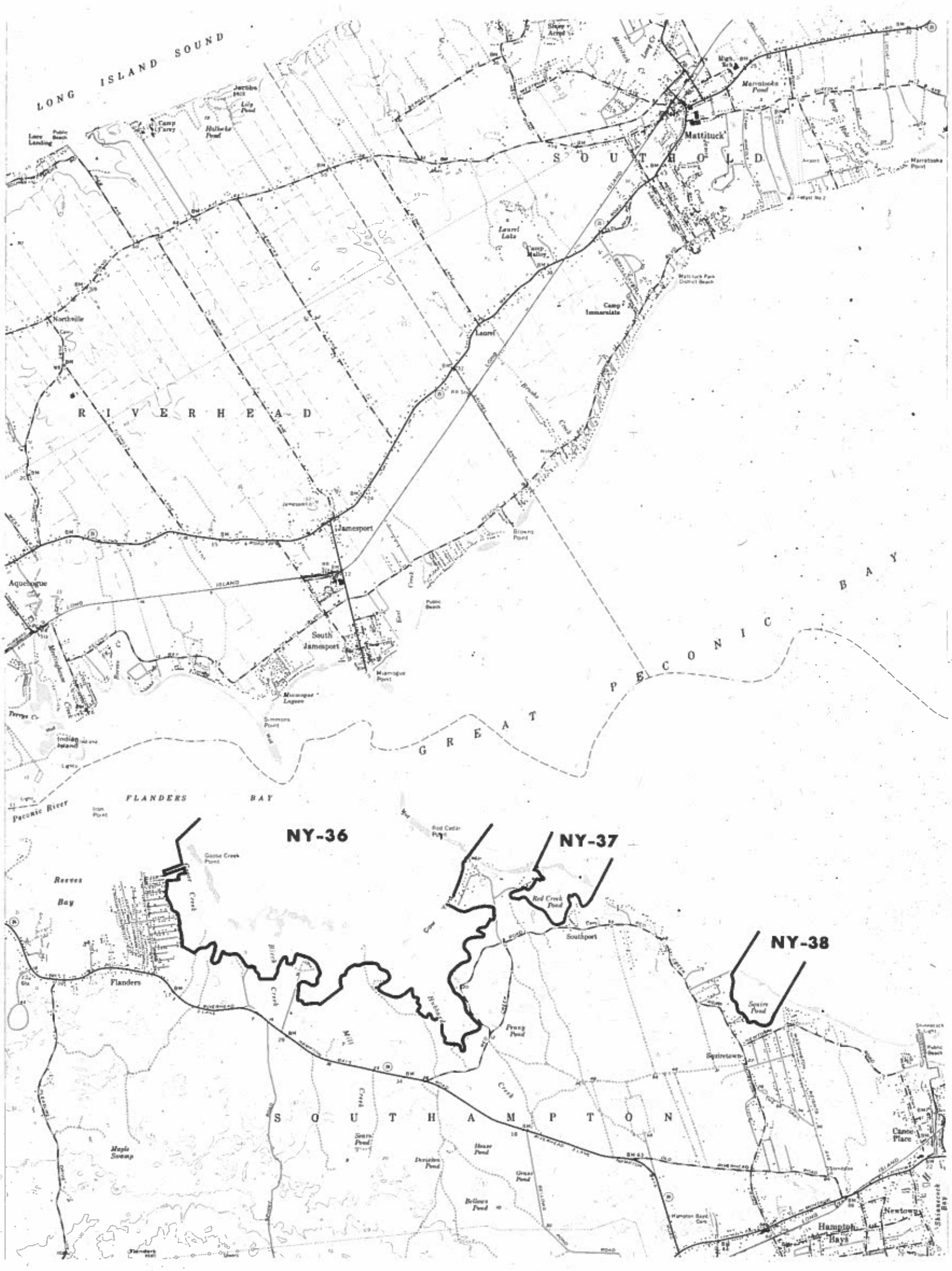
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

26

QUADRANGLE
MATTITUCK
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

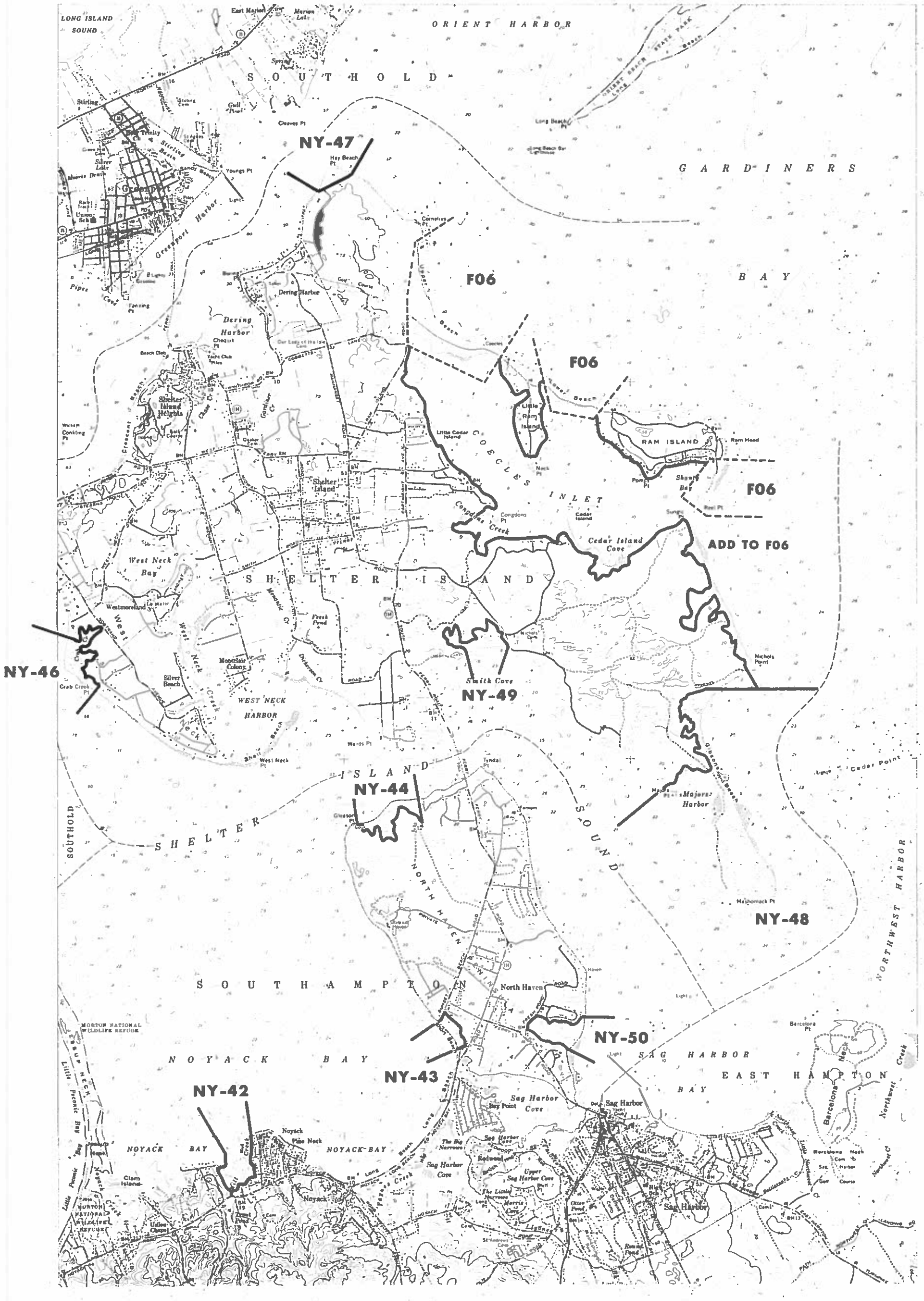
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE
GREENPORT
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

North

Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

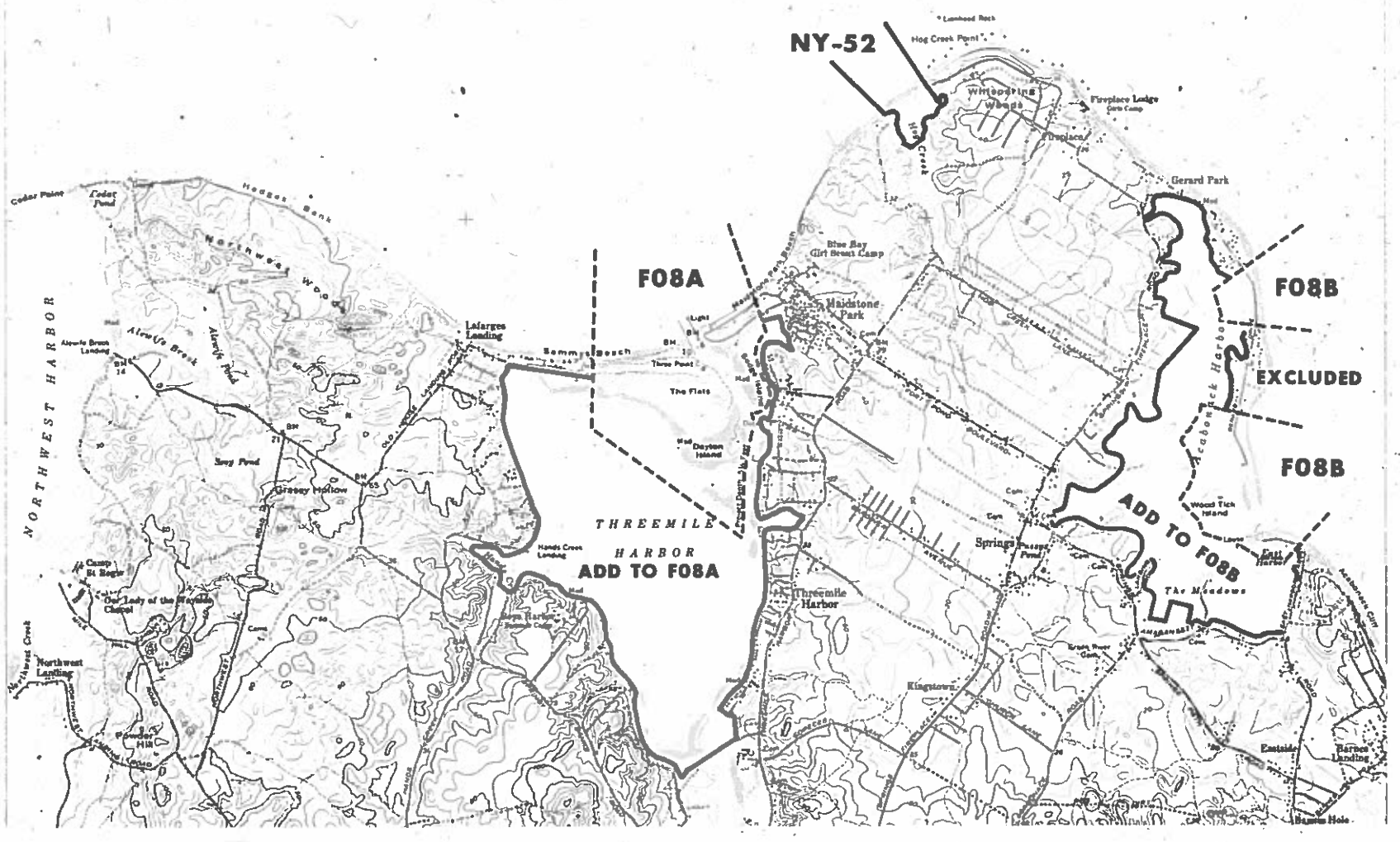
Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.

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

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

G A R D I N E R S B A Y

E A S T H A M P T O N



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

28

QUADRANGLE

GARDINERS ISLAND WEST

NEW YORK

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

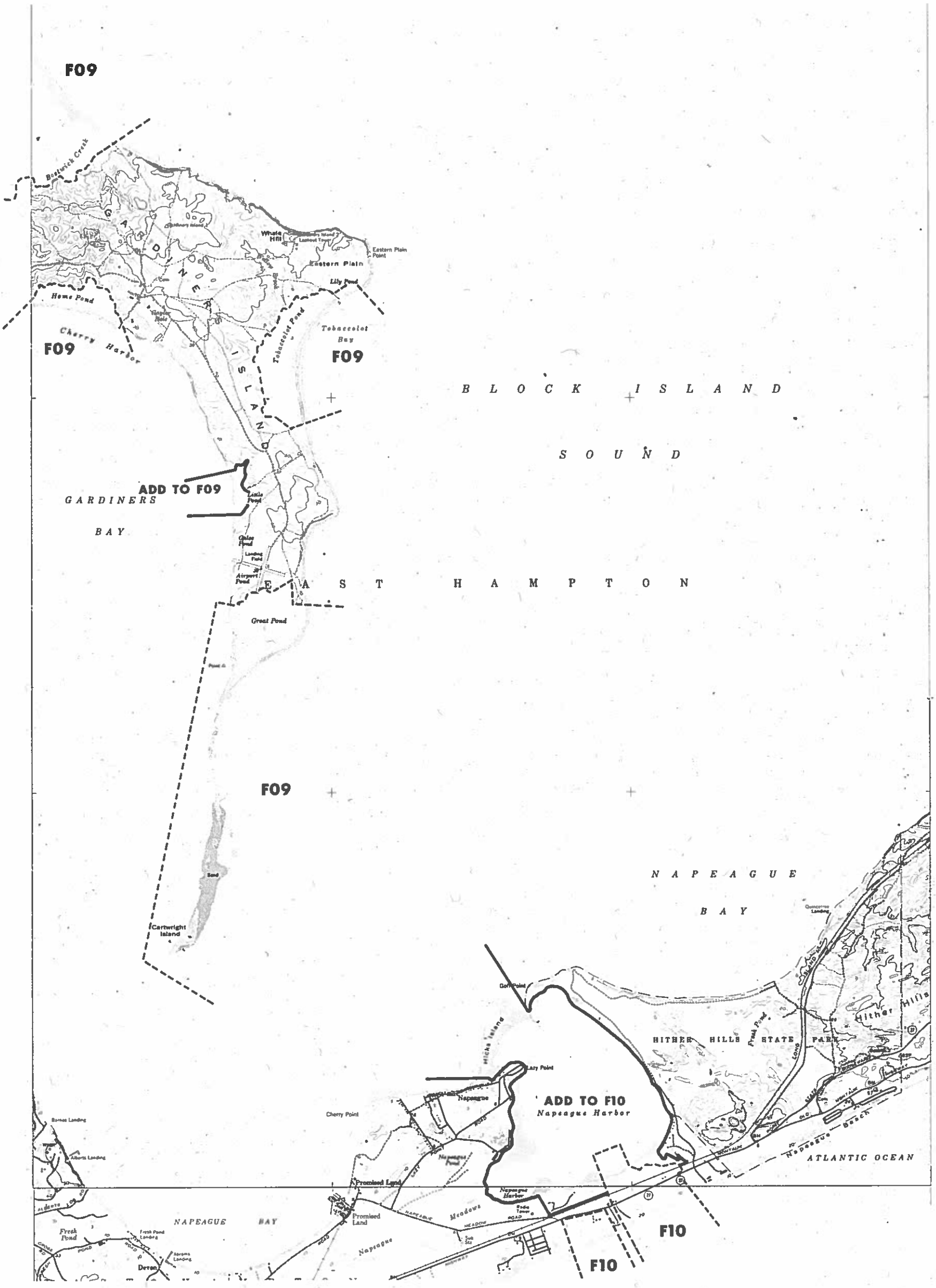
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

29

QUADRANGLE

GARDINERS ISLAND EAST

NEW YORK

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

30

QUADRANGLE
SAG HARBOR
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

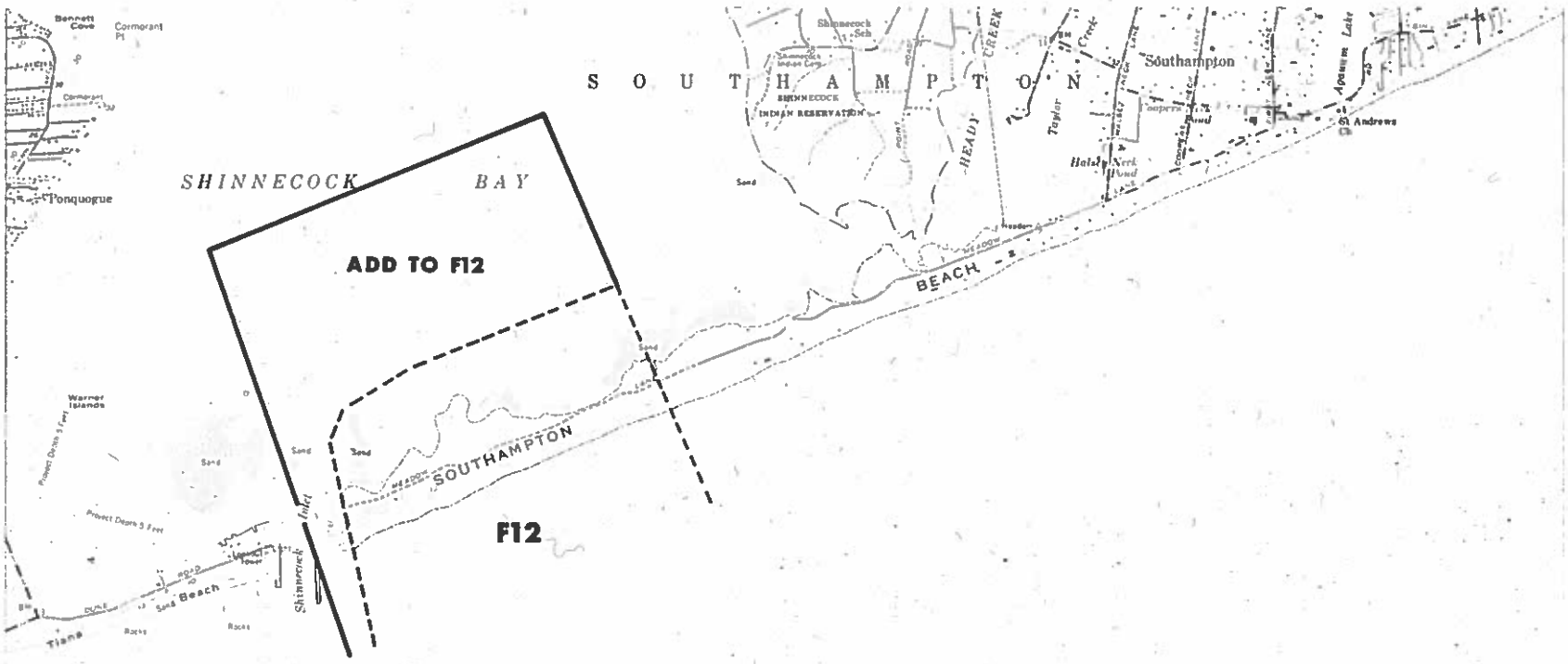
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

QUADRANGLE

SHINNECOCK INLET

NEW YORK

SCALE

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

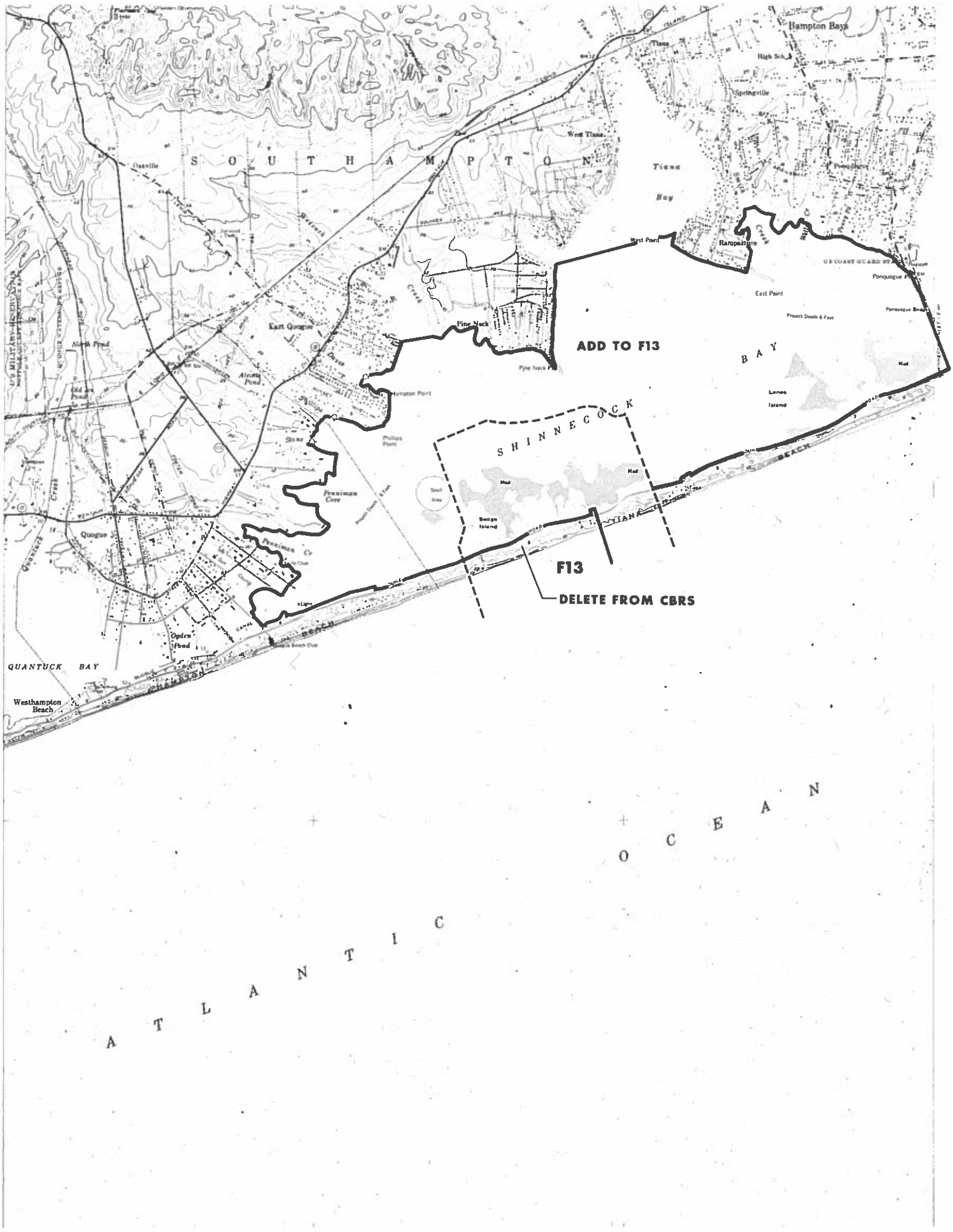
North

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)*

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

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

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



Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

32

North

QUADRANGLE
QUOGUE
NEW YORK

SCALE
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

——— Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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

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

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