



Draft Master Plan for Nissequogue River State Park

Hamlet of Kings Park, Town of Smithtown
Suffolk County
November 23, 2022

Kathy Hochul
Governor

Erik Kulleseid
Commissioner



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

Draft Master Plan for Nissequogue River State Park

**Hamlet of Kings Park, Town of Smithtown
Suffolk County, New York**

Lead Agency Contacts:

Nicole Garofolo, Environmental Analyst Long Island Region
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Long Island Region
P.O. Box 247
Babylon, NY 11702
(631) 669-1000

Diana Carter, Assistant Division Director for Environmental Stewardship and Planning
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12238
(518) 474-8288

Master Plan Email Address:

NissequogueRiver.Plan@parks.ny.gov

Prepared for The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation by:

Starr Whitehouse Landscape Architects and Planners, PLLC (Lead)
Building Conservation Associates, Inc.
Bay Environmental Consulting
Cashin Associates, P.C.
Camoin Associates

Table of Contents

04	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
05	ACRONYMS USED
06	INTRODUCTION
	Planning and Development
	Environmental Review
10	SITE DESCRIPTION
	The Region
	Location and Access
	Establishment of Nissequogue River State Park
	Existing Park Conditions
	Site History and Cultural Resources
	Recreational Resources
	Natural Resources
	Water Resources
	Ecological Communities
	Flora and Fauna
	Scenic Resources
26	MASTER PLAN VISION STATEMENT
26	MASTER PLAN GOALS
	Master Plan
	Action Items
	Natural Resource Protection and Enhancement
	Recreational Resource Expansion Location and Access
	Circulation
	Waterfront Access and Protection
	Infrastructure and Buildings
	Outreach and Partnership Development
35	MASTER PLAN AREAS
	Southern Fields
	West Farmstead
	The Green
	The Bluff
50	IMPLEMENTATION
56	REFERENCES

Acknowledgements

The creation of the Draft Master Plan for Nissequogue River State Park is the result of a collaborative effort between the King's Park community, local and regional stakeholder groups, and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

The Agency worked with and coordinated input from the following agencies and organizations: the State Historic Preservation Office, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Nissequogue River Park State Park Foundation, the Town of Smithtown Planning Department, Preservation Long Island, the Shinnecock Nation, the Kings Park Heritage Museum and Preserve KPPC.

Erik Kulleseid

Commissioner

Tom Alworth

Executive Deputy Commissioner

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

Ron Rausch

Deputy Commissioner for Environmental Stewardship

George Gorman, Jr.

Regional Director, Long Island Region

Sean Cruickshank

Park Manager

Bill Purtill

Park Manager

Long Island Regional Staff

Nicole Garofolo, Environmental Analyst

Annie McIntyre, Regional Environmental Manager

Victoria Romanelli, Assistant Architect

State Historic Preservation Office Staff

Beth Cumming, Senior Historic Site Restoration Coordinator

William Krattinger, Project Director, State Parks Survey

Albany Staff

Paige A. Barnum, AICP, Senior Planner

Diana Carter, Assistant Division Director for Planning

Christina Croll, GIS Manager

Chris Morris, Trails Planner

Nancy Stoner, Environmental Analyst

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMP	Archeological Management Plan
BCA	Bird Conservation Area
CBRS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Barrier Resources System Area
CEHA	Coastal Erosion Hazards Area
CRIS	Cultural Resource Information System
DASNY	Dormitory Authority of the State of New York
DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
DOS	New York State Department of State
DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
KPPC	Kings Park Psychiatric Center
LIPA	Long Island Power Authority
LIRR	Long Island Railroad
LWRP	Local Waterfront Revitalization Program
OMH	New York State Office of Mental Health
OPRHP	Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
S/NRHP	State/National Register of Historic Places
NRSP	Nissequogue River State Park
NYNHP	New York Natural Heritage Program
NYS	New York State
RIN	Relative Index of Need
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCSTP	Suffolk County Sewage Treatment Plant
SEQR	State Environmental Quality Review Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office

Introduction

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) administers over 250 parks, historic sites, trails, boat launches, and golf courses—encompassing more than 350,000 acres of land—across eleven State Park Regions. Under Section 3.02 of the Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation Law, OPRHP is directed “to conserve, protect and enhance the natural, ecological, historic, cultural and recreational resources contained therein and to provide for the public enjoyment of and access to these resources in a manner that will protect them for future generations.”

OPRHP has determined that the preparation and implementation of a Master Plan at Nissequogue River State Park (NRSP) will guide the transformation of the former Kings Park Psychiatric Center (KPPC) campus into a recreational destination. The Master Plan will provide a long-term vision for future park development that will help OPRHP meet park users’ needs, protect the park’s natural resources, honor the site’s local history as a place of healing, and serve as a social anchor for the surrounding community.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Master planning is an important tool that helps OPRHP meet its stewardship responsibilities. It is an iterative process that determines research needs and analyzes a facility’s existing cultural, natural, recreational, and operational resources, and provides for public participation and ongoing cooperation among stakeholders. Relevant social, economic, and physical factors also inform the creation of a Master Plan. From discussions surrounding these topics, a series of alternatives is developed. The alternatives that best meet OPRHP’s mission and vision for a State Park are identified as Preferred Alternatives. These Preferred Alternatives form a list of actionable items within the Master Plan, subject to implementation over the next fifteen to twenty years.



The NRSP Master Plan identifies opportunities for strategic preservation and adaptive reuse of select former hospital buildings for future community programming. It will identify actions for OPRHP and stakeholder organizations that will further protect, preserve, and enhance areas of ecological significance. It will also provide suggestions on how to adapt the site's ecologies from shoreline to upland ecosystems to ensure the site is able to continue to serve the community well into the future.

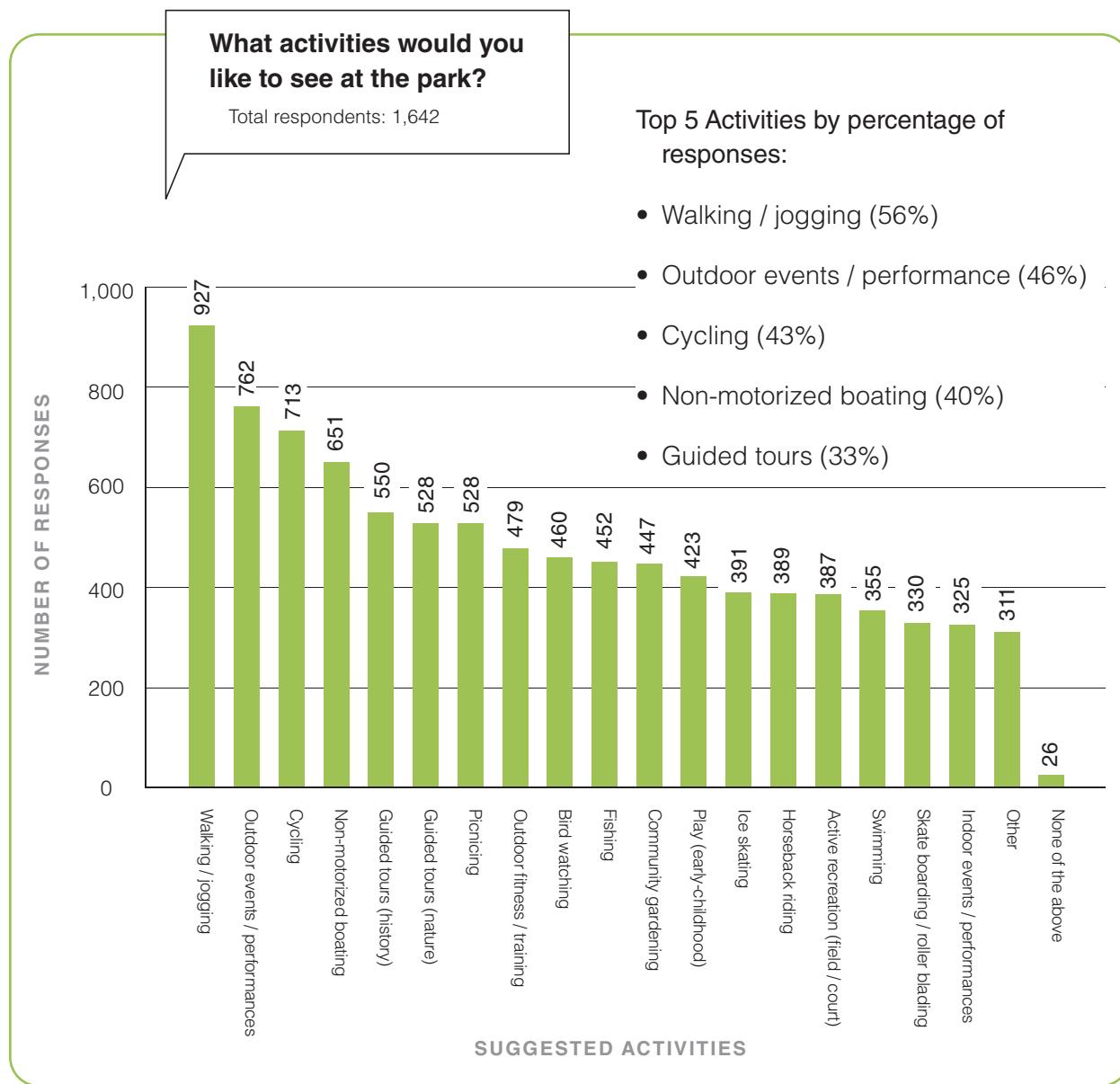
The master planning process was initiated by OPRHP in Fall of 2020. Guiding principals were set at the outset of the process to ensure the development of the master plan meets the needs of the local community and aligns with the overarching mission of OPRHP "to provide safe and enjoyable recreational and interpretive opportunities for all New York State residents and visitors and to be responsible stewards of our valuable natural, historic and cultural resources."



The walking tour during a community outreach event in the park, October 2021.

Design themes centered around health, habitat and history emerged from early discussions with the community and extensive site research. At NRSP the expansion of recreational areas paired with the development of a circulation system centered on access for runners and cyclists connecting those areas will support healthy communities. The less developed areas of the park, while still accessible through trails, will benefit from an increased focus on landscape ecology. Finally, the creation of destinations within the park to tell the story of the site's evolution as a place of healing, was suggested by participants in the master planning process as an important community goal.

On February 3, 2021, OPRHP hosted a virtual Public Information Meeting. Attendees viewed a presentation on site resources; were provided an overview of the planning process; and encouraged to share with OPRHP staff the issues, impacts, and alternatives they would like explored in the Master Plan.



A month-long public comment period followed the event, and a recreational needs assessment was conducted between February 3 - 17, 2021. More than 1,600 respondents, 76% of whom live within 10 miles of the park, participated in the assessment. Four virtual focus group meetings were hosted throughout March and April 2021 which enabled the public to participate in targeted discussions on ecology, active recreation, historic preservation, and programming at the site.

An additional public information session was hosted outside at NRSP on October 27, 2021.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The environmental review of Master Plans for state facilities is conducted in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). OPRHP fully integrates its planning and environmental review processes. The Nissequogue River State Park Master Plan is accompanied by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) which provides the SEQRA compliant environmental review.

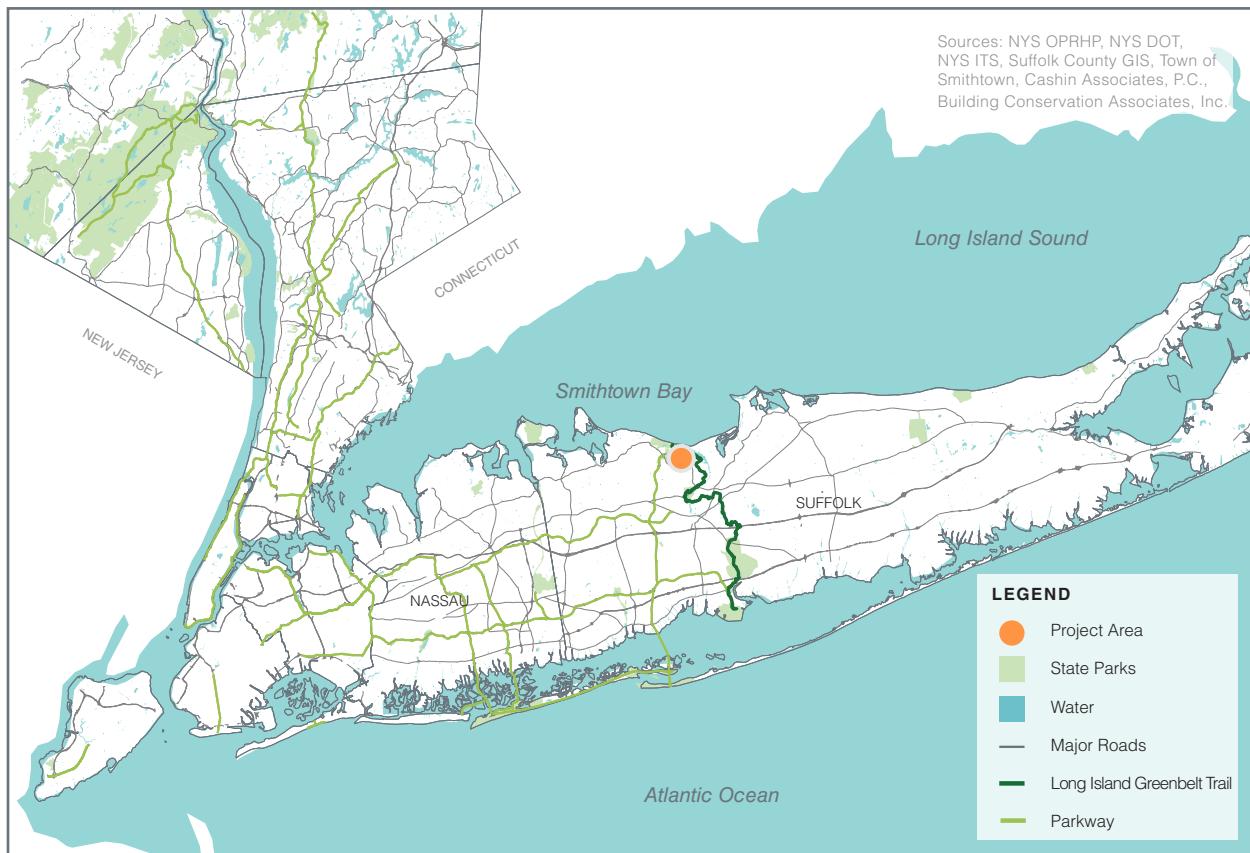


The master planning team surveys the remnants of the former KPPC campus while conducting on-site analysis | Spring 2021.

Site Description

THE REGION

Nissequogue River State Park is part of the Long Island Region. This region covers Nassau and Suffolk counties. The Long Island Park Region has twenty seven State Parks and two State Historic Sites. The Region's sandy beaches, arboretums, golf courses, and grand estates attract millions of visitors annually.

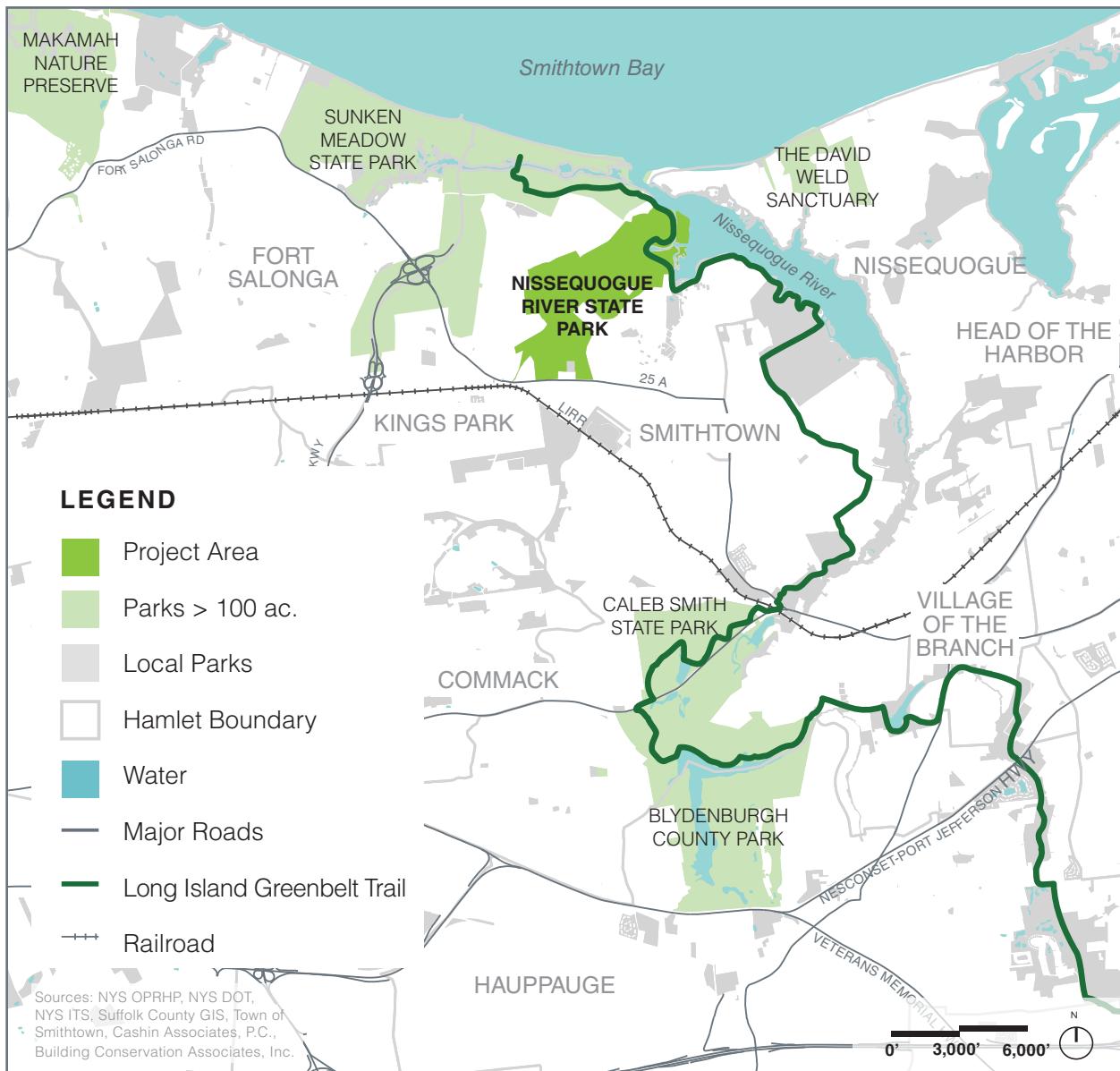


Nissequogue River State Park is located in the center of Long Island, approximately 45 miles northeast of Manhattan.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

NRSP is a 521-acre park located in Kings Park, a hamlet in the town of Smithtown in Suffolk County, New York. The park hugs the north shore of Long Island where the Nissequogue River meets the protected cove of Smithtown Bay within the Long Island Sound. There are several 100+ acre parks and public open spaces located within 5 miles of Nissequogue River State Park.

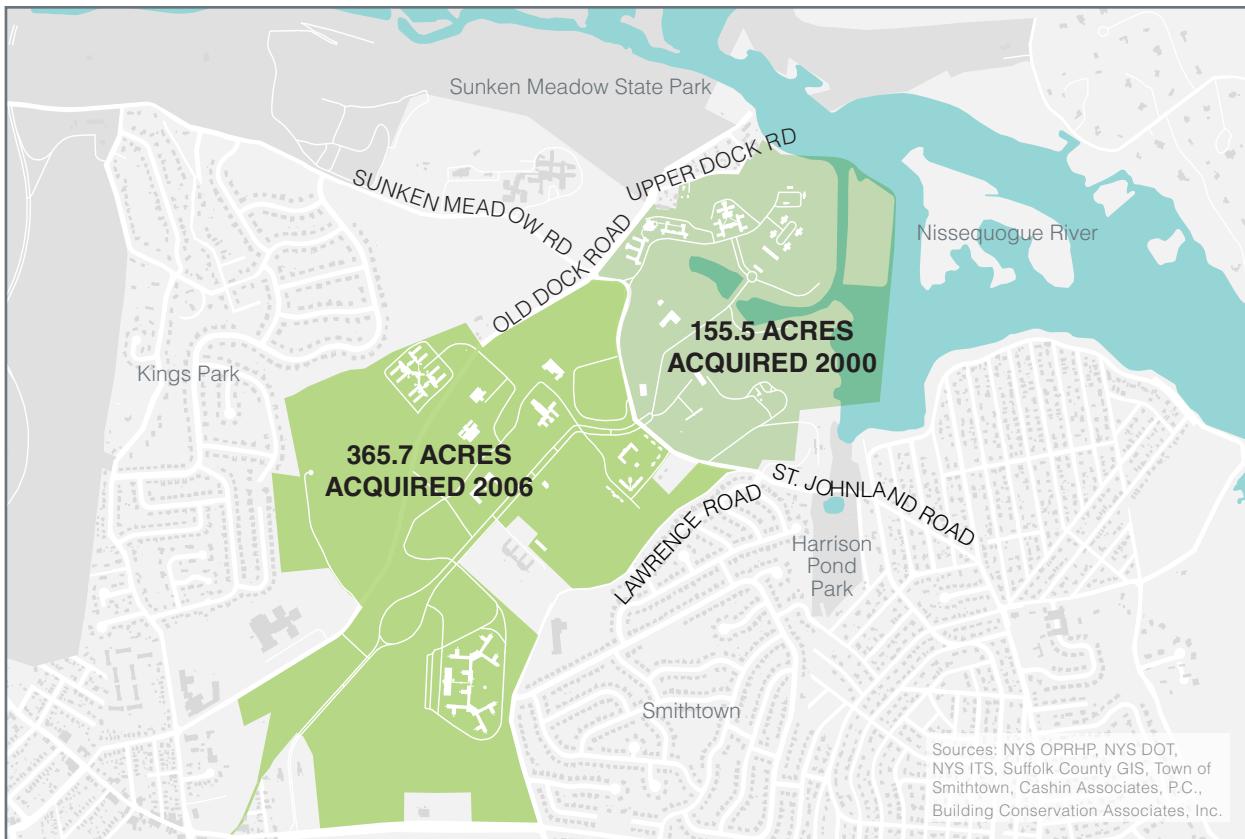
The park is accessible by the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Rail Road; the Kings Park station is located immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the park. NRSP is also accessible via the S56 bus operated by Suffolk County Transit along East Main Street. Automobile traffic can access the site from the east and west via 25A (locally East Main Street), as well as from the south via Sunken Meadow Parkway.



Located within the hamlet of Kings Park, Nissequogue River State Park is a part of a network of local and regional parks on the north shore of Long Island.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NISSEQUOGUE RIVER STATE PARK

NRSP was established in 2000 with the transfer of 155.5 acres of the former KPPC hospital to OPRHP. Many buildings, roads, and landscape features remain from the former state-run health institution which operated from 1885 until 1996. An additional 365.7 acres were transferred to OPRHP in 2006. Today NRSP totals 521 acres.



Established in 2000, NRSP more than doubled in size in 2006 with the addition of the nearly 370-acre southern area of the former Museum hospital campus.

In addition to the building resources of the former KPPC hospital campus, the site contains an array of natural areas and wildlife habitats, a designated Bird Conservation Area, wetlands, and access to the Nissequogue River, a state-designated recreational river. The park supports active programming, including soccer and boating, as well as various passive uses through a limited trail network and diverse array of open spaces, woodlands, and waterfront areas.

There have been several programming studies and rounds of capital investment in the park since it was established, including targeted building renovations and improvements to active recreation, but there has never been an adopted Master Plan to guide park development.

EXISTING PARK CONDITIONS

The following descriptions of NRSP's existing conditions are meant to be summaries highlighting its most important elements. More detailed descriptions and maps of these resources are included in "Chapter 1: Environmental Setting" of the DEIS.

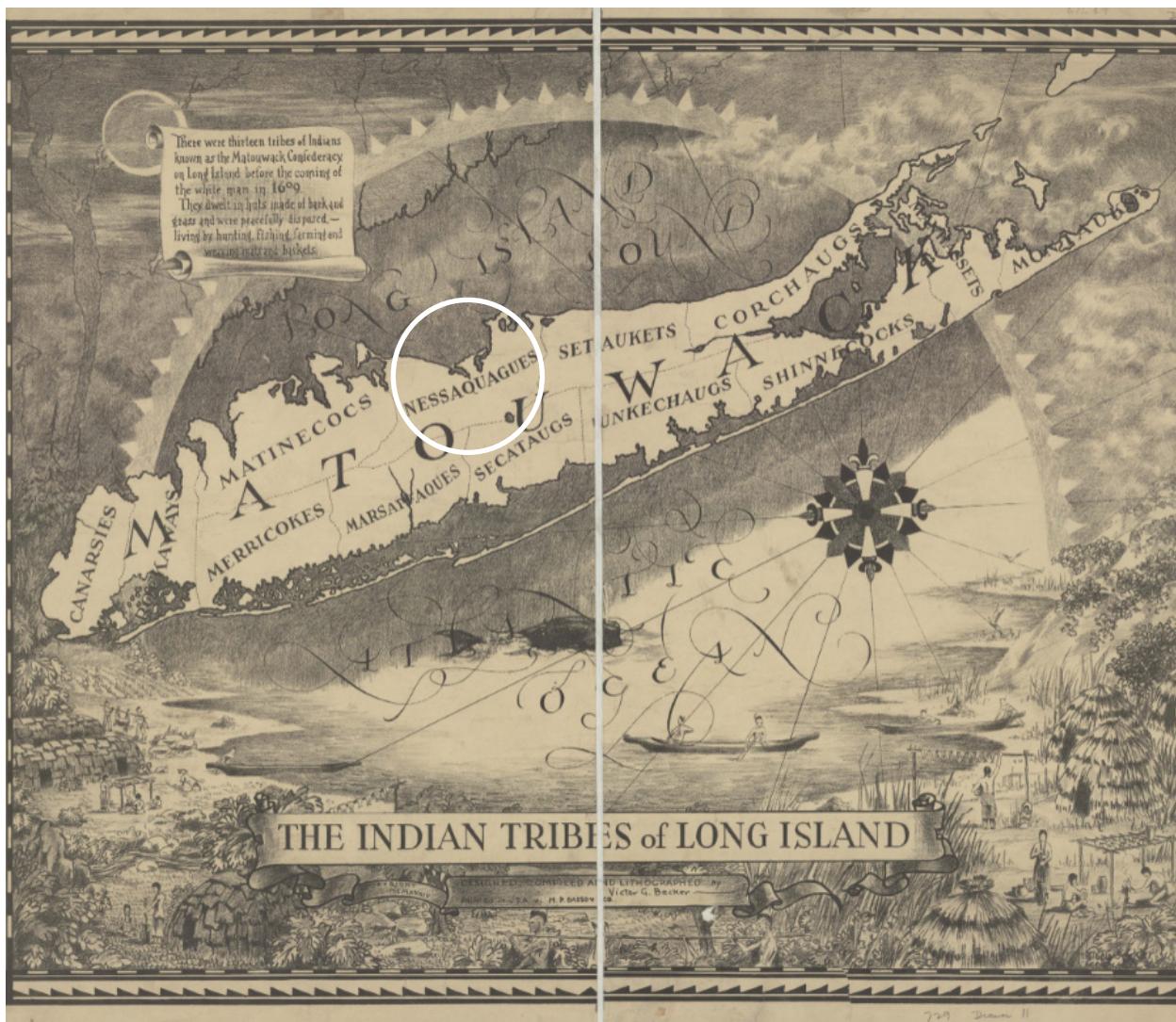


An assemblage of former hospital buildings are dispersed throughout the open space of NRSP. Two new contemporary buildings have been built in recent years; the northernmost being a picnic pavilion and the southernmost being the NYS DEC Regional Marine Resources Headquarters. Woodland fragments create a frame along the site's edges.

*See Appendix for building names and numbers

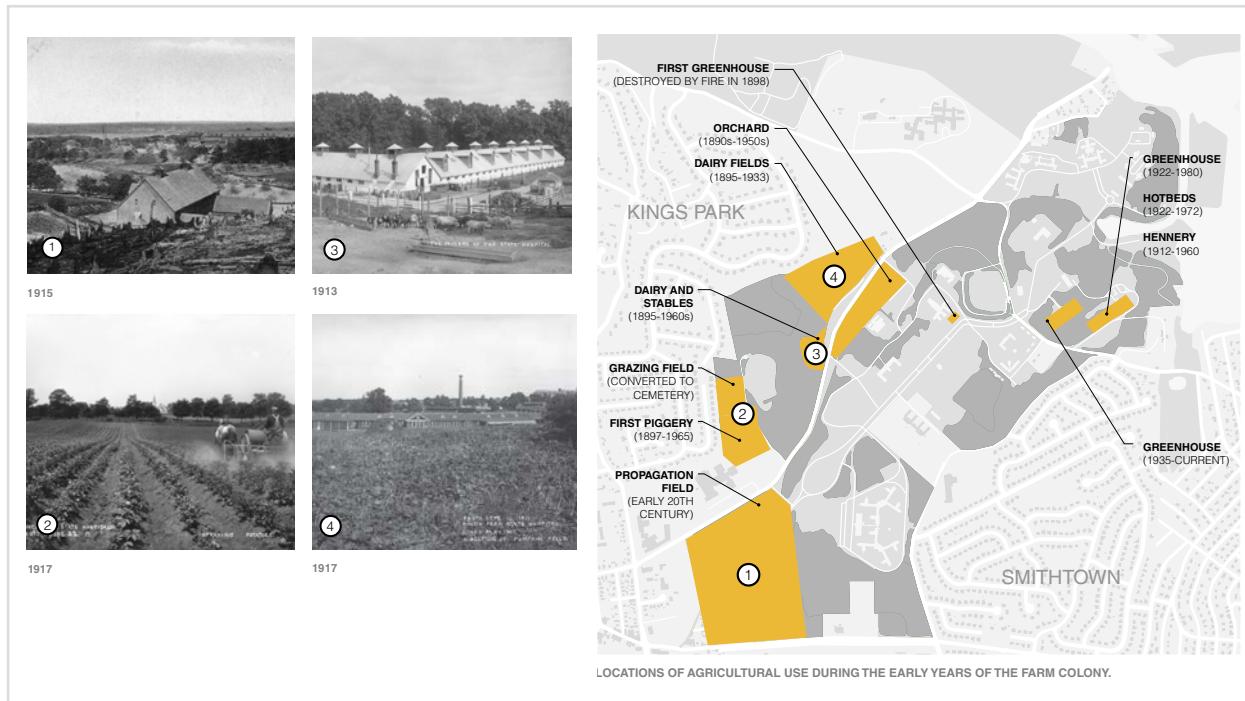
SITE HISTORY AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Contact Era: This region of Long Island was inhabited by Algonkian-speaking indigenous people of the Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk subgroup. It has been speculated that the local inhabitants were part of a loose tribal group known in the early 17th century as the Unaquachog. By 1643, a settlement near the Nissequogue River was recognized by European settlers with the eponymous name. English settlers began to pressure local Natives into a series of land transactions by 1665. Richard Smith, one of these land speculators, induced the local population to deed him much of the land west of the Nissequogue River, the core of what would become Smithtown. The first reservation on Long Island was set aside in 1666 in recognition of the effects of land sales on the displaced population of Native peoples. Despite the reservation system, Native peoples remained a small component of the Smithtown population into the early 18th century.



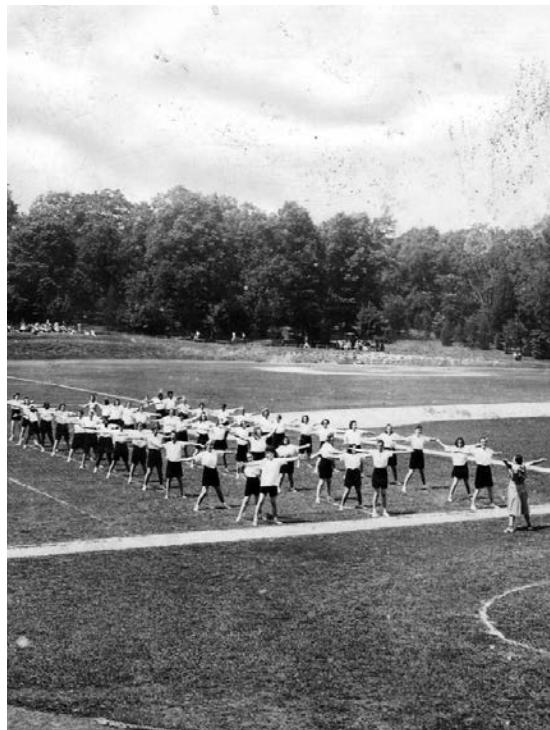
Map shows the names and locations of the Indigenous tribes of Long Island, with the Nessaquages encircled. "The Indian tribes of Long Island," designed, compiled and lithographed by Victor G. Becker [ca. 1934]

Pre-Hospital Era: Throughout most of the 19th century, the uplands on the west side of the mouth of the Nissequogue River were prime farmland. The accessible riverfront was also utilized by ship captains, sailors, and seaman as convenient places to load and off-load vessels. As a result, the site was a mix of farmland occupied by farmers, tenants, farm laborers, and people working in the maritime industries. Commercial activity was limited to a few grocers and a later hotel.



During the early years, KPPC functioned as a “farm colony,” with patients contributing to agriculture and animal husbandry as part of their therapy and treatment

Kings Park Hospital Era: The history of the Kings Park Psychiatric Center (KPPC) began in 1884 when the New York State Legislature authorized the Kings County Board of Supervisors to purchase 873 acres of farmland on the north shore of Long Island to establish a farm community focused on housing and treating the mentally ill. Named the Kings County Farm and Lunatic Asylum, the facility sought to relieve overcrowding in Brooklyn’s Kings County Asylum by relocating patients to a bucolic, serene, and controlled environment. Patient treatment centered around land cultivation, which was thought to provide a therapeutic benefit as well as a self-sustaining institution. By 1885, the facility had reached a population of 200, requiring a more comprehensive development plan that included larger and more permanent buildings.



Organized outdoor recreation was a key part of patient treatment at KPPC, c. 1930's

In 1895, the institution was taken over by the state due to mismanagement and widespread corruption. The facility was incorporated into the state hospital system and renamed the Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park. Under state control, the institution underwent significant improvements and expansion as the patient population continued to grow. By 1900, there were 1,700 patients and 450 staff living at the hospital, prompting the construction of ancillary structures.



Construction intensified during the early 1900's and replaced large swathes of the property with roads, buildings, and hospital landscaping | July 15, 1925

Over the life of the hospital, the landscape underwent many changes. The original tracts of land consisted of natural woodland forests, open meadows, and wetlands. Between the late 1880s and the late 1950s, the state regraded substantial portions of the land to accommodate the hospital's many building campaigns.



Formal allees and large-scale hospital buildings are visible from the center of King's Park Boulevard, a central road that bisected the site | c. 1900's

Twentieth Century to Today: World War I was a period of relative austerity for the hospital with no major buildings constructed between 1914 and 1918. Shortly after the war, however, the hospital's population grew rapidly as veterans suffering from posttraumatic stress returned home. Despite the tremendous expansion of the hospital, overcrowding continued to be an issue throughout the 1930s. By the end of the decade, there were over 5,000 patients and nearly 600 staff members, far exceeding the capacity of the existing facilities.

Expansion and construction ceased during World War II. Between 1941 and 1945, no new buildings were constructed, however, the patient population continued to rise. By 1948, the hospital's census counted over 8,500 patients, and KPPC again began considering expansion. By the time the hospital reached its peak population of over 10,000 patients in the mid-1950s, plans were already underway for the single largest building complex constructed during the hospital's operational history.



By the mid 1900's, the campus had spread to encompass a wide range of buildings with varying functions, architectural styles and sizes, spread across nearly 500 acres.

By 1985, KPPC's population had dropped to 2,300 residents and state hospitals were being systematically deinstitutionalized across the country. KPPC ceased operation in 1996. In 2000, 155.5 acres of the former hospital grounds were transferred to OPRHP to establish Nissequogue River State Park.

BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED DURING HOSPITAL OPERATIONS



LEGEND

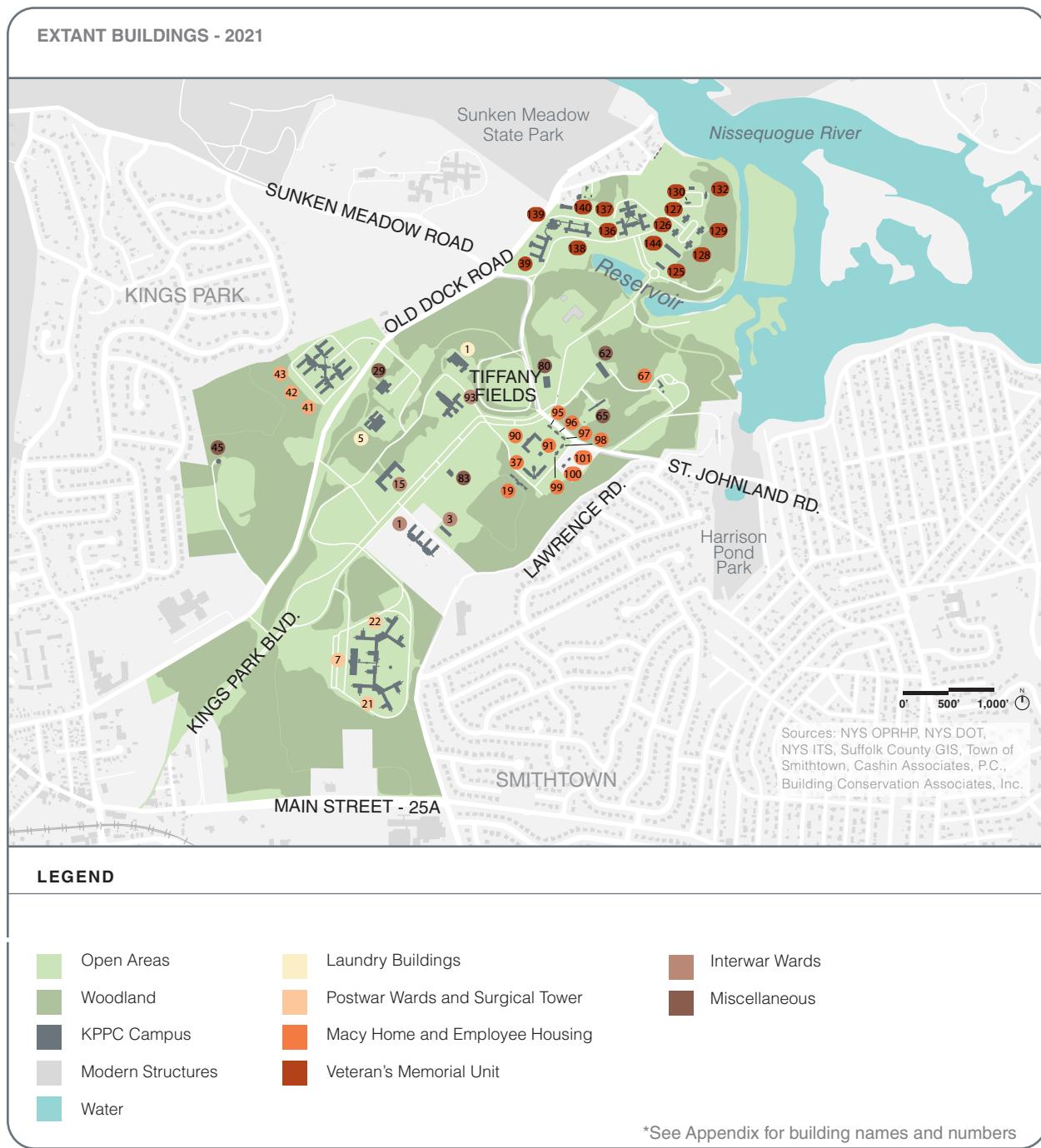
YEAR DEMOLISHED

■ 1960s	■ 1970s	■ 1980s	■ 1990s-00s	■ Existing Buildings
---------	---------	---------	-------------	----------------------



The former building sites throughout NRSP have great potential to support the site's new function as a state park. The master plan's designs for these areas include re-establishing historic agriculture, flexible use open areas, trails and infrastructure for active recreation.

In 2021, Building Conservation Associates, Inc. performed a field assessment of the extant buildings and infrastructure elements remaining from the KPPC campus at the site. Findings were documented in a building inventory via OPRHP's Cultural Resource Information System's (CRIS). Fifty-seven (57) buildings and structures/features remain from the former KPPC campus. Fifty-five (55) are over 50 years old. The remaining buildings represent a variety of hospital functions, including patient wards, staff housing, a power plant, and administrative buildings, and vary greatly in size and configuration. In addition, the remaining buildings exhibit a range of conditions resulting from their disuse since the hospital's closure. While their dates of construction range from 1890 to 1969, the majority (39) were built during the interwar period between 1919 and 1939 and are designed the Colonial Revival style.



RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Nissequogue River State Park currently supports predominantly passive recreational activities, such as walking and hiking. Informal day uses at the park include picnicking, bird watching and hiking. Active recreation resources, such as ballfields, are currently limited.

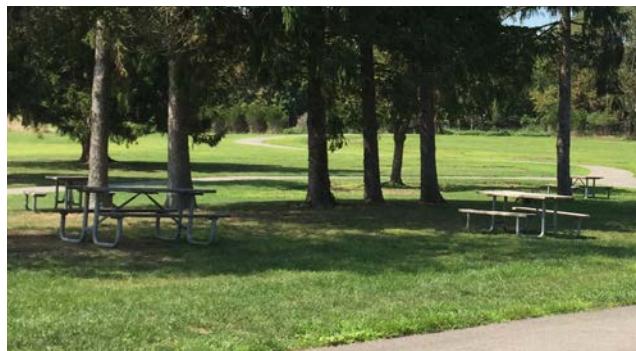
Trails and paths within the park include paved pedestrian trails as well as numerous user-formed trails. In the winter, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing are allowed in any of the park areas open to the general public.

NRSP has roughly one mile of shoreline, not including the wetland island. There are two forms of boat access on the site, one is a kayak launch and one is a larger boat dock and marina. Canoeing, kayaking and paddle boarding are all supported activities at the park. Fishing is permitted year-round along the Nissequogue River shoreline.

Various education and research programs operate at the park. Environmental and scientific research permits offer schools and other organizations the ability to make use of the park to monitor invasive plant species, marine life, and tick populations, among other uses.



Historic Tiffany Fields, established in the early 1900's, was once the site of hospital field days and athletic competitions. The fields remain actively used today by the Kings Park Soccer League.



A picnic area under the shade of pine trees at the northern bluff.



The existing foot path around the reservoir has become a popular bird watching area.

NATURAL RESOURCES

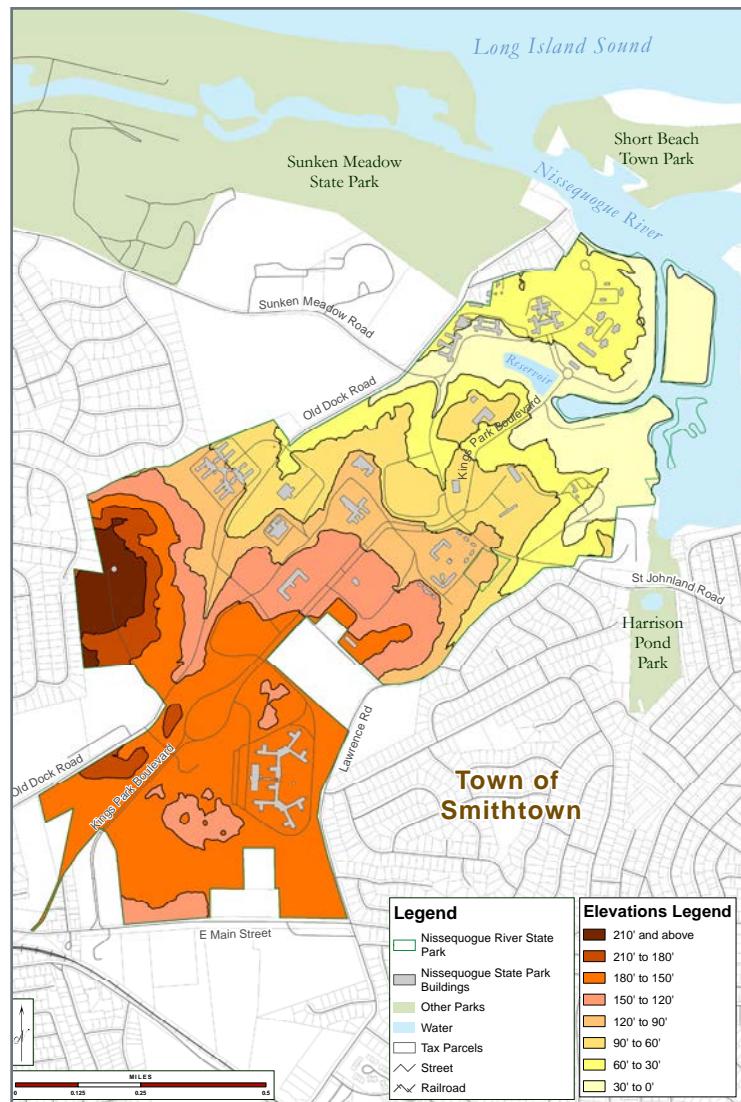
Topography and Soils

The park's topography ranges from areas of steep slopes to large, level areas created during its use as a hospital facility. Due to the steep bluffs along the northern section of the park, only a limited portion of the park is subject to flooding events. However, climate change and sea level rise may affect the steep bluffs of the shoreline areas.

The predominant soil types at the site are Riverhead Sandy Loam, and Carver and Plymouth Sands. Other soil types found on the site include Haven Loam, Plymouth Loam Sand, Riverhead Loam Sand, Riverhead and Haven soils, and Wareham Loam Sand. A large portion of the park consists of disturbed soils (cut and fill), which reflects the history of development at the park.

Northern Shoreline

The coastal area soils present on site include beaches, consisting of sandy, gravelly and cobble areas at sea level along the shoreline; tidal marsh, consisting of poorly drained wet areas of hydric soils with an organic layer over the surface of the sand; escarpment, located at the bluffs along the northern shoreline, and surface waters. These areas encompass approximately 24 acres of the site.



The natural terrain offers an ideal progression from upland forests to a sandy shoreline framed by salt marshes.



Nissequogue River State Park offers unsurpassed views of the Nissequogue River Estuary and Long Island Sound | 2020

Water Resources

NRSP is located in the Nissequogue River Watershed. The watershed is approximately twenty nine square miles. Adjacent watersheds are Lloyd Harbor to Nissequogue River to the west and Nissequogue River to Orient Point to the east.

The Park is adjacent to Nissequogue River, a River of Special Significance and one of the largest coastal wetlands on Long Island's north shore. Due to the undeveloped condition and rarity on Long Island, portions of the river have been designated a Scenic and Recreational River by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The sections of the river that fall within or adjacent to the park are part of the recreational river designation.



The marina at the estuary where the Nissequogue River meets the Long Island Sound | 2020

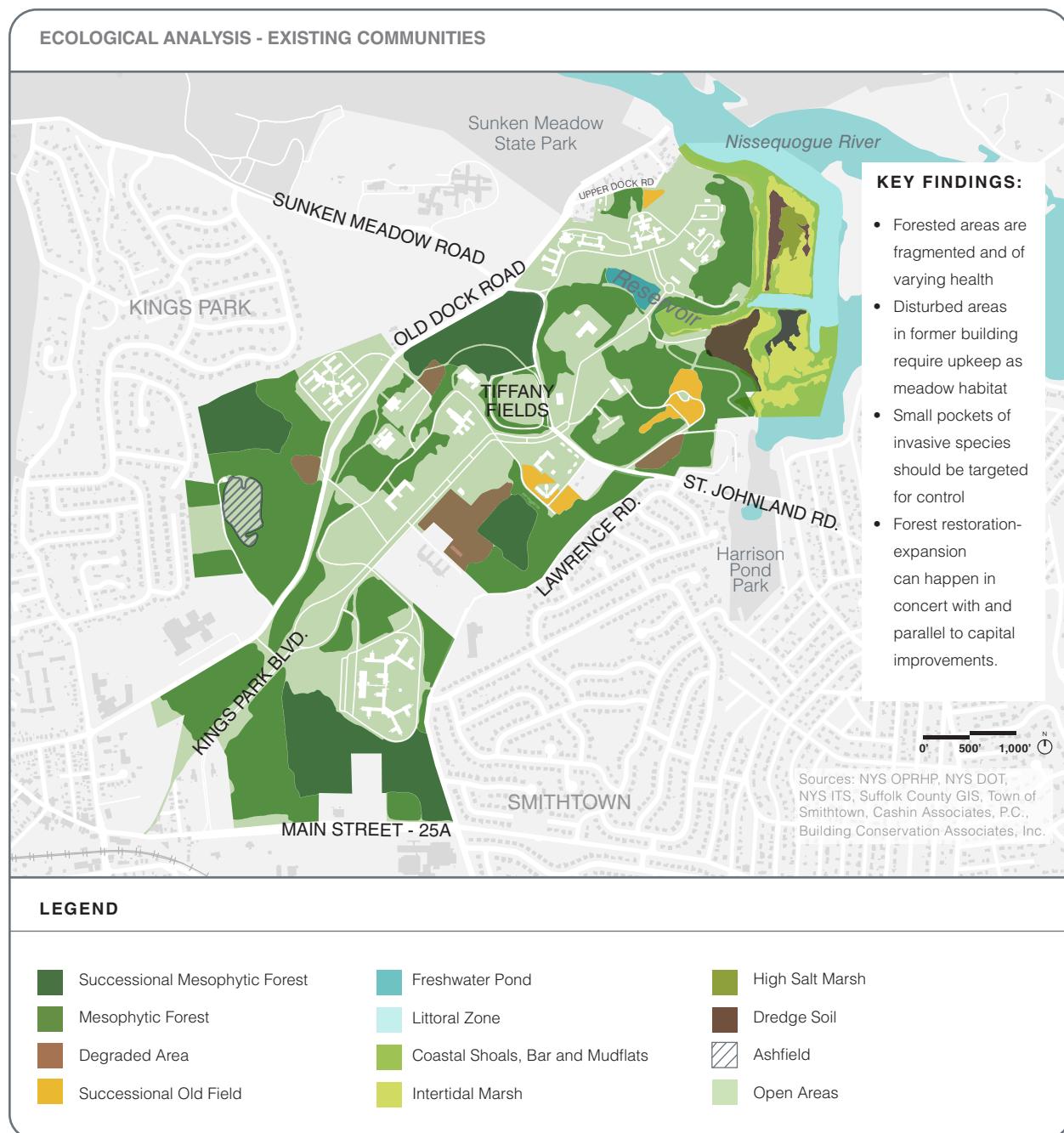
There are DEC regulated tidal wetlands present within the park, as well as adjacent to the park. These wetlands are sensitive and ecologically rich habitats which support a range of wildlife. Numerous fish and shorebirds utilize the tidal wetland habitat, and the wetlands also support abundant ribbed mussel and oyster populations.



At the estuary's shoreline, native marsh grasses offer a resilient habitat for fish and shorebirds | 2020

ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Ecological communities within the park were identified during numerous site visits made in the fall and early winter of 2020, and include intertidal low salt marsh, high marsh, coastal shoals/bars/mudflats, freshwater wetland/pond, dredge spoil, successional field, successional mesophytic forest, and mesophytic forest. There are also areas of littoral zone (open riverine water) present within the park. The only ecological community within the park considered a significant natural community is the low salt marsh. Successional mesophytic forest comprises most of the natural areas of the park. The majority of the park has been previously cleared and these successional forests are in varying stages of maturity.



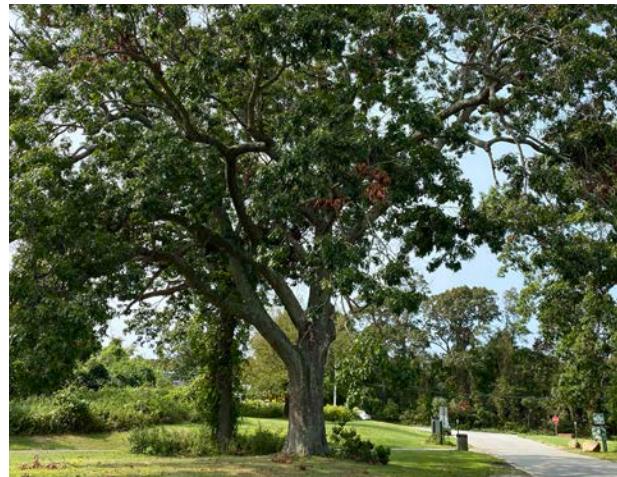
Flora and Fauna

The park supports a large diversity of plant species, although many of the communities contain a heavy presence of invasive species. Native tree species that were observed in the forested areas include multiple Oak species, American Beeches, and Tuliptrees. The low intertidal marsh, a significant community, is dominated by a native wetland species, *Spartina alterniflora*.

The fauna present within NRSP is typical for the region. Common inhabitants include white tailed deer, gray squirrels, and raccoons. The park supports numerous bird species, including shorebirds, wading birds, waterfowl, and raptors. Portions of NRSP were designated as a Bird Conservation Area (BCA) by OPRHP in 2000. The BCA supports a range of bird species, including wading birds and migratory songbirds.

Due to the historical use of the property as the Kings Park Psychiatric Center, considerable areas of the park are categorized as open/managed. These managed areas are mostly open mowed grass areas with some species that were planted as ornamental vegetation, including European privet, Japanese Maple, and Eastern Red Cedar.

Invasive species are very common in the forested areas of the park, particularly the successional forest. Invasive species that are present within the park's successional forested areas include Norway Maple, English Ivy, Japanese Honeysuckle, Burning Bush, Garlic Mustard, Multiflora Rose, Bamboo, Mile-a-minute and Oriental Bittersweet. There are also many forested areas that are dominated by Norway Maples.



Mature trees planted during the era of the KPPC.



The inlet to the reservoir curves through an upland woodland.



Coastal woodlands offer views across the Nissequogue River.

Scenic Resources

There are a number of scenic views and vistas from the park. The Long Island Sound and Nissequogue River views are the predominant scenic views of the park. Views of the water can be accessed from various locations in the park, which offer different scenic perspectives.



One of the site's most expansive views is found at the bluff that overlooks the Long Island Sound | 2020

There are scenic views within the park related to the historic KPPC development. Three that have been identified include the view of York Hall (Building 80) from St. Johnland Road, the view of the administration building (Building 125) from Kings Park Boulevard, and a similar view of Building 136 from the entrance road. The view of Building 93 has been described by members of the community as a landmark for boaters on the Long Island Sound.



Seen from Kings Park Boulevard, former Building 125 has been renovated and is now Park headquarters.

Master Plan Vision Statement

Nissequogue River State Park's history of community building and healing inspires a Park distinguished by its naturalistic landscape and wellness programming, shaping its future as a resource for the local community, the Long Island region, and as a unique New York State Park.



Nissequogue River State Park's contemporary identity as a site for mental and physical wellbeing stems its tranquil waterfront location and its rich history as a site of convalescence.

Master Plan Goals

- **Collaborate with community members:** Work with the local community and stakeholders to ensure that the planning process is inclusive and transparent. Encourage long-term park stewardship through early action projects and involvement in the master planning process.
- **Align the park development goals with those of the 2020-2025 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP):** Use the direction and guidance found in the SCORP to help fulfill the agency's recreation and preservation mandates.
- **Protect and enhance the riverine and coastal environment:** Identify implementable measures to protect, preserve, and expand the park's relationship to the Nissequogue River, Smithtown Bay, and coastal shoreline. Ensure Master Plan goals and recommendations are consistent with other state and local plans and programs related to the park's riverine and coastal resources.
- **Enhance forested habitats:** Identify implementable measures to protect, preserve, and expand the park's emergent and mature forested areas. Reduce impermeable surfaces to facilitate aquifer recharge.
- **Propose strategic adaptive re-use of site buildings and features:** Develop recommendations for the strategic and targeted selection of existing buildings and assets for preservation and reuse in support of park programming. Create a KPPC Museum and support separate efforts to restore York Hall.
- **Develop sitewide strategies for interpretation of the site's unique past:** Incorporate interpretive elements within the fabric of the park landscape design from its earliest occupation by indigenous tribes to the present day. Provide opportunities for education and interpretation of the park's historic, social, natural, and cultural resources.
- **Identify future park programs and necessary park improvements to support those programs:** Conduct a recreational needs assessment to determine which recreational resources are most needed for the town and region. Identify programs and uses that are compatible with the park's natural and cultural assets and fulfill the recreational needs of the surrounding community. Identify recreational opportunities for people of all ages and abilities.
- **Consider climate change:** Develop strategic actions to guide park development to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. Plant climate-forward tree species. Support New York State's transition to green energy.

MASTER PLAN GOALS, CONTINUED

- **Evaluate overall park infrastructural needs:** Make recommendations for the upgrades to park infrastructure with long-term operation and maintenance considerations in mind. Provide park facilities to support a safe, clean, and sustainable environment that protects historic, natural, and cultural resources.
- **Create a parkwide circulation system:** Create a universally accessible parkwide circulation system prioritizing access and safety for pedestrians and cyclists. Propose traffic calming measures and grade-separated crossings to reduce conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles. Designate localized areas for vehicular access to park destinations and trails.
- **Create new recreational resources:** Identify community needs for active and multi-use passive recreational areas, fitness areas, play areas, and other open space amenities. Identify park areas best suited for the development of active and passive recreation.
- **Maintain and increase access to existing water-related recreational resources along the Nissequogue River Shoreline:** To meet recreational needs, provide and enhance access to waterfront resources and facilities such that they may be fully utilized by the public, while protecting historic and natural resources.
- **Evaluate the potential for land transfers, easements, and acquisitions:** Evaluate non-OPRHP-owned parcels abutting the park with the intent of creating uninterrupted recreational and natural areas. Explore possible connections to Sunken Meadow State Park. Where State acquisition is not feasible, the plan will consider exploring protective easements or voluntary stewardship with local organizations. Explore transfer of jurisdiction for parcels under state or local ownership, but not under OPRHP.
- **Foster partnerships for park programming and development:** Continue to foster partnerships with non-profit NRSP and former KPPC interest groups, schools, and state and local agencies. Collaborate with local stakeholders on the development of plans and proposals for public-private partnerships for park concessions that are compatible with the Master Plan.

Master Plan Actions

After a two-year planning process informed by continued evaluation of site resources, public input, historical documentation, consultation with cultural communities, and the expertise of an array of OPRHP professional staff and consultant teams, the Planning Team has prepared a Master Plan dedicated to the thoughtful development of NRSP. The Plan will provide a framework that begins to transform NRSP into a destination for recreation, health, and community.

The Action Items below are a narrative description of the Master Plan, outlining what will be done at the park for recreation enhancement, natural resource protection and enhancement; recreational resource expansion; circulation; waterfront access and protection; infrastructure and buildings; outreach and partnership development, all pending available funding. The Action Items presented have been guided by the overarching vision for Nissequogue River State Park. Each element of the Master Plan has one or more Action Items that will be part of its realization. Successful implementation of these items promises to meet park users' needs, protect the park's natural features, honor the site's local history as a place of healing, and serve as an anchor for the surrounding community.

The Comprehensive List of Action Items below are not listed in order of importance. Most Action Items are based on the considerations and analysis located in "Chapter 2: Preferred Alternatives" of the accompanying DEIS. Some of the Action Items, however, are administrative or managerial in nature and are presented without extensive discussion in the DEIS.



Members of the Long Island Region Parks team discuss initial master plan concepts during a public outreach event held onsite. October 2021

ACTIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

- Propose expansion of the Bird Conservation Area, especially adjacent to the Nissequogue River.
- Consider the coastline, coastal uses, and coastal issues that could enhance the watershed of the Nissequogue River and mitigate potential impacts on nearshore resources. Ensure vegetated upland buffer zones are established and protected to reduce water quality impairment from upland sources.
- Promote aquifer recharge by increasing permeable surfaces in formerly paved areas.
- Identify areas where forest expansion can connect existing forested habitats within the park. Identify areas that should undergo managed natural succession to encourage habitat diversity.
- Continue to use the existing Invasive Species Management Plan to control the spread of invasive species.
- Identify optimal areas for designation of grassland habitat and forest edges and in formerly disturbed areas. Consider habitat creation to support expansion of the Bird Conservation Area.
- Enhance the existing reservoir with native plantings and create strategic access in selective locations.
- Propose areas to be preserved and enhanced as a botanical garden and location for community horticulture.
- Provide recommendations for preservation of the mature ornamental tree canopy within the park interior.
- Connect proposed garden areas with areas historically cultivated during the early phases of the KPPC.
- Preserve and limit negative impacts to significant ecological communities (as defined by the New York Natural Heritage Program), including the low salt marshes along the Nissequogue River and its estuary.
- Align project goals that are consistent with state and local coastal management plans, including Smithtown's approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP).

Action Items not listed in order of importance. Planning and construction-related items in this section will require substantial phasing and coordination by OPRHP.

ACTIONS FOR RECREATIONAL RESOURCE EXPANSION

- Propose locations for a range of active recreational needs, including health and fitness stations, equipment rentals, and seasonal recreation programming. Provide facilities for group gatherings and picnics.
- Improve access to the park's waterfront resources.
- Identify areas to expand active recreation with supporting amenities like shade structures, picnic areas, restrooms, and parks concessions.
- Define parkwide fitness trails for pedestrians and bicycles with appropriate signage, mile markers, bike racks and pumps, trailheads, meeting areas, etc.
- Provide active recreational facilities in the southern end of the park including a variety of amenities like sports fields.
- Identify locations for universally accessible playgrounds that offer engaging play opportunities for children of all abilities.
- Identify areas for dog parks and enclosed off-leash areas.
- Preserve open multi-use areas suitable for model airplane use and identify potential areas for alternative forms of active recreation such as disc golf.
- Provide opportunities for passive recreation in the core areas of the park for picnicking, relaxing, walking, and nature viewing.
- Provide trails and facilities that interpret the site's history of health and fitness and encourage physical wellness and activity.
- Align project goals that are consistent with state and local coastal management plans, including Smithtown's approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) and Smithtown's Draft Comprehensive Plan.

Action Items not listed in order of importance. Planning and construction-related items in this section will require substantial phasing and coordination by OPRHP.

ACTIONS FOR CIRCULATION

- Expand the existing Kings Park Hike and Bike Trail to form a continuous paved loop that enters the park from NYS 25A. Use the loop to better connect the northern and southern sections of the park that are currently bisected by St. Johnland Road.
- Ensure circulation plans consider emergency access and circulation for the site's public services.
- Implement a traffic and circulation plan that creates welcoming park entrances; manages public vehicular access; prioritizes park patron safety; and provides primary and secondary roads, maintenance and service roads, and visitor parking areas.
- Propose traffic calming measures along Old Dock Road and St. Johnland Road at pedestrian and cyclists crossing points between park parcels.
- Create a grade-separated crossing on St. Johnland Road.
- Remove former hospital campus roads that are redundant or interfere with planned park uses; review potential related impacts to community roads.
- Convert existing interior vehicular roads to multi-use park paths to enhance pedestrian, bicycle, and other non-motorized circulation throughout the park.
- Create a universally accessible path at the reservoir.
- Prioritize and include universal access in the development of new park amenities, especially between trailhead parking areas and new programmed buildings.



An aerial image shows woodland trails at the edge of former buildings sites.

Action Items not listed in order of importance. Planning and construction-related items in this section will require substantial phasing and coordination by OPRHP.

ACTIONS FOR WATERFRONT ACCESS AND PROTECTION

- Create a new connection to the Long Island Greenbelt Trail at northern end of the park and building districts.
- Propose reduction of redundant paths along the existing Long Island Greenbelt Trail that contribute to erosion and habitat degradation.
- Designate areas for kayak rentals.
- Improve access to the waterfront for water-dependent activities, pedestrians, and cyclists.
- Maintain access to the boat and kayak launch, docks, and boat slips according to the marina redevelopment project.
- Coordinate the Park Master Plan with proposed improvements to the marina; proposed improvements to the marina are considered as a future condition in the Master Plan.
- Propose Park paths that connect the marina to adjacent and complementary park amenities; proposed improvements to the marina are subject to an independent environmental review and will not be analyzed in the Master Plan/DEIS.
- Enhance passive recreational areas along the coastal shoreline, while protecting natural resources.



A white egret hunts for food in the marsh along the edge of the Nissequogue River.

Action Items not listed in order of importance. Planning and construction-related items in this section will require substantial phasing and coordination by OPRHP.

ACTIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

- Acknowledge National Register Eligible status of select buildings in long-term park planning and development
- Develop a set of targeted recommendations for the preservation and reuse of the site's historic and cultural assets, including select buildings, infrastructure, and landscape features related to the former KPPC, prioritizing buildings determined eligible for the National Register.
- Consider alternatives for building retention, including rehabilitation and re-use and stabilization until future needs and/or uses are determined.
- Implement measures to prevent theft, vandalism, and illegal entry into the buildings.
- Provide recommendations for the targeted removal of select buildings and infrastructure and strategies for appropriate mitigation and/or interpretation.
- Identify future park programming that is compatible with select extant buildings and meets the needs of the park and the surrounding community.
- Provide recommendations for the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of York Hall, which is currently being stabilized.
- Identify an area, building, or collection of buildings for a KPPC interpretive museum and related functions (e.g., archives).
- Identify additional areas for maintenance facilities based on proposed park programming, especially programming related to active recreation and concession areas.
- Identify operational improvements to increase efficiency and decrease costs.
- Explore areas of the park that can support community use, private events, and concessions.
- Propose methods for parkwide interpretation. Create opportunities for interactive interpretation.
- Preserve, protect, and interpret the existing cemetery.

Action Items not listed in order of importance. Planning and construction-related items in this section will require substantial phasing and coordination by OPRHP.

ACTIONS FOR OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

- Build capacity with local and regional friends' groups, including the NRSP Foundation, The King's Park Heritage Museum, Preserve Long Island, Preserve KPPC and the Kings Park Soccer Club.
- Foster partnerships to support recreational and cultural programming with local educational institutions.
- Maintain open lines of communication during park development with local and state elected officials and partner organizations.
- Identify opportunities for artistic and cultural partnerships for the operation of York Hall as a performance space and event venue.
- Identify potential partnership for a KPPC Museum and Education Center.
- Consider opportunities for interactive interpretation of the site's history.
- Increase engagement and consultation with Indigenous Nations and other stakeholder communities to shape interpretive content.
- Identify potential partnerships for a botanical garden area and community garden destination.
- Recommend private and public partnerships to preserve and utilize adjacent land parcels through land transfers, acquisitions, conservation easements, or other agreements.
- Identify existing and potential partners for active recreation programming.
- Identify potential outreach and partnership development that recognizes and champions the responsibility to uphold and progress the principles of inclusion, diversity, equity, and access.



Discussing community input during an on-site engagement session | October 2021

Action Items not listed in order of importance. Planning and construction-related items in this section will require substantial phasing and coordination by OPRHP.

Master Plan Areas

Throughout the planning process, the Planning Team often discussed site-specific challenges in the context of one of four specific areas within the park. Each of these individual environmental settings was identified based on the character of its landscape, how the existing recreation area was used, if its a natural and cultural resource, patron enjoyment of each area, and the potential for new uses.

The team considered each area individually and as part of the larger park, evaluating how the individual “Master Plan Area” contributed to the park environment overall. The team distilled the large 500+ acre park into smaller areas, and closely analyzed each Master Plan Area. Through this process, the Planning Team was better able to make programmatic and design recommendations for each area of the park in order to meet user needs and demands.

These four individual Master Plan areas (Southern Fields, West Farmstead, The Green, and The Bluff) are shown in the graphic below.

The following pages capture the existing conditions of each Master Plan Area and discuss the various planning alternatives that were considered for each area in order to arrive at the preferred alternatives and action items that form the Nissequogue River State Park Master Plan.



PROGRAM LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
|  | Dog run |  | Active recreation |
|  | Universally accessible playground |  | Fitness station |
|  | Comfort station |  | Sports fields |
|  | Theater and event space |  | Jogging and walking |
|  | Community center and museum zone |  | Hiking |
|  | Biking |  | Wildlife viewing |
|  | Concessions |  | Natural preservation |
|  | Picnic area |  | Kayaking |
|  | Farmer's market | | |



The existing Long Island Greenbelt trail emerges from the woodland into an opening at the northern bluff.



SOUTHERN FIELDS

Existing Conditions

The Southern Fields are currently comprised of a large building complex, second growth forests, and a clearing occupied by a meadow ecology. The buildings are the most recently built hospital buildings, while the forest surrounding them to the south has remained intact for much of the hospital's growth and evolution. The primary entrance into the site is found here, at the connection of King's Park Boulevard and Route 25A.



Site entrance off of Route 25A.



Patients and caretakers compete in the 75-yard dash during the KPPC era.



SOUTHERN FIELDS

Proposed Conditions

The proposed design for the Southern Fields seeks to expand services and remove unutilized buildings in the southern portion of the park, while re-developing the open flat areas for active recreation.

This scheme proposes to remove Building 21, 7, and 22, and provides supporting access roads, parking lots, comfort stations, storage, and lighting for existing fields and courts.

The master plan further proposes the addition of small-scale neighborhood amenities such as universally accessible playgrounds and dog runs as integral pieces of the overall active recreation areas. The total area available for development of active recreational facilities after removal of the buildings in the southern portion of the park is 22 acres. Development of multi-use fields does not preclude the development of more formal fields, such as for baseball, soccer, and football, should the demand for regulation fields increase.



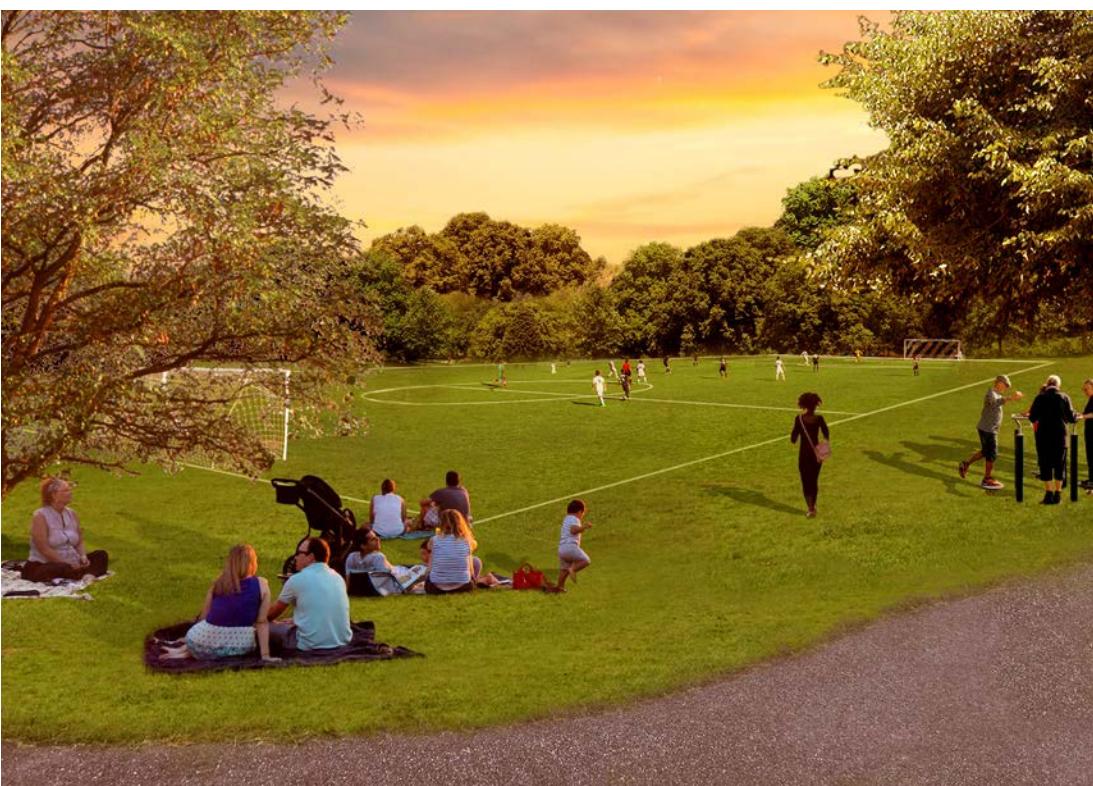


SOUTHERN FIELDS

Existing Condition A curving path winds through a mown area fringed by forest.



Proposed Condition A paved fitness loop encircles community recreational amenities.

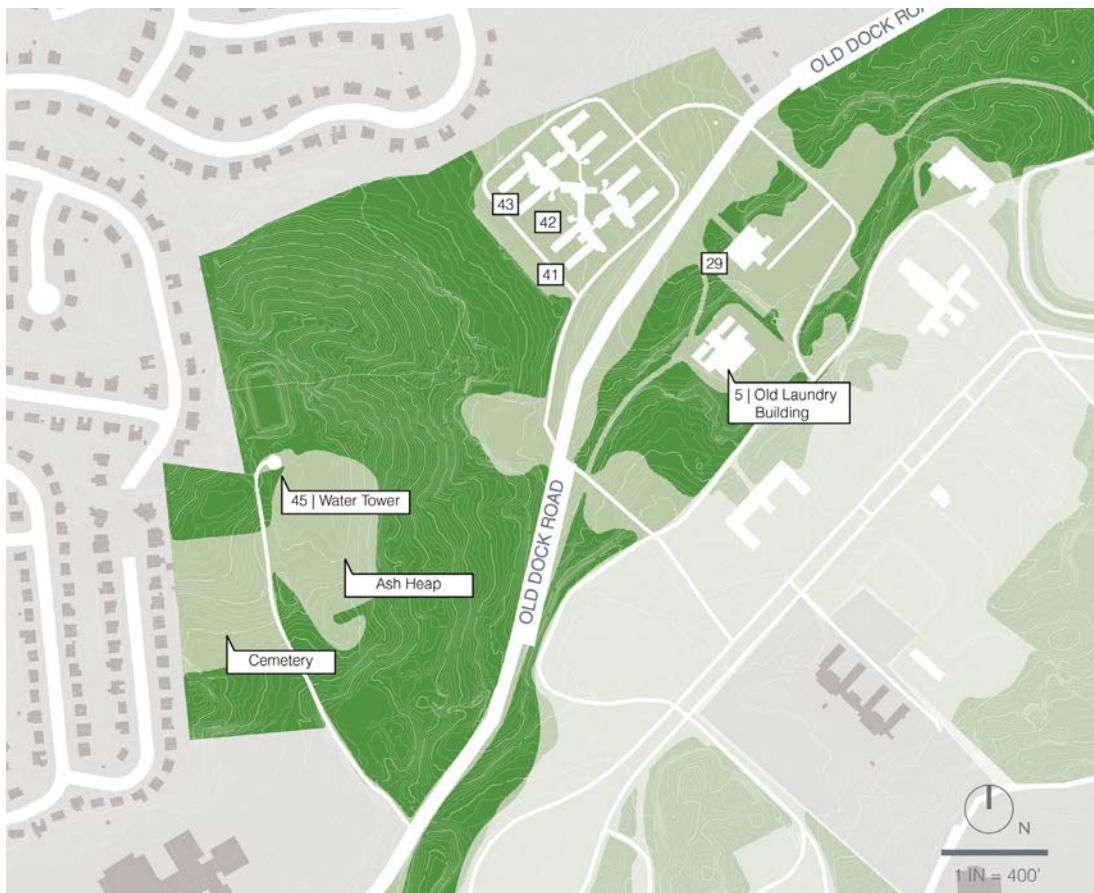




WEST FARMSTEAD

Existing Conditions

The West Farmstead occupies the western slopes of the site, from the upper limits at the former ash fill and current graveyard, to the wooded extents below at the intersection of Old Dock Road and St. Johnland Road. Currently wooded, this region of the site was once agricultural fields and orchards, and remnants of the productive landscape can be seen in old field ecologies along both sides of Old Dock Road.



Wooded slopes characterize the eastern corner of the site.



Agriculture was once a keystone element of KPPC | 1917



KEY MAP

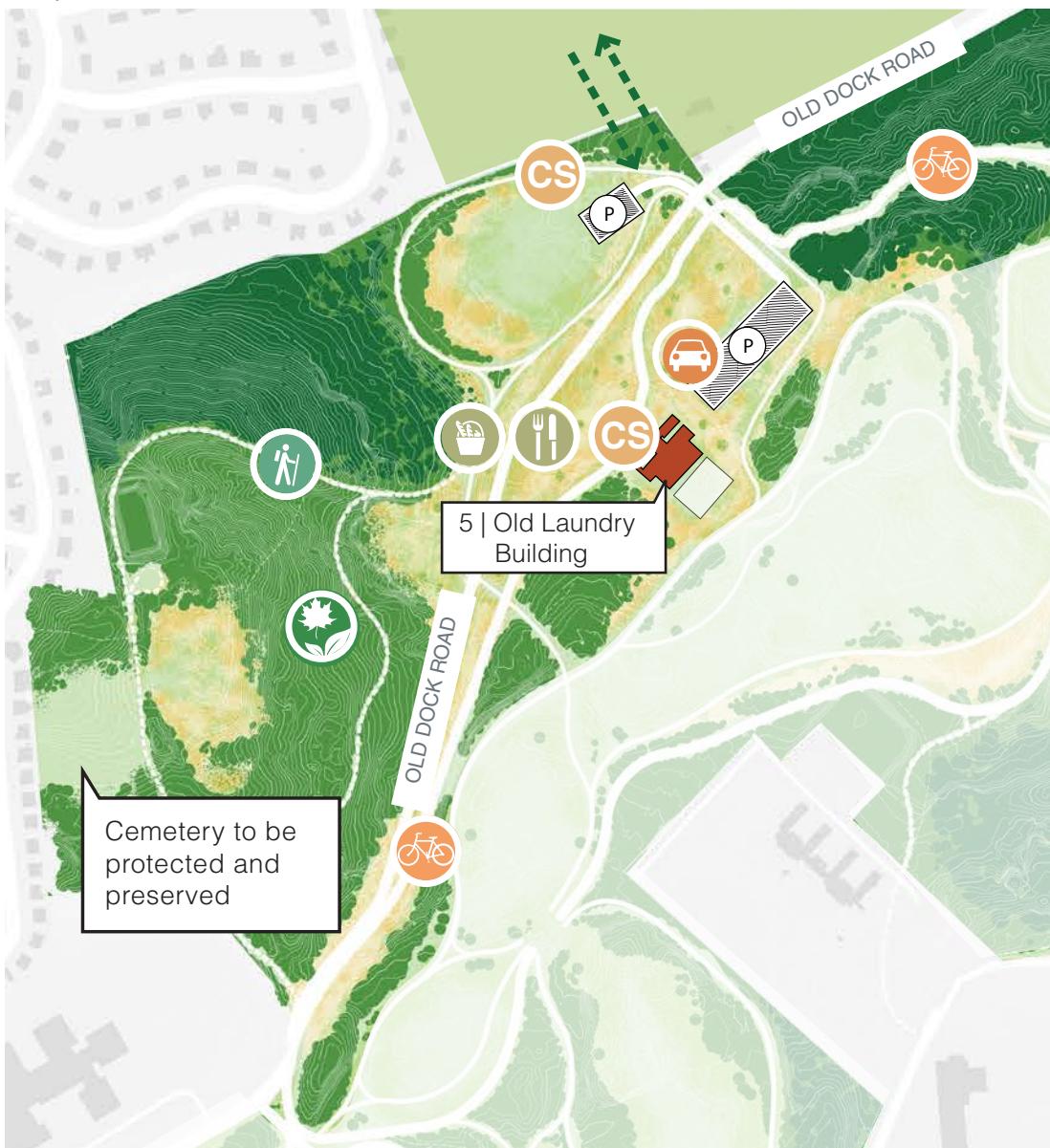
WEST FARMSTEAD

Proposed Conditions

The proposed design for the West Farmstead seeks to regenerate the historic agriculture and horticultural land uses through contemporary land cultivation, and complement them with a year-round market sited within Building 5.

In this scheme, Buildings 29, 41- 43, and 84 are recommended for removal. Because of their size, configuration, and advanced state of deterioration, these buildings are not suitable for re-use in accordance with public input on future park programming. The areas, having been graded for the buildings, offer a large, flat open plateau that could be transformed into an agricultural area or similar open-space programming. The close proximity of the western edge of the park to Sunken Meadow State Park can be capitalized through the creation of a connection to the adjacent property by easement or land acquisition.

The removal of these buildings would provide the opportunity to reinstate open spaces consistent with the historic agricultural use of the early hospital history. Opening up overgrown areas by conducting selective pruning would reinstate lost viewsheds across the park and to the Long Island Sound. This scheme proposes reuse of Building 5, which is located east of Old Dock Road, providing convenient vehicular access. Building 5's smaller size and open floor plan make it more compatible with park programming requested through public input, and its economic feasibility as a year-round market with vendor space is supported by market analysis.



WEST FARMSTEAD



Existing Condition Building 5, the Old Laundry Building, has the structural integrity for reuse.



Proposed Condition A public market featuring local sellers, food trucks, and outdoor seating.

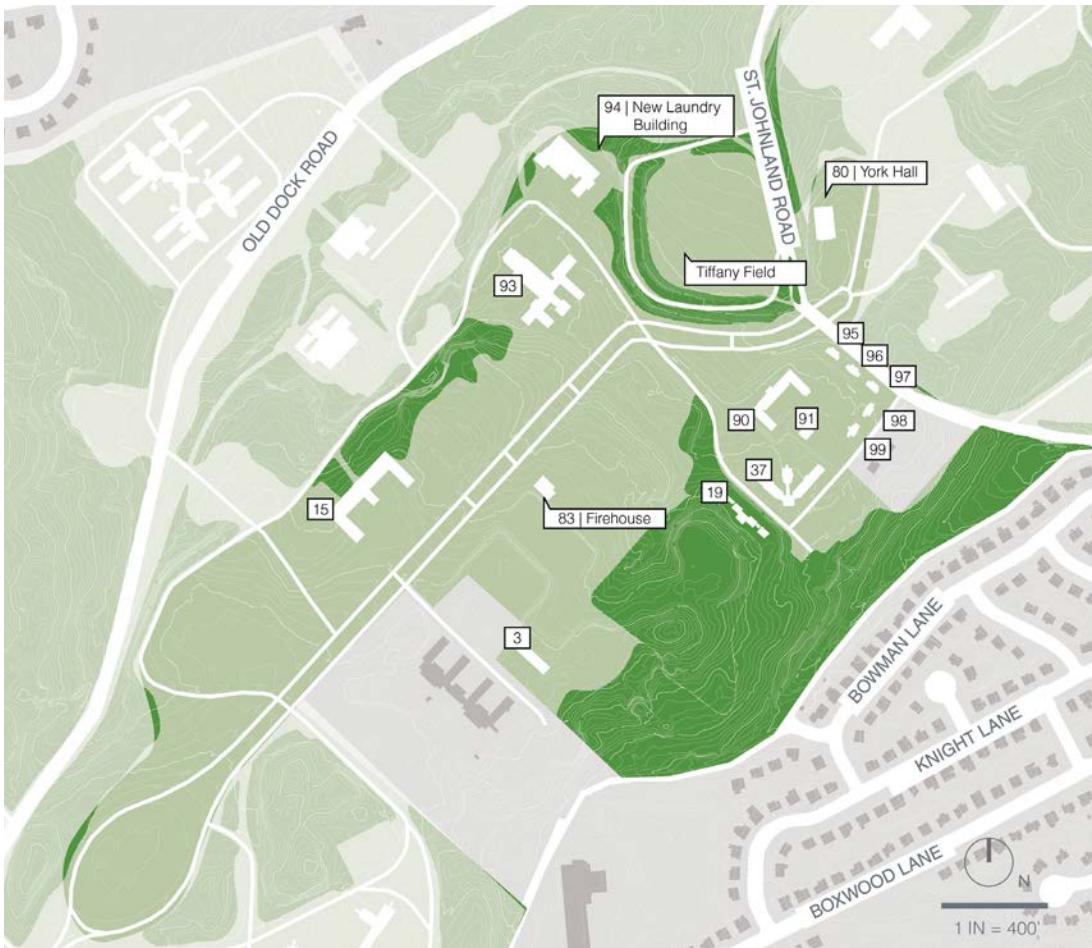




THE GREEN

Existing Condition

The Green is comprised of the central swath of the site, stretching from the entry plaza at the south to York Hall at the northern intersection of Kings Park Boulevard and St. Johnland Road. The Green is currently bifurcated by Kings Park Boulevard through the center of the area, and is flanked by hospital buildings on either side to the east and west. Located at the northern end of The Green, Tiffany Field is the home of the local soccer league and is accessed by St. Johnland Road as well as the Hike and Bike Trail.



The site's contemporary core.



Passive rolling lawns were once found on KPPC's campus | 1980-1992



THE GREEN

Proposed Condition

The Green is envisioned as a place for both passive and active recreation, with open rolling lawns and shady canopy trees throughout, as well as a comfort station and a cafe housed in repurposed historic buildings.

This scheme proposes the removal of Buildings 3, 15, 19, 37, 90, 91, and 93. As building 93 is deemed eligible for the national register of historic places, its removal would require mitigation under section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act. It proposes reuse of Buildings 80, 83, and 95-99, which are located at the edges of the proposed central multi-use green space and have convenient vehicular access. These buildings' smaller size, dedicated uses, and central location make them compatible with park programming requested by public input.

Restoring the historic use of York Hall (Building 80) as a community and performance space is supported by both community outreach and through market analysis, which identified a local demand for live performance and event venues. Buildings 95-99, which originally served as single-family homes for hospital employees, could be rehabilitated to provide seasonal lodging to support other proposed uses such as artist residency housing, summer cottages, or lodging for event guests. Building 83's central location, single-story open floor plan, and large operable garage doors make it well suited for a seasonal concession facility that could also serve as a comfort station for park users. Open flex spaces would be provided for both passive and active recreation, including disc-golf and model airplane usage, as well as jogging, biking, and strolling.





KEY MAP

THE GREEN

Existing Condition Kings Park Boulevard is a vehicular road that bisects the park interior.



Proposed Condition Rolling meadows offer a view all the way to the Long Island Sound.

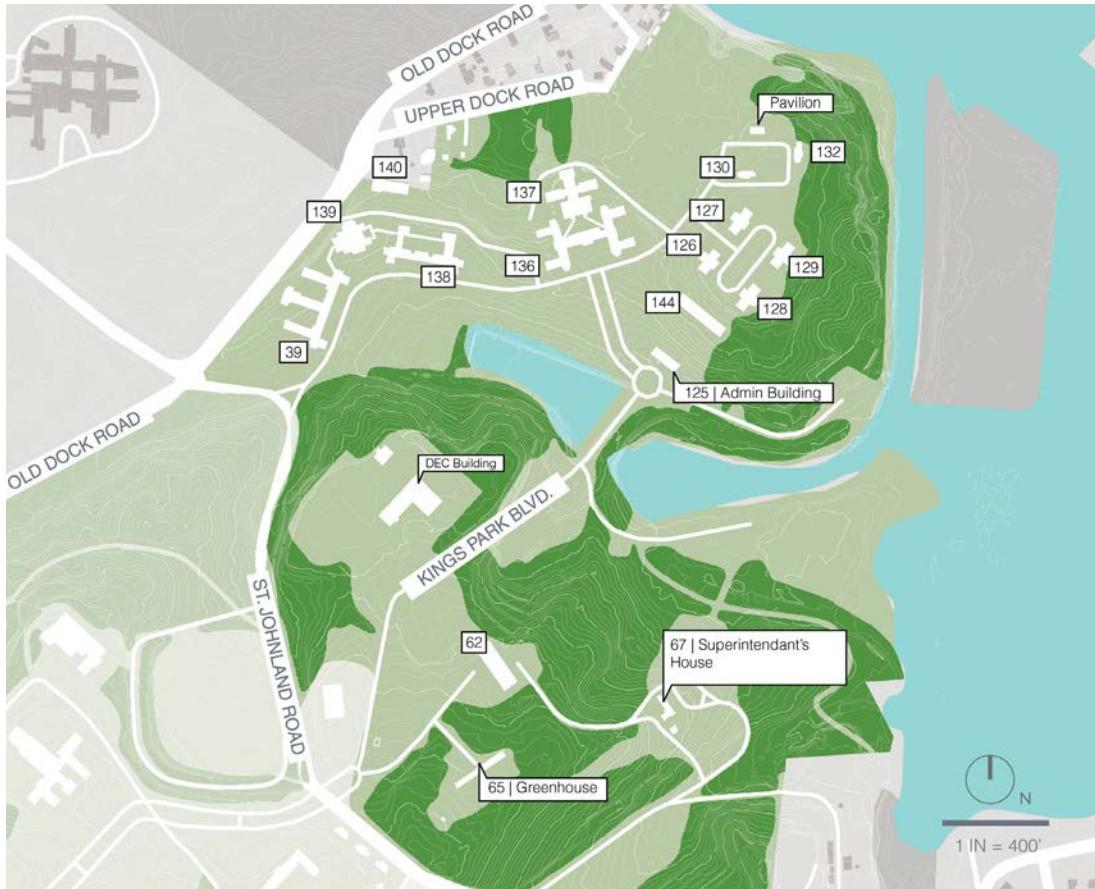




THE BLUFF

Existing Condition

The Bluff is the northernmost portion of the site. It contains a small historic district area, the Veteran Memorial Hospital Unit, that has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register. This area of the site offers waterfront access to the shoreline, a pavilion for gatherings, and a playground.



The shoreline today.



Looking back at the former hospital campus from the marina
| 1980-1992



THE BLUFF

Proposed Condition

The Bluff is envisioned as a waterfront destination featuring both community and cultural amenities, as well as waterfront recreation.

The scheme for The Bluff proposes the retention of the 14 extant buildings within the NR-eligible VMHU Historic District as well as Buildings, 62, and 65, 67 which are not part of the historic district but are currently used by OPRHP for maintenance and operations. This alternative would allow time for OPRHP to explore options for public-private partnerships that could potentially take advantage of federal and State historic rehabilitation tax credits to offset the costs of rehabilitation.

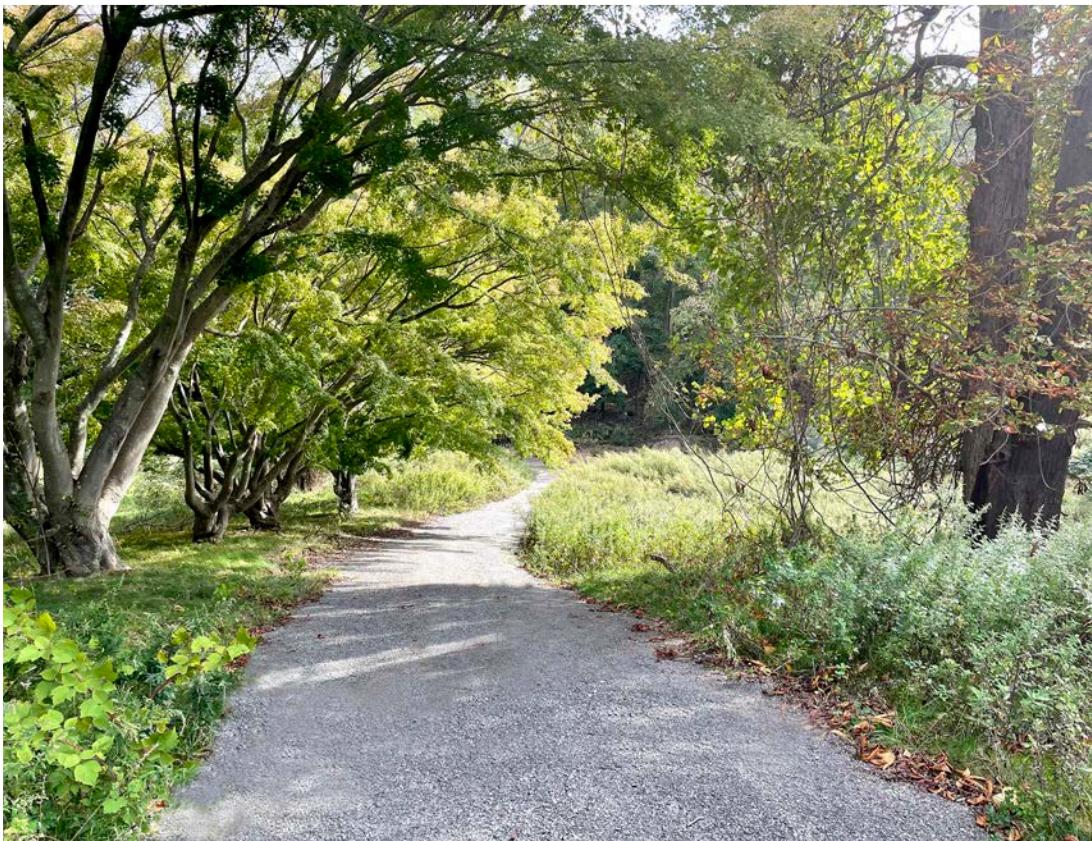
Community amenities would be sited within the open area of The Bluff, including a universally accessible playground, dog run, and comfort station. A site-wide multipurpose bike loop would encircle the upper, northernmost area, connecting it to the rest of the site and leading users to the waterfront vistas offered by the Long Island Sound. A botanical garden will preserve, highlight, and restore specimen plantings around the former Superintendent's House. A cultural and community center, including space for a museum to house a collection displaying the history of Kings Park and the Kings Park Psychiatric Center, would be sited in one of the historic buildings.





THE BLUFF

Existing Condition A winding path through unique plantings, once part of the KPPC campus.



Proposed Condition A curated botanical area offers opportunities for exploration.



ILLUSTRATIVE DRAFT MASTER PLAN



LEGEND

Coastal Pinetum	Private Parking
Forest	Non-vehicular Entrance
Forest Expansion	Vehicular Entrance
Agricultural Areas	Primary Path
Open Lawn / Recreation	Secondary Path
Grassland Habitat	Tertiary Path
Freshwater Reservoir	Soft Trail
Marina / Estuary	At-grade Crossing with Pedestrian-activated Signal
Wetland Planting	Elevated Crossing
Beach	Existing Structure
Acquisition/ Easement	New Structure
Gathering Place	
Parking / Vehicular Access	

Implementation

The Master Plan sets forth OPRHP's vision for capital improvements and operational enhancements at the State Park ten to twenty years. OPRHP has not developed detailed cost estimates for the proposed components. Cumulatively, improvements will cost tens of millions of dollars to implement. The pace and sequencing of recommended actions will be determined by the availability of funding (which is a function of the size of OPRHP's annual capital budget), the availability of staff, and the need to balance investments throughout the State Parks and Historic Sites system. The Master Plan will be reviewed annually to select projects for implementation in the Park's budget, as well as assess the progress of the Plan's implementation. Operational improvements that are already planned at the time of the Plan's adoption will go forward as scheduled.

The implementation of the Master Plan is divided into priority phases. Plan elements are subject to reorganization based on available funding for specific components.

Abbreviations:

NRP - Natural Resource Protection Strategies
BRRP- Building Reuse and Resource Protection
RRD - Recreational Resource Development
PAC - Park Access and Circulation Systems
FIO - Facilities, Infrastructure, and Operations

PARTNERSHIPS

The Long Island Region welcomes partners who share in the vision of adapting the former KPPC Campus as a community resource.

Partnerships may be formed with a variety of entities, including cooperative partnerships with the Smithtown and Kings Park municipalities, concessionaires, and non-profit organizations. Concessionaires may enter into license agreements with OPRHP for proposed concessions such as the reuse of the Old Laundry Building (Building 5) as a market and/or the reuse of York Hall (Building 80) as a community space or theater. Long-term public-private partnerships are key to the success of the proposed adaptive re-use of the select former hospital buildings identified for potential rehabilitation and programming in the NR-eligible VMHU Historic District in the Bluff area.

The Smithtown and Kings Park communities, the Smithtown Planning Department, the NRSP Foundation, the Kings Park Heritage Museum, Preservation Long Island, and Preserve KPPC have all contributed valuable recommendations, historic information, and ideas to the current Master Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES	DESCRIPTION/DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT
ONGOING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIO: Continue park maintenance and operations, including road maintenance and access for emergency vehicles • PC: Continue to offer educational and historic programming within the park • RRD: Continue maintenance and support of soccer, informal baseball, educational programs, running races, and annual events • NRP: Manage existing and re-establish lost or altered historic landscape elements • BRRP: Renovate and reuse York Hall (Building 80) in a manner compatible with its history
IMMEDIATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRP: Expand the Bird Conservation Area as proposed to southern boundary of the park
PRIORITY 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIO: Remove specific existing roads and install new roads as proposed in the master plan • FIO: Fill abandoned steam tunnels in and around roads and project sites that will be impacted by future development • FIO: Expand maintenance and operations staff to support ongoing and future park improvements • FIO: Install temporary bathrooms in underserved regions of the park until permanent comfort stations are implemented • PAC: Repair the existing roads that are proposed to remain in use within park • PAC: Improve signage and wayfinding within the park and at all vehicular entrances, the southern connection to Kings Park Hike and Bike Trail, and the eastern connection to Greenbelt Trail • PAC: Develop formal vehicular entrances at each master plan area • PAC: Create sustainable parking lots at formal entrances with EV charging stations, bicycle access and integrated bicycle parking, green vehicle and/or carpool priority parking, and solar power generation • PAC: Implement a phased site-wide lighting plan • BRRP: Stabilize, secure and protect those landscape areas and buildings that the Master Plan has identified as candidates for potential reuse and/or eligible for the State and/or National Historic Registers

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES	DESCRIPTION/DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT
PRIORITY 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIO: Update utilities, using a phased priorities plan • FIO: Upgrade maintenance garage and yard and upgrade greenhouse • FIO: Implement green stormwater infrastructure with a preference for pervious sidewalks, roadways, and parking lots • FIO: Install automated fee collection by all public parking areas • NRP: Stabilize shoreline and increase ecological value of habitats • PAC: Expand natural trail circulation loops • PAC: Create an accessible, interconnected multi-use trail throughout the park • PAC: Create pedestrian-controlled signals for at-grade crossings on Old Dock Road and St. Johnland for pedestrian access between management areas • RRD: Create a universally accessible play space and ensure any future additional play spaces are universally accessible to children of all abilities • BRRP: Install comfort stations during building renovations and creation of new outdoor recreational facilities / activity areas • BRRP: Phased stabilization, demolition or renovation of existing buildings as identified to support new park programming
PRIORITY 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAC: Increase connections between the Marina, the expanded waterfront program area, and the park interior • NRP: Enhance the reservoir with plantings and strategic public access • NRP: Restore select ecological areas of the park with limited invasive species removal • RRD: Install bicycle-friendly trailheads with bicycle racks, fix-it stations and wayfinding • RRD: Create open recreational use areas in The Green for activities such as disc golf and maintain open areas for model airplane use • RRD: Install comfort station, flexible athletic fields, health and fitness stations, dog run, accessible playground for children of all ages and abilities, or similar neighborhood amenities in the Southern Fields management area • BRRP: Begin work on a park museum, sited in a former KPPC building • BRRP: Provide programming for agricultural usage of open land in West Farmstead management area • BRRP: Provide programming and open the year-round market in renovated Building 5 in the West Farmstead management area

References

Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat Assessment Form- Nissequogue River. New York State Department of State, Oct. 2005, www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/consistency/scfwhabitats.html.

Edinger, G.J., et al. *Ecological Communities of New York State.* 2nd ed., New York Natural Heritage Program, N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 2014.

Environmental Resource Mapper, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/erm/.

Essential Fish Habitat Mapper, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service, www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/efh/efhmapper/.

Greller, A.M., et al. "Grace Forest, a Mixed Mesophytic Stand on Long Island, New York." *Botanical Gazette*, vol. 139, no. 4, Dec. 1978.

McGowan, Kevin J., and K. Corwin, editors. *The Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State.* Cornell University Press, 2008.

"Nemo-Nissequogue River." New York Sea Grant NEMO Program, NYS DEC, Aug. 2006.

"New York State Freshwater Wetlands Map (NYSFWM)." *Environmental Resource Mapper,* New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) , 2020, www.dec.ny.gov/animals/38801.html.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), 2008, pp. 1–34, *Nissequogue River State Park Interim Management Guide*.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), 2015, pp. 1–113, *Final Master Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement for Governor Alfred E. Smith/Sunken Meadow State Park.*

"New York State Tidal Wetlands (NYSTW) Map." *New York OPD Geographic Information Gateway,* New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), opdgig.dos.ny.gov/#/map/.

"New York State Wildlife Action Plan." New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Sept. 2015.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), 2007, *Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau Resource Evaluation (Revised): Kings Park Psychiatric Center*.

“Nissequogue River Watershed and Smithtown Bay.” *Audubon*, 10 May 2018, www.audubon.org/important-bird-areas/nissequague-river-watershed-and-smithtown-bay.

“Nissequogue River State Park Key BCA Criteria.” *Nissequogue River State Park*, parks.ny.gov/parks/110/details.aspx.

Olivero, Adele M, and Troy W. Weldy. New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), 2001, pp. 1–33, *Rare Species and Ecological Communities of Nissequogue River State Park*.

“Online Conservation Guide for Low Salt Marsh.” *New York Natural Heritage Program*, New York Natural Heritage Program, 2021, guides.nynhp.org/low-salt-marsh.

“Rare Animal Status List.” *New York Natural Heritage Program*, New York Natural Heritage Program, 2017, www.nynhp.org/documents/1/rare_animals_2017.pdf.

Suffolk County GIS Viewer, 2021, gis3.suffolkcountyny.gov/gisviewer/.

Appendix

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME
1	Patient Reception
3	Administrative Building
5	Laundry (1909-1956); Maintenance & Engineering Building (1956-1996)
7	Medical and Surgical Building
15	Inpatient Ward
19	Staff Housing
21	Inpatient Ward
22	Inpatient Ward
29	Power Plant
37	Staff Housing
39	Inpatient Ward
41	Group 4 Inpatient Ward
42	Group 4 Inpatient Ward
43	Group 4 Inpatient Ward
45	Spheroid Water Tower
53	Sewage Lifting Station
62	Garage
65	Propagation Greenhouse
67	Superintendent's House

BUILDING NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME
68	Superintendent's House Carport
80	York Hall
83	Firehouse
84	Wells
90	Macy Home
91	Macy Home Garage
93	Geriatric Infirmary
94	Laundry
95	Staff Doctor's Cottage #1
96	Staff Doctor's Cottage #2
97	Staff Doctor's Cottage #3
98	Staff Doctor's Cottage #4
99	Staff Doctor's Cottage #5
100	Staff Doctor's Cottage #18
101	Staff Doctor's Cottage #19
125	Administration Building
126	Staff Housing B
127	Staff Housing C
128	Staff Housing D
129	Staff Housing E
130	Staff Housing F
132	Staff Housing H
136	Medical, Diagnostic Clinic & Surgical Building
137	Group 3 Kitchen
138	Inpatient Ward
139	Group 3 Kitchen and Dining Room
140	Crisis Residence
144	Home T Staff Residence