



# Foundation Statement

September 2011



## Cape Hatteras National Seashore

North Carolina

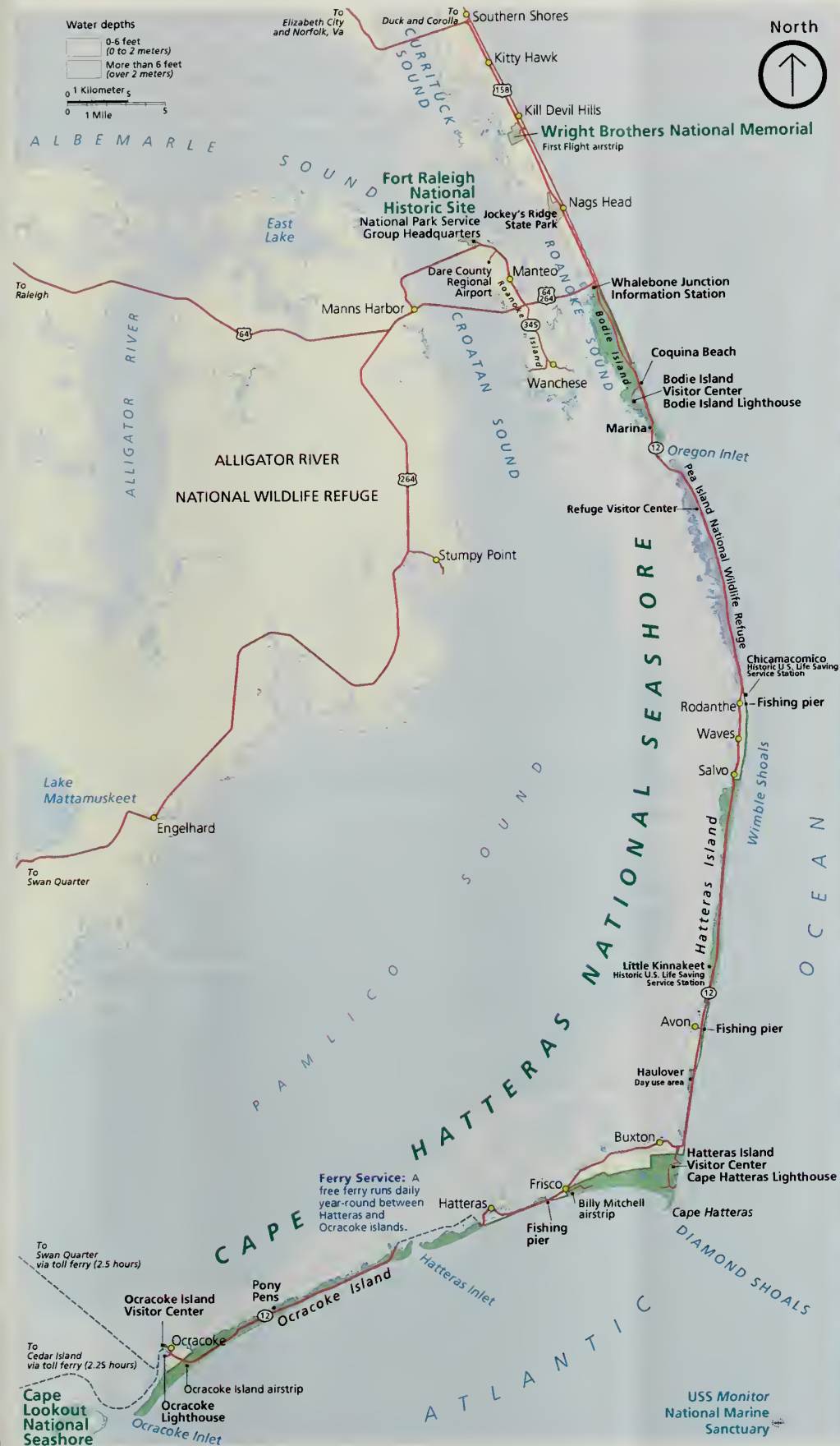


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## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system needs a formal statement of its core mission to provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions: a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending make it imperative that all stakeholders understand the park's purpose, significance, primary interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection.

The primary advantage of developing and adopting a foundation statement is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning and decision making from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of preparing a foundation statement helps park managers, staff, and stakeholders develop or affirm an understanding of what is most important about the park and identify the additional information needed to plan for the future.

The foundation statement can be used in all aspects of park management to ensure that the most important management objectives are accomplished before addressing other items that are also important but not directly critical to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation statement for Cape Hatteras National Seashore is essential for effectively managing the park over the long term and protecting the parks resources and values that are integral to the park's purpose and identity.

## Core Elements of a Foundation Statement

The foundation statement has the following elements:

The *park purpose* is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the park's legislation (or executive order) and legislative history, and may include information from studies that were generated prior to the park's establishment. The park purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The *park significance statements* express why the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of the park's significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are substantiated by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions, which may have changed since the park's establishment.

*Primary interpretive themes* connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive outcome of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park's resources. In other words, they are the most important messages to be communicated to the public about the park. Primary interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

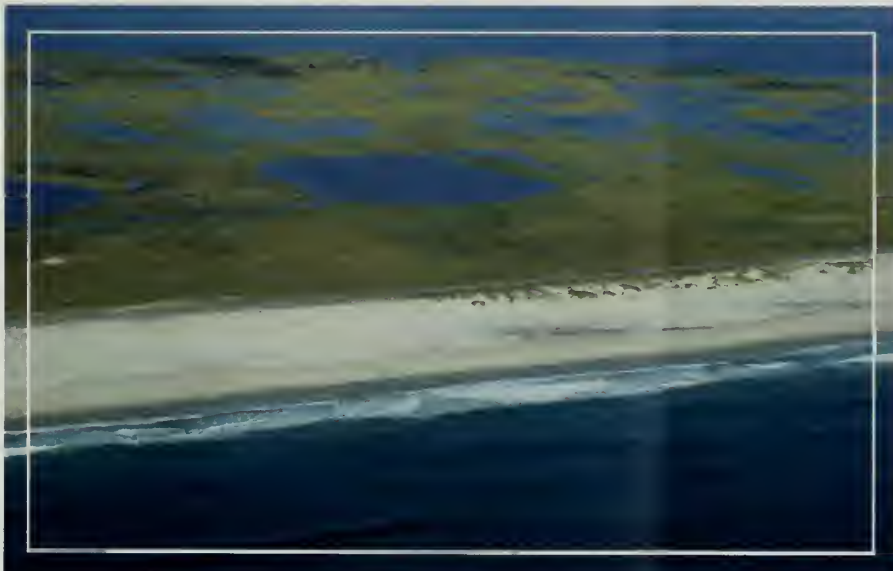
*Fundamental resources and values* are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.

*Special mandates* are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to a specific unit of the national park system. They are mandated by Congress or by signed agreements between the National Park Service and other entities. They are specific to the park, and are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system.

## Description of Cape Hatteras National Seashore

In 1937, Cape Hatteras became the first national seashore. It was designated to preserve dynamic barrier islands and its unique vegetation, wildlife and coastal processes, and to provide recreation and enjoyment for the public. Located within a day's drive of several urban centers, Cape Hatteras National Seashore is a popular vacation destination that receives over two million visitors each year. Visitors can access the northern entrance via roadways and can reach the southern entrance by ferry or air travel. Stretching over 70 miles from north to south, Cape Hatteras National Seashore crosses three islands: Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke. The islands are linked by North Carolina Highway 12 and by the Hatteras Inlet Ferry. Although not part of the park, the islands are also inhabited by eight villages predating the park that reflect the history of the Outer Banks region.

The area now known as Cape Hatteras National Seashore has a long and rich cultural heritage. The islands that make up the seashore have been home to Native Americans, farmers, watermen, slaves, lighthouse keepers, surfmen, and many others whose legacy continues to shape the culture of the area.







The people of the area have witnessed events that include hurricanes, the death of Blackbeard the pirate, Civil War battles, the construction of the now-famous lighthouses, the birth of the U.S. Coast Guard lifesaving stations, hundreds of shipwrecks, Billy Mitchell's test bombings, Reginald Fessenden's first radio broadcasts, the building of dunes by the Civilian Conservation Corps, scientific strides in weather forecasting, German U-boat attacks, and much more. Though some of the documentation of history has been lost through time, the culture found in the people, places, and stories continues to persist and evolve.

Today, popular visitor activities include beachcombing, swimming, fishing, hiking, camping, and learning about the history and natural features of the islands. While exploring these unique barrier islands, many park visitors take particular interest in Coquina Beach, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, and Ocracoke Island. Coquina Beach is home to the ruins of the Laura A. Barnes, shipwrecked in 1921 due to high seas. The iconic Cape Hatteras Lighthouse protects one of the most hazardous sections of the Atlantic Coast, an area known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" because of the thousands of shipwrecks that have occurred here over the past three centuries. Because Ocracoke Island cannot be reached via a bridge, its small harbor village has retained much of its early charm and character. Each island also has its own lighthouse, unique in design and history.

Located at the ocean's edge, Cape Hatteras National Seashore is shaped by ever-changing barrier island processes. Barrier islands are narrow, low-lying, dynamic landforms that run parallel to ocean coasts and are constantly shifting and reshaping as a result of wind, waves, storms, ocean currents, and sea level changes. These processes continue to influence the islands today through the processes of erosion and accretion of the shoreline, overwash across the islands, and the formation, migration, and closure of the inlets.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore supports a vast array of animal life in its aquatic and terrestrial habitats. In addition to native mammals, the seashore's reptiles, amphibians, and many types of marine invertebrates are significant components of the native biodiversity of the islands. Life also abounds in the air above the park; with 360 documented bird species using the seashore's habitats for nesting, resting, or feeding.

The present vegetation and ecology on the islands are a result of both natural processes and human activity. The notable ecological alterations from human activities included: (1) coastal settlement and development, including the extraction of oak maritime forests for shipbuilding; (2) early efforts at mosquito control and waterfowl management, which involved excavation of drainage ditches and construction of water control structures; and (3) construction and vegetative stabilization of primary dunes along the length of the seashore. Today, plant communities include beach and dunes vegetation, wetland vegetation, shrub thickets, and maritime forests.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore provides a special opportunity to protect a widely diverse natural community and a robust collection of cultural resources, while also providing a unique, unspoiled seashore experience for visitors.



## Park Purpose

The park purpose identifies the specific reason for the creation of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and the legislative history that molded the creation and development of the park. Cape Hatteras National Seashore was first created in August 1937, when the park's initial enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see Appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management, administration, and use decisions. Based on the review of park legislation, previous park management documents, and discussions with park staff, the planning team generated the following park purpose statement for Cape Hatteras National Seashore:

*The purpose of Cape Hatteras National Seashore is to permanently preserve the wild and primitive character of the ever-changing barrier islands, protect the diverse plant and animal communities sustained by the coastal island processes, and provide for recreational use and enjoyment that is compatible with preserving the distinctive natural and cultural resources of the nation's first national seashore.*



## Park Significance Statements

Significance statements express why the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and system-wide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park, and are substantiated by data, research, and consensus. They describe the park's distinctive nature and help inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the park's most important resources and values.





The following significance statements have been identified for Cape Hatteras National Seashore:

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 1:**

It was the first national seashore established to preserve significant segments of remote and unspoiled barrier islands and the associated plants, wildlife and coastal processes, and to provide diverse opportunities for resource-compatible outdoor recreation.

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 2:**

Located at the near-shore confluence of the Gulf Stream and Labrador currents, the seashore is continually shaped by coastal geologic, hydrologic, and weather processes, which together contribute to the evolution of these barrier islands.

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 3:**

Its coastal location and dynamic conditions have inherent scientific value as a living laboratory for physiographic and ecological research, including the study of climate change and its effects on sea level and ecology. This knowledge base has local, national, and global value and provides a robust source of information for education and stewardship programs and experiential learning opportunities.

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 4:**

It is representative of a mid-Atlantic barrier island system that is characterized by a diversity of aquatic and terrestrial habitat including open beach, dune, tidal marsh, wetland, shrub thicket, and maritime forest—each of which support a wide variety of wildlife.

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 5:**

The seashore supports resident and seasonal populations of federally-listed and state-listed plants and animals including species such as the piping plover, American oystercatcher, gull-billed tern, green sea turtles, loggerhead sea turtles, seabeach amaranth, and more.

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 6:**

Its artifacts, historic sites, and geographic setting provide tangible links to understanding humankind's ability to adapt in a harsh and changing coastal environment in isolation from the mainland. These links, which are of deep symbolic significance to local villagers, include lighthouses, shipwrecks, Native American sites, and more.

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT 7:**

Numerous historical events of national significance have occurred on or near its shores including four centuries of shipwrecks, the United States government's response to protect maritime commerce during the Civil War and World War II, and the experimental development and use of new technology.





## Primary Interpretative Themes

The primary interpretive themes, which are based on the park purpose and significance, provide the foundation for interpretive and education programs at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The themes do not include everything that can be interpreted, but they do address the ideas that are critical to a visitor's appreciation and understanding of the park's significance. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to associate resources and values and consequently derive something meaningful from their experiences.

Interpretive themes link the tangible values identified by the significance statements and fundamental resources and values to intangible meanings and universal concepts that best convey the importance of the park to the broadest audience. Primary interpretive themes serve as the building blocks upon which interpretive services (e.g., exhibits, audiovisual, website, publications, interpretive programs, social media, etc.) and education programs are based. The park's long range interpretation plan is a strategic plan that details these themes, establishes visitor experience goals, and recommends ways to achieve these goals through interpretive services and education programs.



Following are the primary interpretive themes for Cape Hatteras National Seashore:

### Topic: Barrier Island Processes

*Cape Hatteras National Seashore is part of a natural system, with geologic processes unique to/or associated with barrier islands, characterized by constant change and adaptation.*

Potential interpretive applications: Interactive exhibit at the Hatteras Island Visitor Center on barrier island dynamics and migration, site bulletin on inlet change and formation, web-based pre-visit material for school groups on dune formation.

### Topic: Habitat and Species

*Dynamic barrier island processes shape the ever-changing and interdependent habitats that support vibrant communities of diverse wildlife—avian, terrestrial, and marine.*

Potential interpretive applications: Twitter tweets on unique wildlife observations, nature trail exhibits on maritime forests, interpretive program on the value of the park for migratory birds along the Atlantic flyway.

### Topic: History and Heritage

*Within this dynamic and once isolated barrier island system, unique cultures have evolved which serve as a testament to humankind's relationship with the boundary of land and sea.*

Potential interpretive applications: Movie about the move of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Ocracoke Village Walking Tour interpretive program, education partnership with the Cape Hatteras School to develop podcasts on island heritage/Sea Chest articles.

### Topic: Relax/Renewal

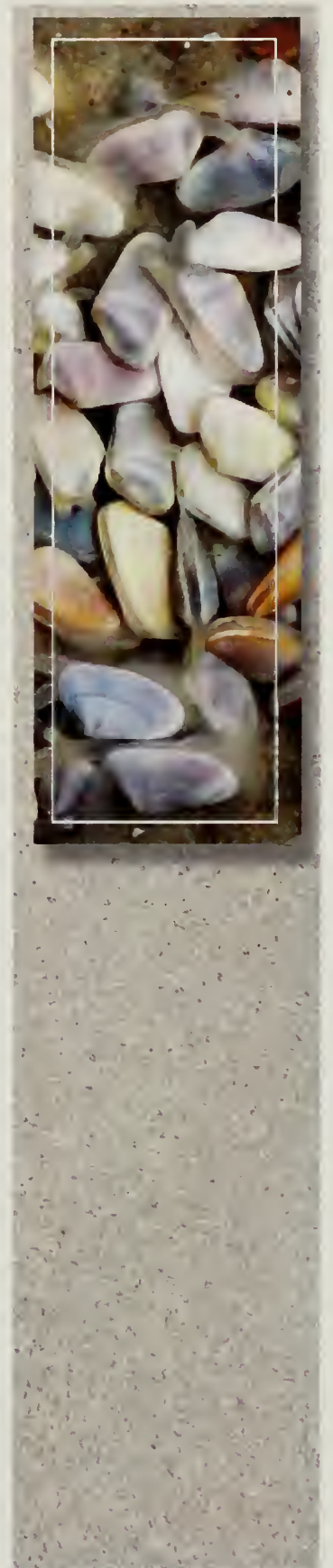
*The remoteness of these islands and the vastness of the surrounding waters made these islands ideal for resource-based scientific study, education, recreation, and inspiration.*

Potential interpretive applications: Fish with a Ranger interpretive program, an "In The Park" article on beachcombing, partnership with the Outer Banks Lighthouse Society to open the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse for one weekend in December for a Holiday Climb.

### Topic: Stewardship and Preservation

*Stewardship of the national seashore and preservation of its history provides future opportunities for people to access, experience, and learn about coastal dynamics/cultural change.*

Potential interpretive applications: Teacher-Ranger-Teacher Program, development of a park handbook (Eastern National sales item), recruitment of volunteers, use of the Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP) to hire local students for summer interpretive seasonal positions.





## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.

The preeminent responsibility of park managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are critical (fundamental) to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called the park's fundamental resources and values (FRVs).



Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management on what is truly important about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This exercise is primarily done to separate those resources or values that are covered by National Park Service mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in the general management planning process.



Following are the fundamental resources and values identified for Cape Hatteras National Seashore:

- Large expanses of undeveloped shoreline that offer opportunities for solitude and isolation in nature and provide for various types of recreational use that are compatible with the preservation of the distinctive barrier island plants, wildlife, and coastal processes
- Natural sounds of the seashore and ocean
- Expansive, unhindered daytime and nighttime views of the Atlantic Ocean and Pamlico Sound, and natural night lighting along the seashore and offshore
- Barrier island features (lands and submerged elements)
- Continuously changing coastal geologic processes: inlet dynamics, overwash dynamics, dune dynamics, waves and nearshore current dynamics (sediment/sand transport)
- Knowledge base generated from past, present, and future research and information on the island and adjacent waters
- Living laboratory of a barrier island environment that offers research opportunities for natural systems and allows direct comparisons between natural and human-altered elements of a barrier island
- Terrestrial habitats: dunes, open beach, shrub thicket and maritime forest
- Aquatic habitats: wetlands, tidal marshes, freshwater ponds, and seagrass beds
- Important sites for coastal bird migration, breeding, and wintering along the Atlantic flyway
- Natural processes that continue to influence the seashore habitats and allow for the movement or dispersion of native flora and fauna
- All current and future federal and state listed species and other species of special management concern
- Historic structures, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes: light stations, lifesaving stations, shipwrecks, Native American sites, and Civil War sites
- Artifacts and archival materials that are significant and relate to people and places of the area
- Stories of the evolution of land, species, and human survival on these islands, the role of maritime commerce in the area's culture, the settlement of these islands and creation of the first national seashore, wartime events, and the "Graveyard of the Atlantic"





## Other Important Resources and Values

Cape Hatteras National Seashore has other resources and values that are not fundamental to the park's purpose and significance but are, nevertheless, very important to consider in park management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values.

Following are other important resources and values for Cape Hatteras National Seashore:

- The story of the establishment of Cape Hatteras National Seashore, which initiated federal seashore and lakeshore designation efforts in the United States and has become a key component of the park's identity
- Basic and applied research, with applied research contributing to the management of the park
- Groundwater
- Civilian Conservation Corps structures (cabins, dune)
- Stories of:
  - the movement and preservation of the Cape Hatteras Light Station
  - history of transportation to the islands (incl. ferries, NC 12 development, shipping)
  - weather stations
  - U-Boats
  - Civil War battles
  - pirates
  - British cemeteries
  - Fesseden and Mitchell

## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current condition, its potential threats, and the related issues or data that warrant consideration and additional analysis for planning and management decisions. Included in the analysis is the identification of relevant laws and NPS policies related to the management of the resources as well as the recognition of stakeholder interests in these resources.

This section of the foundation statement will require periodic reviews and updates as monitoring, data collection, and research improve our understanding of each fundamental resource and value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Large expanses of undeveloped shoreline that offer opportunities for solitude and isolation in nature and provide for various types of recreational use that are compatible with the preservation of the distinctive barrier island plants, wildlife, and coastal processes (Related to Significance Statement #1)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for recreation compatible with the preservation of the Seashore's unique vegetation and wildlife, such as swimming, beach combing, boating, walking, and wildlife viewing</li> <li>• Lack of development and managed levels of access to remote portions of the Seashore provide opportunities to experience a sense of solitude and isolation consistent with the concept of "primitive wilderness"</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of development in the Seashore villages provides for a high level of overnight occupancy resulting in seasonal traffic congestion and crowding at popular park sites</li> <li>• High level of dependence on use of POVs for transportation and access to park sites and beaches</li> <li>• Lack of beach access parking in villages and on Seashore property have contributed to dependence on beach driving for access and related resource impacts</li> <li>• High levels of visitor use of beaches that serve as important shorebird habitat have resulted in conflicts between the Seashore's preservation and recreation mandates</li> <li>• Implementation of ORV management plan and special regulation will cause change in use patterns</li> <li>• Increasing community interest in shoreline protection as erosion impacts areas of development</li> <li>• New or increasingly popular uses, such as kite boarding, are creating localized visitor use conflicts and diminishing the sense of remoteness and solitude in some locations</li> <li>• Conflicts/lawsuits related to use and park development can consume park staff time and resources limiting the park's ability to engage in and manage other complex issues</li> <li>• Community and NCDOT responses to climate change can interfere with natural process, alter landscape and habitats, and exacerbate climate change impacts on adjacent park land</li> <li>• Constant community interest in increasing development of park lands to provide community-related facilities</li> </ul>





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Fundamental Resource or Value	Large expanses of undeveloped shoreline that offer opportunities for solitude and isolation in nature and provide for various types of recreational use that are compatible with the preservation of the distinctive barrier island plants, wildlife, and coastal processes (Related to Significance Statement #1)
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use analysis (carrying capacity), including indicators and standards to use as a basis for adaptive management</li> <li>• Visitor services study to periodically to provide data on kinds of recreational activities visitors participate in and levels of use</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality and Division of Marine Fisheries and the NC Wildlife Resources Commission and NC Natural Heritage Program (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> <li>• Pedestrian interests (providing vehicle-free areas for pedestrian use)</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations, such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, the Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and the Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road vehicle interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act - 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act - 1969</li> <li>• Executive Order 11644: Use of off-road vehicles on the public lands</li> <li>• Executive Order 11989: Off-road vehicles on public lands</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making &amp; Handbook</li> <li>• Cape Hatteras National Seashore Enabling Legislation -1937</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural sounds of the seashore and ocean (Related to Significance Statement #1)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural sounds produced by physical processes, such as wind, waves, and weather, and by wildlife that would occur in the absence of human dominance over the landscape contribute to the visitors' experience of the natural environment</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural sounds prevail, except for occasional temporary intrusion of human-caused sounds in developed and high use areas</li> <li>Changes in use patterns or modes of transportation, or increased development or use, could introduce or increase artificial sound levels in areas of the Seashore that are presently dominated by natural sounds</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued and expanded sound monitoring efforts in the park (e.g., increased number of locations)</li> <li>Identification of point sources of noise</li> <li>Analysis of noise impacts on visitor experiences, and natural and cultural resources</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement (offshore energy development projects)</li> <li>State agencies such as North Carolina Department of Commerce (offshore energy development projects)</li> <li>Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Zone Management Act - 1966</li> <li>National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>Executive Order 11514: Protection &amp; enhancement of environmental quality</li> <li>NPS Director's Order 77: Natural Resource protection</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Expansive, unhindered daytime and nighttime views of the Atlantic Ocean and Pamlico Sound, and natural night lighting along the seashore and offshore (Related to Significance Statement #1)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansive, unobstructed views of and from undeveloped shoreline contribute to the primitive character of the landscape and to the visitor experience</li> <li>• Nov 2007 assessment by NPS Night Sky Team identified CAHA as one of only a handful of sites in the eastern U.S. with a nearly natural regimen of light and dark, where lighting patterns are largely governed by celestial sources</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansive views of and from shoreline are occasionally diminished by human activity during peak use periods</li> <li>• Vertical structures (power poles, cell and radio towers, etc.) dominate the skyline along NC 12 corridor and within villages</li> <li>• Activities that take place outside park boundaries that are not managed by NPS can profoundly affect the NPS's ability to protect visual resources inside the park</li> <li>• No light management plan or program exists in any of eight villages within the Seashore</li> <li>• Proposed future development, such as off-shore wind farms, could introduce new impacts to viewshed and night skies</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued periodic assessment by NPS Night Sky Team</li> <li>• Analysis of potential impacts to viewshed and visitor experience from proposed development within, adjacent, or offshore of the seashore</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement (offshore energy development projects)</li> <li>• State agencies such as North Carolina Department of Commerce (offshore energy development projects)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>• Executive order 11514: Protection &amp; enhancement of environmental quality</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrier island features (lands and submerged elements) (Related to Significance Statement #2)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The barrier island is the primary resource of the park unit</li> <li>• Seashore established due to the uniqueness of the physiographic setting</li> <li>• Barrier island features and processes create and sustain the habitats that support the Seashore's distinctive plant and wildlife species (which are also FRVs)</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eroding barrier islands are progressing toward narrower islands</li> <li>• Human development on NPS land, as well as in the villages not under NPS jurisdiction</li> <li>• Change in biota</li> <li>• Armoring of the shorelines, oceans and sounds</li> <li>• Filling and draining of wetlands</li> <li>• Removal of overwashed sand in developed areas</li> <li>• Dredging</li> <li>• NC-12, maintenance corridor; dune building, relocation of the road; filling Isabel inlet; removal of overwash sand; utility corridors; preventing overwash from reaching the sound and building island width and height; increased erosion of both the ocean and sound side due to the road way; modifies the natural biota communities</li> <li>• CCC dunes</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Climate change responses across other jurisdictions vary (inconsistent approaches)</li> <li>• Lack of designated ORV routes and high levels of beach driving has resulted in localized impacts in some areas of concentrated use</li> <li>• Pedestrian impacts (e.g., social trails)</li> <li>• Energy development, wind and fossil fuels</li> <li>• Beach nourishment</li> <li>• Bonner bridge replacement</li> <li>• Ferry terminals/access</li> <li>• Weather events</li> <li>• Recreational use on the soundside and ocean</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of past island landform change and shoreline migration to gain better understanding of inlet dynamics and the erosion and stabilization potential in areas; and to provide insight into projecting future geomorphic changes</li> <li>• Analysis of effects from human-caused changes to landforms (e.g., from dredging, jetties, etc.)</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrier island features (lands and submerged elements) (Related to Significance Statement #2)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>• General Agreement between NOAA &amp; NPS</li> </ul>

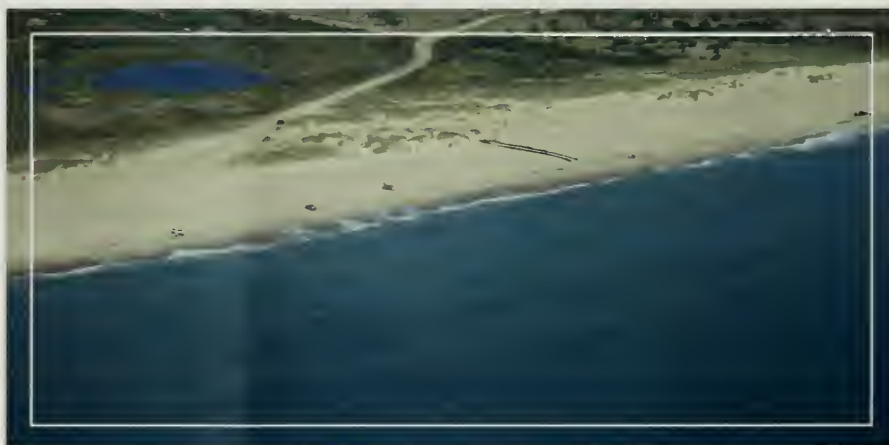


Fundamental resource or value	Continuously changing coastal geologic processes: inlet dynamics, overwash dynamics, dune dynamics, waves and nearshore current dynamics (sediment/sand transport) (Related to Significance Statement #2)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These processes created the barrier island system of the park and sustain the habitats that support the park's distinctive plants and wildlife</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These processes are heavily impacted by human development attempting to stabilize a naturally dynamic environment</li> <li>• Inlets that naturally opened in 1962 and 2003 were closed in order to maintain NC-12</li> <li>• Overwash is occurring; however, many of the sand deposits are removed and do not wash across the island to the soundside</li> <li>• Construction of CCC dunes prevented most overwash along the entire length of the park</li> <li>• Formation of natural dunes are inhibited by mans activities (removal of sand from roadways, walkways, etc)</li> <li>• Sand transport has been altered by dredging, shoreline hardening and beach nourishment</li> <li>• Change in biota</li> <li>• Armoring of the shorelines, oceans and sounds</li> <li>• Filling and draining of wetlands</li> <li>• Removal of overwashed sand</li> <li>• Dredging</li> <li>• NC-12, maintenance corridor; dune building, relocation of the road; filling Isabel inlet; removal of overwash sand; utility corridors; preventing overwash from reaching the sound and building island width and height; increased erosion of both the ocean and sound side due to the road way; modifies the natural biota communities</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Climate change responses across other jurisdictions vary (inconsistent approaches)</li> <li>• Beach driving impacts</li> <li>• Pedestrian impacts</li> <li>• Energy development, wind and fossil fuels</li> <li>• Beach nourishment</li> <li>• Bonner bridge replacement</li> <li>• Ferry terminals/access</li> <li>• Weather events</li> <li>• Recreational use on the soundside and ocean</li> <li>• Village development adjacent to parkland alters processes</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of past island landform change and shoreline migration to gain better understanding of inlet dynamics and the erosion and stabilization potential in areas; and to provide insight into projecting future geomorphic changes</li> <li>• Analysis of effects from human-caused changes to landforms (e.g., from dredging, jetties, etc.)</li> </ul>





Fundamental resource or value	Continuously changing coastal geologic processes: inlet dynamics, overwash dynamics, dune dynamics, waves and nearshore current dynamics (sediment/sand transport) (Related to Significance Statement #2)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries, and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements); and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (protecting road infrastructure (NC 12) along the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood, such as dredging, jetty placement, etc.</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road vehicle interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>• General Agreement between NOAA &amp; NPS</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Knowledge base generated from past, present, and future research and information on the island and adjacent waters (Related to Significance Statement #3)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides for information for management decisions</li> <li>• Information obtained can be used at other similar barrier island locations</li> <li>• Provides material for education programs</li> <li>• Dynamic barrier islands are critical study areas for climate changes and its associated effects</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need improvement in park records management</li> <li>• Appropriate use and management of research permits</li> <li>• The park needs to put more emphasis on partnerships for research</li> <li>• Follow-up on completed research reports is needed</li> <li>• Information sharing of past, current, and completed research is needed within the parks and others</li> <li>• Lack of funding for needed projects</li> <li>• Identify and prioritize needed research to clarify needs of partnerships</li> <li>• Focus is on resource operations with limited capacity for research</li> <li>• Future research funding is likely to be more limited and mandates for science based decision-making are increasing</li> <li>• Proposal process for funding is very competitive within the agency</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	Not applicable
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries (understanding coastal resources and values)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries, and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (understanding coastal resources and values)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> <li>• Researchers (scientific study and value)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>• General Agreement between NOAA &amp; NPS</li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Living laboratory of a barrier island environment that offers research opportunities for natural systems and allows direct comparisons between natural and human-altered elements of a barrier island (Related to Significance Statement #3)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unique barrier island resources are available for research and study</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development is increasing along with density</li> <li>• Area marketing of tourism is increasing</li> <li>• Potential for marketing the park's barrier island resources for research purposes</li> <li>• Limited funding</li> <li>• Increased needs for partnership development</li> <li>• Political pressure (e.g., inconsistencies across jurisdictions on research needs, possible political manipulation of research efforts)</li> <li>• Increased need for applied research for real world applications</li> <li>• Increased accessibility for electronic research information</li> <li>• Climate change effects</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	Not applicable
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries (understanding habitat and species)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (understanding coastal resources and values)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> <li>• Researchers (scientific study and value)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>• General Agreement between NOAA &amp; NPS</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Terrestrial habitats: dunes, open beach, shrub thicket, and maritime forest (Related to Significance Statement #4)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports flora and fauna</li> <li>• Provides opportunities for resource-compatible recreation</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<p><u>Condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion and accretion</li> <li>• Altered environments from human activities (man-made dunes, planted trees, roads, villages, invasive species, long-term ORV use, dredging)</li> <li>• Successional stages of vegetation are natural in some areas and influenced by humans in others</li> </ul> <p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Man-made dunes and other human actions that interfere with natural barrier island processes</li> <li>• Maintenance/development of infrastructure</li> <li>• Invasive species</li> <li>• Poor water quality</li> <li>• Ditching</li> <li>• Roads</li> <li>• Village developments</li> <li>• Planted trees</li> <li>• Utility corridors</li> <li>• ORV use</li> <li>• Dredging</li> <li>• Jetties</li> <li>• Dikes</li> <li>• Erosion and accretion</li> <li>• Sand fencing</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Light pollution (habitat disturbance)</li> <li>• Noise pollution (habitat disturbance)</li> <li>• Human-subsidized native and nonnative predators</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory and monitoring of terrestrial species and composition of terrestrial habitat</li> <li>• Assessment of habitat functionality and use</li> <li>• Analysis of how habitats are changing over time due to effects from geologic/coastal changes and human-caused changes</li> <li>• Inventory and study of nonnative, invasive plants and animals</li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Terrestrial habitats: dunes, open beach, shrub thicket, and maritime forest (Related to Significance Statement #4)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood, such as fire management, dune protection, etc.)</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road Vehicle Interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and management of predator species)</li> <li>• Utility companies (managing and protecting utility systems)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act – 1969</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act – 1973</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act - 1918</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding between NPS and USFWS</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Aquatic habitats: wetlands, tidal marshes, freshwater ponds, and seagrass beds (Related to Significance Statement #4)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports flora and fauna</li> <li>• Provides resource-compatible recreation</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<p><u>Condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion and accretion</li> <li>• Altered environments from human activities (e.g., dredging, etc.)</li> <li>• Successional stages of vegetation are natural in some areas and influenced by humans in others</li> <li>• Infrastructure in areas prone to flooding affects natural processes and habitat changes</li> </ul> <p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filling of wetlands</li> <li>• Shrubs encroaching into marsh</li> <li>• Wildfire or misuse of fire as management tool</li> <li>• Man-made dunes</li> <li>• Maintenance/development of infrastructure</li> <li>• Invasive species</li> <li>• Poor water quality</li> <li>• Ditching of wetlands</li> <li>• Roads</li> <li>• Utility corridors</li> <li>• ORV use</li> <li>• Dredging</li> <li>• Jetties</li> <li>• Dikes</li> <li>• Erosion and accretion</li> <li>• Sand fencing</li> <li>• Marine debris</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Changes in storm intensities, frequencies, and timing</li> <li>• Light pollution (habitat disturbance, such as effect on sea turtle navigation at night)</li> <li>• Noise pollution (habitat disturbance)</li> <li>• Stormwater outfalls</li> <li>• Hazmat/oil spills</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory and monitoring of aquatic species and composition of aquatic habitat</li> <li>• Assessment of habitat functionality and use</li> <li>• Analysis of how habitats are changing over time due to effects from geologic/coastal changes and human-caused changes</li> <li>• Inventory and study of nonnative, invasive plants and animals</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Aquatic habitats: wetlands, tidal marshes, freshwater ponds, and seagrass beds (Related to Significance Statement #4)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and United States Environmental Protection Agency (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road Vehicle Interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act - 1918</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act – 1973</li> <li>• Marine Mammal Protection Act – 1972</li> <li>• Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Important sites for coastal bird migration, breeding, and wintering along the Atlantic flyway (Related to Significance Statement #4)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated as a Globally Important Bird Area</li> <li>• Important habitat for resident and migrating bird species</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<p><u>Condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Populations of many shorebird species reduced from historic levels</li> <li>• Habitat for certain species has been reduced in both quantity and quality in many areas</li> <li>• Predation</li> </ul> <p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predation</li> <li>• Habitat alteration (natural and man-made)</li> <li>• ORV use</li> <li>• Light pollution</li> <li>• Noise pollution</li> <li>• Wind turbines</li> <li>• Maintenance/development of infrastructure</li> <li>• Unnatural vegetation succession being allowed to occur</li> <li>• Storm overwash/inundation</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue monitoring of shorebirds and wading bird (species and habitats)</li> <li>• Expand monitoring to include grassland, wetland, and forest bird species and habitat</li> </ul>



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Fundamental Resource or Value	Important sites for coastal bird migration, breeding, and wintering along the Atlantic Flyway (Related to Significance Statement #4)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road Vehicle Interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas)</li> <li>• Pedestrian interests (providing vehicle-free areas for pedestrian use)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act – 1973</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act – 1918</li> <li>• Executive Order 13186: Federal Agency Migratory Bird Protection</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding between NPS and USFWS</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural processes continue to influence the seashore habitats and allow for the movement or dispersion of native flora and fauna (Related to Significance Statement # 4)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustains diverse and viable habitats</li> <li>• Allows for species diversity and richness</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<p><u>Condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some water quality issues</li> <li>• Nutrient loading issues</li> <li>• Alteration of environment by humans (e.g., dune, road, ditches, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Nutrient loading</li> <li>• Dredging</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Jetties, groins, dikes</li> <li>• Maintenance/development of infrastructures</li> <li>• Light pollution</li> <li>• Radio towers</li> <li>• Wind turbines</li> <li>• Channelization</li> <li>• Invasive vegetation</li> <li>• Social challenges related to control and alteration natural processes (e.g., public opinions that support controlling natural barrier island processes to maintain safety, local economy, etc.)</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of how habitat functionality and use changes over time due to effects from geologic/coastal landform changes</li> <li>• Analysis of how habitat functionality and use changes over time due to effects from human-caused changes to landforms (e.g., from dredging, jetties, vehicle use, etc.)</li> </ul>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Natural processes continue to influence the seashore habitats and allow for the movement or dispersion of native flora and fauna (Related to Significance Statement # 4)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries, and United States Army Corps of Engineers (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood such as dredging, coastal erosion, predator management, etc.)</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road vehicle interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas)</li> <li>• Pedestrian interests (providing vehicle-free areas for pedestrian use)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act - 1969</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act -1973</li> <li>• Marine Mammal Protection Act -1972</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act – 1918</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding between NPS and USFWS</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	All current and future federal and state listed species and other species of special management concern (Related to Significance Statement # 5)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species populations are significant not only locally, but state-wide, nationally and internationally</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<p><u>Condition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Populations of many protect shorebird species reduced from historic levels</li> <li>Habitat for certain species has been reduced in both quantity and quality in many areas.</li> <li>Number of sea turtle nests along seashore in last three years is highest ever recorded</li> <li>Seabeach amaranth has not been observed since 2006</li> <li>High levels of recreation use conflict with use of habitat by flora and fauna</li> <li>Designation of some natural heritage areas in park related to T&amp;E protection</li> <li>High levels of predation negatively affect T&amp;E and other special concern species (individuals and nests)</li> <li>Limited knowledge base and inventory information on various species</li> <li>Available staff focus on beach-nesting wildlife</li> <li>Turtle and marine mammal stranding volunteer programs</li> </ul> <p><u>Threats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Predation</li> <li>Habitat alteration (natural and man-made)</li> <li>ORV use</li> <li>Light pollution</li> <li>Noise pollution</li> <li>Entanglement in trash, fishing lines, etc.</li> <li>Wind turbines</li> <li>Maintenance/development of infrastructure</li> <li>Unnatural vegetation succession being allowed to occur</li> <li>Storm overwash/inundation</li> <li>Shoreline erosion</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Sea level rise</li> <li>Limited funding and staffing to inventory, monitor, and respond to T&amp;E/special concern species issues</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue monitoring of protected sea turtles and shorebirds</li> <li>Expand monitoring to include other protected species in wetland, grassland, and forest habitats and aquatic habitats</li> </ul>



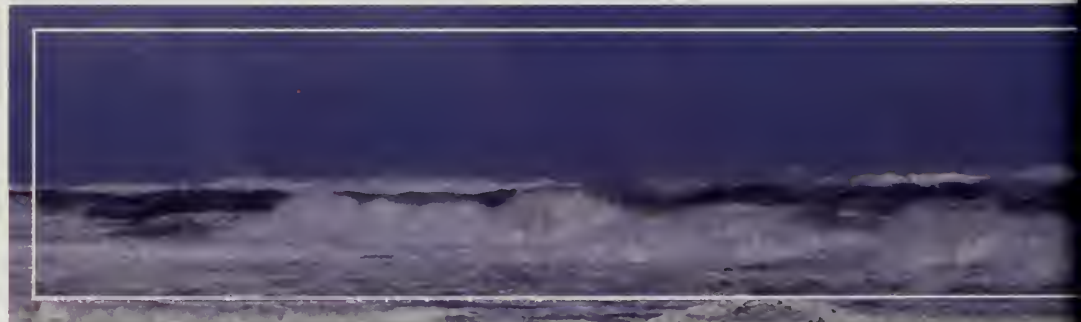
Fundamental Resource or Value	All current and future federal and state listed species and other species of special management concern (Related to Significance Statement # 5)
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal agencies such as United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries (protecting habitat and species, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• State agencies such as the North Carolina Department of Environment and Resources' Division of Coastal Management, Division of Water Quality, and Division of Marine Fisheries; and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (protecting state resource values and objectives including species and habitats, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Non-governmental environmental organizations such as National Parks Conservation Association, Southern Environmental Law Center, Defenders of Wildlife, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Coastal Federation, and North Carolina Audubon (protecting coastal species and habitats, and meeting the NPS mission of preserving and protecting park resources and values)</li> <li>• Local government agencies such as Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use objectives)</li> <li>• Local residents (concerns if proposed actions affect infrastructure or pose a risk to life, property, or livelihood)</li> <li>• Local civic and business associations such as the Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, Outer Banks Visitors Bureau, and Watersport Industry Association (protecting access to coastal fishing areas and enhancing tourism to the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Off-road Vehicle Interests such as the Cape Hatteras Anglers Club, American Sport Fishing Association, North Carolina Fisheries Association, Outer Banks Preservation Association, United Four Wheel Drive Associations, and North Carolina Beach Buggy Associations (protecting access to coastal fishing areas)</li> <li>• Pedestrian interests (providing vehicle-free areas for pedestrian use)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act – 1966</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act -1973</li> <li>• Marine Mammal Protection Act -1972</li> <li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act – 1918</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 77: Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding between NPS and USFWS</li> </ul>



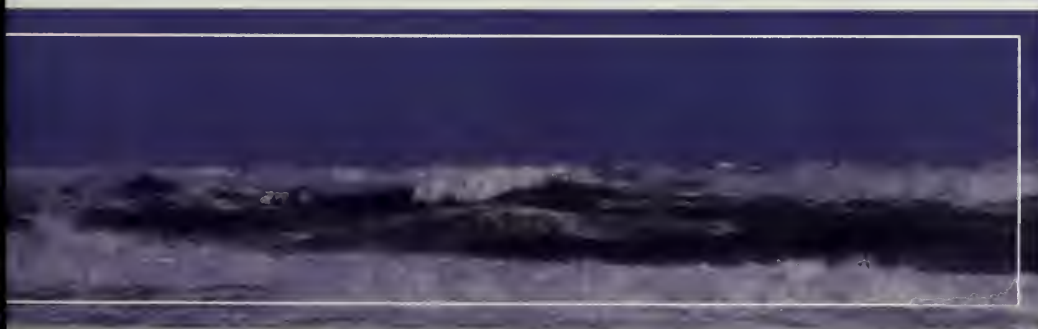
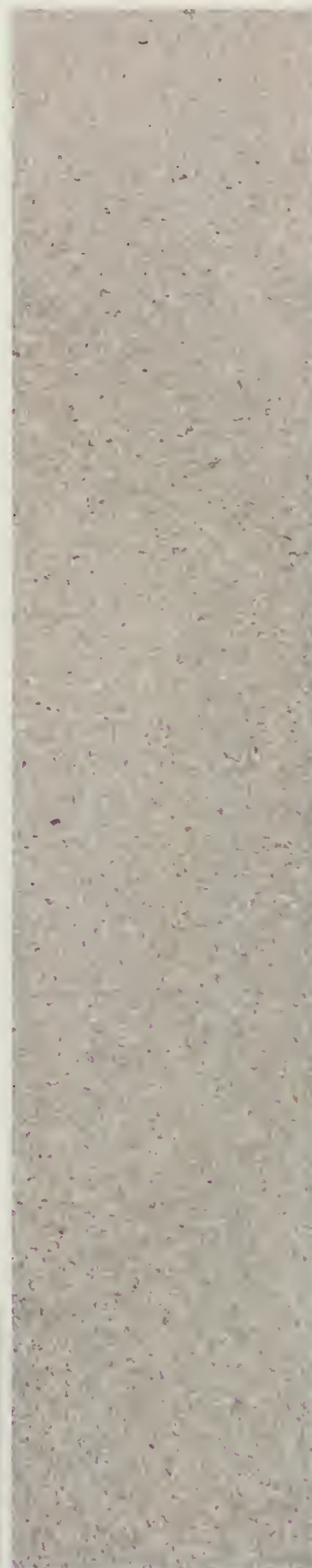
Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic structures, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes: light stations, life-saving stations, shipwrecks, Native American sites, and Civil War sites (Related to Significance Statement # 6)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide tangible evidence of the history</li> <li>• Provide additional insight into past human activities</li> <li>• Provide a connection between the features and the stories, which provides important context for the stories of past cultures, communities, and NPS presence on the islands</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appreciation of American coastal history</li> <li>• Without stabilization and/or preservation these landscapes and history would disappear</li> <li>• Severe weather and environmental disasters</li> <li>• Coastal erosion</li> <li>• Weathering and harsh coastal environment</li> <li>• Very limited maintenance funding and staffing</li> <li>• Undocumented resources</li> <li>• Underutilized partnership opportunities to protect sites</li> <li>• Underutilized education opportunities</li> <li>• Sea level rise</li> <li>• Vandalism and theft</li> <li>• Development (e.g., recreation, infrastructure, etc.)</li> <li>• Land uses (e.g., recreation, etc.)</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information about sea level rise</li> <li>• Analysis of maintenance needs and cyclical needs for all the historic</li> <li>• Detailed archeological survey</li> <li>• Staffing and funding</li> <li>• Analysis of all resources needs to maintain historic structures</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (protecting state heritage assets and resources, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Outer Banks Lighthouse Society (protecting life saving and lighthouse keeper cultural heritage resources and values)</li> <li>• Outer Banks History Center (protecting cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Tuscarora Tribe (protecting Native American cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association – Fisheries (protecting cultural resources associated with the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary and shipwrecks of the Graveyard of the Atlantic)</li> <li>• Dare and Hyde Counties (meeting county land use and Outer Banks Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan objectives)</li> <li>• Local communities (concerns if proposed actions affect cultural heritage)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act – 1966</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287: Preserve America 2003</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Ocracoke Preservation Society Cooperative Agreement 10.29.2007</li> <li>• Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum MOU 6.30.1995</li> </ul>




Fundamental Resource or Value	Artifacts and archival materials that are significant and relate to people and places of the area (Related to Significance Statement # 6)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tangible proof of the events and activities that made up the local history</li> <li>• Archival material document and record the decision making processes made by park management and provide researchers materials that pertain to various park resources</li> <li>• Materials provide research opportunities and tools</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of funding and staffing has created a significant backlog in staff processing, care for, inventory, and maintenance of artifacts and archival material</li> <li>• Lack of access of research for materials that haven't been processed</li> <li>• Pending lack of storage space</li> <li>• Currently the condition of these artifacts and archival materials is stable</li> <li>• Potential threats from the environmental conditions such as severe weather</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Backlog analysis of artifacts and materials</li> <li>• Pursue other partners for conducting analyses of artifacts and materials</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (protecting state heritage assets and resources, and meeting legal requirements)</li> <li>• Outer Banks History Center (protecting cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Tuscarora Tribe (protecting Native American cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Outer Banks Lighthouse Society (protecting life saving and lighthouse keeper cultural heritage resources and values)</li> <li>• Local communities (concerns if proposed actions affect cultural heritage)</li> <li>• Historians and researchers (scientific value)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act – 1966</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287: Preserve America 2003</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Ocracoke Preservation Society Cooperative Agreement 10.29.2007</li> <li>• Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum MOU 6.30.1995</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Stories of the evolution of land, species, and human survival on these islands, the role of maritime commerce in the area's culture, the settlement of these islands and creation of the first national seashore, wartime events, and the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" (Related to Significance Statement # 7)
Importance of the Resource or Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context (National historical context)</li> <li>• Lessons to be learned (collective stories of survival)</li> <li>• Progression / evolution over time</li> </ul>
Current Conditions, Trends, and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some are unrecorded or may be lost</li> <li>• Threat for change in meaning if context is not provided (inaccurate information disseminated through new technology)</li> <li>• New emerging stories, more to learn/understand</li> <li>• Multiple points of view that lead to differences in meanings and relevance</li> <li>• Telling the entire story to avoid using individual pieces of information</li> <li>• Well-meaning actions may have long-term negative results (i.e. CCC Dunes)</li> <li>• The dynamic nature of this environment and community</li> </ul>
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued monitoring (emerging stories)</li> <li>• More research and documentation (oral histories and living histories, images, wildlife data, archeological research)</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dare and Hyde Counties (implementation of the Outer Banks Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan objectives)</li> <li>• Outer Banks Lighthouse Society (protecting life saving and lighthouse keeper cultural heritage resources and values)</li> <li>• Outer Banks History Center (protecting cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Tuscarora Tribe (protecting Native American cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> <li>• Local communities (concerns if proposed actions affect cultural heritage)</li> <li>• Historians and researchers (scientific value)</li> <li>• Local schools (cultural heritage of the Outer Banks)</li> </ul>
Law and Policy Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act – 1966</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287: Preserve America 2003</li> <li>• NPS Director's Orders – Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• Ocracoke Preservation Society Cooperative Agreement 10.29.2007</li> <li>• Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum MOU 6.30.1995</li> </ul>







## Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions and park policies are directed by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. These agreements form a network of partnerships designed to better fulfill the objectives of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these agreements and commitments either dictate some form of management action and/or allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., allowed traditional uses, easements or rights-of way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, understanding these mandates and agreements, as well as their potential effects on the fundamental resources and values within Cape Hatteras National Seashore, is an essential component in the management process.

For more information on the park's existing commitments, please see the inventory of special mandates and agreements matrix in Appendix D.

## Servicewide Legal and Policy Requirements

Management decisions at Cape Hatteras National Seashore are based on specific laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect environmental quality, preserve historic resources, promote the public's enjoyment of the national seashore, and ensure that the benefits and costs of federal action are equitably shared by all citizens. The primary laws that are of particular importance to the decision making process and management in the National Park Service are outlined below. For a detailed list of legal and policy requirements that affect Cape Hatteras National Seashore management decisions see Appendix B.

### National Park Service Organic Act

The National Park Service and its mandates are authorized under the NPS Organic Act (16 USC 1, 2-4) and the General Authorities act (16 USC 1a-8). These acts direct the agency to conserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife, and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

### Redwood Act – Amending the NPS Organic Act

Amending the NPS Organic Act, the Redwood Act (March 27, 1978, 16 USC 1a-1) further defines that the National Park Service may not allow derogation of the values and purposes for which the various areas were established. This act also affirms that if a conflict occurs between visitor use and protection of resources, the intent of Congress is to favor resource protection.

### National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and process that the National Park Service must use in preparing the environmental analyses that are incorporated into the general management planning process.

### National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, establishes as federal policy that the historical and cultural foundations of the nation's heritage be preserved. Section 106 of the act requires federal agencies that have direct or indirect jurisdiction over undertakings take into account the effect of those undertakings on cultural resources listed in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

### Coastal Zone Management Act

Passed into law in 1972, the coastal zone management act addresses the challenges of continued growth and management of the nation's coastal resources. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management aims to balance competing land and water issues in coastal zones. The goal of the Act is to "preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone."

### Endangered Species Act (ESA)


The endangered species act requires federal agencies, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to use their authority in the furtherance of the purpose of the act and to carry out programs for the conservation of listed endangered and threatened species (16 USC 1535 Section 7(a)(1)). The National Park Service interprets Section 7(a)(1) as an affirmative restoration mandate and will comply through positive habitat protection and restoration programs that are integral to the proposed action.

### Critical Habitat Designation for Piping Plovers

Under the ESA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must, to the maximum extent prudent and determinable, designate critical habitat for protected species. "Critical habitat" refers to: (1) specific geographic areas occupied by the species at the time it is listed as threatened or endangered that contain features essential for the conservation of the threatened or endangered species and that may require special management or protection; and (2) areas outside the areas occupied by the species at the time it is listed that are nonetheless determined to be essential to the conservation of the species. On October 21, 2008 (73 FR 62816), the USFWS published a revised designation of four areas within the Seashore as critical habitat for wintering piping plover. The units are (1) Unit NC-1, Oregon Inlet; (2) Unit NC-2, Cape Hatteras Point; (3) Unit NC-4, Hatteras Inlet; and (4) Unit NC-5, Ocracoke Island.







### Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Executive Order 13186 – Responsibilities of federal agencies to protect migratory birds

Migratory birds are of great ecological and economic value to this country and to other countries. The United States has recognized the critical importance of this shared resource by ratifying international, bilateral conventions for the conservation of migratory birds. These migratory bird conventions impose substantive obligations on the United States for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats, and through the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the United States has implemented these migratory bird conventions with respect to the United States. Executive Order 13186 directs executive departments and agencies to take certain actions to further fulfill the intentions of the Act.

### Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36

Title 36, Chapter 1, provides the regulations “for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.” These regulations are utilized to fulfill the statutory purposes of the units of the national park system: to conserve scenery, natural and historical objects, and wildlife, and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

### NPS Management Policies 2006

The National Park Service Management Policies is the basic Service-wide policy document of the National Park Service, superseding the 2001 edition. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS Directives System. The Directives System is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that will help them manage parks and programs effectively.

## Summary

As America’s first national seashore, Cape Hatteras National Seashore is a dynamic unit of the national park system where the multiple goals of natural and cultural resource protection and recreational use and enjoyment must be carefully balanced. By stating the park’s purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding primary interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the park’s purpose can be made and understood. This foundation statement serves as the corner stone for the future direction of Cape Hatteras National Seashore.



# Appendix A: Enabling Legislation – Cape Hatteras National Seashore

## 1937 Designation of Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Cape Hatteras Enabling Legislation

Calendar No. 1247

75TH CONGRESS

1ST SESSION

H. R. 7022

[REPORT NO. 1196]IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATESJULY 22 (CALENDAR DAY, AUGUST 3), 1937 READ TWICE AND REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS, AUGUST 9 (CALENDAR DAY, AUGUST 13), 1937. REPORTED BY MR. ADAMS, WITHOUT AMENDMENT

### AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when title to all the lands, except those within the limits of established villages, within boundaries to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior within the area of approximately one hundred square miles on the islands of Chicamacomico, Ocracoke, Bodie, Roanoke, and Collington, and the waters and the lands beneath the waters adjacent thereto shall have been vested in the United States, said area shall be, and is hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a national seashore for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Cape Hatteras National Seashore: *Provided,* That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donations

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property, within the boundaries of said national seashore as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That he may acquire on behalf of the United States under any donated funds by purchase, when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national seashore as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

SEC. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national seashore shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a, National Park Service, and for other Purposes", as amended: *Provided* That except as hereinafter provided nothing herein shall be construed to divest the jurisdiction of other agencies of the Government now exercised over Federal owned lands within the area of the said Cape Hatteras National Seashore:

*Provided further*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, known as the "Federal Water Power Act", shall not apply to this national seashore: And *provided further*, That the legal residents of villages referred to in section 1 of this Act shall have the right to earn a livelihood by fishing within the boundaries to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may deem necessary in order to protect the area for recreational use as provided for in this Act.

- SEC. 4. Except for certain portions of the area, deemed to be especially adaptable for recreational uses, particularly swimming, boating, sailing, fishing, and other recreational activities of similar nature, which shall be developed for such uses as needed, the said area shall be permanently reserved as a primitive wilderness and no development of the project or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken which would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing in this area: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, accept for administration, protection, and development by the National Park Service a minimum of ten thousand acres within the area described in section 1 of this Act, including the existing Cape Hatteras State Park, and, in addition, any other portions of the area described in section 1 hereof if the State of North Carolina shall agree that if all the lands described in section 1 of this Act shall not have been conveyed to the United States within ten years from the passage of this Act, the establishment of the aforesaid national seashore may, in the discretion of the said Secretary, be abandoned, and that, in the event of such abandonment, the said State will accept a reconveyance of title to all lands conveyed by it to the United States for said national seashore. The lands donated to the United States for the purposes of this Act by parties other than said State shall revert in the event of the aforesaid abandonment to the donors, or their heirs, or other persons entitled thereto by law. In the event of said abandonment, the Secretary of the Interior shall execute any suitable quitclaim deeds, or other writings entitled to record in the proper counties of North Carolina stating the fact of abandonment, whereupon title shall revert to those entitled thereto by law and no further conveyance or proof of reversion of title shall be required.
- SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, lands and waters now or hereafter included in any migratory bird refuge under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, within the boundaries of the national seashore as designated by the Secretary of the Interior under section 1 hereof, shall continue as such refuge under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of migratory birds, but such lands and waters shall be a part of the aforesaid national seashore and shall be administered by the National Park Service for recreational uses not inconsistent with the purposes of such refuge under such rules and regulations as the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may jointly approve. The proviso to section 1 of this Act shall not limit the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands for any migratory bird refuge by purchase with any funds made available therefor by applicable law.

Passed the House of Representatives August 2, 1937.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE, *Clerk.*

**AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED AUGUST 17, 1937. (50 STAT. 669.)**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That the words "national seashore recreational area" are hereby substituted in lieu of the words "national seashore" wherever such words occur in the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 669). Sec. 2. That section 3 of the aforesaid Act is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and the addition of the following: ": And provided further, That hunting shall be permitted, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the Interior in conformity with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), as follows: (a) Upon the waters of the sounds included within the national seashore recreational area, (b) in the area north of the Currituck County line, (c) on Ocracoke Island, and (d) within not more than two thousand acres of land in the remaining portion of said national seashore recreational area, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior; except on lands and waters included in any existing or future wildlife or migratory bird refuge and adjacent closed waters." Approved June 29, 1940. (54 Stat. 702.)

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT LANDS TO THE CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA PROJECT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That there is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds, administrative jurisdiction over an area of approximately twenty-one and eight-tenths acres of federally owned land, formerly known as the Naval Amphibious Training Station, together with any improvements thereon which may exist at the time of the transfer, situated on Ocracoke Island within the village of Ocracoke, County of Hyde, in the State of North Carolina. The property transferred shall be administered by the Department of the Interior and shall become a part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, when established. (16 U.S.C. sec. 459a-5.) Approved July 14, 1953. (67 Stat. 148.)



## SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S ORDER ESTABLISHING CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE

ORDER WHEREAS, the act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 669), as amended by the act of June 29, 1940 (stat. 702; 16 U.S.C., 1946 ed., sec. 459-459A-3), provides for the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in the State of North Carolina when title to all the lands except those within the limits of established villages, within boundaries to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have been vested in the United States; and WHEREAS, section 4 of the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to accept for administration, protection and development by the National Park Service a minimum of 10,000 acres within the boundaries of the area so designated; and WHEREAS, the United States has recently acquired, through deeds of donation from the State of North Carolina, approximately 6,490 acres of land within the designated area; and WHEREAS, there are now situated within the area designated for establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in Federal ownership approximately 5,880 acres of land comprising the Pea Island Wildlife Refuge, and 44 acres of land comprising the former Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Reservation: NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority contained in section 4 of the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, it is ordered that hereafter the following lands shall be administered, protected, and developed by the National Park Service for national seashore recreational area purposes for the benefit and enjoyment of the people: Those certain pieces and parcels of land on Hatteras Island, in Dare County, North Carolina, as more particularly described in the deed from the State of North Carolina to the United States of America, dated December 22, 1952, and containing approximately 2,219 acres; Those certain pieces and parcels of land on Ocracoke Island, in Hyde County, North Carolina, as more as more particularly described in the deed from the State of North Carolina to the United States of America, dated December 22, 1952, and containing approximately 3,347 acres; Those certain pieces and parcels of land on Hatteras Island, in Dare County, North Carolina, known locally as the Cape Hatteras (Phipps) State Park, as more particularly described in the deed from the State of North Carolina to the United States of America, dated December 22, 1952, and containing approximately 924 acres; The lands comprising the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge situated on Hatteras Island, in Dare County, North Carolina, and containing approximately 5,880 acres; and The lands comprising the former Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Reservation situated on Hatteras Island, in Dare County, North Carolina, and containing approximately 44 acres. All of said tracts of land aggregate approximately 12,414 acres and are shown in green color on the attached map No. NRA-CH-7017-B, which is entitled "Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area Project, North Carolina," a copy of which shall be filed with this order in the Division of the Federal Register and a copy of which shall be kept in the offices of the Project Manager of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area Project, Manteo, North Carolina, for public inspection. As provided in section 5 of the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, the lands comprising the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge shall continue to be administered as a Refuge by the Fish and Wildlife Service and shall be administered by the National Park Service for recreational uses not inconsistent with the purposes of the Refuge, pursuant to this order. Issued this 12th day of January 1953. (SGD) Oscar L. Chapman Secretary of the Interior

## Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Orders

### *Legislation and Acts*

- Cape Hatteras National Seashore Enabling Legislation – 1937
- Cape Hatteras National Seashore Outer Banks Group Deed Records - 1958
- Coastal Zone Management Act – 1972
- Endangered Species Act – 1973
- Marine Mammal Protection Act – 1972
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act – 1918
- National Environmental Policy Act – 1969
- National Historic Preservation Act – 1966
- National Parks Omnibus Management Act – 1998
- National Park Service Organic Act – 1916
- Redwood Act , Amending the NPS Organic Act - 1978

### *Code of Federal Regulations*

- Title 36, Part 1, General Provisions
- Title 36, Part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation
- Title 36, Part 3, Boating and Water Use Activities
- Title 36, Part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety
- Title 36, Part 5, Commercial and Private Operations
- Title 36, Part 7, Section 7.58, Special regulations for Cape Hatteras National Seashore

### *Executive Orders*

- Executive Order 11514: Protection & enhancement of environmental quality
- Executive Order 11593: Protection & enhancement of the cultural environment
- Executive Order 11644: Use of off-road vehicles on the public lands
- Executive Order 11988: Floodplain management
- Executive Order 11989: Off-road vehicles on public lands
- Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands
- Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of federal agencies to protect migratory birds
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America 2003

### *NPS Director's Orders*

- Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making & Handbook
- Order 28: Cultural Resource Management
- Order 47: Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management
- Order 77: Natural Resource Protection
- Order 77-1: Wetland Protection
- Order 77-2: Floodplain Management

## Appendix C: Inventory of Past Planning Documents and Future Planning Needs

Management Document	Date of Completion	Type of Plan
General Management Plan / Developmental Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment	1984	Management
Land Protection Plan	1985	Management
Statement of Management <i>Revised</i>	1990 1993	Management
Resource Management Plan	1997	Management
Strategic Plan for Cape Hatteras National Seashore October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2011 Annual Performance Plans	2007 Annually	Management
Superintendent's Compendium for Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Annually	Management
NPS Outer Banks Group Fire Management Plan	2001	Management
Vital Signs Monitoring in the Southeast Coast Inventory and Monitoring Network	2008	Management
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Hurricane Plan	Annually	Management
The Creation & Establishment of Cape Hatteras National Seashore: The Great Depression through Mission 66 – Administrative History	2007	Management
Outer Banks Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan	2008	Management/ Transportation
Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement	2010	Management/ Transportation
Transportation Assistance Group Report – Hatteras Island, Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ongoing	Management/ Transportation
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Alternative Transportation Study for Bodie Island District: Alternative Transportation Analysis	2011	Management/ Transportation
Alternative Transportation Feasibility Study – Hatteras Island, Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Ongoing	Management/ Transportation
Road Inventory of Cape Hatteras <i>Updated</i>	1999 2008	Transportation
Visitor Use Study – Pilot Project	2001	Visitor Use
Outer Banks Group Parks – Visitor Study	2002	Visitor Use
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2007	Interpretation
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Wayside Exhibit Plan	2012	Interpretation
Bodie Island Light Station, Double Keepers Quarters, Historic Structure Report, Cape Hatteras National Seashore	2009	Cultural Resource
Collection Management Plan	1989	Cultural Resource
Museum Archival Collections & Resource Management Records Action Plan	2001	Cultural Resource



Management Document	Date of Completion	Type of Plan
Cultural Landscape Report	2003	Cultural Resource
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Bodie Island Lifesaving Station & Boat House, Historic Structure Report	2005	Cultural Resource
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Bodie Island Coast Guard Station, Historic Structure Report	2005	Cultural Resource
US Weather Bureau Station Hatteras, North Carolina, Special Resource Study	2007	Cultural Resource
Pea Island Lifesaving Station, Rodanthe, North Carolina, Coast Guard Station #177, Historic Resource Study	2008	Cultural Resource
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Bodie Island Lighthouse and Oil House Historic Structure Report	2004	Cultural Resource
Bodie Island Lighthouse Historic Structure Report	2005	Cultural Resource
Cape Hatteras Light Station, Cape Hatteras National Seashore Cultural Landscape Report	2003	Cultural Resource
Ethnohistorical Description of the Eight Villages adjoining Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Interpretive Themes of History and Heritage, Volume 1	2005	Cultural Resource
Ethnohistorical Description of the Eight Villages adjoining Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Interpretive Themes of History and Heritage, Volume 2	2005	Cultural Resource
Historic Resource Study, Cape Hatteras National Seashore	1985	Cultural Resource
Little Kinnakeet Lifesaving Station and Coast Guard Station Historic Structure Report	1987	Cultural Resource
Saving the Cape Hatteras Light Station from the Sea	1999	Cultural Resource
Resource Stewardship Strategy	Future Need	Management
Developmental Concept Plan, Bodie Island Lighthouse	Future Need	Management
Cultural Resources Study of Sites Affected by Sea Level Rise on Cape Hatteras NS	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Historic Structure Report for the Hatteras Coast Guard Station complex	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Historic Structure Report for the Little Kinnakeet Life Station complex	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Prepare a Historic Structures Report for Cape Hatteras Light Station	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Park Management Administrative History (1970-Present)	Future Need	Management History
Cultural Landscape Report for Ocracoke Light Station	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Historic Structure Report (HSR) for Ocracoke Light Station ( 8-buildings)	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Cultural Landscape Report for Bodie Island Light Station	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Historic Resource Study	Future Need	Cultural Resource
Various National Register Nominations and Designations	Ongoing	Cultural Resource

## Appendix D: Inventory & Analysis of Special Mandates & Agreements, Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Commercial fishing mandate in park legislation	Allowable use mandate	August 17, 1937	-	Legal residents of villages along the National Seashore	Allowing continuation of traditional uses, as stated: "...legal residents of villages...shall have a right to earn a livelihood by fishing within the boundaries to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may deem necessary in order to protect the area for recreational use as provided for in this Act."	Commercial fishing regulations are found in 36 CFR 7.58(b).
Hunting mandate in amendment to park legislation	Allowable use mandate	June 29, 1940	-	General public	Allowing continuation of traditional uses, as stated: "...hunting shall be permitted, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the Migratory Treaty Act of 1918."	The hunting regulations are found in 36 CFR 7.58(a).
Ocracoke Preservation Society Cooperative Agreement 10.29.2007	Partnership	10/29/2007	10/1/2012	NPS & Ocracoke Preservation Society	Extension of original MOU 5190-9-8001 for the continued use of the Williams House as a visitor facility and museum	In 1989 the OPS acquired & moved the Williams House into the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, they maintained the house as a visitor center & museum
Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum MOU 6.30.1995	Partnership	6/1/1995	9/1/2025	NPS, NOAA, DOC, and the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum	Agreement for the use of land within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore for development of a maritime museum	Includes maps of the potential site of the museum
Outer Banks Visitor Bureau & Rodanthe Civic Association Salvo Bathhouse Agreement 6.30.2003	Partnership	6/1/2003	9/1/2003	NPS, Outer Banks Visitor Bureau, & Rodanthe Civic Association	Agreement for the construction of a bathhouse in the Salvo Day Use area within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Focus on the construction of the site, not a long term management agreement
Outer Banks History Center (Formal Agreement)	Partnership	-	-	NPS & Outer Banks History Center	To provide park museum resources for the purpose of providing research material	
Off-Island Gun Club Access Permit	Permittee	2/6/2005	2/5/2010	NPS & Off-Island Gun Club	To provide access to land locked island	Non exclusive use of park land to gain access to island pre-existing est. of park
Museum Agreement L. 1999.1	Partnership	8/6/1983	12/30/2012	NPS & Chicamacomico LSS	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2002.01	Partnership	9/15/2002	12/30/2012	NPS & Graveyard of the Atlantic	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2009.02	Partnership	12/7/2009	12/7/2017	NPS & Keeweenaw County HS	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Museum Agreement L.2006.05	Partnership	5/24/2007	5/24/2012	NPS & Museum of the Albemarle	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2008.02	Partnership	11/7/2008	11/7/2011	NPS & Museum of the Albemarle	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2009.01	Partnership	4/21/2009	4/23/2012	NPS & Museum of the Albemarle	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2010.02	Partnership	6/21/2010	6/21/2011	NPS & Museum of Cape Fear	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2006.03	Partnership	5/18/2006	1/18/2012	NPS & NC State University	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.1989.01	Partnership	3/20/1989	3/31/2012	NPS & NC Maritime Museum	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2006.01	Partnership	1/5/2006	3/5/2012	NPS & NC State University	Research	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2010.01	Partnership	1/27/2010	9/9/2013	NPS & Outer Banks Conservationist	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.1998.01	Partnership	7/1/1998	9/9/2013	NPS & Roanoke Island Festival Park	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2008.01	Partnership	10/7/2008	9/7/2011	NPS & City of Manteo	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.1997.01	Partnership	4/5/1996	4/5/2012	NPS & USCG Station Hatteras	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.1997.02	Partnership	4/18/1996	4/18/2012	NPS & USCG Station Oregon Inlet	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.1982.01	Partnership	7/7/1982	7/7/2012	NPS & Virginia Beach Maritime Museum	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement L.2008.02	Partnership	5/1/2008	5/1/2013	NPS & Graveyard of the Atlantic	Exhibition	Outgoing artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement CAHA-00129	Partnership	1/21/1986	2/11/2012	USCG & NPS	Exhibition	Incoming artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement CAHA-00130	Partnership	6/9/2006	6/9/2016	Gettysburg National Military Park and Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Exhibition	Incoming artifact loan with regional museum or organization



Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Museum Agreement CAHA-00173	Partnership	04/30/2002	04/30/2012	Cape Lookout National Seashore and Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Storage	Incoming artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Museum Agreement CAHA-00364	Partnership	10/14/2008	10/14/2012	Ocracoke Preservation Society and NPS	Storage	Incoming artifact loan with regional museum or organization
Cape Hatteras Electric Membership Cooperative ROW 5190-85-2	Utility	7/11/1985	7/10/2005	NPS & Cape Hatteras Electric Membership Cooperative	ROW granting continued maintenance and operation of existing transmission lines	
Dominion Virginia Power Co. fka VA Electric & Power Co. ROW 5190-85-1	Utility	8/15/1985	8/14/2005	NPS & Dominion Virginia Power CO.	Reconstructing an Existing Transmission Lines on Bodie Island	
Dominion Virginia Power Co. fka VA Electric & Power Co. SUP 5:190:72	Utility	7/3/1979	8/31/1989	NPS & Dominion Virginia Power CO.	Allowing construction of electrical transformer & line Wright Brothers NM	
US Cellular fka Triton PCS Property Company LLC RW01-CAHA-6000-114	Utility	11/21/2001	11/20/2011	NPS & US Cellular	Granting wireless transmission facilities	
County of Dare ROW# 5190-03-149	Utility	4/1/2004	2014	NPS & County of Dare	ROW for construction, drilling, operation of a water well	
County of Dare ROW # 5190-86-02	Utility	2/23/1989	2/23/1992	NPS & County of Dare	ROW for installation and maintenance of a water main	
County of Dare MOU 5200-9-9001	Utility	7/15/1999	7/15/2004	NPS & County of Dare	MOU regarding water lines & metering	
Town of Nags Head - ROW # 5190-86-01	Utility	6/19/1986	6/19/2026	NPS & Town of Nags Head, County of Dare	ROW for construction, operation of elevated water storage tank	20 year term extension on 1st right of way
Tideland Electric Membership Corporation ROW# 5190-85-3	Utility	11/8/1985	11/7/2005	NPS & Tideland Electric Membership Corp.	ROW for construction of .52 miles of underground cable & operation of 12.63 miles of existing lines within Cape Hatteras on Ocracoke Island	
Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company ROW # 5190-9-0001	Utility	5/5/1999	5/5/2009	NPS & Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company	ROW for construction and operation of underground telephone cables	Addresses changing road pattern, sets boundary as 5 ft. from paved road
Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company SUP SER-CAHA-5700-145	Utility	5/19/1996	5/18/2001	NPS & Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company	SUP for construction of a equipment building for fiber optic electronics for the USCG Buxton	Addresses changing road pattern, sets boundary as 5 ft. from paved road
US Coast Guard General Agreement G5190020001	Agency	11/1/2001	11/1/2006	NPS & US Coast Guard	Agreement allows the US Coast Guard use of specified land within the Town of Buxton - Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
US Coast Guard Rescue 21 Antenna IA-5190-8004	Agency	6/30/2004	7/30/2038	NPS & US Coast Guard	Reservation of right to continue or construct anew communication tower	
US Coast Guard (Hatteras Island - Ferry Terminal) MOU 5190-3-9101	Agency	9/27/1993	9/26/2013	NPS & US Coast Guard	MOU for the establishment & construction of USCG Station Hatteras	Status of Agreement on USCG station on Hatteras Island
NPS and US Fish & Wildlife Service MOU	Agency	7/1/1975	-	NPS and US Fish & Wildlife Service - Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge	Agreement focused on joint efforts regarding research, technical advice, and studies of fish & wildlife within the National Seashore	New agreement pending; Federal interagency cooperative agreement

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
US Coast Guard Oregon Inlet Interagency Agreement	Agency	9/1/1988	7/30/2038	NPS & US Coast Guard	Long term agreement for facility construction and maintenance	Agreement amended in October 2008 to replace an existing radio tower
NOAA, NPS Agencies General Agreement	Agency	3/1/2009	-	NPS & NOAA	Agreement to establish a formal working relationship between agencies	Federal interagency cooperative agreement
NC Wildlife Resources Commission Ocracoke Boat ramp MOU	Agency	2/1/1990	-	NPS & North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission	Agreement for construction and manage a boat ramp on Ocracoke Island	Includes maps of the proposed boat ramp site
NC Division of Parks & Recreation et al. Mountain to the Sea Trail	Agency	1/1/2007	12/31/2011	NPS, USFS, State of North Carolina Division of Parks & Recreation	Cooperation and coordinate planning and maintenance of the trail	
NC SHPO and Cape Hatteras National Seashore Section 106 Agreement	Agency	Ongoing	Ongoing	NPS & North Carolina SHPO	Agreement to follow section 106 compliance state procedures	This agreement was replaced by the national 106 agreement signed in November 2008 and therefore is no longer needed
NPS & US Navy - Tracking Tower Permit GOV8-CAHA-600-833	Agency	12/9/2008	12/31/2013	NPS & US Navy	SUP to maintain & operate 490 Ft. Master Tracking Tower	Operation & Maintenance of Navy radio tower
NPS & North Carolina Water Resource Commission (New Agreement)	Agency	-	-	NPS & North Carolina Water Resource Commission	Agreement for the development and management of a boat ramp constructed on NPS land within Hatteras Village	New Agreement regarding Boat Ramp near USCG Hatteras Station
NPS & NC-DOT (New Agreement - Formalized MOU)	Agency	-	-	NPS & NC-DOT	Agreement formalizing relationship between NCDOT and NPS related to management of the three airstrips, road maintenance, emergency response, signage, and replacement of the Bonner Bridge.	New Agreement regarding Relationship between entities (Airstrips & Roads)
Avon Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Municipal Partnership	2/16/2007	2012	NPS & Avon Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Buxton Volunteer Fire Department General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	7/9/2010	2015	NPS & Buxton Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Chicamcomico Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Municipal Partnership	3/1/2007	2012	NPS & Chicamcomico Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Dare County Sheriff General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	12/14/2010	2015	NPS & Dare County Sheriff	Agreement to support interagency assistance when needed	
Frisco Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Municipal Partnership	3/2/2007	2012	NPS & Frisco Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Hatteras Island Rescue Squad MOU	Municipal Partnership	5/14/2008	2013	NPS & Hatteras Island Rescue Squad	Agreement to support interagency assistance when needed	
Hatteras Island Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Municipal Partnership	3/20/2007	2012	NPS & Hatteras Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Sheriff of Hyde County General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	8/10/2010	2015	NPS & Sheriff of Hyde County	Agreement to support interagency assistance when needed	



Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Town of Kill Devil Hills Police Department General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	1/16/2007	2012	NPS & Town of Kill Devil Hill Police Department	Agreement to support interagency assistance when needed	
Town of Kill Devil Hills Municipal Fire Department Cooperative Agreement	Municipal Partnership	5/29/2006	expired	NPS & Town of Jill Devil Hill Municipal Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Town of Kitty Hawk Police Department General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	3/26/2008	2013	NPS & Town of Kitty Hawk Police Department	Agreement to support interagency assistance when needed	
Nags Head Police Department General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	8/6/2010	2015	NPS & Nags head Police Department General Agreement	Agreement to support interagency assistance when needed	
Nags Head Fire & Rescue Department Cooperative Agreement	Municipal Partnership	8/7/2009	2014	NPS & Nags Head Fire & Rescue Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Roanoke Island Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Municipal Partnership	11/29/2007	2012	NPS & Roanoke Island Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Salvo Volunteer Fire Department MOU	Municipal Partnership	3/1/2007	2012	NPS & Salvo Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Ocracoke Volunteer Fire Department General Agreement	Municipal Partnership	5/8/2003	expired	NPS & Ocracoke Volunteer Fire Department	Agreement to coordinate fire response efforts	
Ocracoke Sanitary District	Municipal Partnership	4/20/2010	6/1/2050	NPS & Ocracoke Sanitation District	Agreement to provide land use for the purposes of providing drinking water to Ocracoke Island residents	
Oregon Inlet Fishing Center	Concession	10/13/1998	Annually extended	NPS & Concession Operator	Maintenance & management of concession contract	A new prospectus has been developed and will bids will be solicited in 2011. A new contract will be issued in 2012 with a 2013 anticipated start date.
Avon Fishing Pier	Concession	10/13/1998	Annually extended	NPS & Concession Operator	Maintenance & management of concession contract	Development of a new prospectus will begin summer 2011 with an anticipated contract awarded in 2013. - set to expire will be renegotiated.
Frisco Fishing Pier	Concession	10/13/1998	Annually extended	NPS & Concession Operator	Maintenance & management of concession contract	Currently closed and not operating. NPS is negotiating with the owner to obtain ownership of the pier with hopes of obtaining a new concession contract.

**MOU - Memorandum of Understanding**

**ROW - Right of Way**

**SUP - Special Use Permit**

**IA - Interagency Agreement**





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

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