

APPENDIX C

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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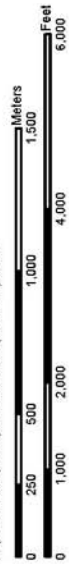
Appendix C is organized into the following sections:

C.1 – Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey, Soil Map – Dare County, North Carolina

C.2 – Federal Emergency Management Agency Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Panels for Dare County, North Carolina - Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Area

C.3 – Special Status Species Supporting Information















































C.1. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey, Soil Map – Dare County, North Carolina

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Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

8/2/2011
Page 1 of 3

MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)		Very Stony Spot
	Soils		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Units		Other
	Special Point Features		Special Line Features
	Blowout		Gully
	Borrow Pit		Short Steep Slope
	Clay Spot		Other
	Closed Depression		Political Features
	Gravel Pit		Cities
	Gravelly Spot		Water Features
	Landfill		Streams and Canals
	Lava Flow		Transportation
	Marsh or swamp		Rails
	Mine or Quarry		Interstate Highways
	Miscellaneous Water		US Routes
	Perennial Water		Major Roads
	Rock Outcrop		Local Roads
	Saline Spot		
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		
	Spoil Area		
	Stony Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:20,900 If printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.
Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dare County, North Carolina
Survey Area Date: Version 12, Jul 16, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/26/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Dare County, North Carolina (NC055)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BaC	Baymeade fine sand, 0 to 10 percent slopes	721.9	34.8%
BeA	Beaches, 0 to 2 percent slopes, storm tidal	2.5	0.1%
FrD	Fripp fine sand, 2 to 30 percent slopes	77.3	3.7%
HoA	Hobonny muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	62.9	3.0%
IcA	Icaria loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	34.8	1.7%
JoA	Johns loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.4	0.1%
LeA	Leon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	81.9	3.9%
PoA	Ponzer muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	54.7	2.6%
PsB	Psamments, 0 to 6 percent slopes	12.6	0.6%
W	Water	1,025.7	49.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,075.6	100.0%

**C.2. Federal Emergency Management Agency Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Panels for
Dare County, North Carolina - Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Area**

C.3. Special Status Species Supporting Information

Table C.3.1. Information on Listed Species that May Occur Near Fort Raleigh National Historic Site not Affected by Actions Proposed in this General Management Plan

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status	Habitat and Occurrence
West Indian manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>)	Federal: Endangered NC: Endangered	<p>West Indian manatees occur in warm shallow waters (near shore, salt water bays, and estuarine habitats) of subtropical regions of the Atlantic coast ranging from coastal North Carolina to the Florida Keys, into the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Louisiana coast. In areas north of Florida, the species is primarily a migrant or irregular visitor and has been recorded in North Carolina waters from June to October. Seasonal migrations along the Atlantic coast range from 125 to 190 miles (O'Shea and Ludlow 1992 in NatureServe 2010). Manatees may overwinter (October to April) in North Carolina in warm water discharges from coastal power plants. Manatees observed along the coast are often in water 3-5 meters deep (prefer a depth of 1-2 meters), usually in areas lacking strong current and are consistently associated with freshwater sources (Lefebvre et al. 1989 in NatureServe 2010). Manatees consume almost exclusively submerged aquatic vegetation and sometimes shoreline vegetation. The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program reports the last manatee sighting in October of 1986 within 2 miles of the national historic site (NCNHP 2011). Threats include habitat loss and degradation, and mortality from boat collisions, hunting, fishing, red tide poisoning, entrapment in water control structures, entanglement in fishing gear, and exposure to cold temperatures (Nature Serve 2010).</p> <p>Rationale: The last recorded observation of the west Indian manatee was in 1986 within 2 miles of the national historic site, with a poor chance of persisting for an extended period of time (NCNHP 2011). Actions proposed under this general management plan would not directly or indirectly affect the listed West Indian manatee or adversely modify designated critical habitat. The West Indian manatee would be further addressed under the Outer Banks Group Shoreline Erosion Management Plan and related National Environmental Compliance Act assessment prior to any protection or modification of the national historic site's shoreline. Therefore this species was not further assessed under this General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.</p>
Loggerhead sea turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	Federal: Threatened NC: Threatened	<p>The loggerhead sea turtle is a federally-listed threatened species inhabiting continental shelves, bays, estuaries, and lagoons in temperate, subtropical, and tropical waters. Loggerhead sea turtles have a varied diet but feed mainly on mollusks, crustaceans, and horseshoe crabs (Dodd 1992). In the Atlantic, the range of the Loggerhead sea turtle extends from Newfoundland to as far south as Argentina. During the summer, nesting occurs in the lower latitudes. Mating takes place in late March to early June, and eggs are laid throughout the summer. The primary Atlantic nesting sites are along the east coast of Florida, with additional sites in Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Gulf Coast of Florida. The loggerhead sea turtle was listed as threatened throughout its range in 1978, with the most significant threats to the loggerhead sea turtle populations being coastal development, commercial fisheries, and pollution. Loggerhead sea turtles are the most abundant species in U.S. coastal waters, and are often captured incidentally by shrimp trawling (NMFS 2005).</p> <p>Rationale: Actions proposed under this general management plan would not directly or indirectly affect the listed Loggerhead sea turtle or adversely</p>

Table C.3.1. Information on Listed Species that May Occur Near Fort Raleigh National Historic Site not Affected by Actions Proposed in this General Management Plan

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status	Habitat and Occurrence
		modify designated critical habitat. The loggerhead sea turtle would be further addressed under the Outer Banks Group Shoreline Erosion Management Plan and related National Environmental Compliance Act assessment prior to any protection or modification of the national historic site's shoreline. Therefore this species was further assessed under this General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.
Shortnose sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>)	Federal: Endangered NC: Endangered	<p>The shortnose sturgeon is found along the Atlantic coast from New Brunswick to Florida. Historically, the species was widely reported in North Carolina rivers, however current distribution is not well known. This species occurs sparsely in the Cape Fear River drainage, Albemarle Sound, and Pamlico Sound (unconfirmed report). The species has also been reported in the Cape Fear River, Pee Dee River, and Roanoke River (close proximity to the river's mouth). Shortnose sturgeon migrate from ocean/ estuaries into freshwater rivers between February and May, and spawn April through June. Spawning habitat generally consists of sand to boulder sized substrate of inland freshwater rivers with low to moderate flow (0.2-1.8 meters per second) (NatureServe 2010). Ocean and estuary habitat consists of deep pools, soft substrate and vegetated bottoms. Shortnose sturgeons feed on mollusks, crustaceans, insect larvae, and polychaete worms (NatureServe2010). Threats to the species include overfishing, degradation of habitat by erosion, siltation, toxic pollution, and dams that interfere with upstream migration to spawning areas (NCNHP 2010). The last recorded observation occurred near the national historic site on May 18, 1998 (NCNHP 2011).</p> <p>Rationale: The Shortnose sturgeon has recently been verified to still exist within 2 miles of the national historic site, but there is insufficient information to estimate its viability/ecological integrity (NCNHP 2010). Actions proposed under this general management plan would not directly or indirectly affect the listed Shortnose sturgeon or adversely modify designated critical habitat. The West Indian manatee would be further addressed under the Outer Banks Group Shoreline Erosion Management Plan and related National Environmental Compliance Act assessment prior to any protection or modification of the national historic site's shoreline. Therefore this species was not further assessed under this General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.</p>
Sand heather (<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>)	NC: Significantly Rare	<p>Sand heather occurs in dunes and maritime forest openings, and flowers May-June (Fussell, 1997b). The species was extirpated from the national historic site due to dune erosion and succession of the Maritime Evergreen Forest (pers. comm. NCNHP 2010 in NPS 2011)</p> <p>Rationale: Sand heather was extirpated from the national historic site due to dune erosion and succession of the Maritime Evergreen Forest. Therefore this species was not further assessed under this General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.</p>

Table C.3.1. Listed Species of Concern

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Shortnose sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Endangered	Endangered
West Indian manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened	Threatened
Northern diamondback terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>	Species of Concern	Special Concern
Black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Species of Concern	Special Concern
Blue witch grass	<i>Dichanthelium caeruleum</i>		Endangered
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Threatened
Carolina watersnake	<i>Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi</i>		Special Concern
Sand heather	<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>		Significantly Rare
Ringed witch grass	<i>Dichanthelium annulum</i>		Significantly Rare
Moundlily yucca	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>		Significantly Rare
Giant swallowtail butterfly	<i>Papilio cresphontes</i>		Significantly Rare
Northern oak hairstreak butterfly	<i>Satyrus favonius ontario</i>		Significantly Rare

Source: NPS 2011.

Table C.3.2. Government Performance and Results Act, Species Of Management, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

Common Name	Scientific name	Federal Status	State Status	NPS Desired Condition Details
black-throated green warbler - coastal plain population	<i>Dendroica virens waynei</i>		State Listed - Significantly Rare	NPSpecies Present in Park
peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		State Listed - Endangered	NPSpecies Present in Park; annual nest and fledge chicks
little metalmark	<i>Calephrys hesseli</i>		State Listed - Significantly Rare	NPSpecies Present in Park
timber rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>		State Listed - Special Concern	NPSpecies Present in Park
northern diamondback terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>		State Listed - Special Concern	NPSpecies Present in Park
Carolina water snake	<i>Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi</i>		State Listed - Special Concern	NPSpecies Present in Park
twig-rush	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>		State Listed - Significantly Rare - Other	Fussell 1997 reported observation; species threatened by beach migration
saltmarsh spikerush	<i>Eleocharis halophila</i>		State Listed - Threatened	Fussell 1997 reported tentative observation of species; probably present; threatened by common reed and development
winged seedbox	<i>Ludwigia alata</i>		State Listed - Significantly Rare - Peripheral	Fussell 1997 reported observation; species threatened by beach migration and common reed in marsh
moundlily yucca	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>		State Listed - Significantly Rare - Peripheral	NPSpecies Probably Present; present on Harriot Nature Trail; need to confirm ID

Source: NPS 2010

Table C.3.3. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2-Mile Radius Search Results

Scientific name	EO Nb	Common Name	Date Last Observed	EO Rank	EO Accuracy	State Protected Status	Federal Protection Status	State Rank	Global Rank	Habitat Comments
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	21	Shortnose Sturgeon	1998-05-18	E	Medium	E	E	S1	G3	Brackish water of larger rivers and estuaries; spawns in freshwater areas.
<i>Dichanthelium annulum</i>	14	Ringed Witch Grass	1958-09-09	H	Low	SR-P		S1	GNR	Dry sandy or rocky open woods and borders of thickets
<i>Dichanthelium caeruleum</i>	4	Blue Witch Grass	1898-06-10	H	Very Low	E		S1S2	G2G3	Wet savannas with a calcareous influence
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	7	Sand Heather	1936-06-04	X	Low	T		S2	G5	Openings in maritime forest, blowouts, and dunes
<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	21	Diamondback Terrapin	1887-PRE	H	Very Low	SC	FSC, in part	S3	G4	Salt or brackish marshes, estuaries [NHP previously tracked records at the subspecies level; as there is uncertainty about identity of turtles in NC at the subspecies level, and as it is listed as State Special Concern by WRC only at the species level, NHP is now tracking only at the species level. NOTE: The northern subspecies (essentially Dare County) – M.t. terrapin – has a U.S. status of FSC; the southern subspecies (essentially the southern half of the coast) –M.t. centrata – has no U.S. status.
Maritime evergreen forest	14		2010-06-28	C	High			S1	G2G3	
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	20	Carolina	1992	E	Very Low	SC		S3	G5T3	Salt of brackish marshes (endemic to

Table C.3.3. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2-Mile Radius Search Results

Scientific name	EO Nb	Common Name	Date Last Observed	EO Rank	EO Accuracy	State Protected Status	Federal Protection Status	State Rank	Global Rank	Habitat Comments
<i>williammengelsi</i>		Watersnake								North Carolina)
<i>Papilio cresphontes</i>	21	Giant Swallowtail	2007-09-18	C?	Medium	SR		S2S3	G5	Primarily coastal in maritime forests of thickets; also in foothills and mountains near hoptree; host plants – prickly-ash (<i>Zanthoxylum</i>), hoptree (<i>Ptelea</i>)
<i>Satyrion favonius Ontario</i>	2	Northern Oak Hairstreak	1977	H	Low	SR		S2S3	G4T4	Oak-dominated woods, usually in dry sites; host plants – oaks (<i>quercus</i>)
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	21	West Indian manatee	1986-10	D	Very Low	E	E	S1N	G2	Warm waters of estuaries and river mouths

Source: NCNHP 2011

Element of Natural Diversity (or simply, "Element"): any natural feature. Natural features tracked by the NCNHP include: (1) rare plant and animal species, sub-species, varieties, and populations; (2) rare and high-quality natural communities; and (3) notable animal assemblages, such as heronries and shorebird nesting areas.

Element Occurrence (EO): a specific occurrence of an element of natural diversity. All Eos are mapped as polygons. An EO polygon includes the land and/or water occupied by the element and any locational uncertainty associated with the record.

EO Accuracy: a rough measure of the accuracy the mapped EO. Possible values are: Very High Greater than 95% of the polygon is occupied by the element.

High - Between 80% and 95% of the polygon is occupied by the element.

Medium - Between 20% and 80% of the polygon is occupied by the element.

Low - Between 5% and 20% of the polygon is occupied by the element.

Very Low - Less than 5% of the polygon is occupied by the element.

Unknown - The percentage of the polygon is occupied by the element is unknown.

Blank - An Estimated Representational Accuracy has not been assigned.

EO Number: a number assigned to each occurrence of a specific element. For example, the fourth record for *Carex lutea* entered into our database would be assigned an EO number of 4.

EO Rank: an assessment of viability (for species or animal assemblages) or ecological integrity (for natural communities). Possible values are:

A - Excellent estimated viability/ecological integrity The EO has an excellent chance of persisting for an extended period of time.

B - Good estimated viability/ecological integrity The EO has a good chance of persisting for an extended period of time.

C - Fair estimated viability/ecological integrity The EO has a fair chance of persisting for an extended period of time.

D - Poor estimated viability/ecological integrity The EO has a poor chance of persisting for an extended period of time.

E - Verified extant (viability/ecological integrity not assessed) The EO has recently been verified to still exist, but there is insufficient information to estimate its viability/ecological integrity.

F - Failed to find Recent surveys failed to relocate an EO previously reported, but there is no evidence occurrence has been destroyed.

H - Historical There is no recent survey information to verify the continued existence of an EO previously reported.

X - Extirpated The EO is known to be destroyed.

U - Unrankable The EO cannot be assigned a rank because of insufficient information.

NR - Not ranked The EO has not yet been assigned a rank.

_? - There is uncertainty about the rank (used as a qualifier of the above ranks).

Note: For occurrences with a mixed rank (e.g., "AC"), the actual rank is uncertain and lies somewhere within the range specified.

Date: Typically, the date an occurrence was last observed is entered as "yyyy-mm-dd", where "yyyy" is the four-digit year, "mm" is the month as a number, and "dd" is the day. Occasionally this date is not precisely known and is entered in an alternate format. Some examples of alternate values are:

2001-08: During August 2001

1953: During 1953

1871-pre: Before 1871

1995-post: After 1995

1975-spr: In the spring of 1975

1992-sum: In the summer of 1992

1975-fall: In the fall of 1975

1960-1961-wi: In the winter of 1960-61

1955-circa: Sometime around 1955

1990s: Sometime during the 1990's

1960s-early: Sometime during the early 1960's

2002-2005: Between 2002 and 2005

1998?: Possibly 1998

APPENDIX D
AGENCY COORDINATION

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**National Park Service
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, North Carolina 27954**



Michell Hicks, Principal Chief
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Qualla Boundary
P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

Dear Principal Chief Hicks:

Federal regulations for the implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, require consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes (36 CFR 800.2) on a government-to-government basis, as specified in Executive Order 13175. The administration of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is committed to honoring in full good faith its obligations and responsibilities toward the sovereign, federally recognized Indian tribes under all United States laws, regulations, and policies. As part of my responsibility to "make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes...that shall be consulted in the 106 process," I am writing to inquire if the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians wishes to consult with the National Park Service regarding the preparation of a General Management Plan (GMP) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, located on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. A GMP is a long term (15-20 year) planning document required by law of all parks in the National Park System. The purpose of a GMP is to provide basic direction to park managers for preserving and protecting the park's historic and natural resources and to establish the range of visitor activities and experiences that should be achieved and maintained over time. All GMPs include full public involvement, an environmental impact analysis and agency approvals.

The current planning process is especially significant for American Indians because legislation passed by Congress in 1990 amended the purpose of the park to specifically include the preservation and interpretation of "the history of Native Americans ... who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina." Formerly, the sole purpose of the park had been to interpret the Lost Colony of Sir Walter Raleigh, the first English settlement in North America.

If the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians wishes to consult with Fort Raleigh National Historic Site regarding the new general management plan for the park as provided for under the regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act, please write to me or contact me at the address above, by phone at 252-473-2111 x150, or email at Larry_Belli@nps.gov. We may then arrange mutually agreeable time(s) and location(s) for consultation. We are looking forward to your reply and to establishing a continuing relationship with the tribal government of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Sincerely,

Larry Belli, Superintendent

cc: Renissa Walker, Acting Director of Cultural Resources, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

*Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*



**National Park Service
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, North Carolina 27954**



February 20, 2004

The Honorable Marc Basnight
NC State Legislature
2007 Legislative Bldg.
Raleigh, NC 27601-2808

Dear Representative Basnight:

The National Park Service (NPS) has begun the development of a new general management plan (GMP) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site that will guide park management for the next 15-20 years. All national parks are required to have an approved GMP. The new GMP for Fort Raleigh will provide a broad conceptual framework to guide decisions for long-range park management, resource protection, appropriate types and levels of visitor activities, and appropriate facility development.

The National Park Service planning team, along with Fort Raleigh management and staff began meeting with our stakeholders (neighbors, visitors, and interested agencies and organizations) in August 2003 to examine long-range goals and management issues, and chart a course for the future. We are continuing this process with a variety of opportunities for you to express your ideas, suggestions, and concerns regarding Fort Raleigh during the week of March 8, 2004. First of all we would like to invite you to attend one of three meetings that we have scheduled for the week of March 8, 2004. The meetings will take place between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon March 9, 10, and 11, 2004 in the conference room of the Outer Banks Group Headquarters Building off Highway 64 next to Fort Raleigh's Lindsay Warren Visitor Center. Enter Fort Raleigh National Historic Site from Highway 64 and take the first left turn off the entrance drive. The park offices are in the first building on the right.

There will also be 2 public "open house" type meetings at the Roanoke Island Festival Park Auditorium between 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 10, 2004 and Thursday, March 11, 2004. Planning team members and park staff will be available to answer questions about the planning process and to record your comments, suggestions, and concerns.

So that we can accommodate all who wish to participate, please call Jeff Cobb, Management Assistant, at 252-473-2111, ext. 122 to let us know which session you will be able to attend. We look forward to seeing you in March.

Sincerely,

Lawrence A. Belli
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OUTER BANKS GROUP



Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Wright Brothers National Memorial
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5017-1788-409
D18 (5185) FORA-S

NOV - 8 2011

Mr. Stephen Rynas
Federal Consistency Coordinator
North Carolina Division of Coastal Management
400 Commerce Avenue
Morehead City, NC 28557

Dear Mr. Rynas:

The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. The project began in 2003 with project scoping and preliminary agency consultation beginning early in 2004. There have been several delays and pauses in the project as management alternatives were proposed, revised, and revised again to reflect input from partners and the importance of capturing management strategies relative to ongoing shoreline erosion on Roanoke Island. We are now preparing the draft GMP/EIS for internal review and approval. This process will take several months and we hope to begin the public review and comment process in the late winter or early spring.

In accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and North Carolina's Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) we are initiating the consultation process to assert consistency with the state's coastal zone management program. The assertion of consistency rationale will be included in the cover letter that transmits the draft GMP/EIS to your office for review.

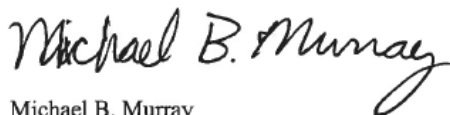
The GMP/EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action (continuation of current management practices and policies) alternative as required by law. The EIS will also analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred alternative.

As soon as the GMP/EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review and comment. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested stakeholders is also underway.

**TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA** 

The principal contact for additional information on this project is David Libman in the National Park Service Southeast Regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. He can be reached at (404) 507-5701 or by email at david_libman@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael B. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and a long, sweeping underline.

Michael B. Murray
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OUTER BANKS GROUP



Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Wright Brothers National Memorial
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5017-1788-409
D18 (5185) FORA-S

NOV - 8 2011

Mr. John M. Fowler
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

Attention: Katry Harris

Dear Mr. Fowler:

The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. The project began in 2003 and preliminary consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer began early in 2004. There have been several delays and pauses in the project as management alternatives were proposed, revised, and revised again to reflect input from partners and the importance of capturing management strategies relative to ongoing shoreline erosion on Roanoke Island. We are now preparing the draft GMP/EIS for internal review and approval. This process will take several months and we hope to begin the public review and comment process in the late winter or early spring.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.3(c) and 36 CFR 800.8(c), we are formally initiating Section 106 consultation with your office. The purpose of this letter is to update you regarding the status of the project, and to consult with your office in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(c) and with the 2008 Servicewide Programmatic Agreement among your office, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the National Park Service (a copy of this letter has been sent to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer). This letter also serves to notify your office that we plan to use the EIS for the project to accomplish compliance for both Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act (as described in 36 CFR 800.8 (a-c)).

The GMP/EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action (continuation of current management practices and

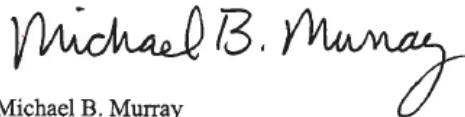


policies) alternative as required by law. The EIS will also analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred alternative. These details will be reiterated in a Section 106 Summary in the EIS. Also contained in the EIS will be measures that would help avoid adverse effects on cultural resources.

As soon as the GMP/EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review, comment, and concurrence that the Section 106 process has been completed. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested stakeholders is also underway.

The principal contact for additional information on this project is David Libman in the National Park Service Southeast Regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. He can be reached at (404) 507-5701 or by email at david_libman@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael B. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and "B".

Michael B. Murray
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OUTER BANKS GROUP



Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Wright Brothers National Memorial
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5017-1788-409
D18 (5185) FORA-S

NOV -8 2011

Mr. Gordon S. Myers
Executive Director
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
NCSU Centennial Campus
1751 Varsity Drive
Raleigh, NC 27606

Dear Mr. Myers:

The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. The project began in 2003 with project scoping and preliminary agency consultation beginning early in 2004. There have been several delays and pauses in the project as management alternatives were proposed, revised, and revised again to reflect input from partners and the importance of capturing management strategies relative to ongoing shoreline erosion on Roanoke Island. We are now preparing the draft GMP/EIS for internal review and approval. This process will take several months and we hope to begin the public review and comment process in the late winter or early spring.

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Park Service (NPS) is initiating consultation regarding threatened and endangered species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has also been contacted by letter.

The GMP/EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action (continuation of current management practices and policies) alternative as required by law. The EIS will also analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred alternative.

As soon as the GMP/EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review and comment. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested stakeholders is also underway.



*Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*

The principal contact for additional information on this project is David Libman in the National Park Service Southeast Regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. He can be reached at (404) 507-5701 or by email at david_libman@nps.gov.

Sincerely,


Michael B. Murray
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior

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Manteo, NC 27954

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5017-1788-409
D18 (5185) FORA-S

NOV - 8 2011

Mr. Pete Benjamin
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 33726
Raleigh, NC 27636-3726

Dear Mr. Benjamin: *Pete*

The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. The project began in 2003 with project scoping and preliminary agency consultation beginning early in 2004. There have been several delays and pauses in the project as management alternatives were proposed, revised, and revised again to reflect input from partners and the importance of capturing management strategies relative to ongoing shoreline erosion on Roanoke Island. We are now preparing the draft GMP/EIS for internal review and approval. This process will take several months and we hope to begin the public review and comment process in the late winter or early spring.

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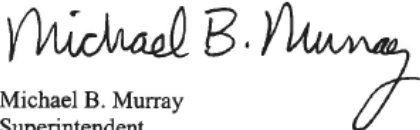
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**TAKE PRIDE[®]
IN AMERICA** 

*Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*

The principal contact for additional information on this project is David Libman in the National Park Service Southeast Regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. He can be reached at (404) 507-5701 or by email at david_libman@nps.gov.

Sincerely,



Michael B. Murray
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OUTER BANKS GROUP

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

Wright Brothers National Memorial

Cape Hatteras National Seashore

1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5017-1788-409
D18 (5185) FORA-S

NOV - 8 2011

Mr. Heinz Mueller
Chief, Office of Environmental Assessment
EPA, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303

Dear Mr. Mueller:

The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. The project began in 2003 with project scoping and preliminary agency consultation beginning early in 2004. There have been several delays and pauses in the project as management alternatives were proposed, revised, and revised again to reflect input from partners and the importance of capturing management strategies relative to ongoing shoreline erosion on Roanoke Island. We are now preparing the draft GMP/EIS for internal review and approval. This process will take several months and we hope to begin the public review and comment process in the late winter or early spring.

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As soon as the GMP/EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review and comment. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested stakeholders is also underway.

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The principal contact for additional information on this project is David Libman in the National Park Service Southeast Regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. He can be reached at (404) 507-5701 or by email at david_libman@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

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Michael B. Murray
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OUTER BANKS GROUP

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Wright Brothers National Memorial
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1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5017-1788-409
D18 (5185) FORA-S

NOV - 8 2011

Dr. Jeffrey Crow
Executive Director
Deputy Secretary
North Carolina Office of Archives and History
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Dear Dr. Crow:

The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. The project began in 2003 and preliminary consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer began early in 2004. There have been several delays and pauses in the project as management alternatives were proposed, revised, and revised again to reflect input from partners and the importance of capturing management strategies relative to ongoing shoreline erosion on Roanoke Island. We are now preparing the draft GMP/EIS for internal review and approval. This process will take several months and we hope to begin the public review and comment process in the late winter or early spring.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.3(c) and 36 CFR 800.8(c), we are formally initiating Section 106 consultation with your office. The purpose of this letter is to update you regarding the status of the project, and to consult with your office in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3(c) and with the 2008 Servicewide Programmatic Agreement among your office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service (a copy of this letter has been sent to the Advisory Council). This letter also serves to notify your office that we plan to use the EIS for the project to accomplish compliance for both Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act (as described in 36 CFR 800.8 (a-c)).

The GMP/EIS will provide detailed descriptions of alternative management plans. The alternative management plans discussed in the GMP/EIS would guide the management of the park under different management zoning concepts, as well as a no-action (continuation of current management practices and policies) alternative as required by law. The EIS will also analyze the potential impacts associated with possible implementation of each alternative and will describe the rationale for choosing the preferred

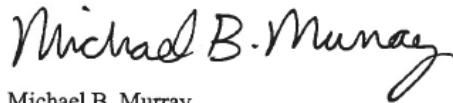
**TAKE PRIDE
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alternative. These details will be reiterated in a Section 106 Summary in the EIS. Also contained in the EIS will be measures that would help avoid adverse effects on cultural resources.

As soon as the GMP/EIS is completed, we will send it to you for your review, comment, and concurrence that the Section 106 process has been completed. We look forward to your participation and input on the planning process. Consultation and coordination with other governmental agencies and with interested stakeholders is also underway.

The principal contact for additional information on this project is David Libman in the National Park Service Southeast Regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. He can be reached at (404) 507-5701 or by email at david_libman@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael B. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and a long, sweeping underline.

Michael B. Murray
Superintendent



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Coastal Management

Beverly Eaves Perdue
Governor

Dee Freeman
Secretary

November 14, 2011

David Libman
Planning & Compliance Division
National Park Service
100 Alabama Street, 1924 Bldg.
Atlanta, GA 30303

SUBJECT: Fort Raleigh National Historic Site General Development Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Manteo, Dare County, North Carolina (DCM#20110178)

Dear Mr. Libman:

Thank you for your letter of November 8, 2011 advising us that the National Park Service (NPS) is resuming work on preparing a General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. For purposes of clarification, based on the content of the letter, the NPS is simply advising the North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (DCM) that a consistency determination will be submitted by the NPS in the future and that this letter was not meant to formally initiate DCM's consistency review process. We look forward to working with you on this project.

Please feel free to contact me at 252-808-2808 x209 should you have any questions. Thank you for your consideration of the North Carolina Coastal Management Program.

Sincerely,

Stephen Rynas, AICP
Federal Consistency Coordinator

Cc: Doug Huggett, Division of Coastal Management
Frank Jennings, Division of Coastal Management

*Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

December 1, 2011

Michael Murray
National Park Service Outer Banks Group
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954

Re: Fort Raleigh National Historic Site General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement,
Dare County, ER 03-2021

Dear Mr. Murray:


Thank you for your letter of November 8, 2011, concerning the above project.

We look forward to receiving and reviewing the General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. Any comments that we may have will be provided at that time.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

 for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: David Libman, NPS Southeast Regional Office, david_libman@nps.gov



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has the 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 historical 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.

NPS FORA 383/119762 August 2013