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FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT 1998

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

PLAN APPROVAL AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT on GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT for FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT SOUTH CAROLINA

INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service has prepared the first General Management Plan for Fort Sumter National Monument to replace the *1974 Master Plan.* The plan was prepared with public and agency involvement and presents two alternatives for management. Alternative One, the preferred plan, provides goals, or desired future conditions, for designated units of the park. Specific management actions are then identified for each unit in order to achieve the unit goals. Alternative Two is a continuation of current management.

The purpose of this document is to record the selection of Alternative One as the General Management Plan for the National Monument and to record a Finding of No Significant Impact pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. This document should be attached to the *Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment.*

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The primary effect of the new General Management Plan will be to maximize the physical life of the park's actual historic ruins and extend the time they are available to the public for contemplation and enjoyment.

No changes are proposed that would physically affect historic fabric.

Greater protection and understanding of the park's archeological resources and its museum collection will be the benefits of studies called for by the plan.

Draft

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

CHARLESTON COUNTY , SOUTH CAROLINA

FEBRUARY 1998

Comments on this document should be sent to:

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United States Department of the Interior
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Southeast Regional Office

SUMMARY

Fort Sumter National Monument was established in 1948 to commemorate the historical events at and surrounding Fort Sumter. The monument was enlarged in 1960 with the addition of Fort Moultrie, the NPS tour boat facility (formerly known as Dockside II) in 1986, and the Historic Coast Guard Station in 1990. This Draft General Management Plan has been prepared to establish and guide the overall management, development and use of Fort Sumter National Monument in ways that will best serve visitors while preserving the park's cultural and natural resources. Its aim is to support the purpose for which the park was established and to formalize the park's future direction.

The park has operated for the past 23 years under the guidance of the *1974 Master Plan*. Since that time, however, changes in issues and concerns have resulted in the need for renewed planning efforts. This document was prepared with public and agency involvement and presents two alternatives for the management of Fort Sumter National Monument.

Alternative One, the preferred plan, provides realistic goals, or desired future conditions, for designated units of the park. These goals are achieved through specific management actions proposed for each unit. The alternative emphasizes the use of additional partnerships and volunteers and encourages the park to seek creative ways for acquiring the human resources necessary for reaching the resource protection and visitor experience standards described in the desired future conditions.

Goals and management actions of the preferred plan are coordinated with the development of the NPS tour boat facility. This plan also suggests that Battery Huger not be removed at this time.

Alternative Two proposes the park continue its current management, as outlined in the *1974 Master Plan*, and modified and supplemented by later information and other program planning. This alternative provides a basis from which Alternative One can be compared. The park would continue existing management actions including any projects currently underway.

Apart from the separately planned development of the NPS tour boat facility, no development is proposed for either alternative. As a result, all environmental impacts realized in the Draft General Management Plan are in response to proposed and existing park operations, and neither alternative would have significantly adverse consequences on the resources of Fort Sumter National Monument. Implementation of Alternative One, the preferred plan, would have long term effects in slowing the deterioration of historic resources. Visitor experiences would be improved by enhancing the quality of interpretive programs.

With Alternative Two, current management, impacts would include the continuation and possible acceleration of the present rate of historic fabric deterioration. Negative impacts to visitor services would include diminished personal services and lowered quality of interpretive programs.

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CHAPTER ONE:
PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

BACKGROUND

Fort Sumter National Monument is located in Charleston County, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. It consists of four geographically separate areas: 1) Fort Sumter, an island fort situated at the entrance of Charleston Harbor; 2) Fort Moultrie, located one mile northeast of Fort Sumter on the southern part of Sullivan's Island, a barrier island immediately northeast of the entrance to the harbor; 3) the Historic Coast Guard Station, the park's maintenance and quarters facility located .8 mile east of Fort Moultrie; and 4) the tour boat facility site (formerly known as Dockside II), now under development. *(See Vicinity Map and Charleston Harbor and Environs Map on pages 11 and 13)*

Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service (NPS) by joint resolution on April 28, 1948. In this legislation (Public Law 80-504), Congress established Fort Sumter NM providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-292). Additionally, the tour boat facility was acquired on November 7, 1986, (Public Law 99-637) in order to "provide for needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument, including a tour boat dock and associated facilities, and an interpretive and museum facility [South Carolina Aquarium] in cooperation with the State of South Carolina and the city of Charleston . . . ." Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The United States owns 166.9 acres in fee simple, and holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.

FORT SUMTER

Fort Sumter sits on a man-made island of 2.4 acres at the northeastern terminus of a marshy shoal. The shoal extends east from James Island to the inlet of Charleston Harbor. Park boundaries include 122.5 acres of submerged land surrounding the island. The entrance channel of Charleston Harbor lies 1200 yards to the northeast. Beyond that is the southwestern terminus of Sullivan's Island where Fort Moultrie is located. To the south and west between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson on James Island, is a shoal and marsh area known as Spider Island. It was developed as a spoil bank from earlier dredging of the south channel. To the south is more shallow shoal and marsh extending to the southern limit of the Charleston Harbor entrance--Cummings Point on Morris Island. The City of Charleston is 3.3 miles to the northwest.

Visitors arrive at Fort Sumter via concessionaire tour boats embarking from two docks in the area. One is located in downtown Charleston at The City Marina and the other is located in Mount Pleasant at Patriot's Point Development Authority (Patriot's Point). The new tour boat facility will replace the two existing embarkation points. Upon completion of the tour boat facility, visitors will be routed from U.S. Hwy 17 and from Interstate 26 to Concord Street where the new facility will be located, at the corner of Concord Street and Calhoun Street on the Cooper River. Concessionaire tour boats leave daily for Fort Sumter from both The City Marina and Patriots

Point in Mount Pleasant. Schedules vary throughout the year to accommodate visitor demand. Access to the fort is provided by an NPS dock constructed in 1991.

Brief History of Fort Sumter

Construction began on Fort Sumter in 1829, in response to the lack of American coastal defenses made evident by the War of 1812. Located on a man-made island in the middle of Charleston Harbor, the five-sided, three-tiered masonry structure was designed for an armament of 135 guns and a garrison of 650 men. Its five-foot thick outer walls, towering nearly 50 feet above low water, enclosed a parade ground of roughly one acre. Combined with the existing early 19th-century Charleston harbor forts, the new fort could effectively close the harbor entry to any hostile ships.

Fort Sumter was still not completed when Union Major Robert Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie to occupy Fort Sumter on December 26, 1860. The fort quickly became the focus of political and military events which resulted in the opening bombardment of the Civil War, April 12-13, 1861. After the Union evacuation, Southern troops occupied Fort Sumter. It remained under normal military operations until 1863-1865 when Federal bombardments reduced Fort Sumter to rubble. Despite its ruinous state, Confederate soldiers continued to hold the fort, now an impregnable earthwork and impervious to assault. Only after General William T. Sherman captured Columbia SC in February, 1865, did the Confederate garrisons defending Charleston withdraw. Union forces once again raised the United States flag over Fort Sumter on February 18, 1865.

After the war, the task of clearing the rubble from the interior of Fort Sumter began in 1870. A new sally port was constructed in the left flank wall, the original having been destroyed by the Union bombardment. The outer walls of the gorge and right flank were partially rebuilt and the other walls of the fort were leveled to less than half their original height. From 1876 to 1898, however, the fort stood neglected except for its use as a lighthouse station and fell into a state of disrepair.

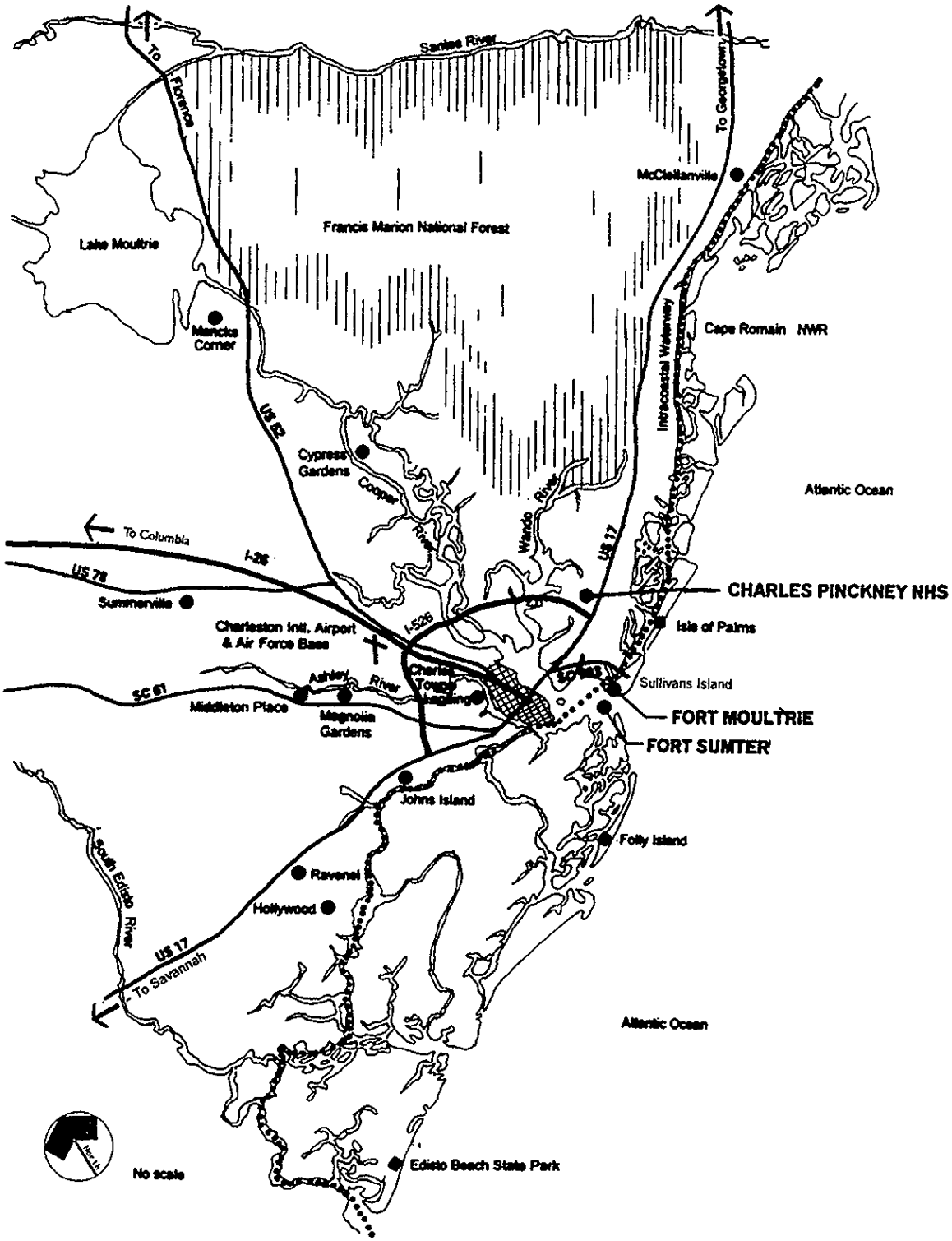
In 1898, in response to the Spanish-American War, the United States felt the need again to modernize its shoreline defenses. A massive concrete emplacement, named after Isaac Huger, a major general in the Revolutionary War, was constructed within the walls of Fort Sumter for positioning of two 12-inch breech-loading rifled guns. The battery was further strengthened by earth fill extending to the tops of the old Fort Sumter walls.

During World War II, Fort Sumter was armed with four 90-mm guns. With the advent of aircraft, the enemy could fly beyond coastal fortifications, bringing the era of seacoast defense to a close. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution on April 28, 1948.

FORT MOULTRIE

Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island, about one mile northeast of Fort Sumter. It is the site of the first major American naval victory in the Revolutionary War and is representative of over 170 years of American coastal defense. Fort Moultrie occupies 59.28 acres near the southwestern end of Sullivan's Island. A scenic easement with the Town of Sullivan's Island covers thirty acres to the east and south of Fort Moultrie.

The Town of Sullivan's Island is contiguous to the NPS boundaries of the fort. Two miles northwest, separated by the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and a tidal marsh, lies the mainland town of Mount Pleasant. To the northeast, also four miles distant is the neighboring island community of Isle of Palms. Charleston is 12 miles west.



VICINITY MAP

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Visitors to Fort Moultrie arrive via U.S. Hwy 17 in Mount Pleasant, crossing the intracoastal waterway by taking S.C. Route 703 to Sullivan's Island, and turning right on to Middle Street for approximately one mile to the fort. Visitor access from the intracoastal waterway is provided at the NPS dock located along Sullivan's Island Cove.

Park administrative headquarters is housed in the Torpedo Storage building (1902) directly north of Fort Moultrie. Adjacent to park headquarters is a visitor center and parking area (1976). To the north on the intracoastal waterway is the NPS dock for visitors to Fort Moultrie and park work vessels. Major historic structures include Fort Moultrie, Battery Jasper, and Construction 230. The U.S. Navy runs an active military installation on top of Construction 230 and maintains it according to the terms of a National Park Service interagency agreement. The original sites of the first and second Fort Moultrie are believed to be located within the existing boundaries of the park.

Historic resources adjacent to the NPS boundaries of Fort Moultrie include Battery Logan, a reinforced concrete gun battery constructed in 1901. Located east of Construction 230, Battery Logan is owned by the Town of Sullivan's Island. A number of other gun batteries dating from the Spanish American War, as well as other Fort Moultrie military reservation buildings largely constructed between 1895 and 1945, are within a short walking distance of the Visitor Center.

In 1990, the park acquired 1.22 acres of U.S. Coast Guard property it had leased since 1971 to use as a maintenance and quarters facility. Located 0.8 mile from the Fort Moultrie complex, it includes the Dormitory (constructed in 1896, modified in 1936, and renovated in 1994), the Boat Shed (1896), the Garage (1936) and a Position Finding Station (c. 1900).

Brief History of Fort Moultrie

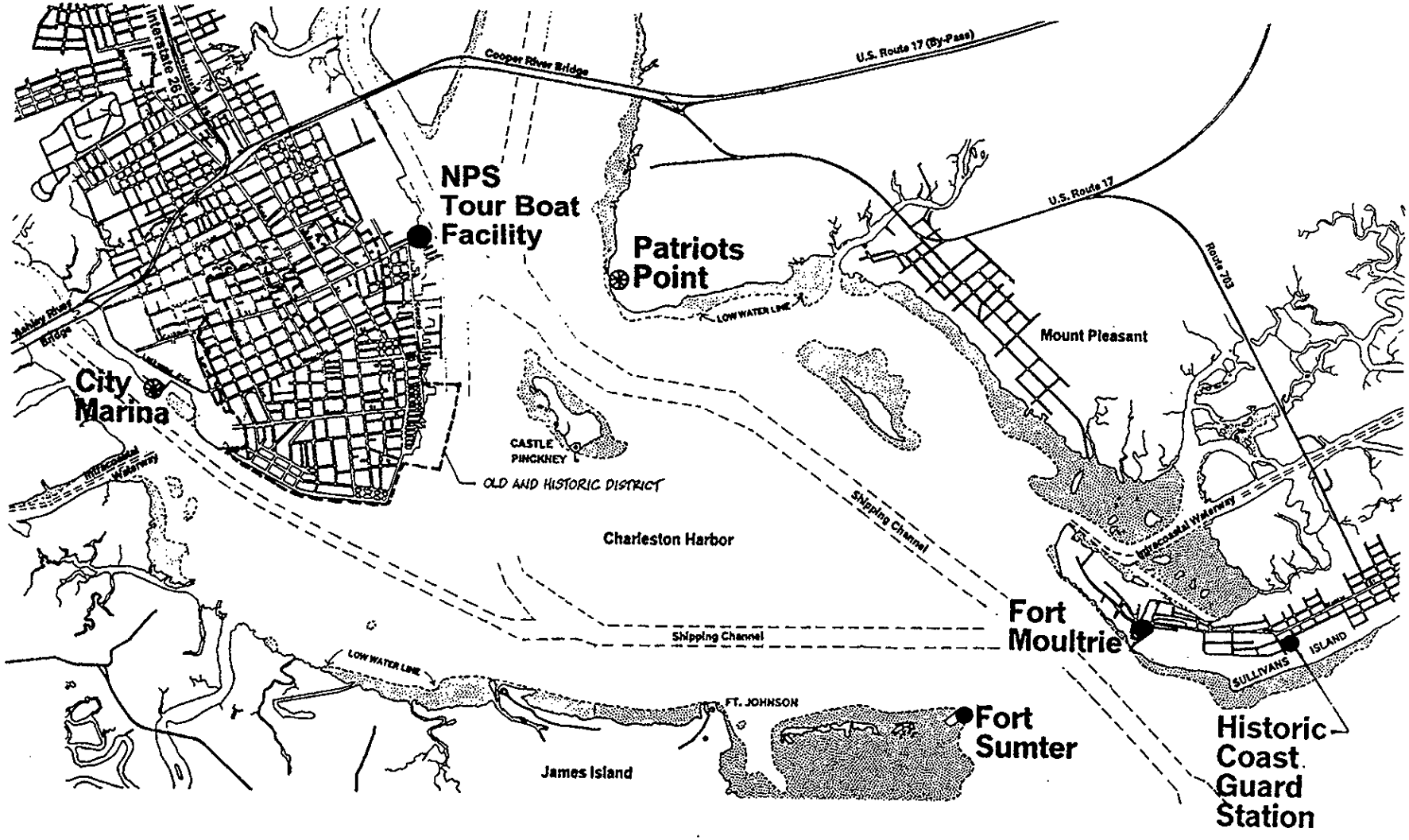
The first Fort Moultrie (1776), hastily built of palmetto logs, was constructed to protect Charleston from an imminent British naval attack. From here Colonel William Moultrie defeated a fleet of British ships in the Battle of Sullivan's Island, the first major American victory in the Revolutionary War. Only partially complete at the time of battle, the fort later fell into disrepair and was finally lost to scavenging and storms.

In 1798, a second, five-sided earth and timber fort was constructed on or near the same site as part of the new Nation's first organized system of coastal defense. Unfortunately, the second Fort Moultrie was lost to a hurricane in 1804.

The third and present Fort Moultrie, built of brick and masonry, was completed in 1809. It played a commanding role in the 1861 opening battle of the Civil War against Fort Sumter, and was later a companion to Fort Sumter in the Confederate defense of Charleston (1861-1865).

After the Civil War, Fort Moultrie was modified to accommodate changing military requirements. As a response to the Spanish-American War, several changes and additions were made to the growing military reservation. Two gun platforms were built at Fort Moultrie in 1894, followed by the construction of Batteries Bingham and McCorkle in 1898-99, and Battery Lord in 1902. In 1899, less than 400 feet away from the walls of Fort Moultrie, Battery Jasper, a reinforced concrete four-gun emplacement structure, was built. Construction 230, just east of Battery Jasper, was built in 1944-45, but with the war ending the two guns designated for this facility were never mounted and the structure never received an official name.

By 1947, modern military technology had rendered the fort obsolete. The reservation covered most of the western half of Sullivan's Island and included not only the historic old Fort Moultrie, but several military structures and features, such



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CHARLESTON HARBOR & ENVIRONS

ON MICROFILM

as the Quarter Master's building and commissary, parade grounds, a library, a theater, a gymnasium, the enlisted men's quarters, and the non-commissioned officers' quarters. In 1960, the National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of the historic fort and some associated structures under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The rest of the reservation was left to the State of South Carolina. No enabling legislation exists for Fort Moultrie.

NPS TOUR BOAT FACILITY

On November 7, 1986, Public Law 99-637 authorized the Secretary to acquire an 8.91 acre site along the Cooper River at the foot of Calhoun Street for the development of a tour boat facility on the Charleston peninsula. The legislation also authorized the NPS to cooperate with the City of Charleston to lease a portion of the NPS land for construction of the SC Aquarium.

The *1987 Master Plan Amendment/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment* provided for the development of the site as the park's new tour boat facility as envisioned in the *1974 Master Plan.*

In 1991, the presence of contaminants at the tour boat facility site suspended preconstruction. The *1994 Amendment to the Environmental Assessment for the Approved Master Plan Amendment/ Development Concept Plan* evaluated the potential impacts of leasing a portion of the NPS site to the City of Charleston for construction of the South Carolina Aquarium prior to remediation of the property. The City was required to demonstrate successful construction techniques that would insure the safety of human health and the environment. In consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the NPS reviewed the demonstration program and deemed it a success. With EPA concurrence, the *1994 Amendment to the EA* concluded that construction of the aquarium would not hinder potential remediation of contamination on the NPS site. Thus, in 1995, the Service leased a 1.5 acre parcel of the tour boat property to the City of Charleston for construction of the South Carolina Aquarium. Construction is currently underway.

In March 1997, the NPS issued the *Environmental Assessment for the Tour Boat Facility* at the Cooper River site for review and comment. The proposed plan suggests the use of similar construction techniques approved for the SC Aquarium. Approval of this alternative would allow construction of the facility prior to remedial actions.

When completed, the tour boat facility will provide a departure point for visitors going to Fort Sumter, including a pier, terminal building, utilities, and site improvements. Visitors will be able to view interpretive exhibits, interact with park staff, view Fort Sumter from the dock, purchase tickets, and board tour boats to Fort Sumter. The site will be the sole embarkation point for all visitors to Fort Sumter and will provide the NPS with an opportunity to maximize interpretive efforts for this key part of the visitor experience.

A NEW GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The *1974 Master Plan* for Fort Sumter NM has guided park management to the present. However, since that time several changes have occurred resulting in a call for renewed planning efforts. Planning efforts for the tour boat facility site is a separate, on-going project demanding park attention and coordination with city, state, and federal agencies. Recently, the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (1990), in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina and Moore's Creek National Battlefield (1995), in Currie, North Carolina were assigned as part of the Fort Sumter Group to be administered by the monument. These major administrative changes in addition to NPS reorganization and downsizing

have created strong needs for an updated planning document.

These and other recently identified issues and concerns are addressed in the 1998 General Management Plan (GMP) to meet the monument's mission goals and to set forth basic strategies that will guide the park for the next ten to fifteen years. In conformance with the National Parks and Recreation Act, Public Law 95-625, this GMP will serve to guide overall development, management, and use of the park in ways that will best serve visitors while preserving the values for which Fort Sumter NM was established.

BASIS FOR THE PLAN

The 1998 Draft GMP has been prepared with pubic and agency involvement. It presents two alternatives for park management, one of which the NPS identifies as the Preferred Plan. The document also analyzes the environmental consequences of implementing the alternatives.

PLANNING EFFORTS

To ensure public participation in the planning process, a public workshop, a newsletter, and an "open house" meeting were conducted to identify public issues and concerns, as well as to receive feedback and suggestions on proposed alternatives. These meetings helped provide direction for the planning process. *(Please see Appendix F for more information regarding public involvement.)*

GMP planning was subsequently interrupted by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) requiring a park strategic plan. Accommodating this new directive involved new language and coordination to incorporate the park's strategic plan into the 1998 Draft GMP. This document now includes a park mission and mission goals. The park's management objectives, developed in November, 1994, provide greater specificity and supplement the park mission goals. They are listed in Appendix B.

PURPOSE STATEMENTS

Purpose statements are usually derived from the park's enabling legislation and explain why a park exists.

Fort Sumter:

◆To preserve the Civil War remnants of Fort Sumter.

◆To commemorate and interpret the opening battle of the Civil War and Fort Sumter's role during the Civil War.

Fort Moultrie:

◆To preserve existing historic military structures and artifacts, both above and below the ground, in order to illustrate the evolution of U.S. coastal defense.

◆To interpret the evolution of U.S. coastal defense with emphasis on the Battle of Sullivan's Island and the Fort's role during the Civil War.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

Significance statements are derived from identifying the park's exceptional resources and values that must be preserved to accomplish the park purpose.

Fort Sumter:

◆Fort Sumter is where one of our Nation's most critical defining moments, the American Civil War, began.

◆Fort Sumter is the most heavily bombarded site in the western hemisphere as a result of the Union forces' attempt to gain control of Charleston Harbor.

◆Fort Sumter was and is a powerful symbol to both the North and the South, and it remains a memorial to all who fought to hold it.

Fort Moultrie:

◆Fort Moultrie is the site of the first patriot defeat of the British navy in the Revolutionary War and contributed to British reluctance to invade the South.

◆Fort Moultrie served as the Charleston operational headquarters of the Confederate Army during the opening battle of the Civil War and the siege of Charleston.

◆Fort Moultrie is the only NPS site that preserves elements of each significant period of American seacoast defense from 1776 to 1947.

SPECIAL MANDATES

Special mandates applying to a park are other legal requirements that deserve special consideration during decision making.

◆Public Law 99-637 (11/2/86):
Provides for needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter including a tour boat dock and associated facilities, and an interpretive and museum facility (South Carolina Aquarium) in cooperation with the State of South Carolina and the City of Charleston. These facilities shall be part of Fort Sumter National Monument.

The law conveys a leasehold interest for the purpose of a marine museum and associated facilities (Administration) and also provides the NPS authority to enter into cooperative agreements with the state for shared facilities (buildings, parking, utilities).

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission statement is a blend of the park's purpose and significance.

Fort Sumter National Monument commemorates defining moments in American history within a military continuum spanning more than a century and a half. Two seacoast fortifications preserve and interpret these stories. At Fort Moultrie, the first American naval victory over the British in 1776 galvanized the patriot's cause for independence. Less than a century later, America's most tragic conflict ignited with the first shots of the Civil War at Fort Sumter.

MISSION GOALS

Mission goals are a set of statements that describe the desired resource conditions and visitor experiences that, taken together, fully achieve the park's purpose, maintain its significance, and meet its mandates.

◆Masonry structures and associated values and artifacts relative to the park's stated purpose are preserved and managed within the Charleston Harbor and military history context.

◆Fort Sumter National Monument contributes to the knowledge of cultural resources and associated values, and bases management decisions on scholarly and scientific information.

◆At Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and the tour boat facility, visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of facilities, services and appropriate recreational opportunities.

◆Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the purpose and significance of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.

◆Fort Sumter National Monument uses best management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

◆Fort Sumter National Monument increases its managerial capabilities through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

PLANNING ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The following issues were raised during the planning process and are addressed in the plan.

Visitor Experience

◆Effects of Increased Visitation on Park Experience. Sustained growth in visitation affects the quality of the park visit with respect to safety, interpretation, and access. What effects will increased visitation have on park experiences? How can the desired visitor experience be achieved?

◆Battery Huger Visitor Impact. Battery Huger physically and visually dominates the visitor experience upon entering Fort Sumter. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that removal of the battery is possible without damaging Fort Sumter. However, it would require the relocation of exhibits and visitor facilities. Is the removal of Battery Huger appropriate for a desirable visitor experience?

◆Tour boat operations. Visitors departing from The City Marina to Fort Sumter do not have interpretive facilities, adequate shelter, rest rooms, adequate accessibility, or NPS presence. Patriot's Point also lacks interpretive facilities, accessibility, and NPS presence. What visitor services should be provided between now and when the tour boat facility at the Cooper River site opens? What visitor services should be provided after the tour boat facility opens?

◆Fort Moultrie Visitor Center Museum Experience. Exhibits were installed in the Fort Moultrie Visitor Center Museum in 1976. Over the years, several deficiencies have developed as new regulations have been implemented and changes in taste and technology have evolved. Such deficiencies include the exhibits, interpretation for the first and second Fort Moultrie, environmental controls, security, and access. How can these deficiencies be corrected?

◆Handicapped access. Military forts present obstacles for handicapped visitors as well as challenges for parks to provide access without damaging the resource. Fort Sumter provides handicapped access but several structures at Fort Moultrie do not. How should the park address handicapped accessibility?

◆Calhoun Street and Concord Street developments. How will the Calhoun Street and the Concord Street developments affect the visitor experience at the NPS tour boat facility? How can the NPS influence this development to promote a positive visitor experience?

Interpretation

◆The first Fort Moultrie. Interpretation of the 1776 Fort Moultrie is inadequate. The fort's exact location is unknown. How should the first Fort Moultrie be interpreted in order for visitors to appreciate its importance, size, and location?

◆Recent local interest to interpret the American Gullah story to the public is quickly growing into a regional, national and international effort. What is the park's role in the endeavor to interpret this story?

◆Where and how can the stories of Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter best be told?

Partnerships

◆Adjacent Lands. Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie are affected by events occurring in the surrounding communities. Patterns of public and private land use outside the park boundary affect the historic resources, their setting, and viewshed as well as the quality of the visitor's experience in the park. How can these be protected and enhanced?

Resource Protection

◆Viewsheds. Potential new shoreline development may threaten the Charleston area viewshed, including those from Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. What is the park's role in protecting viewsheds of the harbor?

◆Visitor Impacts. Visitation is having detrimental impacts on park resources. What are these impacts, what are potential future impacts, and how can these be minimized?

◆Desired Preservation Conditions. Conditions to be attained and maintained are not explicitly set forth. What are these conditions?

◆Natural Processes. Natural coastal processes, such as hurricanes, storms, wind and wave action, impact the park in a variety of ways. Is there potential harm to the park's cultural resources? If so, how can these resources be protected?

◆Viewsheds. Increasing pressure and costs associated with dredging in the Charleston harbor may result in the Corps of Engineers (COE) allowing the expansion of existing disposal sites. The opening of new sites is also under consideration. Two existing disposal sites are located near park resources--Spider Island adjacent to Fort Sumter (no longer used) and another site west of Fort Moultrie (used in 1996). Viewsheds of the harbor to and from Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter may be threatened. What steps can the park take to promote a compatible viewshed?

◆Beach Use. Intensive seasonal recreational beach use on Sullivan's Island generates traffic congestion, parking and rest room demand, litter, vandalism, and increased recreational demands on the historic resources. What role should the park play in providing beach access and other recreational use of park lands?

Support Facilities

◆Lack of sufficient storage has resulted in deterioration of park maintenance materials and equipment, much of which is exposed to humid coastal conditions and periodic flooding from severe storms or hurricanes. How are maintenance storage needs best addressed?

CHAPTER TWO:
THE PARK ENVIRONMENT
& CURRENT MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Chapter Two discusses the current conditions of Fort Sumter NM's natural and cultural resources, visitor use, and visitor experience resulting from the park's current management actions and influenced by the region's socioeconomic environment. Current park management is based upon the *1974 Master Plan* as modified and supplemented by later information and specific program planning.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Fort Sumter National Monument is located within the coastal zone of Charleston County. All areas of the park, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and the NPS tour boat site lie directly on major water bodies, with Fort Sumter occupying a man-made island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor. Fort Moultrie is situated near the southwestern end of Sullivan's Island, a barrier island located northeast of the entrance to Charleston Harbor. The site of the tour boat facility is in Charleston proper, on the west bank of the Cooper River. Although located in developed areas of the coastal zone, the park is generally characterized by flat terrain, salt water marshes, and some dune, salt marsh, and maritime forest plant communities.

The climate of Charleston is temperate and modified due its nearness to the ocean. Hurricanes periodically pass through this region of South Carolina. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo inflicted serious damage to the Charleston area. The barrier islands, including Sullivan's Island, were completely over-washed, in some cases to a depth of six feet. Fort Sumter cultural resources sustained damages including broken sallyport doors, displaced coping, erosion of barracks foundation and flooding depths up to six feet in the parade ground. At Fort Moultrie, the flagpole was destroyed, the parade ground was flooded to four feet, and the postern doors were heavily damaged.

All areas of the monument are located within the 100-year floodplain and rising sea levels are of concern to the park. Although the extent to which sea levels could rise is subject to debate, such an occurrence could cause erosion, increased flooding, loss of wetlands, salt water intrusion and higher water tables at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. The loss of historic fabric and the disruption of visitor services is of particular concern.

The harshness of the coastal environment affects all aspects of park operations. Weather, humidity, and salt air and water have great impacts on administrative facilities, equipment, work routines, and, most importantly, cultural resources.

WATER RESOURCES/WATER QUALITY

Fort Sumter NM's resources have important cultural and natural ties to the area's surrounding waters. Similarly, much of the vitality of Charleston's economic livelihood is tied to the use and protection of its waters. The past ten years have seen the water quality of Charleston Harbor improve. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) provides water quality reviews on actions taken in state waters.

Management actions for water resources follow Servicewide mandates to protect the historic fabric of the monument's cultural resources. The park collects climatological data to serve as baseline information for climate trends and how they affect cultural resources. The park also monitors reports on rising sea levels, and water and air quality.

AIR QUALITY/VISUAL QUALITY

The U.S. Coast Guard reported in 1992 that the particle discharge around Charleston Harbor from surrounding industries and electrical generating facilities in the Charleston Area was within Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines. These standards must be met because of Charleston's proximity to Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge.

VEGETATION

Marsh grass is found on the southwest side of Fort Sumter. Smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) is the dominant species with, to a lesser degree, stands of black needle rush (*Juncus sp.*), salt meadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), glasswort (*Sarcocornia perennis*), and sea oxeye (*Borrichia frutescens*) also present.

The vegetation around Fort Moultrie consists mostly of Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*) and Centipede (*Eremochloa ophiuroides* Hack.) grasses. The site also contains wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*), and juniper (*Juniperus sp.*) The salt water marsh around the Fort Moultrie dock on the cove side of the island is made up primarily of stands of black needle rush (*Juncus sp.*) and cordgrass (*Spartina sp.*). The maritime forest near Battery Logan consists primarily of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), yaupon, (*Ilex vomitoria*), and red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

Vegetation found at the NPS tour boat facility is primarily warm-season grasses found prior to initiation of construction.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

The park cooperates with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in protecting endangered species that may enter the Charleston Harbor environment. Presently, no known threatened or endangered species reside within the park boundaries.

HAZARDOUS WASTES

Because of the large amount of environmentally sensitive marsh areas in the Charleston harbor, along with high tidal ranges and currents, a spill of hazardous materials could result in significant environmental and cultural resource damage. The Port of Charleston's continued expansion, resulting in increased cargo shipments and growing potential for hazardous spills, is a park concern.

In 1989, the NPS tour boat facility site was assessed as having soil contaminants. Site development was halted in 1991 until the extent of the contaminants was known and techniques developed that would allow construction to proceed without harm to human health and the environment. The city successfully demonstrated these safe construction techniques to the satisfaction of the EPA, the NPS, and the FWS in 1996. Construction for the development of the SC Aquarium and tour boat facility is now underway.

EARTHQUAKES

Charleston is located in a major earthquake risk area. The last major shock, occurring in 1886, lasted more than four days and caused tremendous damage. A similar disaster could cause substantial damage to Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie as well as the tour boat facility.

THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Management of cultural resources has been undertaken to preserve and protect the values for which the park was established and to address Servicewide issues and mandates. Projects include identifying archeological resources, documenting historic structures through the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Historic Structure Assessment Reports (HSARs), preserving historic structures, conserving artifacts in the park's museum collection, and protecting park resources from fire, theft, and vandalism.

The 1998 Resource Management Plan (RMP) serves as the foundation for park resource management programs. It identifies basic operational needs and specific deficiencies in resource protection, describes and evaluates current management activities, and prescribes an action program to meet the park's goals and objectives. It is a dynamic document used to measure and track progress toward long-term goals and to adjust management actions to keep pace with developing technologies and techniques. The RMP is referenced throughout this document for studies and projects proposed to protect the monument's resources.

FORT SUMTER

Fort Sumter is a five-sided masonry structure, whose appearance today is a result of heavy bombardment during the Civil War and subsequent alterations made by the Army between 1865-1947. The remaining interior features are primarily structural ruins of quarters, barracks and casemates constructed prior to the Civil War. During the course of archeological work (1951-1960), fill varying in depth from six to sixteen feet was removed from the west parade ground and other areas of the fort surrounding Battery Huger. Many of the structural ruins now visible today are a result of this excavation.

The park's RMP proposes continuous monitoring and repointing of Fort Sumter's exposed masonry. Given the harsh marine environment, this is a major park effort and considered a priority management action. Foundation studies are also urgent to understand the impacts of the marine environment on the fort.

Today, visitors to Fort Sumter travel via concessionaire tour boat to the dock (1991) at the fort. They enter Fort Sumter through a sally port (1870s) in the left flank wall. Amidst the fort ruins, visitors are able to view an assortment of period guns, including a 42-pounder smoothbore, a 200-pounder parrott, a rifled and banded 42-pounder, two 15-inch Rodman guns, an 8-inch Columbiad, and a 10-inch mortar. During excavations, eleven 100-pounder Parrott cannon were uncovered and are also on display.

Electrolysis of cannon tubes and carriages at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie is severely limited by their size and the expense of such work. Yet, these resources comprise the major portion of the exhibit collection maintained in an unprotected environment. In September 1993, a treatment tank was placed into operation at Fort Sumter. Despite this, it will take over twenty years of continuous operation to complete the cleaning of Fort Sumter's eleven Parrott guns.

Battery Huger (1899) houses the Fort Sumter Museum (renovated in 1994), visitor rest rooms, maintenance storage and a sales area. The eastern, or seaward, side of the battery remains filled and is the location of the Anderson Flagstaff Base. Five other flagpoles flank the Anderson Flagstaff Base, displaying flags of the Civil War era.

The Army Corps of Engineers completed a structural analysis in 1992 for removing Battery Huger and reported that removal would not cause any significant damage to Fort Sumter. The *1974 Master Plan* called for the removal of Battery Huger; however, given current budget limitations, the park has no plans to pursue its removal.

Fort Sumter and Battery Huger are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Anderson Flagstaff Base (1928), the Confederate Defenders Plaque (1929), and the Union Garrison Monument (1932) have been recently nominated to the Register.

FORT MOULTRIE

Historic resources within the park boundary of Fort Moultrie are located in two sections divided by Middle Street, the main thoroughfare for the Town of Sullivan's Island, and include the existing fort and several associated military structures and resources. Fort Moultrie is listed on the National Register. The listing includes all historic structures within the Fort Moultrie unit.

Visitors to Fort Moultrie today find an irregular masonry structure located on the south side of Middle Street. The NPS restored Fort Moultrie to interpret five major periods in the evolution of seacoast defense for the Nation's 1976 bicentennial.

1. Batteries of the Third Fort Moultrie (1809-1860)
Along the northwest bastion are the batteries (1809-1860) representing the appearance of the third and present Fort Moultrie. Resources from this time period include two 32-pounder cannon, identical to those placed in 1842, barracks foundations (1809-1863), and a parade ground (1809-1863). The existing Powder Magazine (1809) reflects the oldest time period of the fort.

2. Civil War Batteries (1861-1865)
Confederate forces occupying Fort Moultrie between 1861 and 1865 converted it into a massive and powerful earthwork. Covering walls with sand, they mounted guns such as the 10-inch smoothbore and the rifled and banded 8-inch Columbiad represented on the southwest seafront.

3. Post-Civil War Batteries (1870-1898)
After the Civil War, earth fill replaced masonry as the principal element of fortification. From 1872 to 1876 gun positions were reduced and new magazines were built and covered with earth. Huge cannon, including two 15-inch Rodmans were emplaced within the fort. Adjacent earth-covered concrete ammunition storage rooms were built to withstand heavy naval artillery fire. The Principal Magazine, East Service Magazine, East and West Bombproofs, South Service Magazine, Southwest Service Magazine, and Northeast Service Magazine represent this period of military history.

Fort Moultrie's original sally port, like that of Fort Sumter's, was destroyed by Federal bombardment during the Civil War. The existing sally port was completed in 1875.

4. Harbor Defense Batteries (1898-1939)
An important part of the Endicott system of coastal defense, nine new concrete batteries were constructed on Sullivan's Island as emplacements for the light artillery protecting a minefield stretching across Charleston Harbor. Two of these are within Fort Moultrie: Battery McCorkle (1888-99) and Battery Bingham (1888-99). The 4.7-inch Armstrong and the 15-pounder are both examples of artillery used during this time.

Battery Jasper (1898), a reinforced concrete gun battery located 400 feet to the east of Fort Moultrie, was also built as part of the Endicott system. Here, four 10-inch rifles mounted on "disappearing" carriages recoiled behind the battery walls

after each shot. They were replaced in 1943 by 90mm guns. Today a 90mm anti-aircraft gun and M-3 shield stand atop the battery. Gun position #1 has been partially restored to its ca. 1910 appearance.

Associated with Battery Jasper are four other structures: a small brick generator building (1909) on the north side and used to power the battery, and three nearby water reservoirs, two of which are still used by NPS for irrigation purposes.

5. World War II (1941-1945)
Construction 230 (1945), an artillery battery designed to hold two 6" rifled guns, was never armed, and therefore never received an official name. The emplacement was encased in concrete and included a shell room, electric generator, and magazine. The park uses the battery for maintenance and administrative purposes. In addition, an interagency agreement allows the U.S. Navy to occupy a modern brick building on top of the earth fill over the battery.

In 1944, the Army completed construction of the Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP) building. This new structure of reinforced concrete was designed for Navy and Army coordination of a Charleston Harbor defense system. The rooms on the lower floor are furnished with historic items. Also on the lower floor are park administrative areas.

THE FIRST AND SECOND FORT MOULTRIE

Portions of the 1776 fort and the 1798 fort are presumed to be within the boundary of the park. Their exact locations, however, are not currently known.

ARTILLERY

Between Fort Moultrie and Battery Jasper stand a row of artillery representing the fort's Civil War armament: a 13" mortar (Model 1861), a 10" Columbiad (Confederate), two 10" Rodmans, a 10" rifled and banded Columbiad, a 7" Brooke, an 8" Parrott rifle, and a 10" Parrott rifle. A 20th-century mine is also located here.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVE SITES

The area immediately north of the fort is the location of a monument to the men of the monitor-class ironclad *U.S.S. Patapsco*. These men lost their lives when the *Patapsco* struck a Confederate mine in Charleston Harbor on January 15, 1865. The monument was erected between 1892 and 1918 and is surrounded by an iron fence.

Nearby is the grave of the celebrated war leader of the Seminole Indians, Osceola, who died while in confinement at Fort Moultrie on January 30, 1838. An iron fence around the grave was erected in the late 1880s. The headstone has been replaced with a replica and the original is now displayed in the Visitor Center.

A large grassy esplanade in the center of the Visitor Center parking area contains an unmarked cemetery plot with at least 23 burials from the 19th century. The plot is not interpreted.

The grave of General William Moultrie is located north of the parking area near the cove. Moultrie was reinterred here in 1978.

TORPEDO STORAGE BUILDING

Directly west of the Visitor Center is the 1902 brick Torpedo Storage Building. Once part of the Fort Moultrie military reservation, the structure now serves as park headquarters.

HISTORIC COAST GUARD STATION

Located 0.8 mile from Fort Moultrie is the park maintenance and quarters facilities in the old U.S. Coast Guard Light Station. The facility is surrounded by a residential area. The dormitory

(1896, modified in 1936) was modernized in 1994 to provide year-round living quarters for one permanent employee. Other rooms will accommodate seasonal housing needs at the park. The Boat Shed (1896), Garage (1936), and Position Finding Station (ca. 1900) are currently used as maintenance workshops and storage. All the Coast Guard Station structures are listed on the National Register.

NPS TOUR BOAT FACILITY

The tour boat facility is made up of approximately 9 acres of Charleston riverfront near the corner of Calhoun and Concord Streets. Approximately 4 acres of this site are submerged. No known cultural resources are located on the property.

ARCHEOLOGY

Only a small portion of the park has been adequately surveyed. Six on-site investigations conducted at Fort Sumter between 1951 and 1960 resulted in partially complete archeological data. Information is lacking on the fort's structural remains surrounding the east or seaward side of Battery Huger. It is theorized that casemate remains exist on the right flank and some remains of the officer's quarters exist along the unexcavated portion of the gorge wall. Unless Battery Huger is removed, the park has no current plans to examine this portion of the parade ground.

Approximately 122 acres of Fort Sumter National Monument's 198 acres lie beneath the waters of Charleston Harbor. This area and the sand shoal upon which Fort Sumter rests is the park's largest site needing archeological research. Artillery projectiles, remains of shipwrecks, and other features of historical interest are believed to be submerged within the waters surrounding Fort Sumter. A preliminary survey, using remote sensing devices, was conducted in May 1996 to determine anomalies for later subsurface testing. Presently, no determination has been made as to what archeological resources exist there.

NPS excavations of areas north of the third Fort Moultrie in 1973 indicated possible evidence of the 1776 fort under and/or near the existing fort. Much of what is known since 1973 has come from archeological work required to clear maintenance projects. Further investigations are needed to find the exact locations of the first and second Fort Moultrie. These needs are supported by the 1998 RMP.

MUSEUM COLLECTION & STORAGE

Fort Sumter NM has a museum collection of more than 40,000 items. The majority of items comprise the park's study collection with the best of these used for illustrative purposes. Displays are found in the Visitor Center, the Fort Sumter Museum and in one of the seven exhibit rooms in the HECP at Fort Moultrie. The collection consists primarily of artifacts excavated at both forts and includes a great number of glass, pottery, and metal fragments, as well as a large projectile and artillery collection. Twenty-five tons of shot and shell make this the largest projectile collection in the Service. Those items not on display are stored in the new 3000 square foot curatorial building at the Charles Pinckney NHS. This new facility accommodates the curatorial needs for both parks.

VIEWSHEDS

Panoramic views of the harbor setting from Forts Moultrie and Sumter provide opportunities for visitors to understand the important geographical locations and military compliments of these former military installations. Visitors can view scenes so unchanged that a person arriving today from the 19th century would recognize local landmarks. Protection of viewsheds is one of the park's priorities. (See Land Protection/Surrounding Land Use where this topic is further discussed.)

EFFECTS OF NATURAL PROCESSES ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

In 1992, structural monitoring data collected over a two-year period indicated temperature as a common factor causing periodic and cyclic crack movements in Fort Sumter's casemate walls and arches. The study also indicated that abrupt changes in temperature can result in sudden permanent crack movements (Law Engineering, 1992).

Although changing temperatures and weather patterns do affect Fort Sumter's masonry structure, little else is scientifically known about the interaction of natural processes with this cultural resource. Fort Sumter NM has no data on the interactive process between water and wave action and Fort Sumter's foundation and rip rap. The RMP proposes a study to assess the condition of these resources and the causes of their deterioration, if any, in order to take actions for their protection.

Earth compaction and rebound have occurred over many decades as man has altered Fort Sumter. Although recent studies have concluded that settlement of the fort has ceased, long term monitoring is needed to alert park management of changing conditions.

Other park resources have not been monitored. Structures such as the Endicott Batteries of Fort Moultrie appear to be deteriorating from continual water intrusion. A long-term monitoring program would provide information to assist the park in making the best management decisions for resource protection.

VISITOR USE IMPACTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

With its limited staffing, the monument has been unable to formally monitor the impacts of increased visitation on the park's resources. Several thefts of artifacts in the HECP at Fort Moultrie have occurred. Unaccompanied school groups damage the mounds by climbing on them and causing erosion.

At Fort Sumter, large numbers of visitors have caused soil erosion, in the form of ruts and paths, on the parade ground.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

Fort Sumter NM has generally three types of seasonal visitors, each with their own interests and needs. Summers are typically dominated by families with children on vacations, fall and spring are heavily used by school and adult tour groups, and winter visitors are comprised mainly of adults, seniors, and couples. An August 1995 visitor survey provided feedback from the summer segment of visitors. When funding is available, the monument intends to conduct this survey at other times of year to provide a complete picture of its visitor interests.

VISITOR PROFILE

Charleston attracts approximately 5 million visitors annually. According to the *Charleston Area Visitor Profile Study* (1993), the primary reason for their coming to the area is touring and sight-seeing. Of those visitors profiled, 86% rated heritage and history as very important or important, 92% rated Charleston's gardens, museums and historic buildings and sites as very important or important, and 98% stated that they would visit the area again.

Visitors to Forts Sumter and Moultrie surveyed in August 1995 reflect many of the demographics of the Charleston visitor. Surprisingly, however, the majority are first time visitors (4 out of 5). The average visitor's age is 45 years, with 46% between 41 and 60 years of age. About a third are young adults (age 21 to 40 years) while another 16% would be classified as senior citizens, over 60 years of age.

Visitors are well-educated, 78% having some level of college education. Nearly two-thirds are full-time employees. The second most represented group consists of retirees, non-working (9%) and working (7%).

Most visitors come from the Carolinas (30%), with 19% from South Carolina alone. Florida (7%) and Tennessee (6%) represent the next highest number of visitors. Over 60% of the sample visitors come from seven states: South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, New York, and Pennsylvania.

At present no adequate information exists for minority or international visitors. Studies are needed to address these visitor needs.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE AND INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

The August 1995 survey found that reasons for visiting Forts Sumter and Moultrie were also history-based. Some of the top categories selected for both forts were: cultural/historical significance, seeing historic objects, visiting a Civil War site, learning more about American history, visiting a Revolutionary War site (Moultrie), and learning about American coastal defense history (Moultrie).

Fort Sumter has seen dramatic increases in visitation since 1980 (102,235 visitors), with figures rising and remaining above 200,000 since 1991. 1996 figures show approximately 223,000 visitors to Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie has also seen increased numbers since 1980 (81,181 visitors). Some 100,000 visitors came to Fort Moultrie in 1996. (See the Annual Visitation table in Appendix C)

Schools and tour groups make up a large proportion of spring and fall visitors to Fort Sumter NM. In 1996, approximately 24,000 school children and 14,000 visitors in organized tours came to Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie's school and tour groups combined to a total of 5,303 visitors in 1996, of which 5,132 attended the scout program.

Fort Sumter NM maintains various programs and facilities for interpretation that provide visitors opportunities to experience its unique historical values. Although the park's current thematic framework is outdated, programs and services outlined in the *1993 Statement for Interpretation* are included in the discussion below.

Fort Sumter

Orientation and information about Fort Sumter continue to be provided by the park staff, from brochures and publications for sale in the Visitor Center at Fort Moultrie, and in the Fort Sumter museum sales area. On site services are provided by rangers through informal contacts. Waysides and museum exhibits offer additional services at the fort. Recent cutbacks in staffing, however, have resulted in a lowered quality educational experience for visitors as there is less visitor/staff interaction.

The park's outreach services are not sufficient to meet the demand from schools and clubs regarding the NPS and the park's significance and its need for resource protection. In park teacher training programs for Charleston County schools continue to be provided as well as the park's response to information requests. Other services include the NPS Home Page, the Fort Sumter Home Page, and the Fort Moultrie Home Page on the World Wide Web.

Visitors to Fort Sumter must choose between the two departure sites, Patriot's Point and The City Marina. Neither are fully accessible. Parking is restricted at The City Marina and no shelters are available for weather protection. Because the boats alter their departures from these two sites, visitors to Fort Sumter cannot stay over for the next boat since it returns to the wrong departure point. The August 1995 survey found that 81% of visitors wanted more flexibility in their visit to Fort Sumter, 65% wanted more time at the fort, and 69% desired exhibits at the boat ticketing/loading area.

NPS Tour Boat Facility

Following completion of construction of the tour boat facility, the NPS will provide a high quality educational experience for all visitors to Fort Sumter. The new facility will include a dock, a ticket sales office, rest rooms, a sales area, a staging area for visitors awaiting tour boats, and interpretive wayside exhibits and panels. In addition, interpretive program opportunities will be maximized on the tour boat, the visitor's introduction to the Fort Sumter experience.

The park intends to use the site as the sole embarkation point to Fort Sumter. This will insure each visitor is afforded the same quality NPS services at a fully accessible site with adequate visitor amenities. Additionally, the park will regulate commercial use activity at the tour boat facility to insure the visitor experience is maintained.

Fort Moultrie

Orientation and information about Fort Moultrie is provided at the Visitor Center by park staff and volunteers. Brochures and sales items are also available. On site services are provided by rangers through informal contacts, although the quality of this educational experience has lowered due to the increasing number of visitors to the site. Other on site services include waysides and museum exhibits, and a 20 minute video shown in the Visitor Center. Outreach services are the same as described above for Fort Sumter.

Historic Coast Guard Station

The Historic Coast Guard Station is not interpreted to the public.

PARK OPERATIONS

STAFFING

Over the past 10 years, limited base fund increases have reduced the park staff and the ability to purchase supplies and materials. During the same period, visitation has increased, along with costs for staffing, supplies, materials, and services. Each year the park loses approximately one half of a full time position to those increased costs.

A result of these reductions is an ever increasing difficulty in maintaining long-term management and implementation of interpretive services and resource management programs. The park's lack of skilled craftsmen exacerbates this situation. In addition, the pressure of daily operations limits the amount of time staff can devote to long range problem solving.

Current staffing includes 24 full time equivalent positions (FTE) with 21.5 currently filled.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARKS (VIPs)

Volunteers In the Parks have grown in importance as the park endeavors to accomplish park operations with reduced numbers of FTEs. VIPs currently assist the Visitor Services division as information desk staff, library and special project coordinators, and living history presenters. Currently, Fort Sumter NM is receiving 1.5 work years through volunteer services.

PARK FACILITIES

Apart from the separately planned tour boat facility, no new facilities are proposed. The existing park facilities for park operations are discussed below.

Fort Sumter

In 1994, the Fort Sumter museum was renovated. New exhibits were designed to meet American Disabilities Act (ADA) visitor use standards and building codes. The exhibit space is now accessible for mobility-handicapped visitors.

Adaptive use of parts of Battery Huger includes housing the Fort Sumter Museum, rest rooms, and maintenance and staff work areas.

Fort Sumter's dock was replaced in 1991 because of damage sustained by Hurricane Hugo. The current fixed dock accommodates park vessels, private visitor boats, and the concessionaire's tour boats. The harbor environment makes extensive dock maintenance a necessity.

A buried electrical cable and new 6" water line between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson , on James Island, provides basic utility services. Sewage treatment is provided by a park septic tank and drain field. A new microwave telephone system was installed (1991) at the fort to increase communication capabilities in regards to resource protection and security. The fort is also secured with an intruder detection system.

Current Embarkation Points

The City Marina, leased by the tour boat concessionaire, lacks many visitor service needs. It does not provide adequate parking or basic visitor amenities such as rest rooms and shelter. Visitors, including those mobility-handicapped, must travel 300 yards to reach the park tour boats moored in the Ashley River. No NPS facilities are on this site, nor is any NPS interpretation available.

A second tour boat dock was provided in 1985 at Patriot's Point, in Mount Pleasant. The concessionaire built a wooden dock without full accessibility for the tour boat prior to implementation of ADA requirements. In 1994, a new ticket facility was constructed by the concessionaire to improve visitor service. Rest rooms and a gift shop are also located on the site. No NPS

facilities are on this site, however, nor is any NPS interpretation available.

NPS Tour Boat Facility
No facilities have been completed at the NPS property to date. However, the planned tour boat facility will include a dock for two tour boats and an NPS work boat. A 7,000 square foot terminal, including visitor interpretation and service areas, will include storage rooms and NPS and concession offices. The site will be developed as a park environment similar to Waterfront Park in Charleston. Parking will be provided by the City of Charleston in a 1000-car parking garage to be constructed adjacent to the site.

Fort Moultrie
The Visitor Center (1976), directly across Middle Street from Fort Moultrie, is the only Service-constructed building in the park. This 6,200 square foot facility contains a 150-seat auditorium, exhibits, audio visuals, sales area, rest rooms, Visitor Services office, park library, and a conference room. The AV program developed for the Bicentennial was converted from 16 mm film to laser disk in 1993. In 1988, Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association (EN) and the NPS renovated the sales/information desk area. Planning is currently underway for new exhibits in the Visitor Center.

To achieve better climate control, the library was recently moved to another room within the Visitor Center, but the space is extremely limited for use and expansion. The cooperating association also lacks adequate storage for sales items as does the Visitor Services division for flags and brochures.

A 72-car parking area near the Visitor Center includes 2 bus and two handicapped parking spaces. Overflow capacity of an additional 50 cars is available in an adjacent grassy area. Park vessels to and from Fort Sumter utilize the park boat dock located on the cove side of the Fort Moultrie site. A fixed and a floating dock accommodate park and private vessels. The park owns and operates a 36-foot work boat and a 19-foot outboard utility boat. Periodic dredging is necessary.

Park Headquarters is located in the Torpedo Storage Building (1902) near the Visitor Center.

Construction 230 is used for maintenance and administration storage. The climate control room, formerly used for curatorial purposes, is used for paper storage.

The HECP contains living history and curatorial storage.

Security systems are maintained in the Fort Moultrie Visitor Center, Headquarters, and in the HECP. The park recently participated with the installation of a new water main from James Island across the harbor to Sullivan's Island. Sewage treatment is provided by the Town of Sullivan's Island.

Historic Coast Guard Station
The *1974 Master Plan* identified the old U.S. Coast Guard Station as the park's primary maintenance area. This facility is located within a residential community and all of the structures are adaptively used. Storage, however, is still an issue with maintenance operations. Currently the garage has no room for vehicle storage as it is filled with supplies and projects under construction. No changes are expected in the exterior appearance of the Coast Guard Station, or in its use.

CONCESSION OPERATIONS

A concession contract was issued to Fort Sumter Tours, Inc. for a period from 1 January 1986 through 31 December 2000 to ferry visitors to Fort Sumter. The concessionaire has demonstrated a continued willingness to provide satisfactory service. Nevertheless, coordination of concessionaire operations remains a time-consuming collateral responsibility for the staff.

With the opening of the new tour boat facility, increased demand for concession-related activities will occur. The park will complete a concession plan to determine the best and appropriate expansion of concession operations at the facility.

COOPERATING ASSOCIATIONS

Cooperating associations support the NPS by providing Servicewide interpretive, educational, and scientific programs. Many of these programs include presentations and demonstrations furthering public understanding and appreciation of the park's resources, themes, and issues.

Eastern National (EN) continues to provide related historical publications and other items for visitors to the park. EN staff assist in providing visitor information and carry out all financial and business aspects of the sales operation.

ACCESSIBILITY

Three new wheelchair lifts installed in 1992 at Fort Sumter have made all levels of the fort, and the museum, accessible. However, the harsh marine environment takes its toll on the equipment and much time is spent on maintenance. A unisex restroom, constructed on the lower floor of Battery Huger, is fully accessible.

Fort Moultrie is 90% accessible. Battery Jasper, the upper two floors of HECP, and some of the service magazines are not fully accessible.

In 1992, a new ramp for the park headquarters was completed. Rest rooms in this building are not fully accessible.

The Coast Guard Quarters building was adapted for accessibility and accommodations have been made to install a lift at the porch.

The dock at Patriot's Point was constructed prior to the enactment of ADA standards and does not provide accessibility. While better access is available at The City Marina, it is also not fully accessible. In addition, the concession tour boats are not fully accessible.

The tour boat facility is planned for full accessibility. The new concession contract, to be in effect 1 January 2001, will require that tour boats be fully accessible.

DREDGING

Current channel maintenance dredge spoils at the Fort Moultrie dock area are placed in the Town of Sullivan's Island spoil site located on the Intracoastal Waterway by special permission of the Town of Sullivan's Island. Use of the Service dock at the tour boat facility is not expected to require dredging. Disposal areas are in short supply and competition for use is growing. In addition, sediment testing, required prior to disposal, costs approximately $10,000 and must be borne by the park budget. *(See Land Protection/Surrounding Land Use for more discussion on this topic.)*

LAND PROTECTION/SURROUNDING LAND USE

Fort Sumter NM endeavors to protect the important views around Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Where public and private development is planned, the park continues to work with the surrounding jurisdictions to ensure compatibility with park goals and objectives. Below is a discussion of the current surrounding land use and related NPS management actions.

FORT SUMTER AND CHARLESTON HARBOR

Charleston's continued growth is a result of the area's carefully planned efforts to develop businesses that are compatible with the historic environment. However, shoreline development of James Island, including Fort Johnson, will likely continue until much of the high ground is occupied by single family or duplex/triplex dwellings. The area is highly visible from Fort Sumter and is zoned "family residential" (RS) by Charleston County.

Another area of concern is Morris Island. Today it is privately owned and zoned "agricultural-conservation" by Charleston County. Although included in the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (1983), precluding federal assistance, Morris Island can be developed by private monies. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) subjects this area to Coastal Resource Management review.

Shute's Folly, northwest of Fort Sumter, is a small shoal in Charleston Harbor. It is the site of Castle Pinckney, a second-system fort constructed in 1809, which played a role in the opening bombardment of Fort Sumter in the Civil War. The island and fort are owned by the South Carolina State Ports Authority and zoned "agricultural-conservation" by Charleston County. Development of this island could adversely affect the historic value of Castle Pinckney as well as severely affect the viewshed of Fort Sumter and Charleston.

The historic scene that comprises the peninsula of Charleston is well-protected. The City has imposed strict zoning and historic district overlays to insure the historic structures on the lower peninsula and portions of the Cooper River waterfront will remain for the enjoyment of future visitors to the city and Fort Sumter.

Finally, the shoreline of Mount Pleasant continues to be subjected to development pressures. Presently, most of the area is zoned single-family residential (R-2) with an historic district overlay that includes most of the shoreline in the Fort Sumter viewscape. Permit requests for private docks extending into Charleston Harbor are increasing, however.

Fort Sumter NM played an active role in the Charleston Harbor Project, a harbor planning organization formed to study ways in which the harbor's estuary can be protected during the area's rapid growth. From this project a management plan will be developed to protect harbor resources.

The park has recently surveyed the water boundaries of Fort Sumter, and continues to work with the U.S. Coast Guard for limited protection of underwater archeological resources. Installation of U.S. Coast Guard-approved buoys has not been done, however, due to installation ($30,000) and operational/maintenance costs ($10,000/yr). Such costs must be balanced with protecting the historic resources of Fort Sumter.

FORT MOULTRIE

The NPS will continue its coordination with adjacent landowners and local authorities to protect the setting and views of Fort Moultrie. Since Hurricane Hugo, reconstruction has changed the character of the island as larger, more expensive homes have replaced those destroyed by the storm. In addition, the Town of Sullivan's Island is constantly under development pressures for multi-family dwellings and commercial properties. Although a comprehensive zoning ordinance exists, it could be overturned as the council changes.

The Land Protection Plan (LPP) identifies the need to acquire a lot zoned single family residential adjacent to the north bastion of Fort Moultrie. The lot includes land above the foundations of Fort Moultrie. If built upon, FEMA regulations would require a building tall enough to be a significant impact upon the historic scene and also impede views from the fort.

A scenic easement held by NPS limits use of the lands surrounding Battery Logan and along the shore in front of Fort Moultrie. The park intends to insure a quality visitor experience by protecting views from the fort.

An interagency agreement allows the Navy use of its building located on top of Construction 230.

Recognizing a lack of spoil deposition areas for dredging in Charleston Harbor and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, the Corps of Engineers has begun searching for new sites. Presently, only one deposition area, located in the cove between Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, is owned by the Town of Sullivan's Island and maintained by the Corps. The NPS uses this area for spoil from Fort Moultrie channel maintenance dredging.

NPS TOUR BOAT FACILITY

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was prepared in 1991 for the development and operation of the NPS tour boat facility (Dockside). George E. Campsen (owner of the adjacent restaurant property), the City of Charleston, and the NPS agreed in detail to specific needs for this site, including design and construction of facilities, maintenance, and operations. In addition, deed restrictions on the restaurant property will provide for compatible development and insure a quality visitor experience on the site.

In 1995, a lease was signed with the State of South Carolina for the development of the South Carolina Aquarium on a 1.5-acre parcel of the NPS tour boat property.

A new development proposed by the City of Charleston will provide a continual waterfront experience from the SC Aquarium along the Cooper River south to Battery Park and beyond. The City of Charleston's Union Pier Project proposes a 20-year plan to utilize existing waterfront warehouses, piers, and unoccupied Port Authority buildings for retail, housing and parking.

The Monument will continue to monitor the various plans to develop the area surrounding the NPS tour boat site. It will seek to influence those plans in order to insure a quality visitor experience.

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The Charleston Metropolitan area, consisting of Charleston, Dorchester, and Berkeley Counties, is a 2,600 square mile area of over 500,000 people. With Dorchester and Berkeley Counties leading the state in population growth, the tri-county area is predicted to increase to 622,500 residents by the year 2000. Major economic influences include the Port of Charleston, the medical community, the visitor industry, and national and international trade.

Demographic changes involving older populations and a major shift in population to coastal areas have significant impacts on the historic setting at Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter. Development continues to impact the shoreline around the harbor.

PORT OF CHARLESTON

The Port of Charleston handled an estimated 9.4 million tons of cargo in 1996, a 3% increase from 1995. The Port is the largest containerized cargo port on the South Atlantic and Gulf shores, and fourth largest in the nation.

MILITARY PRESENCE

Despite the loss of jobs due to the military downsizing of the Charleston Naval Base and Shipyard, the Navy still commands a large presence in the area with 12% of the region's total workforce. Charleston and Charleston County showed remarkable resilience as new economic development, in addition to expanded growth in existing businesses, increased civilian jobs during the same time period. From 1989 to June 1995, 14,100 naval jobs were lost compared with 16,000 civilian jobs created.

Charleston is home to the U.S. Air Force's 437th Airlift Wing and the U.S. Coast Guard operates a base near The City Marina on the Charleston peninsula.

VISITOR INDUSTRY

The impact of the visitor industry in the Tri-county area is $1.5 billion annually with an estimated 5 million visitors each year to the region. The industry creates some 34,000 jobs in the local economy. Charleston was ranked in 1995 by *Conde Nast Traveler* as among the top 20 destinations in the world. Primary reasons for visiting the Charleston area are its history and variety of historic sites. Residents from South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, New York, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan and New Jersey represent the top ten origin states. Transportation, entertainment, recreation, hotels, restaurants, and retail businesses are heavily supported by the tourism industry.

MEDICAL INDUSTRY

An estimated 22,000 people are employed in the region's 9 hospitals and support industry.

CHARLESTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Serving 1.3 million passengers annually, Charleston International Airport provides commercial and military air service for the region. Adjacent to the airport is Charleston Air Force Base, home to the U.S. Air Force's 437th Airlift Wing.

SCHOOLS

The Tri-counties (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester) serve more than 92,000 students within 128 public schools, and 25 private and parochial schools. The area is also served by five colleges and universities: The College of Charleston, The Citadel, Johnson and Wales University at Charleston, Medical University of South Carolina, and Trident Technical College.

CHAPTER THREE:
THE PROPOSAL AND ALTERNATIVES

INTRODUCTION

During the process of management objective identification and the scoping process for the GMP effort, no significant changes in present park conditions were suggested. This remained the case through the planning period. With the approval and near-term completion of the tour boat embarkation facility, the essential elements of Fort Sumter NM are in place.

Remaining for analysis in the GMP was a clarification of management goals and the resolution of several current issues. With a general consensus concerning the existing management of the park, the suggestion of distinctly different alternatives simply did not occur. Therefore, the alternatives are limited to two, i.e., that which characterize the current management approach and a preferred alternative providing a more explicit management framework.

A few specific actions were suggested that represented additional alternatives to existing management. These are discussed in a separate section of this chapter, "Other Alternatives Considered", along with the reasons they were not analyzed in detail.

The Current Management alternative was determined through documentation of existing conditions and management actions (Chapter Two) and by projecting a continuation of existing management.

Formulation of the Preferred Plan was based on a goal-oriented process. For this alternative, the park was divided into management units based on resources and use. Resource protection and visitor experience goals, or desired future conditions (DFCs), were determined for each management unit. By comparing each unit's desired conditions with the existing conditions, needed changes were determined to guide the development of prescriptive management. The actions to be taken in resource management and visitor services would spell out the steps needed for the park to reach the goals described in the DFCs and maintain the park's direction towards its mission goals.

The following are discussed in this chapter:

1) **Alternative One: The Preferred Plan** describes the NPS's proposed course of action. It determines the park's essential needs in order to achieve specific park goals in resource protection and visitor experience. This alternative describes adequate resources to reach these desired goals.

2) **Alternative Two: Current Management** is based on continuing the present course of action. This alternative includes implementing the *1974 Master Plan* that has been guiding the park's development and management since that time.

3) **Other Alternative Actions Considered** for this GMP, and

4) A **Comparison of the Alternatives**

Alternative One is presented as the Preferred Plan because it:

- more specifically addresses issues current to the park,
- provides overall direction for resource management, visitor services, and interpretation at the Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, Historic Coast Guard Station, and NPS Tour Boat Facility units, and
- contains a management unit system that is resource-based in providing guidance for resource protection and visitor experience.

ALTERNATIVE ONE: THE PREFERRED PLAN

Alternative One: The Preferred Plan comprises the NPS's draft management plan for Fort Sumter NM. This alternative focuses on achieving the park's Mission Goals by setting area-, or unit-specific goals for each management unit of the park.

The following topics are discussed in this section:

◆**Land Use and Management** introduces the concept of management units and Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) for natural and cultural resources in each zone, or unit.

◆**Visitor Use and Interpretation** addresses issues related to the visitor experience DFCs for each park unit, including the park's compelling stories.

◆**Management Directions** explains how proposed actions can achieve each unit's Desired Future Conditions.

◆**Table of Management Unit Goals and Proposed Actions** charts each unit's DFCs in terms of resource conditions and visitor experience and lists the proposed actions to be taken to reach those goals.

◆**Plan Implementation** contains the strategies of implementing this alternative.

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

The NPS uses a management zone system to indicate the management emphasis for specific areas within a park. In terms of the traditional NPS zone classifications, the Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie and Coast Guard Station units are considered historic zones, while the tour boat facility unit is considered a combination of development zone and special use zone. A greater degree of guidance is obtained with more specific delineations of management zones, or units, that indicate park areas distinct from one another in terms of their resources and use. Maps indicating the management units are found on pages 76-79.

The DFCs for natural and cultural resources are compiled on pages 42-69 for each management unit in the park. These DFCs become Fort Sumter NM's unit-specific goals and are written in the present tense, indicative of achievable, realistic conditions.

VISITOR USE AND INTERPRETATION

The park's *Comprehensive Interpretive Plan* (1996) applies the Service's new thematic framework to the park's resources and stories to determine area-specific themes for Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. The park's interpretive themes are found in Appendix D at the end of this document.

The table on pages 42-69 also provides the visitor experience DFCs for each management unit as relative to the park's interpretive needs and its compelling story.

The Compelling Story

A park's compelling story is at the heart of its thematic interpretation. It focuses the park's message on the essential, most relevant stories it has to tell and how these stories fit into a larger scientific, historic, social, or economic context. It is the fundamental message that should be delivered to all persons who use or have an interest in the park's interpretive programs. The compelling stories for Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie are found on the following page.

The Compelling Story For Fort Sumter

History provides us with defining moments from which we judge where we are with where we have been. The Civil War provides the United States with one of its critical defining moments that continues to play a vital role in defining ourselves as a Nation. Fort Sumter is the place where it began.

America's most tragic conflict ignited at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, when a chain reaction of social, economic, and political events exploded into civil war. At the heart of these events was the issue of states rights versus federal authority.

Fueled by decades of fire and confrontation, South Carolina seceded in protest of Lincoln's election and the social and economic changes sure to follow. With Fort Sumter as an unyielding bastion of Federal authority, the war became inevitable.

A powerful symbol to both the South and the North, Fort Sumter remains a memorial to all who fought to hold it.

The Compelling Story For Fort Moultrie

To resist invasion, defend our shores, and protect our nation, Fort Moultrie stood as a ready sentinel at the entrance of Charleston harbor for more than a century and a half. Once a hastily built palmetto log fort, it repelled a British fleet and galvanized the Patriot's cause for independence.

Its critical role in delivering the deciding shots of the opening battle of the Civil War fueled the flames of American's most tragic conflict. Its actions to ward off submarine threats during two World Wars helped secure our Southern shores. A walk through Fort Moultrie is a walk through time, an evolutionary journey that mirrors America's pivotal events to preserve our independence and freedom.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

In the Table that follows, the differences between each unit's existing conditions and desired conditions are considered. Changes needed in current management are noted and management directions are identified that would achieve the Desired Future Conditions. Where possible, means are identified that would permit management to measure and compare an existing situation against the desired condition, identify the likely cause of the discrepancy, and take appropriate action. This table proposes actions to be taken in:

- ◆resource management (including land use, park operations, and land protection),
- ◆visitor services,
- ◆studies needed, and
- ◆general development.

Desired Future Conditions for resource condition and visitor experience are listed in each of the management units of Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, NPS Tour Boat Facility, Historic Coast Guard Station, The City Marina, and Patriot's Point. Maps illustrating the management units can be found on pages 76-79.

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FOR THE

FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT SUMTER PRESERVATION UNIT (PR)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

Fort Sumter is preserved as a stabilized ruin. The park uses appropriate technology and current research to maintain existing integrity and character of the masonry fortification, Battery Huger, artillery pieces, esplanade, and all monuments. The parade ground and flag area have no erosion and are visually compatible with the historic setting.

The existing integrity and character of museum artifacts are preserved through the use of current technology.

Harbor views are protected from incompatible development.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes from the existing conditions are proposed other than the correction of currently minor evidence of visitor use impacts, e.g., parade ground ruts. Additional scientific monitoring is proposed to permit management to measure trends and take early corrective action. In order to prevent or minimize visitor use impacts and promote a good visitor experience, a maximum ratio of 100 visitors to 1 interpretive park staff would be assigned. Under typical conditions, this would equate to no more than 300 visitors at one time within this unit. Conducting additional visitor use

(continued on opposite page)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Masonry Fortifications--Follow Historic Structure Assessment Report (HSAR) guidelines. These guidelines provide detailed condition assessment procedures for any given cultural resource.

Battery Huger--Follow HSAR guidelines *.

Esplanade--Follow HSAR guidelines*.

Parade Ground--Monitor for changes.

Artillery--Electrolysis performed and each piece sealed.

Flag Area and Fill--Follow HSAR guidelines*.

Monuments--Follow HSAR Guidelines*.

Museum Collection--Maintain to NPS Museum Collection standards.

Views--Maintain partnerships and public relations; monitor possible dredge spoil sites.

Monitor dredging activities in harbor.

Monitor research on sea level rise.

Monitor air and water quality research.

VISITOR SERVICES

Museum Exhibits--Meet Harper's Ferry Center (HFC) exhibit standards. HFC provides guidelines that detail exhibit size, color, materials, and design for access and durability.

Maintain maximum interpretive staff/visitor ratio of 1:100.

Continually upgrade interpretive services to insure visitor safety, appreciation of the resource, and comprehension of the compelling story

Relocate sales operations to tour boat facility.

Continue developing programs for improving media access (audio, visual, mobile...also access through other media, i.e., publications.)

Maintain physical accessibility with new technology.

Pursue utilizing an informal or formal visitor use monitoring program.

*These guidelines/reports are not available and are listed under "Studies Needed" on the opposite page.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT SUMTER PRESERVATION UNIT (PR)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors are inspired by the significance of the site, understanding that they are on hallowed ground and that there is only one Fort Sumter.

Visitors receive and understand the compelling story for Fort Sumter through contemporary interpretive means. They can walk through and around portions of the fort remnants not closed for safety or administrative reasons. The site is not overcrowded and visitors have time to enjoy the resource. They are greeted by NPS personnel and have an opportunity for dialogue with park staff. They can record their experiences, their personal needs are met, and their safety is insured.

Full accessibility to major historic features, viewpoints, and interpretive exhibits is available where feasible. Visitors to the park are motivated to participate in resource protection.

Exhibits convey the compelling story to a diverse audience and reflect current exhibit standards.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

surveys is recommended to assess proposed management directions for visitor services.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

Structural foundation study.

Study of resource changes since 1956 and their causes[1].

Environmental effects on masonry fortifications

Scope of Collection Statement

Museum Collection Storage Plan

Revision of Collection Management Plan

Condition Survey for Cannon Tubes and Carriages

Detailed studies on resource carrying capacity.

Preservation Plans for monuments and markers.

Historic base maps of Fort Sumter.

Special history studies.

HSAR--Battery Huger.

Fort Sumter HSAR amendment to include the parade ground.

Visitor use surveys.

Administrative history

DEVELOPMENT

None.

[1]No comparative study of current resource conditions has been done since 1956, when archeology at Fort Sumter resulted in extensive documentation.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT SUMTER PRESERVATION/VISITOR TRANSITION UNIT (PR/VT)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

Current engineering technology is used. The dock, sand spit, and rip rap remain visually compatible with the historic setting. The wharf remnants and submerged archeological resources are evaluated and protected from unauthorized disturbances. The visitor dock is well-maintained and safe.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes from the existing conditions are proposed. Additional scientific monitoring and studies would allow management to detect trends in visitor use impacts, environmental impacts, and changing resource conditions in order to take early corrective actions.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Dock--Conduct routine engineering inspections of dock. Conduct inspections of damage from major accidents.

Rip Rap & Underwater Resources--Meet HSAR guidelines/Engineering studies*.

Monitor Sand Spit for accretion/erosion.

Continue grounds maintenance.

Wharf and other partially submerged structural resources--Preserve by keeping resources underwater.

VISITOR SERVICES

Continue to provide interpretive services to insure visitor safety, appreciation of the resource, and comprehension of the compelling story.

Maintain physical accessibility w/new technology.

*These guidelines/reports are not available and are listed under "Studies Needed" on the opposite page.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT SUMTER PRESERVATION/VISITOR TRANSITION UNIT (PR/VT)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors are inspired by the significance of the site, understanding that they are on hallowed ground and that there is only one Fort Sumter.

Exhibits convey the compelling story to a diverse audience and reflect current exhibit standards.

The transition from tour boat to the fort is smooth, safe, pleasant, and fully accessible.

Visitors are free to explore the portions of fort remnants not closed for safety or administrative reasons. (sand spit, dock, etc.)

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

Effects of previous management actions, such as placement of rip rap on masonry fortification.

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT SUMTER WATER UNIT (WA)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

Underwater archeological resources are identified and protected from unauthorized disturbances. The water remains clean within South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) standards. Adequate response measures are in place in the event of a hazardous spill in the harbor.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes from the existing condition are proposed except for the marking of NPS water boundaries. Additional protection of underwater archeological resources is proposed through monitoring and further investigations.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Underwater Archeological Resources--Mark park boundaries. Enforce protection pursuant to Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Conduct archeological research.

Charleston Harbor water--Monitor water quality and use reports and maintain coordination with agencies having jurisdiction.

VISITOR SERVICES

(See "Visitor Services" under Tour Boat Facility Visitor Transition/Natural Area Unit (VT/NA) on page 58.)

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT SUMTER WATER UNIT (WA)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

(Visitor experiences are discussed under the same heading in the Tour Boat Facility Visitor Transition/Natural Area Unit (VT/NA) on page 59)

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

Underwater archeology survey.

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT MOULTRIE VISITOR TRANSITION UNIT (VT)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

The unmarked cemetery, Moultrie's grave, and archeological resources are protected and preserved. The grounds complement the setting and are aesthetically pleasing. The marsh and cove remain healthy and clean while providing access to visitor and NPS boats

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical or operational changes to the existing condition are proposed.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Continue periodic monitoring of resource conditions.

Continue grounds maintenance.

Continue minimizing periodic dredging of cove.

Continue cooperation with State of SC to protect water resources.

VISITOR SERVICES

Review pedestrian signage program.

Continue maintenance of dock.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT MOULTRIE VISITOR TRANSITION UNIT (VT)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The initial experience on site is pleasant, welcoming, safe and clean. The site is landscaped and access to the visitor center is clearly established. Occasional use of the dock for fishing and sight-seeing is permitted, as well as use of the picnic tables for small groups.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

None.

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT MOULTRIE VISITOR ORIENTATION UNIT (VO)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

In the Visitor Center, space is used efficiently and museum artifacts are preserved in as stable condition as possible, reflecting the use of current technology. The library collection is well-preserved, and contains the necessary documents to meet park needs.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes to the existing conditions are proposed. Implementation of the Exhibit Plan is proposed to improve interpretation of the compelling story and to efficiently utilize space in the Visitor Center. Other studies are proposed to expand the park's interpretive program.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Museum Collection--Maintain to NPS Museum Collection standards.

Library Archives--Increase holdings as needed. Monitor climate control. Maintain to NPS library standards.

VISITOR SERVICES

Implement Fort Moultrie Visitor Center Exhibit Plan.

Continue providing interpretive services to insure visitor safety, appreciation of the resource, and comprehension of the compelling story.

Museum Exhibits--Meet HFC exhibit standards. (HFC provides guidelines that detail exhibit size, color, materials, and design for access and durability.)

Pursue utilizing an informal or formal visitor use monitoring program.

Maintain physical accessibility w/new technology.

Continue to develop programs for improving media access (audio, visual, mobile...also access through other media, i.e., publications.)

Further programs for visitors to participate in (for resource preservation, wish list, donations).

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT MOULTRIE VISITOR ORIENTATION UNIT (VO)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors are oriented to the resource and facilities of Fort Moultrie through contemporary means. They are introduced to the compelling story. Visitors interact with park staff. Personal needs are met. The building is attractively landscaped and its access is clearly marked.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

Visitor use survey.

Museum collection studies (as identified in Fort Sumter Studies Needed).

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT MOULTRIE PRESERVATION UNIT (PR)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

Fort Moultrie's masonry structure is preserved to maintain existing integrity and character. The sites of the first and second Fort Moultrie are located and preserved. Cannon row artifacts are preserved in as stable condition as possible. Battery Jasper and associated structures are stabilized, with Position #1 restored to the Endicott period. The grounds complement the historic scene and are aesthetically pleasing.

The museum collection is preserved in as stable condition as possible. Artifacts are documented, and the collection is protected.

The grave of Osceola and the Patapsco Monument are preserved to maintain their integrity and character. Views from Fort Moultrie are protected. Adjacent undeveloped properties are managed in ways compatible with Fort Moultrie.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes from the existing conditions are proposed with the exception of the reconstruction of a portion of the 1776 Fort Moultrie to assist in the understanding of Fort Moultrie's role in the Revolutionary War. Continuation of the restriction of recreational use of the Fort Moultrie I site is also proposed to insure a quality visitor experience.

In order to minimize or prevent visitor use impacts and to promote a good visitor experience, a ratio of 1 interpretive park staff to 50 visitors is proposed. This typically equates to no more than one bus load of visitors at one time within

(continued on opposite page)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Fort Moultrie --Follow HSAR guidelines.* Follow Historic Furnishings (HF) guide for HECP.

Batteries Bingham and McCorkle--Follow HSAR guidelines*.

Battery Jasper--Follow HSAR guidelines*.

Protect archeological remains of first and second Fort Moultrie.

Acquire property as proposed in current Land Protection Plan (LPP).

Cannon Row--Electrolysis performed and each piece sealed.

Views---Maintain partnerships and public relations.

Osceola's Grave, Gen. Moultrie's grave, and Patapsco Monument graves--Monitor conditions.

Continue grounds maintenance.

VISITOR SERVICES

Maintain maximum interpretive staff/visitor ratio of 1:50.

Develop outdoor interpretive exhibit/program for the 1776 Fort Moultrie.

Improve interpretation at Battery Jasper's gun position #1.

Continue restriction of recreational use of Fort Moultrie I site.

Continue providing interpretive services to insure visitor safety, appreciation of the resource, and comprehension of the compelling story.

Continue developing programs for improving media access (audio, visual, mobile...also access through other media, i.e., publications).

Maintain physical accessibility w/new technology.

*These guidelines/reports are not available and are listed under "Studies Needed" on the opposite page.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT MOULTRIE PRESERVATION UNIT (PR)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors are inspired by the significance of the site and understand Fort Moultrie's role in the Revolutionary War as well as in the Civil War and World Wars. They receive and understand the compelling story for Fort Moultrie.

The fort is interpreted as an outdoor museum reflecting five periods of military history. Visitors can tour the fort and associated structures and have an opportunity for dialogue with park staff. The fort is not overcrowded and visitors have time to enjoy the resource.

Outdoor interpretive exhibits convey the compelling story to a diverse audience, are well-maintained, and reflect current exhibit standards.

The story of the Endicott-era batteries is effectively communicated through interpretation of Battery Jasper's Gun Position #1.

Visitors can record their experiences, and their safety is insured. Beach access is allowed and emergency access still occurs as needed, both without adverse impact to resources and visitor experience. Full accessibility to major historic features, viewpoints, and interpretive exhibits is available where feasible.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

the unit. Studies recommended would broaden management's knowledge of visitor use impacts on resources and visitor experience. Conducting additional visitor use surveys is recommended to assess proposed management directions for visitor services.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

HSAR for Fort Moultrie/HECP

HSAR--Batteries Bingham and McCorkle.

HSAR--Battery Jasper.

Archeological survey--First and second Fort Moultrie.

Historic base maps for first, second and third Fort Moultrie.

Visitor use survey.

Museum collection studies (as identified in Fort Sumter Studies Needed).

Detailed studies on resource carrying capacity.

Cultural landscape studies on Fort Moultrie

Preservation plans for monuments and markers.

Administrative history

Special history studies.

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT MOULTRIE ADMINISTRATIVE/ADAPTIVE USE UNIT (AD/AU)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

Construction 230 and the Navy building are maintained and adapted for modern use that is compatible with each structure. The current adaptive use of the Torpedo Storage Building (Park HQ) is continued and the 1903 appearance of its exterior is preserved.

The museum collection is preserved in as stable condition as possible. Artifacts are documented, and the collection is protected.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes to the existing conditions are proposed. Additional studies are proposed to improve management's ability to protect resources.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Construction 230--Follow HSAR guidelines*.

Torpedo Shed--Follow HSAR guidelines*.

Maintain contacts w/Navy. Monitor special use permit.

VISITOR SERVICES

Provide interpretation of Torpedo Storage building exterior.

*These guidelines/reports are not available and are listed under "Studies Needed" on the opposite page.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT MOULTRIE ADMINISTRATIVE/ADAPTIVE USE UNIT (AD/AU)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Construction 230 continues its administrative use only. The exterior of the Torpedo Storage Building (Park HQ) is interpreted.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

HSAR--Construction 230.

HSAR--Torpedo Shed.

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

FORT MOULTRIE NATURAL AREA/EASEMENT UNIT (NA/EA)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

(The NPS does not own the property within this unit, but holds a scenic easement limiting its use.)

The area remains visually compatible with Fort Moultrie's Preservation Unit.

CHANGES NEEDED

Continued monitoring is proposed to permit management to influence physical changes in the Fort Moultrie viewshed.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Monitor scenic easement. Coordinate with Town of Sullivan's Island and State.

VISITOR SERVICES

(Not Applicable.)

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

FORT MOULTRIE NATURAL AREA/EASEMENT UNIT (NA/EA)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The unit remains visually compatible with the historic setting in order to provide a quality visitor experience.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

(Not Applicable.)

DEVELOPMENT

(Not Applicable.)

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

TOUR BOAT FACILITY VISITOR TRANSITION/NATURAL AREA UNIT (VT/NA)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

The NPS tour boat facility is surrounded by compatible development that complements the site purpose. The water remains clean within DHEC standards and the harbor shoreline is protected from incompatible development. Harbor channel dredging is regulated to insure the site remains stable. If new sediments are required to be removed for maintenance dredging, they are free of contaminants. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process is completed and site contaminants are mitigated.

CHANGES NEEDED

No changes to the previously approved plans for the tour boat facility are proposed. Coordination with the City of Charleston, the SC Aquarium and private restaurant is stressed to insure a quality visitor experience. Monitoring of the site remediation and development is proposed to attain a successful development that visitors can enjoy.

Concession studies determining the feasibility of different departure schedules, shuttling, new concession operations and opportunities would provide management with the best options for improving the visitor experience at Fort Sumter. Interpretive services are proposed to introduce the compelling story by park staff to visitors on the tour boat.

Monitoring of air and water quality research will allow the park to take appropriate action if needed.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Monitor remediation of site.

Complete Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

Monitor actions taken under MOU.

Monitor air and water quality research by other agencies.

VISITOR SERVICES

Continue concessionaire operated ferry service.

Provide interpretive services to insure visitor safety, appreciation of the resource, and comprehension of the compelling story.

Continue coordination with City of Charleston concerning visitors and surrounding development.

Coordinate with SC Aquarium and with private restaurant concerns about visitors and other problems or events.

Tour boat services are fully accessible in conformance with ADA requirements.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

TOUR BOAT FACILITY VISITOR TRANSITION/NATURAL AREA UNIT (VT/NA)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS
VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors find adequate signing and parking from the highway. As they are directed to their destinations (NPS tour boat facility, SC Aquarium, and/or private restaurant), the transition between parking, walking, and arrival is orderly, safe and pleasant. The site is landscaped and visitors enjoy their leisure among these natural elements. The NPS has a strong visual presence and access to the tour boat facility is clearly marked.

On the tour boat, visitors are introduced to the compelling story while en route to Fort Sumter, and have an opportunity for dialogue with park staff. They have a pleasant boating experience and enjoy harbor viewsheds similar to those of the 19th century. The harbor views and waters are aesthetically pleasing and visitors are motivated to participate in protection of these resources. They can record their experiences, their personal needs are met, and their safety is insured.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

Concessions Operations Plan .

DEVELOPMENT

Complete design and construction of tour boat facility. (Completion of this previously approved project is assumed. Not a new action proposed in this alternative):

Phase One--Containment system & pile driving
Phase Two--Utility Improvements & pier
Phase Three--Tour boat facility & landscaping

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

TOUR BOAT FACILITY VISITOR ORIENTATION UNIT (VO)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

All visitors pass through the NPS orientation facility prior to their arrival to Fort Sumter. At the facility, the stage is set for understanding the Fort Sumter story. Visitors interact with park staff and receive orientation. They learn about other NPS sites in the area.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

Site operations study.

DEVELOPMENT

Complete design and construction of tour boat facility. (Completion of this previously approved project is assumed. Not a new action proposed in this alternative):

Phase One--Containment system & pile driving
Phase Two--Utility Improvements & pier
Phase Three--Tour boat facility & landscaping

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

PRIVATE RESTAURANT UNIT (RE)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

This unit is within the NPS boundary but is owned and managed by a private entity. There are no NPS resources located on this site.

CHANGES NEEDED

Coordination of operations and visitor activities is proposed to maintain a quality visitor experience on the NPS site.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(Not applicable.)

VISITOR SERVICES

Maintain coordination.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

PRIVATE RESTAURANT UNIT (RE)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The unit's architecture, landscape architecture and other designed features are visually compatible with NPS structures and site elements. Coordination of daily operations with NPS tour boat facility operations is maintained to insure a quality visitor experience. The type of business conducted on site is compatible with the NPS development. Cooperation exists to solve any on-site problems.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

(Not applicable.)

DEVELOPMENT

(Not applicable.)

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

SOUTH CAROLINA AQUARIUM UNIT (AQ)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

(No NPS resources are located in this unit. It is leased to the City of Charleston and will be managed by a nonprofit organization. The SC aquarium is currently under construction.)

CHANGES NEEDED

Continued coordination of operations and visitor activities is proposed to maintain a quality visitor experience on the NPS site.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(Not applicable.)

VISITOR SERVICES

Maintain coordination.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

SOUTH CAROLINA AQUARIUM UNIT (AQ)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

All activities are coordinated to insure compatibility with the NPS visitor experience.

The unit's architecture, landscape architecture and other designed features are visually compatible with NPS structures and site elements. Cooperation exists to solve any on-site problems.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

(Not applicable.)

DEVELOPMENT

(Not applicable.)

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

HISTORIC COAST GUARD STATION ADMINISTRATIVE/ADAPTIVE USE UNIT (Ao)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

The site continues to be used as quarters and maintenance support facilities. The integrity and character of the historic buildings' exterior are maintained. The adaptive use is compatible with the site and with the design of the structures.

CHANGES NEEDED

No physical changes are proposed. Adaptive use of the historic structures would continue.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Historic structures--Follow HSAR guidelines* (completed for quarters bldg.).

Follow landscape plan.

Continue Administrative/Adaptive use.

VISITOR SERVICES

None.

 *These guidelines/reports are not available and are listed under "Studies Needed" on the opposite page.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

HISTORIC COAST GUARD STATION ADMINISTRATIVE/ADAPTIVE USE UNIT (Aq)

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Because of the type of use on this site and its location within a residential area, no visitor experience DFCs are planned for this unit.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

HSAR--Coast Guard Station boat house, garage and position finding station.

DEVELOPMENT

None.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MANAGEMENT UNIT GOALS

THE CITY MARINA AND PATRIOT'S POINT

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

No NPS resources are located at The City Marina or Patriot's Point.

CHANGES NEEDED

Continued cooperation with local and state agencies is proposed to insure adequate visitor experience. Interpretive kiosks are proposed for each site to provide visitors with basic park and NPS information. The park would continue pursuing full accessibility for all visitors at the departure points and on tour boats.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

None.

VISITOR SERVICES

Add NPS interpretive kiosk.

Encourage concessionaire development of handicapped access at Patriot's Point.

Provide improved tour boat accessibility.

Continue coordination with concessionaire, Patriot's Point Development Authority, City of Charleston, SCDOT, and marina management firm.

AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

THE CITY MARINA AND PATRIOT'S POINT

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS
VISITOR EXPERIENCE

NPS does not own any property at these locations. However the following DFCs have been determined for visitors en route to Fort Sumter until operations are transferred to the NPS tour boat facility:

Operations continue until the NPS tour boat facility is open. Visitor safety is adequate. Non-personal services (orientation) are provided at the site.

CHANGES NEEDED (cont'd.)

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS (cont'd.)

STUDIES NEEDED

None.

DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Fort Sumter National Monument endeavors to protect its cultural and natural resources and to provide programs that interpret the monument's values and compelling stories. Attaining an acceptable level of resource protection and visitor experience would be insured by implementing the plan's proposed management directions. The desired future conditions would act as standards from which the success of the management directions could be measured.

No development is proposed in this alternative. The park's current operating budget is $1 million with cyclic monies averaging $300,000. Current staffing includes 21.5 FTE employed out of 24 FTE approved. Nevertheless, the park is unable to provide adequate protection of cultural resources or to provide the visitor experience as expressed in the plan's desired future conditions. Higher annual costs would be expected as the park faces more complex regulatory requirements associated with management in a sensitive coastal zone. For example, once installed (initial cost of $30,000), buoys marking the park's water boundaries will require annual maintenance of $10,000.

Full implementation of the proposed plan would require an additional $761, 000 to the operating budget and an increase of 9 FTE. This figure includes staff needed for the opening of the tour boat facility in 2001. Staffing funds could be supplemented by grants and other outside sources. In addition, many of the studies identified in this plan, and referenced in the RMP, would be funded through the park's operational budget and/or grants. Additional assistance from partnership programs and volunteer efforts would be encouraged.

Traditional means to implement the plan involve funding through NPS operations and special appropriations. The park would continue with the normal budget process; however, service-wide budgetary constraints make it difficult to assume operating increases would be granted. Facing this and a desire to improve operations and professionalism, Fort Sumter National Monument would be required to consider nontraditional solutions to meet its staffing and management needs.

The plan's DFCs would have beneficial effects on achieving park goals. For example, agencies aware of the monument's desired future conditions would be better prepared to evaluate the effects of their proposed actions on park resources and visitors. This is evident in areas such as zoning, viewsheds, and water quality, and would strengthen the park's influence on decision-making.

Increasing the park's human resources is vital to successful implementation of this plan. Local, regional, and national agencies and organizations aware of Fort Sumter National Monument's values and goals could broaden the opportunity for partnerships and volunteers. Expanding the role and number of partnerships would augment donations of supplies, materials, equipment and research to the monument. Increasing the participants in the Volunteers in the Park program and diversifying their roles would be a source of valuable support.

Emerging technologies such as the World Wide Web and new computer monitoring systems would augment existing manually completed tasks. Providing park information or announcements to web users around the world would lessen the burden to prepare mail responses. In addition, the park would continue searching and testing new technologies as a means to more efficiently used staff time.

Implementing better business procedures would become more cost-effective where absolute control is not necessary. For example, contracting landscape maintenance at Fort Moultrie has proved to be more economical and efficient. With some additional repetitive, lower-graded tasks contracted, skilled craftsmen would be better used in their trades. A review of the

concession contract when it expires in December 2000 will offer the opportunity to investigate operational efficiencies and to determine the additional concession needs at the tour boat facility.

The monument would continue implementing other ways to become more efficient and cost-effective. The annual management review process would be improved by including more assessments of interpretive services. Park operations would also be more efficient by redistributing staff work loads, where practical, and by utilizing new volunteers and partnerships.

Priorities for implementing this plan would include enhancing the monument's interpretive program for visitors en route to Fort Sumter, completing the Fort Moultrie exhibit plan and installation (FY 00) for the Visitor Center, and developing and implementing a three-dimensional interpretative exhibit of the first Fort Moultrie. In resource protection, the monument would seek to improve management of its masonry fortifications by acquiring better knowledge of impacts from natural processes.

ALTERNATIVE TWO: CURRENT MANAGEMENT

Alternative Two consists of continuing the park's present course as based on currently approved management actions. This type of alternative is customarily considered in all NPS planning as it provides a comparison between the existing park management conditions and those which would occur under other alternatives.

Alternative Two provides a basis for comparing the impacts of existing actions with those proposed, as previously discussed in this chapter. In this alternative, the park would continue its existing management actions including any projects currently being implemented. The Park's resource and visitor experience conditions under this alternative are described in **Chapter Two: The Park Environment and Current Management**. Readers may refer to Chapter Two for a discussion of the park's existing management actions, based on the *1974 Master Plan*, as they have been modified and supplemented by subsequent information and specific program planning.

OTHER ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

When opinions differ over the future goals of the whole park or actions within a management unit, new alternatives can be developed. In formulating Desired Future Conditions for this GMP, few differences surfaced, and were either inconsequential and incorporated into the Preferred Plan, or they were rejected for reasons discussed below.

1. One variation suggested for Fort Sumter was the removal of Battery Huger. Although the Corps of Engineers (1992) reported that removal of the structure would cause only minimal damage to Fort Sumter, a series of other questions arose once this alternative was considered. Costs associated with the removal of the adjoining earth fill and the subsequent need for structures to house rest rooms and storage, combined with the $5 million cost of Battery Huger's removal, seemed prohibitive. Also problematic would be the relocation of the current museum, whose new exhibits were designed specifically for the rooms it now occupies inside Battery Huger. Given the current NPS downsizing and budget cuts, this alternative was considered unfeasible and was, therefore, rejected.

2. Reconstruction of Fort Sumter was also considered and rejected because of several reasons. Reconstruction costs added to the expense of removing Battery Huger and relocating the museum (#1) would be prohibitive. Protecting the historical fabric of the fort during reconstruction would be difficult, and the park would no longer be able to interpret as dramatically the destructive effects of the Civil War, a key component of the interpretive program. This is incompatible with telling the story of Southern resistance. Also, visitors interested in viewing a good example of a Third System fort could visit Fort Pulaski National Monument. It was therefore concluded that preserving the fort ruins would be the least disruptive impact on the resource and would provide interpretive opportunities that otherwise would be absent in this alternative.

3. Recreational use of the Fort Moultrie I site was considered but rejected due to the historical events that occurred there. This area is considered sacred ground because of the men who died during the 1776 Battle of Sullivan's Island. Recreational activities would also diminish the visitor experience at the fort, create wear and tear on the resource in the form of paths, litter, and erosion, and it would impact park operations. Alternative locations exist for this type of use in the local area.

4. The park considered constructing new rest rooms at Fort Moultrie to accommodate beach goers, and lessen the impact on the Visitor Center rest rooms. Location of this structure became difficult because it would intrude on the historic scene. It was also felt that the new rest rooms would encourage more use of the park as an access to the beach, creating greater parking and maintenance problems. Other beach access is available in the area. It was determined that this action was not warranted by the park's purpose and was rejected.

5. Another variation in DFCs involved providing different tour boat routes among Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and the tour boat facility. A route from the tour boat facility to Fort Moultrie, via Fort Sumter, was rejected for several reasons. The amount of time spent on the boat and visiting two forts meant visitors would go for almost a full day before returning to their point of embarkation. This raised a question of providing food and/or refreshments, and the possible need for another concessionaire to provide this service.

Another proposal, embarkation at Fort Moultrie for trips to Fort Sumter had been considered in the *1974 Master Plan* and was not supported by the Town of Sullivan's Island, who feared increased traffic on the island. Since that time the Corps of Engineers issued a permit disallowing this type of use. The permit remains in effect.

6. An interpretive program for the Historic Coast Guard Station was discussed. These structures are maintained as an NPS support facility and are busy with activities incompatible with visitor use. The unit is also located within a residential area where the additional traffic would be undesirable. It was concluded that attention should be focused on resources that embody the park's purpose and significance, as well as its legislation which states the reason the park was established. This idea was rejected for these reasons.

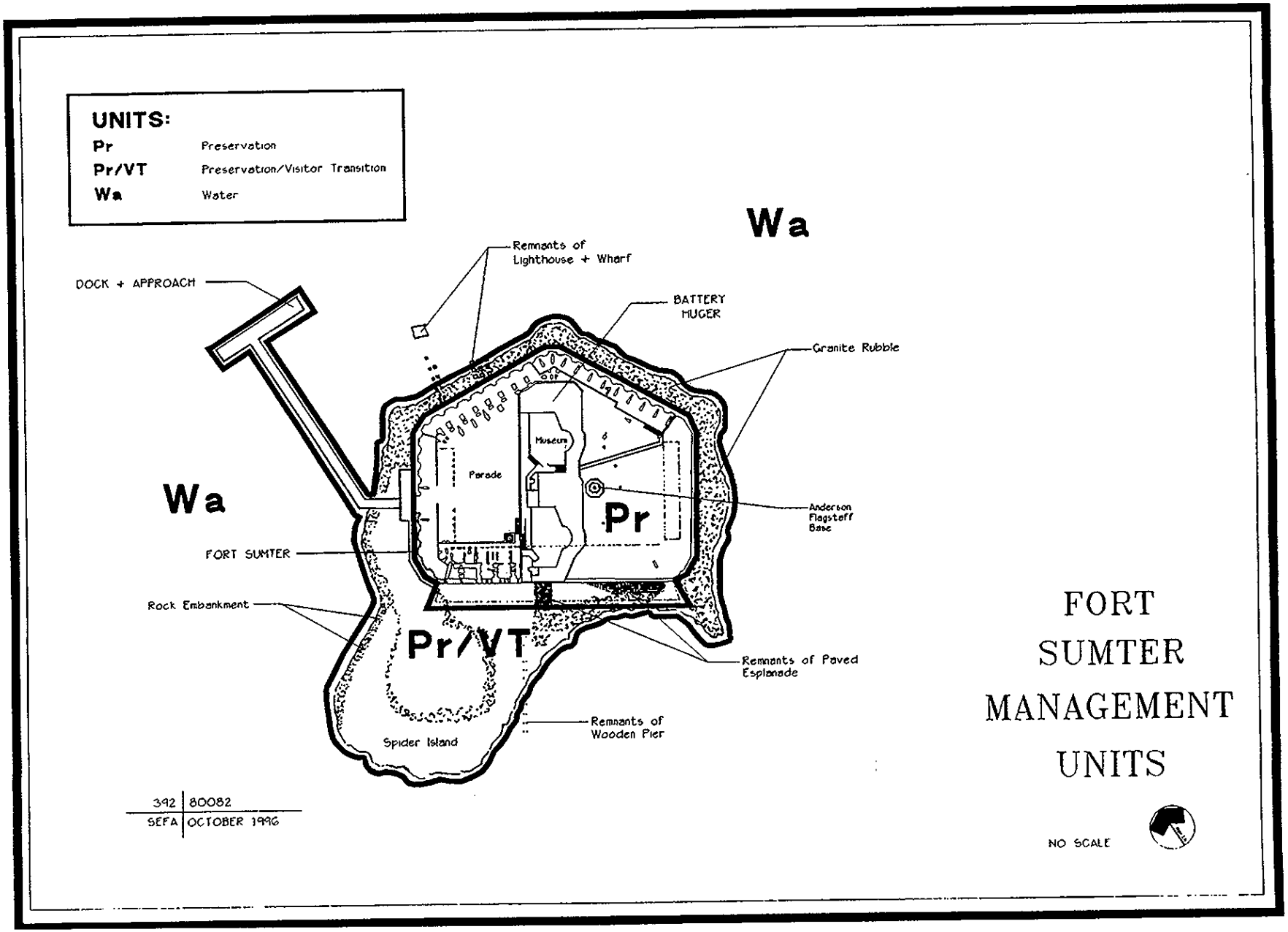
7. While not suggested by anyone, the possibility was nevertheless considered of redefining the role of Fort Sumter (the island) from an interpretive viewpoint. Instead of focusing on the Civil War period, and particularly the opening bombardment, capitalize on the presence of Battery Huger and feature it as well in telling the story of the continuum of harbor defense. Instead of downplaying the very obvious presence of the more modern structure, the battery could illustrate a later chapter of coastal defense in a more comprehensive story for those visitors who only visit Fort Sumter and not also Fort Moultrie. This possibility, however, was discarded in favor of the present treatment since the fort ruins are the reason people visit the island, the ruins are the actual historic fabric remaining from such a critical defining moment in American history, and the ruins are the one available location where their story is most effectively told.

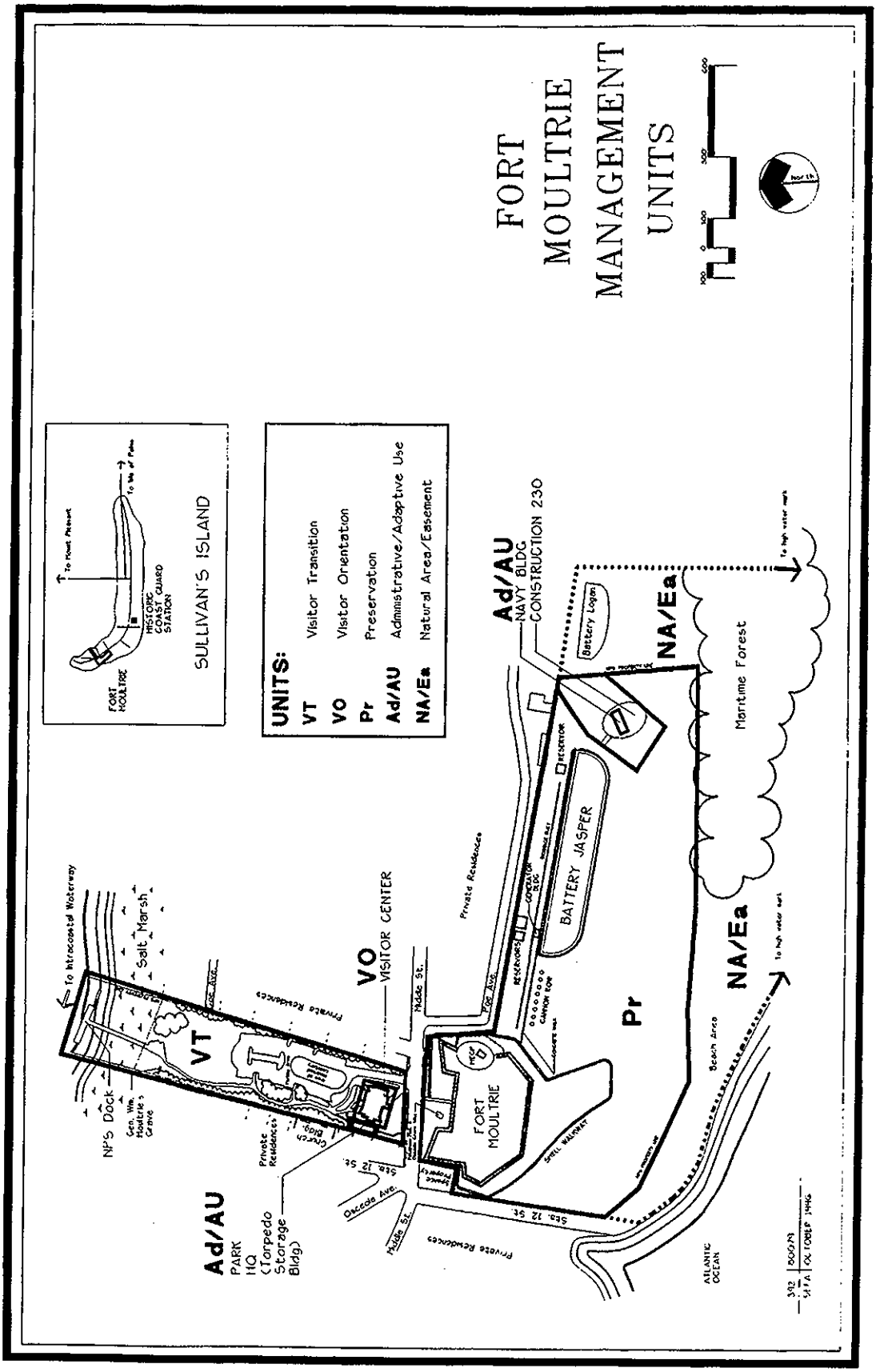
8. Similar to #7 above, is the possibility, again not suggested by anyone, of redefining the role of Fort Moultrie to focus on its role in the Civil War and its relationship to Fort Sumter as the location from which a significant amount of bombardment of Fort Sumter occurred. This idea was rejected primarily because of the very prominent later changes that resulted from modification of the masonry fort and the construction of the concrete batteries. With all these resources (all listed on the National Register of Historic Places) in one relatively small area, it was reaffirmed that the story of Fort Moultrie is its evolutionary role from the Revolutionary War through World War II, a story that can be effectively and very efficiently told at this location.

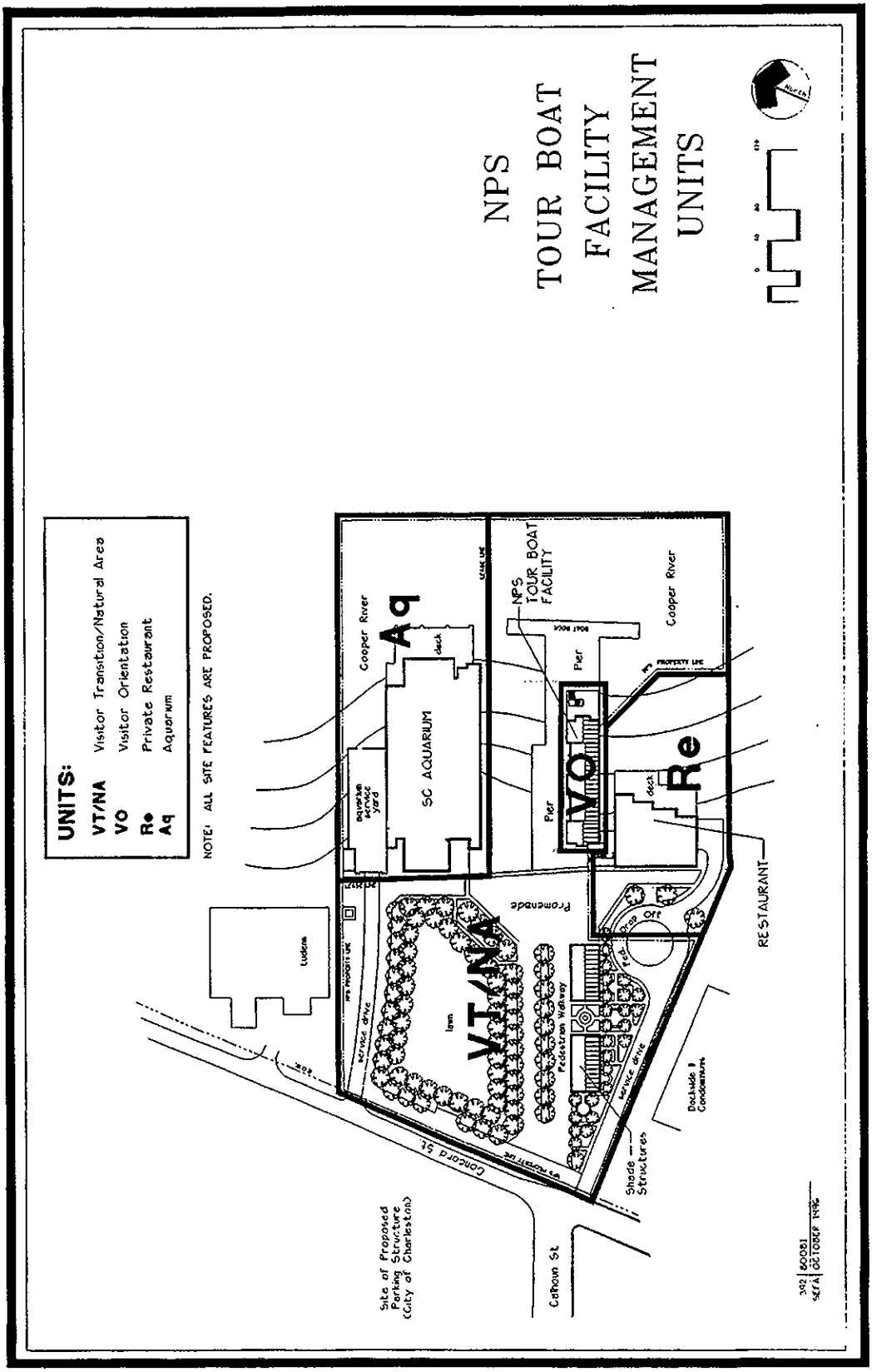
9. Another variation of Fort Sumter's interpretive role considered was using this key resource where the Civil War began to tell the whole wartime story. Instead of focusing on the very beginning of the war, capitalize on the public interest in the fort to educate the visitor about the war's many other key events and their importance including the final outcome. This was deemed inappropriate for several reasons. The existence and availability of the actual site of the beginning shots of the Civil War and the historic ruins provide a singular opportunity to convey an understanding to the public of the facts and importance of what actually occurred there. This same reasoning may be applied to the many other Civil War sites still in existence and preserved by the NPS and the many other governmental, organizational, and private entities. In other words, Fort Sumter is one element in a vast network of Civil War areas available to the public. Attempting to convey the entire Civil War story at Fort Sumter would be inefficient and, perhaps, presumptuous when the other areas, many nearby, are able to more effectively interpret their own stories. The idea of the "compelling story" is that one story is most effectively and efficiently told at a given site. This focus allows park personnel a reasonable opportunity to ensure public understanding of a site's significance.

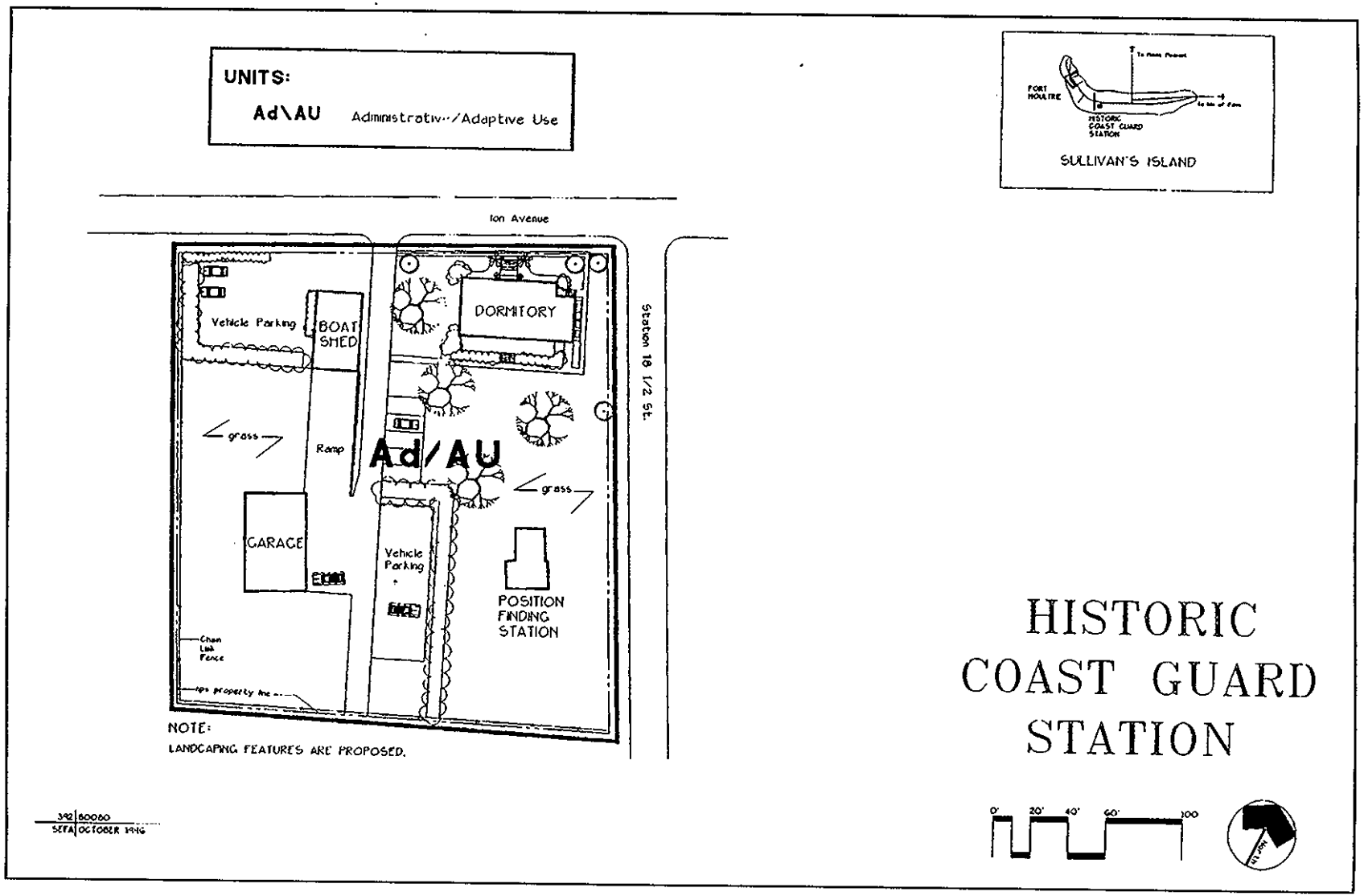
COMPARISON OF THE ALTERNATIVES

	CURRENT MANAGEMENT	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE
Meets Planning Objectives	Continue without a definition of specific goals, objectives, and strategies.	Identification of specific goals (desired future conditions) and management direction.
Management Direction	*1974 Master Plan* provides general guidance that is in some respects outdated. Emphasis was on development for the Nation's bicentennial celebration.	Systematic framework of explicit goals (desired future conditions) and management direction for every distinct area of the park.
Development	Completion of previously approved tour boat facility.	Same as Current Management.
Interpretation	Present opportunities.	Implement new NPS thematic framework and park compelling stories: outdoor exhibit program for 1776 Fort Moultrie; restore gun position #1 at Battery Jasper.
Battery Huger	*1974 Master Plan* called for removal; however, due to cost and other concerns, the park has never removed the Battery.	Retain due to cost and facility concerns.
Tour Boat Operations	Operating out of two mainland locations: scheduled for a single, new location.	One mainland location.
Carrying Capacity	No specific strategy to relate numbers of visitors to resource protection and a quality visitor experience.	Maintain current ratios of visitors to park interpretive staff, which will affect tour boat capacities.
Impacts on Cultural Resources	Minor, incremental, although irretrievable deterioration of historic fabric over the long term. Inadequate supervision of visitors and knowledge of resources.	Maximize fabric life to extent possible through maintaining adequate ratio of staff/visitors and conducting and implementing results of additional studies.
Impacts on Natural Resources	Minor, indirect benefits to water quality and marine species.	Same as for Current Management.
Impacts on Visitor Experience	Gradually deteriorating visitor experience.	Increased educational opportunities and a continuing quality experience. Possible minor visitor dissatisfaction with having to wait for a tour.
Impacts on Community and Region	The continuing efforts to preserve these significant resources would support the community's goal of having a quality environment for residents and visitors. The gradual deterioration of resources and visitor experience could have a dampening effect on the park's potential contribution to these goals.	Same as for Current Management except the proposed resource protection and visitor experience measures would allow the park to contribute to the community's goals to the maximum extent.


UNITS:
Pr Preservation
Pr/VT Preservation/Visitor Transition
Wa Water
Wa
Remnants of Lighthouse + Wharf
DOCK + APPROACH
BATTERY HUGER
Granite Rubble
Museum
Parade
Wa
Pr
Anderson Flagstaff Base
FORT SUMTER
Rock Embankment
Pr/VT
Remnants of Paved Esplanade
Remnants of Wooden Pier
Spider Island
392 | 80082
SEFA | OCTOBER 1996
FORT SUMTER MANAGEMENT UNITS
NO SCALE


FORT MOULTRIE MANAGEMENT UNITS
SULLIVAN'S ISLAND
FORT MOULTRIE
HISTORIC COAST GUARD STATION
UNITS:
VT Visitor Transition
VO Visitor Orientation
Pr Preservation
Ad/AU Administrative/Adaptive Use
NA/Ea Natural Area/Easement
Ad/AU
NAVY BLDG
CONSTRUCTION 230
Battery Logan
NA/Ea
Maritime Forest
BATTERY JASPER
Private Residences
VO
VISITOR CENTER
Salt Marsh
To Intracoastal Waterway
VT
NPS Dock
Gen. Wm. Moultrie's Grave
Private Residences
Church Bldg.
Ad/AU
PARK HQ (Torpedo Storage Bldg)
Sta. 12 St.
Osceola Ave.
Middle St.
Private Residences
FORT MOULTRIE
Pr
NA/Ea
Beach Area
ATLANTIC OCEAN


NPS
TOUR BOAT
FACILITY
MANAGEMENT
UNITS
UNITS:
VT/NA Visitor Transition/Natural Area
VO Visitor Orientation
Re Private Restaurant
Aq Aquarium
NOTE: ALL SITE FEATURES ARE PROPOSED.
Cooper River
Aq
SC AQUARIUM
NPS TOUR BOAT FACILITY
Pier
VO
Re
deck
RESTAURANT
Promenade
VT/NA
lawn
Pedestrian Walkway
Drop Off
Ped.
Ludens
Concord St.
Calhoun St
Shade Structures
Dockside II Condominiums
Site of Proposed Parking Structure (City of Charleston)
392 | 80081
SEFA | OCTOBER 1996


UNITS:
Ad\AU Administrativ··/Adaptive Use
FORT MOULTRIE
HISTORIC COAST GUARD STATION
SULLIVAN'S ISLAND
Ion Avenue
Station 18 1/2 St.
Vehicle Parking
BOAT SHED
DORMITORY
grass
Ramp
Ad/AU
grass
GARAGE
Vehicle Parking
POSITION FINDING STATION
Chain Link Fence
NOTE:
LANDCAPING FEATURES ARE PROPOSED.
342|60080
SEFA|OCTOBER 1996
HISTORIC COAST GUARD STATION
0' 20' 40' 60' 100
NORTH

CHAPTER FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

IMPACT TOPICS

The following components of the human environment that would or may be affected by either of the alternatives are evaluated in this chapter.

- ◆Historic Structures
- ◆Archeological Resources
- ◆Museum Collection
- ◆Viewsheds
- ◆Water and Air Quality
- ◆Species of Concern and Critical Habitat
- ◆Visitor Use and Experience
- ◆Community and Region

No additional topics were suggested for specific analysis during the planning process. The NPS would comply with all relevant laws, regulations, and policies, and these are listed immediately following the impact discussion.

IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVE ONE: THE PREFERRED PLAN

Cultural Resources

◆Historic Structures

Changes: No changes are proposed that would physically affect the historic fabric. The thrust of the proposal is only to better equip park management to properly preserve the existing structures. The management direction indicates the completion of studies, plans, and reports, as well as monitoring, to provide the needed basis for appropriate preservation maintenance. Maintaining the present ratio of visitors taking tours to interpretive staff is part of the management direction to help the park maintain the historic fabric.

Impacts: Since no physical changes are proposed, there would be no direct or irreversible impacts. The conduct and implementation of the proposed studies, etc., and the maintenance of a visitor/staff ratio would have a small, indirect benefit on these resources. Benefits would occur incrementally over the life of this general management plan. Benefits would be minor, although long-term, slowing deterioration of the historic fabric to the extent possible. Since no physical changes would occur, future options would not be foreclosed. The result of implementing this alternative would be to maximize the physical life of the actual historic ruins of Fort Sumter and extend the time they are available to the public for contemplation, study, and enjoyment.

◆Archeological Resources

Changes: No changes are proposed that would physically alter these resources. Increased protection is the only change needed. The proposed management direction indicates conducting surveys and taking appropriate protective measures.

Impacts: Since no alterations in the actual resources would occur, there would be no direct or irreversible impacts. The surveys and resulting increase in protection would yield minor, indirect impacts of a beneficial nature. These benefits would be long-term, deterring loss of resources. Future options would not be foreclosed. This alternative would result in greater management understanding of the nature, extent, and location of the park's archeological resources and provide the basis for their enhanced protection and public understanding of the stories of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.

◆Museum Collection

Changes: Since the completion of an off-site storage facility, the park's collections are appropriately housed, and no changes are proposed. Studies, however, are proposed that would better define the parameters of the park collection and its management.

Impacts: No physical changes to these resources are proposed, and therefore there would be no direct or irreversible impacts. The proposed studies would enhance collection management, yielding indirect, minor beneficial impacts to the collection over the long term. The results of this alternative would be to contribute to the preservation of the park museum collection and enable park management to provide the most suitable exhibits possible for public understanding and enjoyment.

◆Viewsheds

Changes: No change is being proposed in the manner the park relates to surrounding jurisdictions concerning viewshed protection.

Impacts: Lacking jurisdiction over the viewshed beyond park boundaries, there is no direct impact attributable to the alternative. Maintaining partnerships and public relations such as is proposed would continue to provide indirect,

and likely minor, incremental benefits to maintenance of a compatible viewshed over the long term. By so doing, this visual resource would continue to be available for public enjoyment. No physical alterations are proposed within the park that would impact views of the park from outside the boundaries.

Natural Resources

◆Water and Air Quality

Changes: No physical or operational changes are being proposed that would alter these resources, and no changes are proposed in the manner the park relates to jurisdictional entities.

Impacts: No direct impacts would occur. Minor indirect benefits to the maintenance of applicable standards may be expected with the influence of the park in partnership with entities having jurisdiction.

◆Species of Concern and Critical Habitat

Changes: No known endangered or threatened or other species of concern occurs as a permanent resident within the boundaries of the park nor does the park contain critical habitat for these species. Transient occurrences are possible as species may visit the Charleston harbor environment. No physical or operational changes are proposed that would affect these species.

Impacts: No direct or irreversible impacts would occur. Incidental indirect benefits may be expected to marine species visiting the harbor by the beneficial impact of the park on maintaining water quality.

Visitor Use and Experience

Changes: Several changes would occur with implementation of this alternative, both physical and operational, as indicated in the discussion of management direction. They include improvement of exhibits and interpretive opportunities, relocating book sales to the tour boat facility when completed, and instituting a policy on the ratio of visitors taking tours to interpretive staff at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.

Impacts: The improvement of interpretation would be expected to result indirectly in increased visitor satisfaction. Compared to the present, visitors' understanding of the park's significance would be enhanced generally and also specifically with respect to Fort Moultrie's role during the Revolutionary War.

Maintaining for the foreseeable future the present ratio of visitors to interpretive staff would have the beneficial effect of continuing the present quality of the visitor experience. This ratio is based essentially on the capacities of school buses and tour boats and should be effective for some time. As circumstances may change that would place increased demands on the park for tours, park management may have options at that time that would continue to offer a quality experience and still accommodate additional visitors. Maintaining the present ratio at this time could have a minor, incidental adverse effect on some visitors on those few occasions when unscheduled arrivals of visitors exceeds the available interpretive staff and they must wait for a tour.

Implementation of this alternative, therefore, would not have significant effects on foreseeable visitor use patterns and experience.

Community and Region

Changes: No changes are being proposed that would alter the relationship of the park with the regional community. This plan has assumed the completion of the tour boat facility which will change tourist traffic patterns in the area to a small degree. This is occurring with the approvals of all affected entities. Current mechanisms of coordination and cooperation would be maintained or enhanced as appropriate. New partnerships would be developed as needed. Specific issues that arise would be dealt with under current or new partnership arrangements.

Impacts: A minor increase over the current stream of beneficial impacts would be expected to occur as the quality of resource protection and

the visitor experience is enhanced, and the park continues to contribute to the regional economy over the long term.

Cumulative Impacts/Conclusion
This alternative would contribute to local, regional, and national efforts to preserve cultural resources and to interpret them for public education and enjoyment. It would incidentally contribute to natural resource objectives. The park would continue to play a significant role in the high quality visitor attractions available in the Charleston area. No cumulative impacts have been identified of an adverse nature.

ALTERNATIVE TWO: CURRENT MANAGEMENT

Cultural Resources
◆Historic Structures
Management would continue to be hampered in attempting to properly preserve the historic fabric. The lack of a cap on the number of visitors per interpretive staff would likely contribute to fabric deterioration. The result of the alternative would be minor, incremental, adverse impacts over the long term. These impacts would be irreversible since historic fabric would be lost.

◆Archeological Resources
These resources would continue largely unknown, and information would continue to be unavailable for appropriate resource protection and management as well as for public education.

◆Museum Collection
The park's collection would be expected to remain in good condition; however, managers would continue to lack needed guidance.

◆Viewsheds
Relationships with surrounding jurisdictions would continue to permit input into decisions concerning viewshed protection.

Natural Resources
◆Water and Air Quality
Minor, indirect benefits would continue as park management continues to have input into the decision making by entities having jurisdiction.

◆Species of Concern and Critical Habitat
Incidental, indirect benefits would continue to marine species visiting the harbor.

Visitor Use and Experience
Short-term impacts would be negligible; however, with increasing visitation and pressures to accommodate visitors, the visitor experience would be expected to deteriorate over the long term. This would result from an increasing number of visitors not receiving personal services and from seeing a greater degree of deterioration in the historic fabric.

Community and Region
The park would continue to have an indirect, long-term, positive impact on the local and regional economy. However, without the greater effort to manage for the highest quality as proposed in Alternative One, the park's contribution would not be expected to reach its potential.

Cumulative Impacts/Conclusion
This alternative would continue to contribute to local, regional, and national efforts to preserve cultural resources and to interpret them for the public benefit. It would continue to complement the Charleston area's high quality visitor attractions. Lacking the quality measures included in Alternative One, this alternative would disallow participation by the park to its fullest potential, although this difference would be one of degree. This alternative would incidentally contribute to natural resource objectives.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS

In implementing the Fort Sumter National Monument GMP, the NPS would comply with all applicable laws and executive orders, including those listed below. Informal consultation with appropriate Federal, State and Local agencies has been done in preparation of this document.

CULTURAL RESOURCE COMPLIANCE

The **National Parks Act of August 25, 1916**, the **Antiquities Act of 1906**, the **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969**, and the **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966** mandate the preservation and protection of cultural resources. **Section 106** of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 USC 470, et seq.) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of actions on cultural or archeological resources. Cultural resources at Fort Sumter NM are managed in accordance with Chapter V of the "NPS Management Policies", The "Cultural Resources Management Guidelines" (NPS 28), and other relevant policy directives.

NPS has consulted the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) throughout the planning process to evaluate the proposed alternatives and to support the protection and preservation of the park's natural and cultural resources. NPS would continue to consult with the SHPO according to the 1995 Programmatic Agreement among the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service.

NATURAL RESOURCE COMPLIANCE

The **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969** (NEPA). The *Fort Sumter National Monument Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment* (GMP/EA) provides public disclosure for the planning and decision-making process, and the potential environmental consequences of actions and alternatives, as required by NEPA.

Executive Order 11988 "Floodplain Management" and **Executive Order 11990 "Protection of Wetlands"** requires all Federal Agencies to enhance floodplain and wetland values, to avoid development in floodplains and wetlands when practicable alternatives exist, and to avoid creating adverse impacts if a floodplain or wetland will be occupied or modified. No new development is proposed. The NPS tour boat facility development impacts have been considered under a separate planning effort.

The **Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972**, (Public Law 92-500, sec. 313) and **Section 404** of the **Clean Water Act of 1977** (33 USC) direct the NPS to comply with State laws for water quality management and to meet certain water quality standards regardless of jurisdictional status or land ownership. The proposed actions comply with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control Standards.

Section 118 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.), requires all federal facilities to comply with state laws. The South Carolina Bureau of Air Quality is responsible for ensuring that all activities within the park comply with existing Federal, State, and local air pollution control laws and regulations. All park activities from both alternatives would be in compliance with the State's Air Quality Implementation Plan.

The **Endangered Species Act of 1973**, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.), provides a process to identify and protect threatened and endangered species and their habitats, and requires that all Federal agencies coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine

their existence and to evaluate the impacts of a project on any listed species and their habitat. Neither alternative poses any threat to endangered or threatened species.

ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE

Under the mandates of the **Architectural Barriers Act of 1968** (42 USC 4151 et seq.), the **Rehabilitation Act of 1973** (29 USC 701 et seq.), and the **American Disabilities Act of 1990** (Public Law 101-336, 104 Stat. 327), facilities, services and programs should be as accessible to disabled visitors as feasible. Per NPS management policies, the degree of accessibility of any area should be proportionate to the extent it has been developed and its visitation levels, allowing for resources to be protected and a high quality visitor experience to be maintained.

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Department of the Interior, Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, Awendaw SC

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston SC

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee FL

STATE AGENCIES

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, Charleston SC

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Charleston SC

South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia SC

LOCAL AGENCIES & OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Avery Research Center of African-American History and Culture, and the African-American Studies Program, Charleston SC

Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Council of Government, North Charleston SC

Charles Towne Landing State Park, Charleston SC

Charleston Civil War Round Table, Charleston SC

Charleston County Planning Department, Charleston SC

Charleston Harbor Project, Charleston SC

Charleston Trident Chamber of Commerce, Charleston SC

City of Charleston Planning and Urban Development, Architecture and Preservation Division, Charleston SC

Fort Sumter Tours, Inc., Charleston SC

Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston SC

National Trust for Historic Preservation, Charleston SC

Palmetto Battalion, Goose Creek SC

Patriot's Point Naval and Maritime Museum, Mount Pleasant SC

Sons of Confederate Veterans, South Carolina Division, Johns Island SC

South Carolina African American Heritage Council, Charleston SC

South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust

The Town of Sullivan's Island, Sullivan's Island SC

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

19. Fort Sumter National Monument

		Page
Establishment of monument and transfer of lands from Department of the Army authorized	Joint Resolution of April 28, 1948	426

Joint Resolution To establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina, approved April 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 204)

Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to transfer, without consideration, to the Secretary of the Interior title to the site of the historic structure known as Fort Sumter, situated in Charleston Harbor, Charleston, South Carolina, together with such buildings and other improvements as are appurtenant to such site. (16 U.S.C. § 450ee.)

SEC. 2. The property acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under this joint resolution shall constitute the Fort Sumter National Monument and shall be a public national memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter. The Director of the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of such national monument, and shall maintain and preserve it for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, as amended. (16 U.S.C. § 450ee–1.)

39 Stat. 535. 16 U.S.C. §§ 1–4, 22, 43.

Public Law 99-637
99th Congress

An Act

Nov. 7, 1986
[S. 2534]

To authorize the acquisition and development of a mainland tour boat facility for the Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina, and for other purposes.

Gifts and property. Public information.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument, including a tour boat dock and associated facilities, and an interpretive and museum facility in cooperation with the State of South Carolina and the city of Charleston, the Secretary of the Interior (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary"), is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, or exchange, not to exceed 8.91 acres of lands, including submerged lands, and interests in lands, within the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Dockside II, Proposed Site, Tourboat Facility," which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service. When acquired, lands, including submerged lands and interests in lands, depicted on such map shall be administered by the Secretary as a part of Fort Sumter National Monument, subject to the laws and regulations applicable to such monument, and subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) With respect to the lands, including submerged lands, and interests in lands acquired pursuant to the first section of this Act, the Secretary is authorized—

16 USC 460*l*-22.

(1) to convey, notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of Public Law 90-400 (82 Stat. 356) and subject to the provisions of subsection (b), a leasehold interest in not to exceed one and a half acres to the State of South Carolina or the city of Charleston or either of them for development by either of them or their agents or lessees of a marine museum and associated administrative facilities;

(2) to grant covenants or easements for ingress, and egress to the State of South Carolina, the city of Charleston, and to other parties as the Secretary may deem necessary to facilitate public use; and

Contracts. Public buildings and grounds.

(3) to enter into cooperative agreements with the State of South Carolina, the city of Charleston, and other parties as the Secretary may deem necessary, pursuant to which construction, maintenance, and use of buildings, utilities, parking facilities, and other improvements may be shared among the parties to the agreement.

(b) Any conveyance made pursuant to subsection (a)(1) and any renewal thereof may be for a period of up to 50 years, and may include the option to purchase the property in fee by the lessee within the first 10 years, upon payment by the lessee of the cost of the property to the United States plus interest based on the average yield of United States Treasury notes with maturities of one year. The Secretary may convey title to the property in fee in the event such option to purchase is exercised, subject to the condition that

the property is used for a public marine museum and associated administrative facilities. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any leasehold interest conveyed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be conveyed without monetary consideration. The proceeds from any conveyance of property in fee pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. Section 117 of Public Law 96-199 (94 Stat. 71) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sums heretofore appropriated but not, on the date of enactment of this Act, obligated for construction of a tourboat facility at the Broad Street site, and for the acquisition and construction of the Fleet landing site for Fort Sumter National Monument, which was authorized by section 117 of Public Law 96-199 (94 Stat. 71) are hereby made available for obligation for the acquisition of the lands including submerged lands, and interests in lands identified in the first section of this Act and for construction of necessary facilities thereon, and to the extent that sums heretofore appropriated for land acquisition of the Fleet landing site are not sufficient to cover the cost of acquisition of the properties identified in the first section of this Act, sums heretofore appropriated for construction of facilities at the Broad Street site and the Fleet landing site may be obligated for the purposes of acquisition as authorized in the first section of this Act.

(b) In addition to the sums made available under subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Appropriation authorization.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall transfer administrative jurisdiction over the Federal property, consisting of approximately 1 acre, known as the Broad Street site, to the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, who shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions as may be necessary for Coast Guard purposes, administrative jurisdiction over the Federal property, consisting of approximately 1 acre located near Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island for purposes of maintenance workshop, storage, and seasonal housing in connection with the administration and protection of the Fort Sumter National Monument. Uniformed services.

SEC. 6. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall receive, consider, and act on the application of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells of Waynesboro, Mississippi, for a patent for the land described in subsection (c) of this section under the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title" approved December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. 1068 et seq.), notwithstanding the requirement of that Act that a tract of public land be held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse, possession by a claimant, his ancestors or grantors, under claim or color of title for the period commencing not later than January 1, 1901, to the date of application during which time they have paid taxes levied on the land by State and local governmental units. Patents and trademarks. Public lands. Claims. Taxes.

Mines and mining.

(b) Any patent issued pursuant to subsection (a) shall be without any mineral reservation to the United States, and all mineral interests of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (c) shall be transferred to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells without consideration.

(c) The land referred to in this section, comprising approximately 160 acres, is the NW¼ of Section 21, T. 10 N., R. 8 W., St. Stephens Meridian.

Approved November 7, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2534:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-476 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):
Oct. 10, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 15, considered and passed House, amended.
Oct. 17, Senate concurred in House amendment.

APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Visitor Experience
To provide visitors the opportunity to appreciate the full range of significant historical events at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in a setting that preserves a sense of the historical character in and around Charleston Harbor.

Interpretation
To interpret the role of Fort Sumter during the Civil War with emphasis on the secession crisis, the opening bombardment, the defense of Charleston, and civilian and military life.

To interpret the role of Fort Moultrie in the evolution of U.S. coastal defense from the American Revolution through World War II (1776-1947).

To interpret the Battle of Sullivan's Island and how it affected the course of the Revolutionary War and contributed to the ultimate American victory.

To interpret the role of Fort Moultrie in the events leading up to the Civil War from the nullification crisis (1832) through the succession crisis (1861).

Resource Preservation
Fort Sumter: To preserve the masonry (brick) structure (and associated features and artifacts) in order to promote an understanding of the fort's role during the Civil War.

Fort Moultrie: To preserve existing historic military structures (and features and artifacts) both above and below ground in order to illustrate the evolution of U.S. coastal defense systems.

To assure that the NPS has the appropriate level of direction and guidance to manage and protect Fort Moultrie, and to commemorate the events of June 1776 and the evolution of U.S. coastal defense systems.

Partnerships
To expand and maintain partnerships in order to strengthen the protection of the cultural and natural resources of the park and to enhance the visitor's experience.

APPENDIX C: FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT ANNUAL VISITATION

1980 - 1996

YEAR	FORT SUMTER	FORT MOULTRIE
1980	102,235	81,181
1981	122,664	83,983
1982	134,081	86,069
1983	158,556	85,818
1984	177,206	90,443
1985	180,015	82,004
1986	201,336	90,439
1987	200,934	89,248
1988	215,102*	95,875*
1989	187,627*	69,844*
1990	172,230	77,360
1991	220,940	88,987
1992	235,681	101,465
1993	231,332	110,480
1994	230,023	115,322
1995	224,559**	105,747**
1996	222,944	99,758
1997	234,944	97,420***

*

**Figures affected by Federal government shutdowns occurring during peak visitor periods.

*** Figures affected by fee demonstration program.

APPENDIX D: NPS THEMATIC FRAMEWORK AND INTERPRETIVE THEMES FOR FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The framework's eight categories are:

I. Peopling Places
II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
III. Expressing Cultural Values
IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
V. Developing the American Economy
VI. Expanding Science and Technology
VII. Transforming the Environment, and
VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community.

This thematic framework was applied to the resources and stories at Fort Sumter NM to determine unit-specific themes for Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. The following prioritized topical lists emerged:

FORT SUMTER'S THEMES

1. First shot of the Civil War; Conflict; Military presence in Charleston (Category I).

2. *(The following have equal weight:)*
   Charleston's independence as exhibited by her almost "city state" existence (Category I);
   Charleston's strong ties to England (Category III);
   Charleston's long-standing influential planter class (Category IV);
   The Secession movement (Category IV);
   The Nullification Crisis (Category IV);
   The plantation economy and slave labor (Category V);
   Social club and churches of Charleston as forums for political and economic discussion (category II);
   Charleston as a publishing center and the power of the press (Category III).

3. (The *following have equal weight:)*
   Military science technology (Category VI);
   Defense systems (Category VI);
   Seacoast fortification evolution (Category VI).

4. Construction of Fort Sumter (Category V).

5. Militia/military institutions (Category II and IV).

6. Harbor development and views (Category I).
7. Foreign trade/maritime industries (Category V).

8. Charleston's war damage (Category VII).

THE COMPELLING STORY FOR FORT SUMTER

History provides us with defining moments from which we judge where we are with where we have been. The Civil War provides the United States with one of its critical defining moments that continues to play a vital role in defining ourselves as a Nation. Fort Sumter is the place where it began.

America's most tragic conflict ignited at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, when a chain reaction of social, economic, and political events exploded into civil war. At the heart of these events was the issue of states rights versus federal authority.

Fueled by decades of fire and confrontation, South Carolina seceded in protest of Lincoln's election and the social and economic changes sure to follow. With Fort Sumter as an unyielding bastion of Federal authority, the war became inevitable.

A powerful symbol to both the South and the North, Fort Sumter remains a memorial to all who fought to hold it.

THE COMPELLING STORY FOR FORT MOULTRIE

To resist invasion, defend our shores, and protect our nation, Fort Moultrie stood as a ready sentinel at the entrance of Charleston harbor for more than a century and a half. Once a hastily built palmetto log fort, it repelled a British fleet and galvanized the Patriot's cause for independence.

Its critical role in delivering the deciding shots of the opening battle of the Civil War fueled the flames of American's most tragic conflict. Its actions to ward off submarine threats during two World Wars helped secure our Southern shores. A walk through Fort Moultrie is a walk through time, an evolutionary journey that mirrors America's pivotal events to preserve our independence and freedom.

FORT MOULTRIE'S THEMES

1. Harbor geography shaping the political and military landscape of Charleston (Category VII).
2. Evolution of national defense systems (Category VI).
3. Sullivan's Island and the American Revolution (Category IV).
4. Fort Moultrie's role in the Civil War (Category IV).
5. Fort Moultrie as the defender of Charleston Harbor (Category V).
6. Fort Moultrie's wartime role (Category IV).
7. Fort Moultrie as a peace time training center (Category IV).
8. Fort Moultrie's role in the Nullification Crisis (Category IV).
9. Slave labor, skilled artisans at Fort Moultrie (Category V).
10. The military community (Category I).
11. Hurricanes/storms affecting Fort Moultrie (Category VII).
12. Construction on a barrier island (Category VII).
13. Osceola and the Seminole War (Category IV).
14. Towns on Sullivan's Island/A summer retreat (Category I).

The Gullah Story

Proposals to interpret South Carolina's rice connection with West Africa has grown to a state and regional endeavor. Because of the numerous experiences contained in this saga, lowcountry visitors should be encouraged to visit individual sites, both public and private, and not focus on one experience to tell the whole story. The NPS's Charles Pinckney National Historic Site should serve as an advocate for the Gullah saga, as the park's legislative history mandates the interpretation of African-American experiences at Snee Farm.

Fort Moultrie was determined not a suitable focal point of the Gullah story because the park's legislative intent is to interpret military events in and around Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The monument's role should be to participate in the Gullah story by interpreting only those related events occurring on Sullivan's Island--specifically, the use of pest houses to quarantine newly arrived slaves, sailors, passengers, and cargo when symptoms of disease were exhibited. Although these structures are no longer extant and their locations are unknown, a state historical marker or wayside exhibit would be an appropriate recognition of the complete Gullah saga. Visitors should be encouraged to visit the Charles Pinckney site and other local sites where more aspects of the complete story will be told.

APPENDIX E: LETTER OF CONSULTATION WITH U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FORT SUMTER N.M.
JUL 29 1996 LD
Act. | FOSU | Int

1um

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Fort Sumter National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, South Carolina 29482
(803)883-3123

RECEIVED JUL 0 8 1996

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Based on information received . . .
☒ Not likely to adversely affect listed or proposed endangered species.
☐ No significant adverse wetland impacts.
Acting Lori Duncan
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston, SC
Log No. 4-6-96-351
Date 7-18-96

July 2, 1996

Ms. Lori Duncan
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 12559
Charleston, South Carolina 29422-2559

Dear Ms. Duncan,

The National Park Service is proposing a new General Management Plan (GMP) for Fort Sumter National Monument (FOSU). To date, the park has been operating under the direction of the *1974 Master Plan,* as modified and supplemented by subsequent information and specific program planning.

The 1996 GMP will address the needs of the park in areas of resource protection and visitor experience by achieving park unit-specific goals. The proposed alternative suggests no new development within the park and it coordinates with the separate planning effort for the development of the park's tour boat facility (Dockside II) located at the foot of Calhoun Street in Charleston. The new NPS tour boat facility development in downtown Charleston was planned under the guidance of a 1989 amendment to the original *Master Plan.* The new GMP includes Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, the Historic Coast Guard Station (near Fort Moultrie) and Dockside II.

No known threatened or endangered species are known to exist within the park boundaries. Changes occurring in the park under the proposed alternative are confined to a new management approach and in our opinion will not pose any threat to endangered or threatened species. We therefore feel the proposed action will have no effect on endangered species in the area.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at 704-365-6016, or John Tucker, Superintendent, FOSU, at 803-883-3123.

Sincerely yours,

Susan H. Vincent
Team Leader
FOSU General Management Plan

enc.

APPENDIX F: CONSULTATION/COORDINATION

Planning efforts for the Fort Sumter National Monument GMP began in November 1994, when a Management Objectives Workshop (MOW) was held in Charleston, South Carolina. In attendance were representatives from various agencies and the community including the South Carolina SHPO, Historic Charleston Foundation, Avery Research Center of African American History & Culture, Charleston County Planning Office, The Town of Sullivan's Island, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Palmetto Battalion, and NPS staff. From this meeting management objectives for the park (found in Appendix B) were developed as well as a list of issues, or concerns, to be considered during the planning process.

The following year, a newsletter was sent out to approximately 150 interested parties announcing the commencement of the GMP planning effort and encouraging participation in the planning process.

In August 1995, a public meeting, held at Fort Moultrie's Visitor Center, presented two preliminary alternatives, including the preferred plan. As a result of the meeting, the preliminary alternatives were confirmed for further evaluation.

A visitor use survey was conducted at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in August 1995. A summary of the results can be found on page 29 in this document.

The South Carolina SHPO and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been consulted throughout the planning of this document and will be sent a copy of the Draft GMP/EA. Other agencies and organizations consulted during the planning process are listed on page 87, under "Agencies and Organizations Contacted" and in Appendix G "Planning Team and Consultants" on page 100. The Draft GMP/EA will be distributed to these agencies and organizations as well as the public for a 45-day review period, and a notice of availability will be published in local newspapers. All comments received will be fully considered prior to plan approval.

APPENDIX G: PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

Planning Team:
John Beck, Education and Visitor Services Specialist, SESO, National Park Service
Ron Bishop, Architect, SESO, National Park Service
Nancy Brock, SC State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia SC
Len Brown, Historian, SESO, National Park Service
Ann Childress, Chief Ranger, Fort Sumter National Monument
Janson Cox, Superintendent, Charles Town Landing, Charleston SC
John Fischer, Planner, SESO, National Park Service
James Hackett, Planner, Charleston Harbor Project, Charleston SC
Rich Hatcher, Historian, Fort Sumter National Monument
John Tucker, Superintendent, Fort Sumter National Monument
Susan Vincent, Team Leader, SESO, National Park Service

Consultants:
Liz Alston, SC African-American Heritage Council
Dan Bell, Historic Resource Coordinator, Charles Towne Landing
Chip Campsen, Fort Sumter Tours, Inc.
Don Clanton, Past Commander, Low Country Brigade, Sons of Confederate Veterans
Marvin Dulany, Director, Avery Research Center of African-American History and Culture, and the African-American Studies Program
Don Embry, Director of Planning, Town of Mount Pleasant
Admiral James H. Flatley, (Ret.), Chief Executive Officer, Patriot's Point Naval Museum
Joel Ford, Planning Dept., Town of Mount Pleasant SC
Yvonne Fortenberry, Director, City of Charleston Planning and Urban Development
Lance Friedsam, Exec. Director, South Carolina Aquarium
Dennis Frye, President, Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, Inc.
Dr. Carter Hudgins, Executive Director, Historic Charleston Foundation
Dr. Bennie Keel, Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service
Susan Kidd, Director, Southern Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation
George McDaniel, Executive Director, Drayton Hall
William W. Miller, Director, Charleston County Planning Dept.
Robert Morgan, Forest Archeologist, Francis Marion National Forest
Sierra Neal, Southern Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Michael Shakespeare, Project Manager, Rhodes/Dahl, Inc.
Bill Smythe, Social Studies Supervisor, Historic Charleston Foundation
The Honorable Mayor Marshal Stith, Town of Mount Pleasant
James E. Tapley, Colonel, Palmetto Battalion
Linda Tucker, Town Administrator, Town of Sullivan's Island
Dr. Steven Wise, Museum Director, Marine Corps Recruit Depot
Dr. George Vogt, SC State Historic Preservation Office
William (Red) Wood, Town of Sullivan's Island

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, 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 insure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting 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.