



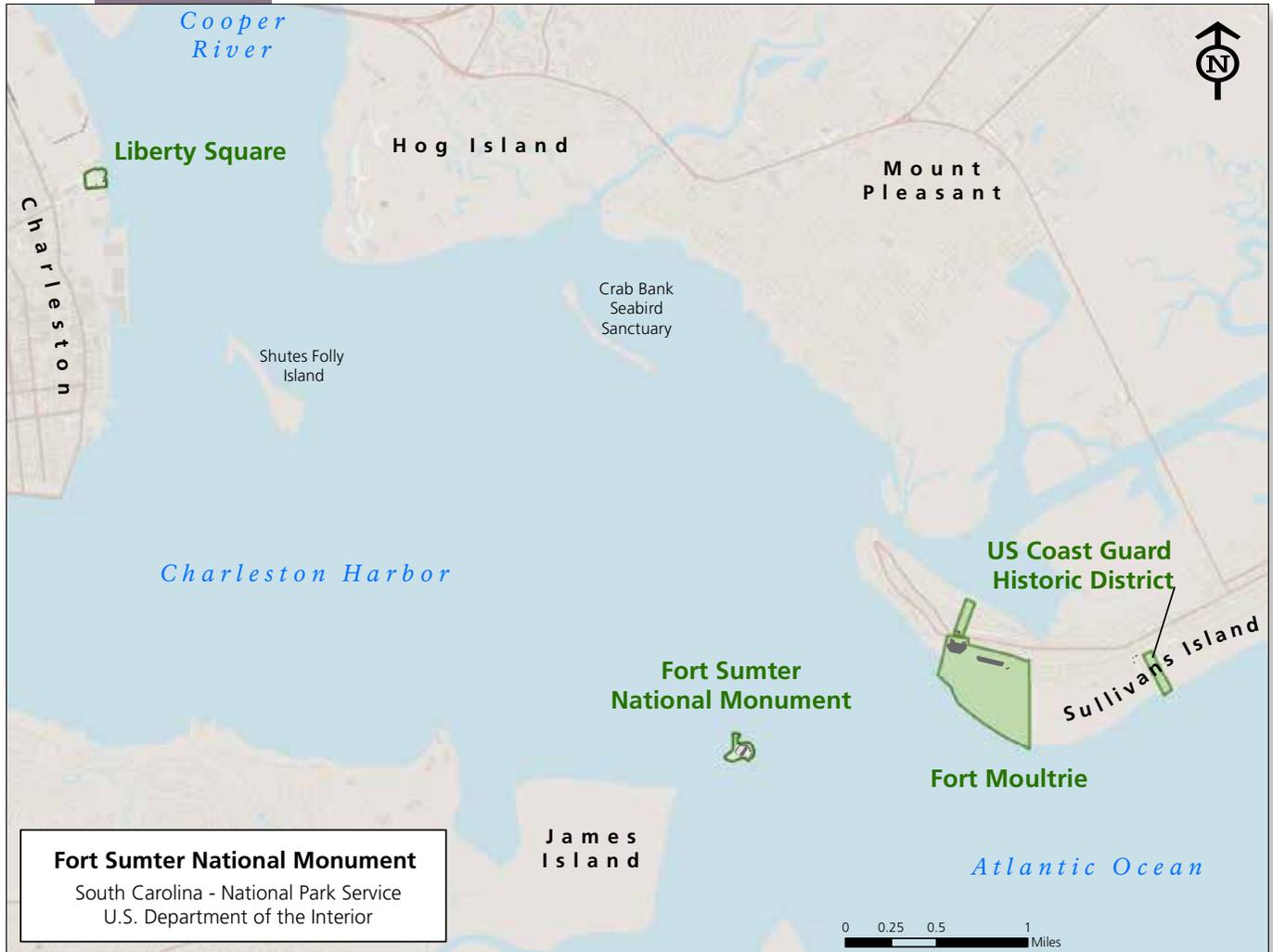
# Foundation Document Fort Sumter National Monument

South Carolina

January 2016



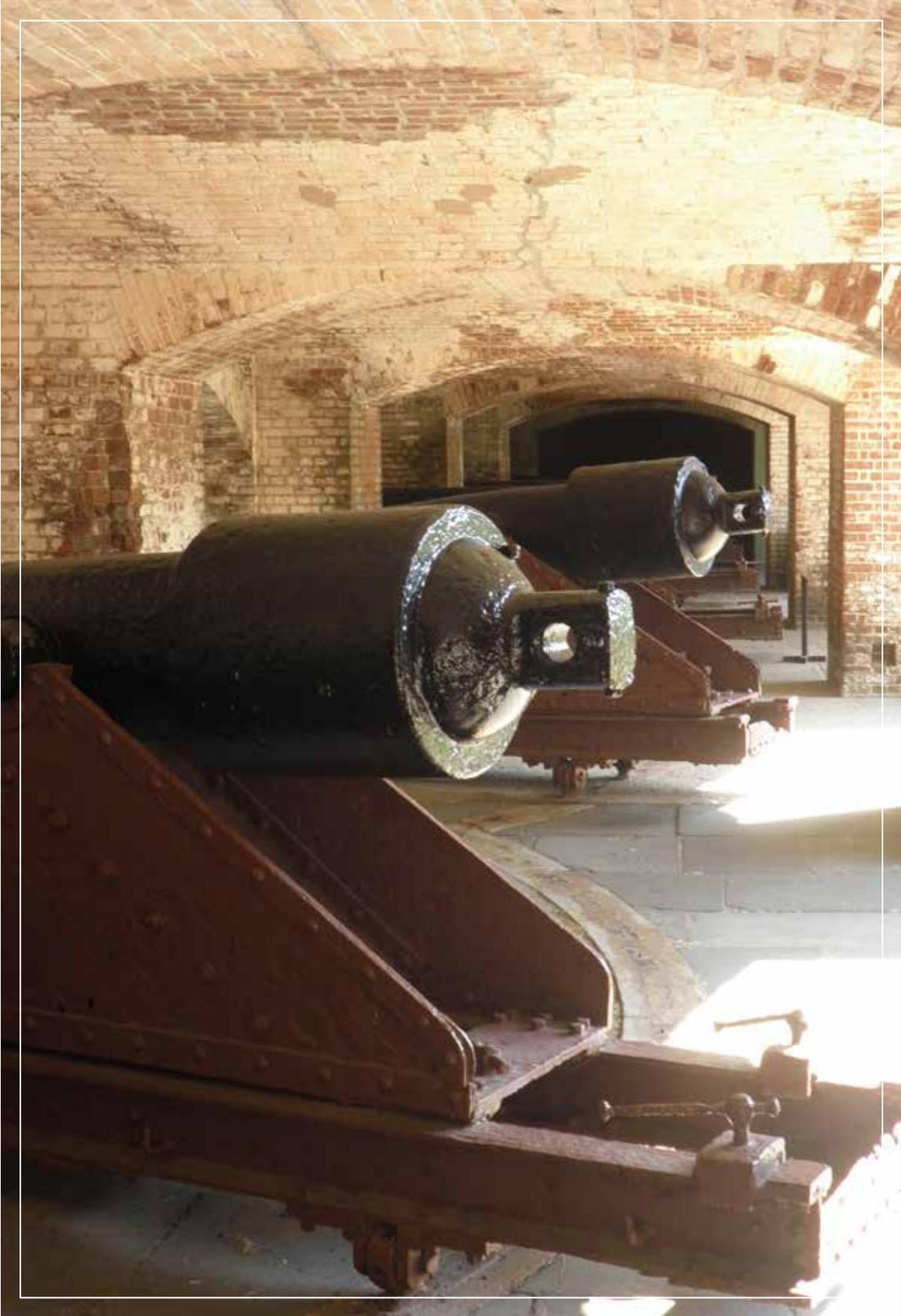
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## Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.*

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Fort Sumter National Monument can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Park

Fort Sumter National Monument is located in and around 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 1 mile northeast of the entrance of the harbor on Sullivan's Island; (3) the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island, the park's maintenance facility and employee housing located .8 mile east of Fort Moultrie; and (4) Liberty Square, a downtown Charleston location that is home to the park's visitor education center and tour boat facility.

Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution on April 28, 1948. In this legislation, Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument, 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. Additionally, the tour boat facility was acquired on November 7, 1986, 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. . ." The 1.22-acre historic US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island was transferred from the US Coast Guard to the National Park Service in 1986. The Charleston Light, more commonly known as the Sullivan's Island Lighthouse, was transferred to the National Park Service in 2008.

Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island about one mile northeast of Fort Sumter. It is the site of the first major patriot victory during the American Revolution and is representative of more than 170 years of American coastal defense. Located near the entrance of Charleston Harbor, the first palmetto log fort was hastily constructed and on June 28, 1776, under the command of Colonel William Moultrie, defenders at the fort successfully repelled the British naval invasion. The fort would be named Fort Moultrie in his honor. Following the American Revolution the fort would fall into disrepair and was eventually lost to scavenging and storms. In 1798, a second, five-sided earth and timber fort was constructed near the site of the original fort as part of America's first organized system of coastal defenses. Unfortunately, it too was lost to a hurricane in 1804. The third and present Fort Moultrie, built of brick and masonry, was completed in 1809. In response to the lack of American coastal defenses made evident during the War of 1812, Fort Moultrie was upgraded and in 1829 construction began on Fort Sumter. Both forts would take center stage in the national crisis that occurred in 1861.

Situated on a human-made island in the middle of





Charleston Harbor, Fort Sumter, a five-sided, three-tiered masonry structure, was designed for an armament of 135 guns and a garrison of 650 men. Its 5-foot thick outer walls, towering nearly 55 feet above low water, enclosed a parade ground of roughly one acre. Combined with the existing Fort Moultrie, the new fort could effectively close the harbor entry to any hostile ships. Fort Sumter was still under construction when South Carolina seceded from the Union. Union Major Robert Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island to occupy Fort Sumter on December 26, 1860. The fort quickly became the focus of political and military events that resulted in the opening bombardment of the American Civil War. After the Union surrender and evacuation, Confederate troops occupied Fort Sumter. It remained under Confederate control throughout the American Civil War, while federal bombardments reduced Fort Sumter to rubble. Despite its ruinous state, Confederate soldiers continued to hold the fort, now an impregnable earthwork. Only after General William T. Sherman captured Columbia, South Carolina, 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 American Civil War, Fort Moultrie grew to encompass much of the western half of Sullivan's Island and was modified on numerous occasions to accommodate changing military requirements. Likewise, Fort Sumter went through significant change as a military installation and was armed and strengthened in 1898 in response to the Spanish-American War, resulting in the construction of Battery Huger, and again during World War II. However, by 1947, modern military technology had rendered both forts obsolete, resulting in their eventual transfer to the National Park Service in 1948.

Liberty Square in downtown Charleston is another key part of Fort Sumter National Monument. Once the site of Gadsden's Wharf, one of the largest industrial, maritime, and slave ports in America, Liberty Square has changed significantly over the years. Liberty Square now serves as public space and is the site of the park's primary visitor center and tour boat dock. The Fort Sumter National Monument visitor center includes interpretive exhibits as well as the ferry departure point for visitors going to Fort Sumter. An additional ferry departure point has been added at Patriots Point on the Mount Pleasant side of Charleston Harbor. Liberty Square connects the National Park Service with the City of Charleston and provides a space to interact with the public.

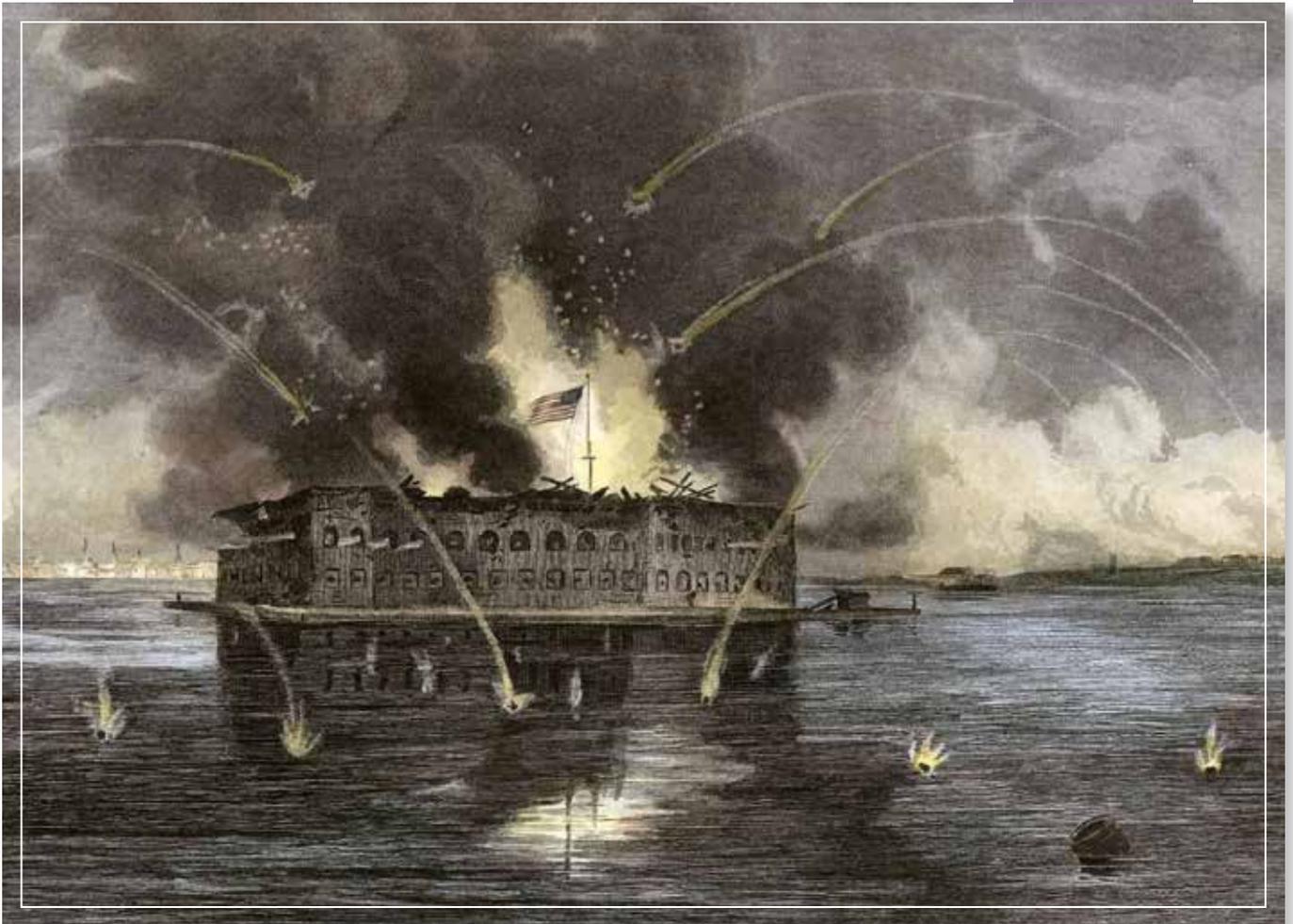
Fort Sumter National Monument also manages the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island near Fort Moultrie. This historic district represents the evolution of US maritime history from 1895 to 1962, including buildings for the early United States Life-Saving Service era to the modern US Coast Guard. The one-acre site includes the historic boathouse, life-saving quarters, and the iconic Sullivan's Island Lighthouse.

Today Fort Sumter National Monument encompasses 196.9 acres and four separate sites throughout Charleston Harbor. The National Park Service owns 166.9 acres in fee simple, and holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. More than just one moment in time, Fort Sumter National Monument strives to protect and share the legacy of America's coastal defenses within the context of historic Charleston harbor.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Sumter National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on April 28, 1948 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT  
commemorates historical events in and  
around Charleston Harbor by preserving,  
protecting, and interpreting 171 years of  
coastal defense and the site where the first  
shots of the American Civil War were fired.*



## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Fort Sumter National Monument, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Fort Sumter National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan's Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.
2. The assemblage of cannons at both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie comprise the most comprehensive collection of historic coastal artillery found in the United States.
3. The Battle of Sullivan's Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.
4. Fort Sumter National Monument interprets the former sites of Gadsden's Wharf and quarantine stations on Sullivan's Island, where approximately 40% of all enslaved Africans transported to America disembarked, providing important connections between the history of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in America.
5. Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation's history.
6. Because of its strategic location and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.
7. The museum collection at Fort Sumter National Monument includes four unique flags: the 33-star Fort Sumter Storm and Garrison flags, the Palmetto Guard Flag of the Palmetto Guard (a South Carolina militia unit), and the 35-star US "Colorado" flag. The Storm flag flew during the initial bombardment of Fort Sumter and was lowered during the fort's evacuation. The same flag was raised again four years later as a powerful symbol of the conclusion of the American Civil War and the reunion of the nation.
8. Built in 1962, the Charleston Light, more commonly known as the Sullivan's Island Lighthouse, was the last lighthouse constructed in the United States to serve as a navigational aid for ships. The lighthouse and the US Coast Guard District on Sullivan's Island illustrate the evolution of events and uses important in US maritime history from 1895–1962.

## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

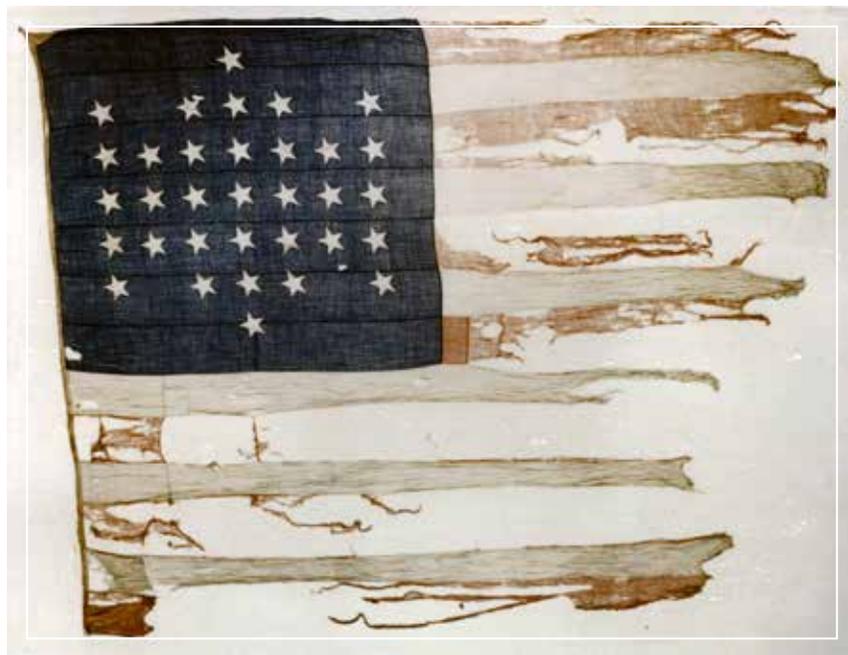
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Fort Sumter National Monument:

- **Fort Sumter.** A Third System masonry fort built on a man-made island in Charleston Harbor, Fort Sumter was important strategically and symbolically throughout the American Civil War. After the initial attack, it remained under Confederate control during a 20-month-long siege and Union bombardment. Fort Sumter was eventually reduced to ruins and modified into an impregnable earthen fortification. Today the interior of the fort is dominated by Battery Huger, an Endicott-era concrete battery built in the fort parade ground after the Spanish American War in 1898. Battery Huger was used for coastal defense through World Wars I and II and now houses the site's museum, maintenance facility, gift shop, and public restrooms. Sections of the fort have been excavated exposing masonry walls from the Civil War era, allowing visitors to better understand how Fort Sumter would have appeared in the 1870s.
- **Fort Moultrie.** Fort Moultrie represents almost 200 years of coastal defenses at Charleston Harbor. The fort that exists on the site today is actually the third fort to be built in this location and was completed in 1809. Fort Moultrie played a significant role in the American Civil War and Confederate defense of Charleston. After the war, the fort continued to be modified to accommodate changing military requirements until it was declared obsolete. Within the masonry walls of Fort Moultrie, the park interprets five major periods of the site's history, ranging from American Revolution artillery pieces to the World War II era Harbor Entrance Control Post facility.



- **Cultural Landscape of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation.** Once covering much of Sullivan’s Island, portions of the Fort Moultrie Military Reservation are now protected by Fort Sumter National Monument and managed as a cultural landscape. The cultural landscape of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation includes Battery Jasper from the Endicott era, and a World War II battery known as Construction 230, a 1910 power house, and a torpedo shed now used as park headquarters. Located on the landscape outside historic Fort Moultrie, these structures and their location illustrate the evolution of coastal fortifications and military activities from the American Revolution through the Second World War.
- **US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island.** The 1.22-acre Coast Guard Station site on Sullivan’s Island was transferred to Fort Sumter National Monument in 1986. The district, which encompasses the Station House (1896), boathouse (1896), garage (1936), and Bunker Sighting Station (1898) is in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as an early example of public safety efforts and its functional design as part of the United States Life-Saving Service. The Charleston Light, referred to as the Sullivan’s Island Lighthouse, (1962), a noncontributing feature of the national register district, was transferred from the US Coast Guard to the National Park Service in 2008 and is eligible for individual national register listing. The lighthouse, which has a distinctive triangular design that was created to withstand winds up to 125 miles per hour, was constructed to replace the previous Morris Island Lighthouse. It is the last onshore lighthouse built by the federal government and represents a shift in maritime navigation. It is also the only lighthouse in the United States that has siding and an elevator.
- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections includes almost 500,000 archives and exceed 40,000 collection items including a diverse assemblage of objects, photos, art work, textiles, and ordnance pieces. The majority of the museum’s collections are artifacts excavated during archeological investigations of the forts, including fragments of glass, pottery, and metal, as well as the 25 tons of shot and shell that make up the largest projectile collection in the National Park Service. Cannons and other large guns located at the forts are part of the museum collections, which is considered the most extensive assemblage of coastal artillery in the United States. The museum collections also includes significant flags, most notably, the 33-star Fort Sumter Storm and Garrison flags, the Palmetto Flag and the 35-star US “Colorado” flag that flew over Fort Sumter.



- Archeological Resources.** Archeological resources have been documented throughout Fort Sumter National Monument and provide valuable insights for broadening our understanding of the historic events and people who occupied these sites. Archeological investigations at both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie have revealed new information and strengthened interpretive programming at both sites. Archeological resources may broaden our understanding of the lives of enslaved Africans who were brought to Sullivan’s Island and Gadsden’s Wharf. The park is also rich with submerged archeological resources such as remnants of Fort Sumter that are within the park’s boundary, but under water.
- Connections to Charleston.** Fort Sumter National Monument is deeply connected to the City of Charleston, both historically and today. As the city and harbor of Charleston grew physically and economically so, too, did the port’s coastal defenses, first with Fort Moultrie and then with the establishment of Fort Sumter. The historic events that impacted and shaped Charleston also had profound impacts on both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Today, Liberty Square serves as a physical connection between Fort Sumter National Monument and the City of Charleston. This location’s role as a public park within the city provides an important place for the community as well as a destination for visitors and has become a focal point for tourism.
- Views and Vistas.** Views to and from Forts Sumter and Fort Moultrie illustrate the strategic locations of these fortifications as well as their connection to the City of Charleston. Fort Sumter remains an iconic landmark within Charleston and maintaining the sight lines and views between the fort and the city are critical. While new development and changing shipping traffic may intrude on the historic vistas, local landmarks such as the many church steeples in Charleston and the city’s waterfront are fundamental elements of the visitor experience. These views and vistas around Charleston harbor, as with those of the Sullivan’s Island Lighthouse, are also important to the maritime history of the region.
- Solemnity of Site.** Fort Sumter National Monument, which includes two forts where significant fighting occurred during the American Civil War, provides an opportunity for visitors to reflect on the complexities of this conflict in a somber and reverent place. Dedicated as a national monument, Fort Sumter has become a symbol of the turmoil and destruction caused by the Civil War. In the American Revolution, fighting occurred at Fort Moultrie, especially the grassy field located in front of the current fort. Contributing to this sense of solemnity, the park contains a number of markers including the Major Anderson flag monument, the Confederate defenders plaque, the Union Garrison Monument, and USS Patapsco memorial. Fort Sumter National Monument strives to be a venue where the causes and consequences of this critical moment in our nation’s history can be explored and understood. Maintaining this sense of solemnity is an important goal that guides management decisions and the appropriateness of activities at the park.

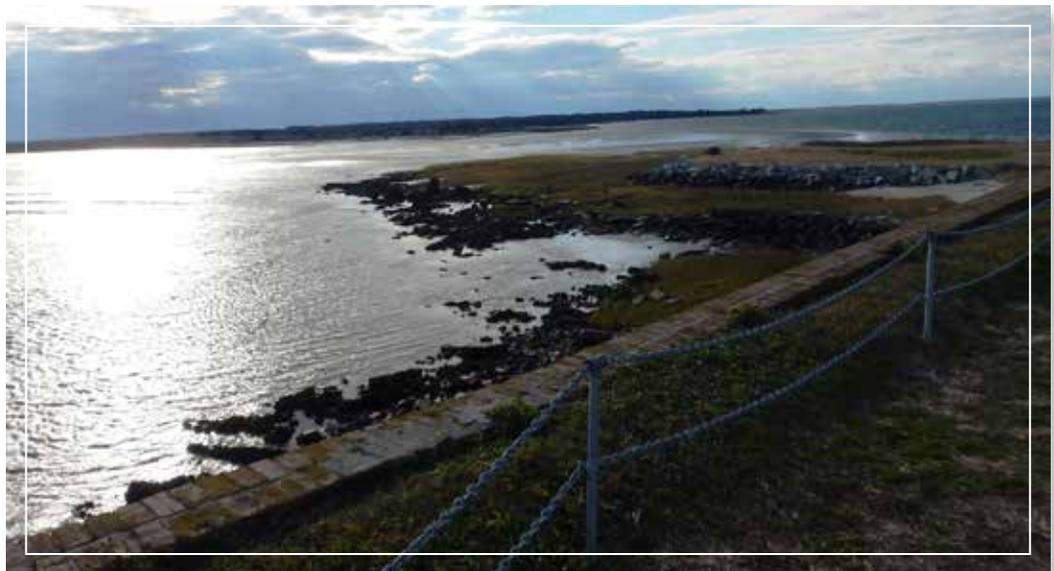


## Other Important Resources and Values

Fort Sumter National Monument contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Fort Sumter National Monument:

- **Marked Gravesites.** Fort Moultrie is the final resting place of Osceola, a renowned Creek and Seminole leader who died while imprisoned at the fort on January 30, 1838. Osceola was buried outside the fort and his grave is marked with a decorative iron fence and marble memorial. The USS *Patapsco* monument, dedicated to the 62 lives lost when this Union ironclad sank on January 14, 1865, serves as a grave marker for numerous soldiers buried on the nearby grounds of Fort Moultrie. General William Moultrie is also buried within the boundaries of the Fort Sumter National Monument. General Moultrie was re-interred at the site of the fort that bears his name on June 28, 1978, and his grave is marked by a flagpole that flies the Second South Carolina Regiment flag and a tombstone enclosed by iron fencing.
- **Maritime Forest.** Maritime forests on Sullivan’s Island are woodlands that develop under the unique influence of salt spray on barrier islands and estuarine shorelines. Unlike their inland counterparts, maritime forests are adaptable to high wind velocities, salt-aerosol impact, and sandy soil characteristics. The Sullivan’s Island forest located alongside Fort Moultrie is dominated by live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), and red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). This distinctive forest community provides excellent habitat for a variety of plant and animal species.
- **Submerged Lands and Shoals.** Fort Sumter National Monument contains approximately 120 acres of submerged land located around Fort Sumter and the Liberty Square ferry dock. These areas, which make up a substantial portion of the park’s land holdings, illustrate the park’s close ties to Charleston Harbor and the rest of the southern Atlantic coast. Maintaining the submerged lands and shoals that contain important resources like underwater archeological sites and aquatic habitat is part of the park’s stewardship and management responsibilities.



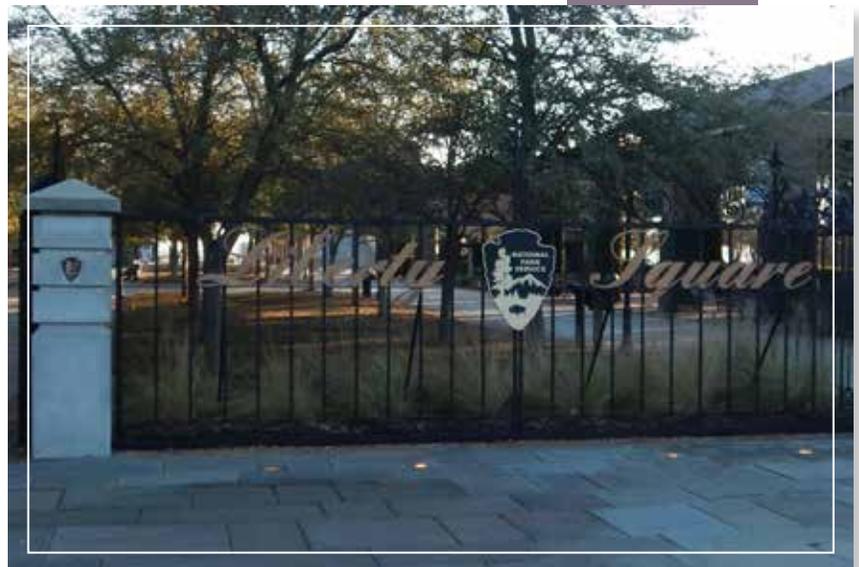
## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Fort Sumter National Monument:

- Few could anticipate that the greatest threat to coastal defenses in Charleston Harbor came from within rather than abroad. As the location where the American Civil War began, Fort Sumter is the site of a defining moment in American history and remains a place to reflect on the causes and consequences of this violent conflict.
- Built to protect the United States of America from foreign invasion, the coastal defenses at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie have evolved significantly, adopting new technologies in order to meet threats to national security.
- As an international center of trade Charleston reflected tremendous wealth and power, but the city was also one of North America's largest slave ports and the local economy relied heavily on the labor of enslaved people of African descent from the time of its colonization through the Civil War. The legacy of suffering, survival, and the struggle for freedom continue to define what civil rights and equality mean in America.
- The bustling port and international commerce of Charleston illustrates a long continuum of maritime history that is reflected in the communities in and around Charleston harbor today.
- Protected by the barrier islands (Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and Folly Island) and located where the Cooper and Ashley Rivers meet, this unique natural location was well suited for the development of Charleston Harbor, whose growth continues to dramatically transform the natural environment and provides an opportunity for understanding our place in the natural world.



## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Fort Sumter National Monument.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Fort Sumter National Monument, please see appendix B.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Sumter
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• The assemblage of cannons at both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie comprise the most comprehensive collection of historic coastal artillery found in the United States.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter and Battery Huger are listed in the Fort Sumter National Monument National Register of Historic Places nomination and are nationally significant for their association with major events in US history and their distinctive architecture.</li> <li>• Most of Fort Sumter’s historic structures are in good or fair condition.</li> <li>• Accessibility systems (exterior lift system) at the fort are in poor condition.</li> <li>• A historic structure report for Fort Sumter that will yield information on the impacts of Battery Huger on historic Fort Sumter is currently in draft.</li> <li>• Every summer boaters in dozens of boats beach themselves close to Fort Sumter and recreate between James and Morris Islands.</li> <li>• Fortifications and cultural landscapes located along the east coast suffer from year-round corrosive conditions, salt spray, high heat, and freezing winters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to their coastal location and the salt water exposure, historic structures at Fort Sumter are deteriorating and numerous park assets are rusting.</li> <li>• In recent years, the park has seen increased visitation numbers at Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• The recent sesquicentennial events have brought a lot of attention and renewed interest in Fort Sumter and its place in American history.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter requires ongoing cyclical maintenance in order to maintain the historic structures at the fort.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Sumter
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dredging of Charleston Harbor to accommodate larger shipping vessels and subsequent changes in the shipping channel use could produce more frequent wave action and accelerated deterioration of Fort Sumter’s masonry walls.</li> <li>• Riprap used for protecting Fort Sumter against erosion and wave activity may be contributing to the deterioration of the fort’s exterior walls.</li> <li>• Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change will impact the fort infrastructure.</li> <li>• Due to its coastal location and the impacts of salt water corrosion, it is difficult to maintain and keep the exterior accessibility lift system operational.</li> <li>• Increased visitation could lead to over-use and additional wear on Fort Sumter’s historic fabric.</li> <li>• Deterioration of Battery Huger could affect the surrounding fort and the museum exhibit space, museum store, and restrooms within the battery.</li> <li>• Due to its location on an island there are slow emergency response times, which could lead to visitor or staff safety issues at the fort.</li> <li>• Hurricanes, other severe weather events, and storm surges could destroy the historic fabric of the fort and there is the potential for flooding in the museum exhibit space.</li> <li>• Inappropriate visitor use, such as climbing on the cannons and mortar walls, can damage historic resources and impact visitor safety.</li> <li>• Battery Huger may be contributing to the deterioration of the original 1860s fort walls.</li> <li>• Due to limited funding and staffing constraints, meeting the cyclical maintenance needs of historic structures is an increasing challenge and may result in future deterioration of Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• There are issues with aging utility infrastructure and maintaining utility services to Fort Sumter and there have been losses in electrical services.</li> <li>• Staffing for both interpretation and facility management has decreased. Therefore it is harder to provide special talks, answer questions, manage maintenance issues (e.g., toilets breaking down), and enforce regulations for the larger crowds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ferry ride to Fort Sumter creates a captive audience and provides an opportunity for additional interpretation and visitor outreach about the mission of the National Park Service and preservation issues.</li> <li>• Interpretation on the ferry could highlight the maintenance and preservation of the park and incorporated safety messages into the programs.</li> <li>• Battery Huger can be better integrated into park interpretive programming to highlight different eras in the fort’s history and use.</li> <li>• An archeological survey and investigation of the Right Flank of the fort could reveal new information and artifacts related to the fort’s history and use.</li> <li>• The park could reach new visitors through after-hours special events at the fort or collaborative events with nonprofit and tourism organizations in Charleston.</li> <li>• New preservation technologies can be used to maintain fort resources and educate visitors about NPS resource stewardship efforts.</li> <li>• The fort’s coastal location presents an opportunity for educational programming related to the effects of climate change and the importance of environmental stewardship.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> <li>• Assessment/study on the impacts of wave action on historic walls of Fort Sumter and wave effects on the riprap surrounding Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• Expand structural monitoring of Fort Sumter.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Sumter
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs (continued)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological survey and assessment of the right flank at Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• Special history study of World War I and World War II time periods at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Continue monitoring weather parameters (precipitation, temperature, storm events, sea level rise)</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency operations plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Climate change scenario planning (in progress).</li> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; 42 USC, §12101 et seq.</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; 42 USC, §4151 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC, §312502 et seq.</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC, §320101 et seq.</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance"</li> <li>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Moultrie
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• The assemblage of cannons at both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie comprise the most comprehensive collection of historic coastal artillery found in the United States.</li> <li>• The Battle of Sullivan’s Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Moultrie occupies 58.28 acres on western edge of Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• Fort Moultrie was transferred to the National Park Service in 1960 under the jurisdiction of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. There is no enabling legislation for the unit.</li> <li>• Fort Moultrie currently interprets eight periods of seacoast defense ranging from 1776 to World War II. The tour layout in the historical fort and the orientation movie were designed and installed as part of the 1976 US bicentennial celebration.</li> <li>• Most of the structures are in good condition.</li> <li>• Fortifications and cultural landscapes located along the east coast suffer from year-round corrosive conditions, salt spray, high heat, and freezing winters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local and regional visitation to Fort Moultrie is increasing.</li> <li>• Residential development around Fort Moultrie on Sullivan’s Island has increased.</li> <li>• Additional signage and staff presence at Fort Moultrie have enhanced the visitor experience and understanding that the fort is managed by the National Park Service.</li> <li>• Due to their coastal location and the salt water exposure, historic structures at Fort Moultrie are deteriorating and numerous park assets are rusting.</li> <li>• The recent sesquicentennial events have brought a lot of attention and renewed interest in Fort Moultrie and its place in American history.</li> <li>• Fort Moultrie requires ongoing cyclical maintenance in order to maintain the historic structures at the fort.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Moultrie
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased traffic, development, and additional infrastructure on Sullivan’s Island and the surrounding community of Mount Pleasant could impact Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• The lack of enabling legislation for Fort Moultrie could lead to lack of direction for the unit and future management challenges.</li> <li>• Fort Moultrie is often overshadowed by Fort Sumter, potentially leading to lack of visitor awareness related to Fort Moultrie and its history.</li> <li>• Challenges of enforcing fee collection and controlling access to the fort can lead to loss of funds and visitors entering the fort without an adequate site orientation.</li> <li>• Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change will impact the fort infrastructure.</li> <li>• Coastal sediments that are depositing near the north opening into Charleston harbor are leading to significant accretion on Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• Water infiltration of Fort Moultrie’s thick masonry walls could lead to structural deterioration.</li> <li>• Due to limited funding and staffing constraints meeting the cyclical maintenance needs of historic structures is an increasing challenge and may result in future deterioration of Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Increased visitation and inappropriate visitor activities such as climbing on Fort Moultrie’s historic wall can damage or lead to the loss of historic fabric.</li> <li>• A proposed fee increase for paid public parking on Sullivan’s Island could affect visitation and force the park to raise its own entrance fees associated with parking at the fort.</li> <li>• Issues with storm water drainage inside Fort Moultrie are causing subsidence problems along the west wall of the fort.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the increased interest in Fort Sumter, there are opportunities to raise awareness and interest in Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Enabling legislation for Fort Moultrie would provide valuable guidance for park managers and affirm its place within the National Park Service.</li> <li>• An ethnography and oral history program could be developed to capture experiences from former employees (administrative history), former residents of the military reservation, World War II veterans who were stationed at Fort Moultrie, and the architect of the lighthouse. These stories would help develop interpretive programs/exhibits, add context and understanding to the development of sites within the park, and inform a park administrative history.</li> <li>• Increased revenue from increased visitation and a better fee collection system would contribute to overall park funding.</li> <li>• Additional signage and interpretation could highlight the first and second fort sites and increase visitor knowledge of Fort Moultrie’s overall history.</li> <li>• Community growth on Sullivan’s Island could result in new local transportation systems and alternative transportation options that would directly benefit Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Building partnerships and working with school groups, friends groups, the local community, and homeowners on Sullivan’s Island could lead to increased interest in the park, promote park advocacy, and lead to more volunteer opportunities.</li> <li>• The NPS second century initiatives could be used to draw new visitors to Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Develop a new orientation movie to highlight the importance of the site.</li> <li>• The City of Sullivan’s Island has begun work on a maritime forest trail that will connect the US Coast Guard Historic District to Fort Moultrie. The park is working collaboratively with this effort which will improve access to both sites while creating new opportunities for recreation and education.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Moultrie
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> <li>• Hydrological assessment / geotechnical survey of storm water drainage at Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Alternative transportation study.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Special history study of World War I and World War II time periods at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Complete archeological overview and assessment of Fort Moultrie and the surrounding cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Continue monitoring weather parameters (precipitation, temperature, storm events, sea level rise).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Update historic structure report for Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Update the historic structure report for Endicott era batteries and structures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; 42 USC, §12101 et seq.</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; 42 USC, §4151 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC, §312502 et seq.</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC, §320101 et seq.</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance"</li> <li>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• The Battle of Sullivan’s Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument interprets the former sites of Gadsden’s Wharf and quarantine stations on Sullivan’s Island, where approximately 40% of all enslaved Africans transported to America disembarked, providing important connections between the history of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in America.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structures associated with the Fort Moultrie Military Reservation are included in the Fort Sumter National Register of Historic Places documentation as examples of the evolution of coastal defense systems in America beginning in 1776.</li> <li>• Contributing resources associated with the cultural landscape of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation are the sites of the first two forts, the Endicott-era Battery Jasper, a World War II battery known as Construction 230, as well as collateral structures such as an 1809 powder magazine, numerous underground magazines, a 1910 power house, and a torpedo storage building.</li> <li>• At the end of World War II, the reservation covered most of the western half of Sullivan’s Island. In 1960, the National Park Service assumed management of the historic fort and some of the associated structures while the rest of the military installation passed to the State of South Carolina.</li> <li>• The cultural landscape associated with the military reservation is located in two sections divided by Middle Street, the main thoroughfare for Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• The park administrative headquarters are housed in the torpedo storage building (1902), which is adjacent to a visitor center (1976) and parking area.</li> <li>• Battery Logan, a 1901 reinforced concrete battery located east of Construction 230, is owned by the Town of Sullivan’s Island. Other Endicott-era batteries are also located outside the park boundary.</li> <li>• The Fort Moultrie Quartermaster and Support Facilities Historic District includes 10 World War II-era buildings that are now individually and privately owned. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.</li> <li>• Sullivan’s Island and the Fort Moultrie Military Reservation landscape contain important coastal wildlife habitat such as monarch butterfly refugia.</li> <li>• Fortifications and cultural landscapes located along the east coast suffer from year-round corrosive conditions, salt spray, high heat, and freezing winters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As with Fort Sumter, the Fort Moultrie unit has seen recent increases in visitor numbers.</li> <li>• Updated signage and NPS presence have improved visitor experiences and increased visitor understanding of the management of the park.</li> <li>• Conservation and restoration efforts for cannons on the cultural landscape are underway.</li> <li>• Increasing development outside the park boundaries is resulting in the loss of natural areas and species habitat on Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• Sand accretion and maritime forest growth contributes to shoreline growth along the park’s coastal boundary at Fort Moultrie.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased traffic on Middle Street, private development on Sullivan’s Island, and additional infrastructure on the island could impact the surrounding cultural landscape of Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• The coastal environment contributes to deterioration of historic structures and buildings, particularly the metal components such as the metal fixtures on the concrete Endicott batteries.</li> <li>• Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change will impact the cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Coastal sediments that are depositing near the north opening into Charleston harbor are leading to significant accretion on Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• Increased visitation and individuals seeking beach access have led to the development of social trails, erosion, and soil compaction.</li> <li>• There is increasing pressure to develop land outside the park boundary but within the existing scenic easement. This could have a significant impact on the cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Balancing appropriate visitor use and increased demand for recreational opportunities within the national park unit is challenging.</li> <li>• A proposed fee increase for paid public parking on Sullivan’s Island could affect visitation and force the park to raise its own entrance fees associated with parking at the fort.</li> <li>• The eastern monarch butterfly population that migrates through the cultural landscape has experience a drastic decline over the last 10 years.</li> <li>• Due to limited funding and staffing constraints, meeting the cyclical maintenance needs of historic structures and maintaining the landscape is an increasing challenge and may result in future deterioration of the cultural landscape of the Fort Moultrie Military Reservation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fort Moultrie Military Reservation can be better interpreted to visitors through walking tours, special events, and additional interpretive signage.</li> <li>• The city-developed maritime forest trails help connect the park to the surrounding community and give the park additional interpretation and partnership opportunities.</li> <li>• Balancing the maintenance of the cultural landscape with the needs of natural communities can result in improved species habitat and biodiversity on Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• The existing friends group can help support the maintenance and stewardship of the cultural landscape.</li> <li>• New partnerships and new volunteer programs could also create opportunities to help support the stewardship of the cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Improved Monarch butterfly habitat could bring additional attention to the park’s natural resources and create new interpretive opportunities and support.</li> <li>• More data about the coyote population would help the local community better understand the species and guide both park and regional management decisions.</li> <li>• Raising awareness and understanding of Fort Moultrie’s role as a national monument and as a historic site within the National Park Service is an important strategy for addressing appropriate recreational demands.</li> <li>• Develop a new Fort Moultrie orientation movie to highlight the importance of the sight.</li> <li>• The City of Sullivan’s Island has begun work on a maritime forest trail that will connect the US Coast Guard Historic District to Fort Moultrie. The park is working collaboratively with this effort which will improve access to both sites while creating new opportunities for recreation and education.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape of Fort Moultrie Military Reservation
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> <li>• Alternative transportation study.</li> <li>• Special history study of World War I and World War II time periods at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• Complete archeological overview and assessment of Fort Moultrie and the surrounding cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Continue monitoring weather parameters (precipitation, temperature, storm events, sea level rise)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the historic structure report for Endicott era batteries and structures.</li> <li>• Habitat management plan.</li> <li>• Update the long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; 42 USC, §12101 et seq.</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; 42 USC, §4151 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC, §312502 et seq.</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC, §320101 et seq.</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance"</li> <li>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island
<p><b>Related Significance Statement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built in 1962, the Charleston Light, more commonly known as the Sullivan's Island Lighthouse, was the last lighthouse constructed in the United States to serve as a navigational aid for ships. The lighthouse and the US Coast Guard District on Sullivan's Island illustrate the evolution of events and uses important in US maritime history from 1895–1962.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Coast Guard district includes the 19th-century Station House, boathouse, and garage, Bunker Sighting Station, and the Sullivan's Island Lighthouse, constructed in 1962.</li> <li>The park has been using the property since 1973, first under a surplus property agreement with the US Coast Guard.</li> <li>The US Coast Guard officially transferred management of the district to the National Park Service in 1986. Ownership of the lighthouse passed to the National Park Service in 2008.</li> <li>The Coast Guard maintains the Sullivan's Island Lighthouse navigational aid component under a memorandum of agreement.</li> <li>The shoreside boundary is set at mean high tide, meaning there is no fixed boundary for the parcel.</li> <li>The site is currently used for park housing and as a maintenance facility and is not regularly open to the public.</li> <li>The US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 for its association with early state-funded public safety efforts.</li> <li>The district is open to the public during special events and the annual Lighthouse Days, a celebration of the lighthouse and life-saving station's role in Charleston Harbor's maritime history.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been increased public interest in the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island since the transfer of the lighthouse to the National Park Service.</li> <li>New waysides have recently been installed that include interpretive texts about the buildings and their historic uses. These waysides create a connection to the National Park Service through use of the NPS arrowhead and other agency branding. Previously the district was viewed by the park and public as an exclusively utilitarian site.</li> <li>Renovation work is underway on the boathouse. The building was previously used by the park as a carpentry shop, but all nonhistoric elements have been removed. The building is currently vacant and awaiting a site management plan or historic structure report that will recommend its future use.</li> <li>Preliminary public engagement related to planning for the historic district was started.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change will impact the lighthouse and surrounding historic structures.</li> <li>• Coastal sediments that are depositing near the north opening into Charleston harbor are leading to significant accretion on Sullivan's Island.</li> <li>• Mitigation measures and life safety requirements needed to make the lighthouse accessible to the public are cost prohibitive and create constraints on rehabilitation of the structure.</li> <li>• The lighthouse's light may impact the nesting habits of nearby sea turtle populations.</li> <li>• The stalled planning effort could result in less public support and local frustration that the National Park Service has not provided access to the site.</li> <li>• Due to limited funding and staffing constraints, meeting the cyclical maintenance needs of historic structures is an increasing challenge and may result in future deterioration of the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> <li>• A proposed fee increase for paid public parking on Sullivan's Island could affect visitation and this could impact parking areas adjacent to the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The boathouse can be repainted to restore its historic appearance, opened to the public, and used for exhibits or interpretive exhibits.</li> <li>• The public remains interested in the development and use of the historic district.</li> <li>• Developing a communication plan with the public can strengthen the local community's connection to the district, raise awareness about the NPS role in managing the site, and could educate interested individuals about the site's current conditions and future plans.</li> <li>• A site plan would shape the development and use of the site, while providing an opportunity to re-engage with the public on the stewardship of the historic district.</li> <li>• The public has expressed interest in accessing the lighthouse, although recent cost estimates say it would take approximately \$800,000 to bring the building up to life-safety standards.</li> <li>• The historic district provides tremendous opportunities to build local advocacy and support for the overall mission of the National Park Service.</li> <li>• The City of Sullivan's Island has begun work on a maritime forest trail that will connect the US Coast Guard Historic District to Fort Moultrie. The park is working collaboratively with this effort which will improve access to both sites while creating new opportunities for recreation and education.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological survey and assessment of the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Draft a National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Sullivan's Island Lighthouse.</li> <li>• Continue monitoring weather parameters (precipitation, temperature, storm events, sea level rise)</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site plan for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> <li>• Historic structure report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> <li>• Historic furnishings report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; 42 USC, §12101 et seq.</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; 42 USC, §4151 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC, §312502 et seq.</li> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC, §320101 et seq.</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”</li> <li>• “National Register of Historic Places” (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• “National Historic Landmarks Program” (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assemblage of cannons at both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie comprise the most comprehensive collection of historic coastal artillery found in the United States.</li> <li>Fort Sumter National Monument interprets the former sites of Gadsden’s Wharf and quarantine stations on Sullivan’s Island , where approximately 40% of all enslaved Africans transported to America disembarked, providing important connections between the history of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in America.</li> <li>The museum collection at Fort Sumter National Monument protects four unique flags: the 33-star Fort Sumter Storm and Garrison flags, the Palmetto Flag of the Palmetto Guard (a South Carolina militia unit), and the 35-star US “Colorado” flag. The Storm flag flew during the initial bombardment of Fort Sumter and was lowered during the fort’s evacuation. The Garrison flag was raised again four years later as a powerful symbol of the conclusion of the American Civil War and the reunion of the nation.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The upcoming museum housekeeping plan will provide additional guidance and care recommendations for the collection.</li> <li>Museum collections are on exhibit at the Liberty Square visitor center, in Fort Sumter, at the Fort Moultrie visitor center, and in Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>Artillery pieces and cannons throughout the park have been accessioned and are part of the museum collections.</li> <li>Museum collections not on exhibit are stored in an on-site storage facility and in the 3,000-square-foot curatorial building that is located at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site.</li> <li>The Fort Sumter museum was built in 1993–1994 and will be in need of renovation in the next 5–10 years.</li> <li>Park is planning on using reproductions of the flags for display purposes and moving the original flags into a secured museum storage facility.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stewardship of the museum collections has improved significantly since the park hired a dedicated staff curator in 2002.</li> <li>Installation of space-saving storage has been implemented at Charles Pinckney in 2015.</li> <li>Cannon restoration efforts are ongoing and include cannon carriage replacement and treatment of the metal cannon barrels.</li> <li>An integrated pest management plan is currently being developed.</li> <li>The park actively accepts new donations to the museum collections, and several artifacts have been received in recent years.</li> <li>Conservation and restoration efforts for numerous cannons are underway.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited storage space could crowd a growing museum collection or lead to future collections management issues.</li> <li>Per the 2006 museum storage plan, the park’s museum storage facility is located within the 500 year floodplain and could be affected during a major weather and flooding event.</li> <li>The isolated location of Fort Sumter makes having the collection on exhibit in the museum a security risk and creates slow emergency response times.</li> <li>Hurricanes and other severe weather events could result in the flooding of the on-site curatorial storage building and exhibit spaces in the park, leaving objects in the museum collection vulnerable to damage.</li> <li>Humidity, pests, and exposure to the maritime environment can cause deterioration and damage artifacts.</li> <li>Inappropriate visitor use and vandalism negatively affects the condition of the park’s cannons.</li> <li>Security challenges related to the Fort Sumter museum are a primary concern for the park due to the exhibiting of the historic battle flags that flew over the fort during the Civil War.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities (continued)</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park staff and researchers can use the park’s museum collection to develop interpretive programs/exhibits and conduct research related to historic military structures, Charleston maritime history, and the evolution of coastal defense.</li> <li>• Addition security cameras at Liberty Square would help law enforcement efforts and protect museum objects on exhibit at the visitor center.</li> <li>• An expanded law enforcement program would benefit resource protection and museum security throughout the park’s four sites.</li> <li>• A collection storage facility located above the 500-year flood plain would provide better protection during a severe weather event.</li> <li>• Training opportunities would help inform park staff and aid museum collections care and stewardship goals.</li> <li>• New staff working outside the museum could be introduced to curatorial resources in order to better understand collection and correct preservation activities.</li> <li>• The US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island boat house could be converted into exhibit space.</li> <li>• An administrative history would capture institutional knowledge, provide information related to past management decisions, and draw from the experiences of the many former staff members.</li> <li>• The Fort Moultrie visitor center exhibit layout would benefit from reorganization to provide better visitor orientation.</li> <li>• A renovated museum for Fort Sumter in the next 5–10 years will provide the opportunity to plan exhibits based on current academic scholarship, using the latest technology and determining what, if any, museum artifacts should be on exhibit.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Museum collections conditions survey.</li> <li>• Museum collections security survey.</li> <li>• Administrative history.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update exhibits plan.</li> <li>• Museum emergency operations plan.</li> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Historic furnishings report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act</li> <li>• Freedom of Information Act of 1950, as amended (16 USC 668-668d)</li> <li>• “Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records” (44 USC 2109)</li> <li>• “Research Specimens” (36 CFR 2.5)</li> <li>• “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• “Preservation of American Antiquities” (43 CFR 3)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 19: <i>Records Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 44: <i>Personal Property Management</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• The assemblage of cannons at both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie comprise the most comprehensive collection of historic coastal artillery found in the United States.</li> <li>• The Battle of Sullivan’s Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument interprets the former sites of Gadsden’s Wharf and quarantine stations on Sullivan’s Island, where approximately 40% of all enslaved Africans transported to America disembarked, providing important connections between the history of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in America.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive archeological studies of Fort Sumter and the early Fort Moultrie sites were conducted in the 1970s. Many of the artifacts excavated during these projects were accessioned into the museum collections and are now stored at the park or at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.</li> <li>• Historic diagrams and maps of the original forts exist and are used to guide archeology projects.</li> <li>• A 19th-century yellow fever cemetery located near the Fort Moultrie parking lot has been documented. During the cemetery survey, remnants of unknown structures were also discovered at the Fort Moultrie site.</li> <li>• The NPS Southeast Archeological Center currently holds the archeological collection excavated by Stanley South and Dick Hsu from the park. South oversaw numerous excavations at Fort Moultrie throughout the 1970s and collected thousands of artifacts that are stored at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. This sizable collection has yet to be fully processed and entered into the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS).</li> <li>• The park also contains many submerged resources and underwater archeological sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some recent archeological research and surveys have been undertaken as part of park construction project compliance.</li> <li>• There is increased interest in conducting more proactive archeological projects within the park to better understand and interpret park resources and site history.</li> <li>• New technologies are making archeological investigations less invasive.</li> <li>• Archeological research and data continue to strengthen interpretive programming and understanding of the historic events that occurred at the park.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utility line upgrades throughout the park could disturb the ground and damage archeological resources.</li> <li>• Looting and metal detecting within the park can damage <i>in situ</i> archeological resources and lead to a loss of valuable data.</li> <li>• Erosion can leave artifacts exposed and destroy archeological sites.</li> <li>• Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change could impact archeological resources.</li> <li>• Archeological studies, surveys, and compliance efforts are expensive undertakings that require a high level of coordination and logistics. Lack of staffing and funding has made it difficult to start new projects and conduct additional research.</li> <li>• Proposed dredging in the Charleston Harbor channel may impact underwater archeological resources within the park boundary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of new technologies such as ground penetrating radar could give park staff a better understanding of <i>in situ</i> archeological resources.</li> <li>• Expanding the interpretation of Chief Osceola and the Seminoles’ imprisonment would bring attention to another era of Fort Moultrie’s military history.</li> <li>• Unearthed historic bricks that fell off of structures could be salvaged and used in future preservation and maintenance efforts.</li> <li>• The park could partner with nearby universities to conduct archeological surveys and investigations.</li> <li>• Outreach events could bring attention to public archeology and cultivate interest in the park and Charleston’s broader history.</li> <li>• Archeological investigations and scholarly research could be used to identify import sites and resources related to the African American story, including Gadsden’s Wharf and pest houses on Sullivan’s Island. Archeological resources could give a voice to the enslaved.</li> <li>• An archeological survey and investigation of the right flank of Fort Sumter could reveal new information and artifacts, including cannons, related to the fort’s history and use.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological survey and assessment of the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>• Archeological survey and assessment of the right flank at Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• Complete archeological overview and assessment of Fort Moultrie and the surrounding cultural landscape.</li> <li>• Finalize processing and accessioning the Stanley South collections.</li> <li>• Update the 1968 study of Osceola’s grave.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935; 54 USC, §320101 et seq.</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 54 USC, §312502 et seq.</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3)</li> <li>• "Protection of Archaeological Resources" (43 CFR 7)</li> <li>• "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60)</li> <li>• "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; 54 USC, §302902</li> <li>• Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i></li> </ul>



<p><b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b></p>	<p><b>Connections to Charleston</b></p>
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• The Battle of Sullivan’s Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument interprets the former sites of Gadsden’s Wharf and quarantine stations on Sullivan’s Island, where approximately 40% of all enslaved Africans transported to America disembarked, providing important connections between the history of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in America.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberty Square was acquired by the National Park Service in 1986 as a location for the ferry boat dock and to provide a visitor center and NPS presence in downtown Charleston. Liberty Square is a public park within the city and is also home to the South Carolina Aquarium, which uses National Park Service land under a memorandum of understanding. The NPS Visitor Education Center opened in August of 2001.</li> <li>• Archeological reports and historic research exists on Liberty Square because of its ties to Charleston Harbor, and during a 2014 infrastructure project (not on park property) the city potentially discovered components of the original Gadsden’s Wharf, where thousands of enslaved Africans were brought into America as part of the slave trade.</li> <li>• The City of Charleston has an educational/licensing program for tour guides.</li> <li>• Heritage tourism is an important industry in Charleston, with numerous tour guides and tour operations based in and around the city.</li> <li>• Tourism in Charleston is also influenced by the cruise ship industry, with the city serving as a port of call for many boats.</li> <li>• Historic downtown Charleston is one of the oldest historic districts in the United States and there is a legacy of historic preservation within the city.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter is a local landmark that is visual from the Charleston waterfront.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wayfinding and NPS identity at Liberty Square have improved with additional and updated signage along with the use of the NPS arrowhead throughout the square.</li> <li>• Inappropriate uses at Liberty Square have decreased.</li> <li>• Visitation and tourism in Charleston are increasing. Heritage and recreational tourism continue to be two of Charleston’s leading industries.</li> <li>• College of Charleston moved into a building adjacent to Liberty Square, increasing pedestrian traffic within the square.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument continues to be one of the top attractions for visitors to Charleston.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Connections to Charleston
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a misperception with the general public who often sees Liberty Square as a city park or the site of the South Carolina Aquarium, not an NPS site.</li> <li>• The Liberty Square site has been capped due to contaminants and eligibility to be designated a superfund site, which limits any future park planning and development.</li> <li>• Outside development around Liberty Square could impact the park ferry boat dock area and public access to Liberty Square, especially visitor parking (cars, motorcycles, oversize vehicles, and recreational vehicles).</li> <li>• Liberty Square’s urban location and park atmosphere lead to visitor safety concerns at night and law enforcement-related issues.</li> <li>• Non-NPS guides that are available for hire lead tours through Liberty Square and may not follow NPS standards regarding interpretation.</li> <li>• Nonpermitted commercial activities can negatively affect visitor experience in Liberty Square.</li> <li>• As the South Carolina Aquarium grows, balancing the needs of this partner with the stewardship responsibilities of the National Park Service can be a challenge.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park strives to work collaboratively with the South Carolina Aquarium and City of Charleston to determine appropriate uses for Liberty Square.</li> <li>• The “Find Your Park” NPS Centennial initiative can be used to create interest in the park and engage the community in all aspects of Fort Sumter National Monument.</li> <li>• The park can strengthen its collaboration with the International African American Museum, which is near Liberty Square and scheduled to open in 2017.</li> <li>• The location of Liberty Square allows the park to provide an NPS experience for visitors who may not be able to afford ferry boat tickets or the time to go to Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• Liberty Square could be used for children’s programs, special events, and evening events that would reach diverse audiences.</li> <li>• Increased park staff presence at Liberty Square would promote the NPS image, and allow for additional interactions between the park and the public.</li> <li>• A law enforcement ranger would address security concerns and raise the park staff presence in downtown Charleston.</li> <li>• The space under the Liberty Square visitor center could become the site of interpretive programs or an introductory film.</li> <li>• Partnerships with local schools and other educational institutions would strengthen ties to the larger community, broaden the visitor base, and possibly strengthen the friends group.</li> <li>• Working with local tour operators and providing educational opportunities for local tour guides could improve and enhance interpretation of local history.</li> <li>• Visual connections between Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and the City of Charleston provide valuable interpretive opportunities and tangible connections to the city.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberty Square site plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Viewshed management plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Connections to Charleston
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; 42 USC, §12101 et seq.</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; 42 USC, §4151 et seq.</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act of 1973; 29. USC, §701 et seq.</li> <li>• NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i></li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Built in 1962, the Charleston Light, more commonly known as the Sullivan’s Island Lighthouse was the last lighthouse constructed in the United States to serve as a navigational aid for ships. The lighthouse and the US Coast Guard District on Sullivan’s Island illustrate the evolution of events and uses important in US maritime history from 1895–1962.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park currently maintains a 4-acre scenic easement surrounding Fort Moultrie, Battery Jasper, and Battery Logan on Sullivan’s Island. This scenic easement is critical to maintaining the views and vistas at Fort Moultrie.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been a growing trend in building larger private single-family homes on Sullivan’s Island, along with increasing property values that lead to increasing development pressures.</li> <li>• There has been an increase in helicopter tour activity over the park units.</li> <li>• There has been an increase in cruise ships and large container ship traffic, which has a short-term impact on the views to and from the forts.</li> <li>• Trees and vegetation around Fort Moultrie continue to grow and fill in spaces previously cleared for sightlines and historic lines of fire.</li> <li>• The South Carolina Aquarium recently constructed a 4D theater in Liberty Square near the harbor edge.</li> <li>• Outside the gorge wall of Fort Sumter, between the island and James Island, sand and sediment has been building up for many years as the result of harbor dredging in the 1940s. Today, at low tide, there is sand spanning out creating a beach that is approaching James Island.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the harbor channel is dredged to allow for larger ships and more frequent shipping traffic, this could lead to an increased impact on the views within the harbor.</li> <li>• Helicopter and airplane fly-overs at Fort Sumter can affect the historic views and impact visitor experiences within the fort.</li> <li>• Drone use at Fort Moultrie detracts from the historic views.</li> <li>• Private development may build out the waterfront areas and intrude on historic harbor viewscapes.</li> <li>• Trees located outside park boundaries may block historically significant views to and from Fort Moultrie.</li> <li>• The use of recreational boats impacts the historic viewshed between James Island and Morris Island. Often times, these boaters stay on the emerging sand spit and engage in other recreation activities like picnics, dogs off leash, games, sunbathing, etc., which affects the historic viewshed.</li> <li>• Increasing pressures for development, both commercial and residential, in Mount Pleasant and on Sullivan’s Island can impact the viewshed.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities (continued)</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park strives to stay informed and play an active role with the City of Charleston and the community of Sullivan’s Island in order to work collaboratively to plan for the future stewardship of park resources.</li> <li>• The park can work collaboratively with local stakeholders in order to ensure the harbor panorama as viewed to and from Fort Sumter is considered a valuable historic resource and is protected for future generations to enjoy.</li> <li>• Interpretive and educational tools can also communicate the connections between the historic views and vistas, cultural landscapes, air quality/pollution, climate change, maritime forest, recreation, human health, and other associated resources.</li> <li>• Outreach and civic engagement with Charleston and Sullivan’s Island residents and city officials can help educate locals on potential impacts and the importance of unobstructed historic view and vistas as both park resources and community assets.</li> <li>• Better management of overflights and flight paths can lessen helicopter and airplane activity in the park vicinity.</li> <li>• Park sustainability and environmental leadership can be continued through the Climate Friendly Park certification.</li> <li>• A wide viewshed from the forts can be used to interpret numerous historic and current topics for visitors.</li> <li>• Limiting inappropriate recreational activities in the park can better protect views as well as the overall visitor experience.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewshed assessment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewshed management plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Clean Air Act (42 USC, §7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1970; 42 USC, §4321</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director’s Order 25: <i>Land Protection</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• “NPS-28: <i>Cultural Resource Management Guideline</i>”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Solemnity of Site
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Battle of Sullivan’s Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument interprets the former sites of Gadsden’s Wharf and quarantine stations on Sullivan’s Island, where approximately 40% of all enslaved Africans transported to America disembarked, providing important connections between the history of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved people in America.</li> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument protects the site where the first shots of the American Civil War fell on April 12, 1861, initiating one of the most critical and defining periods in the nation’s history.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 385 visitors arrive at Fort Sumter every hour on the park ferry service.</li> <li>• The Major Robert Anderson Flagstaff (1928), the Confederate Defenders Plaque (1929) and the Union Garrison Monument (1932) have been also nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>• The Major Robert Anderson Flagstaff, erected at Fort Sumter in the 1920s, includes a relief of Anderson and an inscription on the flagpole’s stone base. Anderson and his men defended Fort Sumter during the April 12, 1861, Confederate attack that began the American Civil War.</li> <li>• A plaque dedicated to the Confederate defenders of Fort Sumter was installed in the Fort Sumter Sally Port wall in 1929 by the Charleston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The plaque is in good condition.</li> <li>• The Union Garrison Monument, a bronze plaque inscribed with the names of the men present during the April 1861 Confederate attack, that is mounted on a stone base, was installed in 1932 by the US government. The monument is located in the northeast corner of the Fort Sumter parade ground.</li> <li>• Since 1970, the 300th anniversary of Charleston’s founding, Fort Sumter has flown five historic flags over the parade ground daily: two US flags (1861 and 1861), two Confederate flags (1861 and 1863), and a South Carolina State Flag (1861). Aluminum replacement poles were installed in 2007. One of the new poles also has a marker to show the height of the fort’s walls before the 1863–1865 Union bombardment.</li> <li>• A monument to the men who lost their lives during the USS <i>Patapsco</i> disaster was erected north of Fort Moultrie between 1892 and 1918. The monument, a stone obelisk inscribed with the names of the crewmembers, is enclosed in an iron fence outside the walls of Fort Moultrie. Remains of five of the sailors are thought to be buried nearby.</li> <li>• As a site of significant military action and fighting during the Civil War and American Revolution, the park strives to protect the forts as “hallowed ground” in respect of those who fought and died there.</li> <li>• Liberty Square has 10 low-lying table markers with quotations from American presidents and statesmen relating to liberty and freedom.</li> <li>• The Liberty Square fountain is dedicated to Septima P. Clark, a 20th-century civil rights activist best known for her role in developing Citizenship Schools that helped disenfranchised southern blacks pass voting literacy tests. A panel describing Clark’s contributions to the civil rights movement is mounted on the fountain, but is not highly visible. The city maintains the fountain and ensures the US flag is permanently raised.</li> <li>• The wrought iron Liberty Square gates are the design of 20th-century master blacksmith Philip Simmons (1912–2009).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Solemnity of Site
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends (continued)</b></p>	<p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special events that do not relate to the park’s purpose or its educational mission, including weddings and commercial events, are being phased out.</li> <li>• Outside groups have continued to express interest in installing additional plaques and monuments at the park sites.</li> <li>• Recently there have been numerous requests by paranormal investigators to “ghost hunt” at the fort.</li> <li>• The planned International African American Museum is expected to open near Liberty Square. The new museum, which is dedicated to African American history and identity, will tell the story of African Americans in the South Carolina Lowcountry and their impact on and contributions to the nation. The museum also has plans to create Arrival Square, an outdoor space that will include galleries, a memorial wall and walk, educational canopies, and markers representing the 882 ships that carried enslaved Africans to Charleston.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise and air pollution produced by helicopters and drones flying over Fort Sumter can negatively impact the soundscape and reflective environment.</li> <li>• Inappropriate recreational use, including off-leash pets, recreational boaters, picnicking, kite flying, golfing and golf carts on the historic grounds of Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter can impact the sense of solemnity of the site.</li> <li>• High visitation and pulses of high concentrations of visitors as they arrive by ferry can affect visitor experience and decrease the solemnity of the site.</li> <li>• Liberty Square’s downtown location and proximity to major tourist destinations, including the South Carolina Aquarium, can create a loud and hectic environment not suitable for reflection.</li> <li>• The installation of additional memorials could clutter the commemorative landscape and add to the park’s maintenance responsibilities.</li> <li>• Special events that are not related to the park’s purpose can shift focus away from the history of the sites.</li> <li>• Ghost hunting could bring unwanted attention to the site and spread fictional accounts of the site’s history and could be considered disrespectful.</li> <li>• Vendors such as rickshaws, taxis, and palmetto rose vendors are often at the edge of the property ready to sell their services and products to visitors. Occasionally, they do enter the park seeking business.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpretation that focuses on the forts’ roles as former battlefields can help visitors understand the sites’ histories and why the park expects respectful behavior.</li> <li>• Enforcement of regulations on activities permitted at the forts would help reinforce the solemnity of site and the appropriateness of activities within the park.</li> <li>• Maintenance activities can be timed appropriately so they do not distract from the visitor’s experience or the commemorative atmosphere.</li> <li>• Flag raising and lowering interpretive programs could convey the importance of the site and connect visitors to the forts’ military histories during the Civil War.</li> <li>• School groups could be transported to Fort Sumter on a separate ferry, allowing a quieter ride for the general public and more interpretation about the importance of the site and appropriate behavior aimed at large school groups.</li> <li>• Additional interpretation, educational programs, and outreach at Liberty Square can focus on the history of Gadsden’s Wharf and its connection to African American history.</li> <li>• The National Park Service can partner with the planned International African American Museum to develop Arrival Square, the green space adjacent to the park visitor center, into an inspiring site with more interpretive and reflective opportunities related to impacts of slavery on America.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Solemnity of Site
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> <li>• Update the long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Liberty Square site plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Battle Monuments Commission (36 CFR chapter IV)</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq.)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• Superintendent's Compendium</li> </ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Marked Gravesites
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• The Battle of Sullivan’s Island, which took place on the site that would become Fort Moultrie, was the first decisive victory for colonial forces over the British Royal Navy during the American Revolution, postponing the capture of Charleston for four years and emboldening the patriots to continue the fight for independence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two key commemorative gravesites located at Fort Moultrie have been confirmed (Moultrie and Osceola), in addition to a possible third gravesite (sailors from the USS <i>Patapsco</i>).</li> <li>• The Osceola gravesite falls under the auspices of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). A small wayside and brochure are available at the Fort Moultrie visitor center to help interpret the story of Osceola.</li> <li>• In 1978, American Revolution General William Moultrie (1730–1805) was moved from Windsor Hill Plantation, Charleston County, and reinterred at Fort Moultrie north of the parking area. His grave is marked with a flagpole, a stone inscribed with a quote from Moultrie, and an ornamental iron fence. A small wayside and a brochure available at the Fort Moultrie visitor center help interpret the gravesite.</li> <li>• The iron fence surrounding the Osceola grave marker (Fort Moultrie) is included in the park’s 2014 List of Classified Structures update.</li> <li>• The USS <i>Patapsco</i> monument was erected between 1892 and 1918 for the sailors who died when the USS <i>Patapsco</i> struck a mine in Charleston Harbor near the end of the Civil War. It is believed that the remains of the sailors are nearby.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Seminole tribe has been consulted regarding the Osceola gravesite and has performed a ceremonial reburial.</li> <li>• The iron fencing around these gravesites have recently undergone conservation treatment and restoration.</li> <li>• Ongoing cyclical maintenance of these gravesites is required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandalism could damage markers at the gravesites located in the park.</li> <li>• Environmental factors and coastal conditions including air pollution, sea spray, and severe weather events have already begun to fade the names on the USS <i>Patapsco</i> monument and could lead to further deterioration of metalwork and stone markers.</li> <li>• Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change could impact marked gravesites.</li> <li>• The markers may be overlooked by visitors if information is not easily accessible.</li> <li>• The installation of additional memorials could clutter the commemorative landscape and add to the park’s maintenance responsibilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Osceola’s time at Fort Moultrie and his grave were the focus of a 1968 special history study completed by the park. This report is now dated and should be revised using new scholarly research methods.</li> <li>• Interpretation of both gravesites could be updated in an effort to better integrate these sites into the overall visitor experience.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Marked Gravesites
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the 1968 study of Osceola's grave.</li> <li>• Archeological study to verify the remains of the five sailors of the USS <i>Patapsco</i>.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"</li> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management"</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Maritime Forest
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thirty acres of maritime forest located east and south of Fort Moultrie on Sullivan’s Island are held in perpetuity as a natural area with a land trust.</li> <li>The forest serves as a habitat for nesting birds and larger mammals. It also helps stabilize coastal dunes.</li> <li>The NPS Southeast Coast Network, a regional NPS Inventory and Monitoring program, actively collects data in the maritime forest.</li> <li>Currently, the park does not have interpretive materials or waysides related to natural resources of the maritime forest.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The forest adjacent to Fort Moultrie was removed long before World War II to improve sightlines from the fort and has been growing back in since the mid-20th century.</li> <li>The forest will continue to grow and be influenced by hurricanes, storm surges, and other climate and weather factors.</li> <li>According to National Biological Service, maritime forests are among the rarest and least studied coastal biological communities. Management activities should be directed toward reducing forest fragmentation and protecting ecological integrity.</li> <li>Sand accretion/erosion and maritime forest movement contributes to shoreline changes along the park’s coastal boundary at Fort Moultrie.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change could alter species composition within the Maritime Forest, including an increase in invasive species, as mean annual temperature and sea level increases.</li> <li>Coastal sediments that are depositing near the north opening into Charleston harbor are leading to significant accretion on Sullivan’s Island.</li> <li>Public perception of the forest as impeding ocean views could lead to a call to remove vegetation or a loss of the maritime forest.</li> <li>Inappropriate visitor activities, including off-leash pets and hunting, can negatively affect the forest habitat.</li> <li>Public perception about the growing coyote population may pressure the removal of vegetation or a loss of the maritime forest.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration and educational outreach with the community could cultivate a better understanding of the maritime forest’s ecological importance and manage public expectations of how the land should be managed.</li> <li>A nature trail would give the community better access to the forest and better appreciation of the maritime forest as a valuable resource.</li> <li>Expanded interpretive and educational tools could communicate the connections between the historic views and vistas, cultural landscapes, maritime forest, air quality/pollution, climate change, recreation, human health, and other associated resources.</li> <li>The park could create waysides and other interpretive material relating to the forest to help foster stewardship and advocacy for its protection.</li> <li>The City of Sullivan’s Island has begun work on a maritime forest trail that will connect the US Coast Guard Historic District to Fort Moultrie. The park is working collaboratively with this effort that will improve access to both sites while creating new opportunities for recreation and education.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Maritime Forest
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue monitoring weather parameters (precipitation, temperature, storm events, sea level rise).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> <li>• Viewshed management plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• Clean Water Act</li> <li>• Clean Air Act (42 USC, §7401 et seq.)</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act</li> <li>• Estuaries and Clean Water Act</li> <li>• Estuary Protection Act</li> <li>• Magnuson-Stevenson Fisheries Management and Conservation Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1970; 42 USC, §4321</li> <li>• North American Wetlands Conservation Act</li> <li>• Park System Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Procedural Manual 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Natural Resources Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource or Value	Submerged Lands and Shoals
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the sites of both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. Together these sites preserve elements of all major periods of American seacoast defense and bear witness to a continuum of American history from the battle of Sullivan’s Island in the American Revolution through U-boat surveillance operations during World War II.</li> <li>• Because of its strategic location in Charleston Harbor and its role as a symbol of secession, Fort Sumter became the most heavily bombarded location of the entire American Civil War, eventually being reduced to ruins.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of the 120 acres of submerged resources are in deep water, making it difficult to survey and manage submerged natural and cultural resources.</li> <li>• Submerged lands and shoals preserve potential habitat for rare and threatened and endangered species of fish.</li> <li>• A preliminary archeological survey using remote sensing devices was conducted on the submerged bottomlands adjacent to Fort Sumter. The survey detected numerous magnetic anomalies and side scan sonar contacts, and recommended further archeological investigations.</li> <li>• The sand shoal under Fort Sumter has not been surveyed for archeological resources but holds the potential for artillery projectiles, shipwreck remains, and other potential resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dredging of the harbor has influenced shipping patterns and water flow around Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor.</li> <li>• There have been recent efforts to document submerged cultural resources with the assistance of the NPS Submerged Cultural Resources Unit.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dredging activities have the potential to significantly impact submerged natural and cultural resources.</li> <li>• Recreational boaters using the area around the park to anchor private vessels could impact the shoals and submerged resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic fabric and bricks found along the shoals can be salvaged and used during preservation and repairs.</li> <li>• Research and further studies may reveal new information and data on submerged archeological resources.</li> <li>• Submerged lands and resources present numerous educational and interpretive opportunities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment/study of the impacts of wave actions on historic walls of Fort Sumter and wave effects on the rip-rap surrounding Fort Sumter.</li> <li>• Underwater archeology survey of the shoal on which Fort Sumter sits.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource or Value	Submerged Lands and Shoals
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 54 USC, §300101 et seq.</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; 54 USC, §302902</li> <li>• Clean Water Act</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act</li> <li>• Endangered Species Act</li> <li>• Estuaries and Clean Water Act</li> <li>• Estuary Protection Act</li> <li>• Magnuson-Stevenson Fisheries Management and Conservation Act</li> <li>• National Environmental Policy Act of 1970; 42 USC, §4321</li> <li>• North American Wetlands Conservation Act</li> <li>• Park System Resources Protection Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS Procedural Manual 77-1: <i>Wetland Protection</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Guideline</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Natural Resources Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1) "General Management Concepts"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) "Partnerships"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate"</li> </ul>



## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Fort Sumter National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **The Identity of Fort Sumter National Monument.** When Fort Sumter National Monument was established in 1948, the park consisted of only the island fort. Since then, the park has grown substantially to include four discontinuous units: Liberty Square in downtown Charleston, Fort Moultrie and the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island, and Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Despite the addition of new sites, the park continues to operate under the Fort Sumter National Monument name. This has led to public confusion over the ownership and role of the National Park Service at the four different sites. Visitors often mistake some of these sites for private or city-owned property and do not associate them with the National Park Service, the bureau’s mission, or the connections to the other sites at Fort Sumter National Monument.

Fort Sumter National Monument is more than the single island fort situated at the entrance of Charleston Harbor. The location of NPS signage, the use of the NPS arrowhead, the presence of park staff, and appropriate wayfinding materials are all important tools for connecting visitors and the public to these four different sites. New concessions contracts and the Second Century initiative offer opportunities to better communicate the role of the National Park Service at all of these sites. Also, the park has proposed a legislated name change to Fort Sumter National Historical Park, which would be more in line with agency park unit nomenclature related to historic sites that manage multiple locations.

- **Enabling Legislation for the Fort Moultrie Unit.** Currently there is no enabling legislation or legislative action officially transferring Fort Moultrie from the Department of Defense to the National Park Service. Throughout its history as a military post, the Fort Moultrie Military Reservation grew to cover most of the western half of Sullivan’s Island, but with advances in military technologies this base became obsolete. Portions were turned over to the State of South Carolina, and in 1960 the National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of the historic fort and some associated structures under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Given this administrative transfer, there is no formal legislative authority directing or guiding the management of the Fort Moultrie unit. Along with legislation proposing a formal name change to Fort Sumter National Historical Park, the park has also drafted enabling legislation for the Fort Moultrie unit that would formally transfer and provide guidance for the stewardship of this site.

- **Regional Growth and Development.** The communities surrounding Charleston Harbor, particularly Mount Pleasant and Sullivan’s Island, are seeing rapid growth and development. As these communities continue to expand, access to the four different sites and traffic along causeways to Sullivan’s Island will become an increasing challenge for Fort Sumter National Monument. An alternative transportation study was identified as a data need that would provide information and guidance on managing access to different areas of the park. With increasing development in communities around the park come issues related to encroachment on historic views to and from both forts. The park currently maintains an important scenic easement on Sullivan’s Island, but has identified the need for a comprehensive viewshed management plan that would identify a strategy for the management and stewardship of these visual resources.

As the City of Charleston and the region continue to grow there are increasing pressures to expand current port facilities in order to meet the needs of larger ships. The Port of Charleston remains one of the most active seaports on the East Coast and Charleston Harbor sees substantial container ship as well as cruise ship traffic that passes between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Enhancing current port facilities to meet the needs of larger container ships is a challenge the City of Charleston is facing. Dredging the harbor channel to allow for these larger ships and increased shipping traffic may have significant impacts on Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. In order to better understand these impacts the need to expand structural monitoring at Fort Sumter and the need for a study to assess the impacts of wave action on the riprap and mortar of Fort Sumter were identified as high priority needs for the park.

- **Climate Change.** Climate change and resulting extreme weather patterns have posed increasing challenges for NPS units agencywide. With sites located at sea level in Charleston Harbor and on Sullivan’s Island, Fort Sumter National Monument is faced with the task of protecting its coastal resources from rising sea levels and an increased frequency in storm intensity. Increase in sea level rise (+1.9 to 2.4 feet by 2100) and increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the coast due to climate change will likely have far reaching impacts on park infrastructure, operations, and priority resources. Fort Sumter, which sits on an island in Charleston Harbor, is particularly susceptible to the potential impacts of climate change and is highly vulnerable to rising sea levels. Storm intensity, storm surges that lead to flooding, and the frequency of hurricanes is a primary concern and the need for an emergency preparedness plan emerged as a high priority for the park. With irreplaceable museum objects, such as the flags on exhibit at Fort Sumter, the need for a museum emergency operations plan also emerged as a high priority need in response to the potential threats of increased severe storm events and storm surges due to climate change.

## Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Site plan for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island	H	The US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island was added to Fort Sumter National Monument in 1986 and needs formal planning to help inform the management and provide guidance on the best stewardship strategies for this site. Currently the historic district is used for park housing and as a maintenance facility. A site plan would outline strategies for the use of the historic structures and provide guidance on what structures to make accessible to the public. There is a great deal of community interest in the future of the Sullivan’s Island Lighthouse, which is part of this site.
FRV / Parkwide Issue	Emergency operations plan for Fort Sumter	H	The park’s coastal location makes it susceptible to severe weather events, such as Hurricane Hugo, which battered Charleston Harbor in 1989. Fort Sumter’s island location adds to its vulnerability and the potential for visitor and staff safety issues. A hurricane preparedness plan exists but additional planning is needed to address broader emergency preparedness concerns related to emergency responses and site evacuation on the island. An operations plan would address the development of memorandums of understanding and staff training.
FRV / Parkwide Issue	Museum emergency operations plan	H	A museum operations plan focuses on the safe removal and transportation of collections during emergencies, a topic not included in general emergency operations and preparedness plans. This document would include best practices for dealing with museum collections on exhibit at Liberty Square, Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan’s Island that may be vulnerable to disasters at these locations.
FRV / Parkwide Issue	Viewshed management plan	H	Viewsheds are an important component in Fort Sumter National Monument’s maritime and military cultural landscapes. With the continued development of surrounding communities, additional guidance and management strategies are needed to preserve the park’s views and vistas. The plan would provide much-needed viewshed data (including a visual resource inventory) and outline strategies for addressing viewshed issues throughout the park.
FRV	Update long-range interpretive plan	H	During the foundation workshop the need to update the current long-range interpretive plan was identified. Due to the challenges of interpreting four different locations and the potential of new technologies to better connect visitors to these sites and their history, an updated long-range interpretive plan would provide renewed guidance on meeting these challenges.
FRV / OIRV	Habitat management plan	H	Because of Fort Sumter National Monument’s coastal location it plays an important role for many migratory species and offers important coastal habitat such as the maritime forest communities. A habitat management plan would guide management actions to enhance natural habitat on Sullivan’s Island and provide the park with a tool for engaging with local communities on the stewardship of these resources.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Liberty Square site plan	H	Liberty Square serves as the park ferry launch dock in downtown Charleston and the National Park Service leases part of the square to the South Carolina Aquarium. This site plan would develop an overall strategy for the site that would address uses at the site, future development, and desired visitor experiences at this location. Since Liberty Square is a public open space within the community, any management plan would require the input and participation of park partners and the public.
FRV	Historic furnishings report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island	M	The US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island includes the station house, boat house, Bunker Sighting Station, and a garage. The Sullivan's Island Lighthouse is also considered part of this district. This report would provide guidance on appropriate furnishings for these structures and support exhibit planning as the park determines what parts of the district to open for public access.
FRV	Historic structure report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island	M	No structures reports have been completed for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island, which consists of two 1895 buildings and a 1930 building as well as the 1960s lighthouse. This report would provide much-needed data and guidance on the current conditions of these structures, appropriate treatment plans, and recommendations for the adaptive reuse and maintenance of these historic structures. This report could also include oral histories from the architect who designed the lighthouse at Sullivan's Island.
FRV	Update historic structure report for Fort Moultrie	M	The historic structure report for Fort Moultrie was completed in 1973 and is in need of updating. An update to the plan would incorporate recent scholarship and other information key for planning and preservation of the site and would also assess the current structural condition of the fort.
FRV	Update exhibit plan	M	Because Fort Sumter National Monument manages four different locations in and around Charleston Harbor, there is a need to update the exhibit plan to take a comprehensive look at all exhibit space throughout the park. This plan would look at overall exhibit lay-out and content as well as set guidelines for the display and rotation of museum objects.
FRV	Cultural landscape report for the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island	L	Along with a site plan and historic structures report, the Sullivan Island Coast Guard Historic District should have a cultural landscape report to help inform management decisions and long-term stewardship of the site. A cultural landscape report would document the site as a whole and provide treatment recommendations for the maintenance of this historic cultural landscape and setting.
FRV	Update the historic structure report for Endicott era batteries and structures	L	The historic structure report for the park's Endicott batteries was completed when the National Park Service assumed management of Fort Moultrie in the 1960s. An update would describe their current condition and address treatment and preservation of these concrete structures. Due to their coastal locations, the long-term preservation of these structures is problematic, but revisiting the historic structure report would be a valuable tool in their stewardship.
FRV	Visitor use management plan	L	A visitor use management plan would use visitor use study data to develop management guidelines that address future capacity issues, identify the quality of visitor experiences, and outline appropriate visitor use activities.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Museum collections condition survey	H	This museum collection condition survey would include an assessment by a professional conservator to set baseline conditions of objects and generate a list of priorities for future conservation and treatment of items from the museum collection.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	H	Fort Moultrie and the US Coast Guard Station on Sullivan’s Island remained active during World War II and into the mid-20th century. Oral histories from individuals who served at Fort Moultrie would provide additional context for historic structures and cultural landscape as well as inform interpretation. Likewise, there are opportunities to capture valuable information from those who served at the US Coast Guard Station on Sullivan’s Island. The aging target population makes this a high priority data need.
FRV / Parkwide Issue	Expand structural monitoring at Fort Sumter	H	Current structural monitoring efforts of the masonry walls at Fort Sumter, which are undertaken in 3–5 year intervals, have provided valuable information on their condition. Expanding these efforts would generate critical data for tracking and preserving more of the Fort Sumter’s historic fabric.
FRV / Parkwide Issue	Assessment/study of the impacts of wave action on historic walls of Fort Sumter and wave effects on the riprap surrounding Fort Sumter	H	Given the impending need for harbor dredging to allow larger ships access to Charleston Harbor, increases in shipping activity would probably produce stronger wave activity within the channel and around Fort Sumter. The projected increase in sea level rise and frequency/intensity of storm events is also predicted to have an increasing impact on the fort’s infrastructure. Previously, riprap has been piled next to the fort’s masonry walls to limit erosion and effects of waves, but the park may need a new design for the riprap or a protective sea wall. Baseline data are needed to determine the impacts of waves and the current riprap on the fort’s masonry wall. These data would inform future engineering and designs needs to best protect park resources.
FRV	Museum collections security survey	H	Because Fort Sumter National Monument maintains exhibits and numerous sites spread throughout Charleston Harbor and beyond, there is a need to conduct a museum collections security survey to determine the adequacy of systems already in place. This survey would look at response times and the overall security needs of the exhibit areas within the park.
FRV	Draft a National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Sullivan’s Island Lighthouse	H	Completing a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Sullivan’s Island Lighthouse would provide valuable documentation and information about the historic resources. These data would be used to plan for future site development and help park managers better understand the historic context of the lighthouse.
FRV	Alternative transportation study	H	Regional growth in the communities surrounding the park along with the geographic distribution of different sites within the park may create challenges for access and transportation. This study would look at how visitors get to park sites and identify opportunities for multimodal transit solutions and the use of existing local transportation networks to help visitors access sites within the park.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or OIRV?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
FRV	Administrative history	M	An administrative history for Fort Sumter National Monument would document and record the historic development of the national monument and provide context to the sites growth to include Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, Liberty Square, and the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island. This information would be a valuable resource for park managers in understanding past management decisions related to these resources and could support a future name change for the park unit.
FRV	Hydrological assessment / geotechnical survey of storm water drainage at Fort Moultrie	M	The west sally port wall at Fort Moultrie is settling and significant cracks are forming. Excess storm water and drainage challenges exacerbate these foundation issues. A survey would provide needed data and inform planning decisions for future maintenance treatment needs at the fort.
FRV	Visitor use study	M	The visitor use study would analyze the impacts of capacity and visitor activities on the overall visitor experiences at Fort Sumter National Monument. The study's findings could inform upcoming concessions contract renewal and management activities. These data would also support the future development of a visitor use management planning effort.
FRV	Archeological survey and assessment of the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island	L	An archeological survey of the US Coast Guard Historic District on Sullivan's Island site would help staff better understand the historical context of the site and inform compliance related management issues as the site is developed in the future.
FRV	Special history study of World War I and World War II time periods at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie	L	Although Fort Moultrie's period of significance extended to World War II, there are no special history studies focused on the site's mid-20th century historic resources. A comprehensive special resource study of this era would provide data on the entire Fort Moultrie Military Reservation and this information could be used to support stewardship of these resources within as well as beyond the park boundaries.
FRV	Complete archeological overview and assessment of Fort Moultrie and the surrounding cultural landscape	L	The historic sites of the first two Fort Moultrie's and Endicott Batteries Jasper and Logan have been previously surveyed. A survey of the rest of the Fort Moultrie unit would provide better understanding of the site as a whole and has the potential to locate additional archeological sites and resources.
FRV	Finalize processing and accessioning the Stanley South collections	L	Archeological materials and data collected during the historic Stanley South excavations at Fort Sumter still need to be processed and formally accessioned into the park's museum collections and archives. Much of these historic data are located at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) waiting to be processed.
OIRV	Update the 1968 study of Osceola's grave	L	Originally conducted in 1968, the preliminary study of the Osceola grave site was short and should be revisited to provide an opportunity for additional research and documentation using modern noninvasive techniques.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Archeological survey and assessment of the Right Flank at Fort Sumter	L	Additional archeological research and investigation into the right flank of Fort Sumter could provide valuable information and yield new insights into the history of the site and its subsequent development over time.
OIRV	Archeological study to verify the remains of the five sailors of the USS Patapsco	L	New archeological techniques and noninvasive strategies could be used to investigate and verify the remains of the five sailors of the USS Patapsco that are buried at Fort Moultrie.
OIRV	Underwater archeology survey of the shoal on which Fort Sumter sits	L	Conducting an archeological survey of the shoals surrounding Fort Sumter would be an important tool in documenting and recording submerged archeological resources found within the park’s boundary.
FRV / OIRV	Continue monitoring weather parameters (precipitation, temperature, storm events, sea level rise)	Ongoing	In order to better understand and adapt to the challenges of climate change in a coastal environment, the park will continue to observe and collect data related to weather patterns, precipitation, and temperature. This information is essential for climate change scenario planning and projecting future conditions at the park.



## Part 3: Contributors

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# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Fort Sumter National Monument

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PUBLIC LAWS—CHS. 238, 239, 241—APR. 28, 29, 1948 [62 STAT.]

[CHAPTER 239]

JOINT RESOLUTION

April 28, 1948  
[S. J. Res. 94]  
[Public Law 504]

To establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina.

Fort Sumter Na-  
tional 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.

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.

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

Approved April 28, 1948.

## Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

### Special Mandate

- Public Law 99-637-NOV. 7, 1986 – Authorization to enter into a cooperative agreement with the city of Charleston for the management of Liberty Square.

“... 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.”

### Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose
South Carolina Aquarium formal lease agreement	Lease agreement		South Carolina Aquarium	A 50 year lease agreement for the use of space at Liberty Square
City of Charleston Law Enforcement and Fire	MOU / MOA		City of Charleston	
Mountain Pleasant Law Enforcement and Fire	MOU / MOA		Mount Pleasant	
Sullivan’s Island Law Enforcement and Fire	MOU / MOA		Sullivan’s Island	
Fort Sumter – Fort Moultrie Historic Trust cooperative agreement	Cooperative agreement		Board of the Fort Sumter-Fort Moultrie Historic Trust	Park’s official friends group, fundraising and park advocacy. Formalize partnership between park and friends group
Agreement with US Geological Survey to occupy building	Lease agreement		US Geological Survey	Location: Sullivan’s Island Coast Guard Historic District
Agreement with Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	Lease agreement		Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	
Scenic easement with Town of Sullivan’s Island			Town of Sullivan’s Island	In place to protect important views at Fort Moultrie
Park will have two departure points for ferry to Fort Sumter (covered in general management plan amendment)				

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose
Fort Moultrie dock is ~100 yards outside park boundary – US Army Corps of Engineers has jurisdiction				
National heritage area designations – South Carolina National Heritage Corridor				
National heritage area designations – Gulla Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor				
Agreement with Eastern National	Cooperative Agreement		Eastern National	Operation and management of park bookstores and retail sales.
US Geological Survey has permits to collect data on park docks		Termination November 2015	US Geological Survey	
University of Georgia, University of North Carolina holds museum collections on loan (university agreements)	Museum collections loan agreement			
The EPA and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control does ongoing monitoring at Liberty Square (subcontracted out)				
Permit to South Carolina Aquarium for 4D theater	Special Park Use Permit	Annually	South Carolina Aquarium	To allow the aquarium to show 4D films for visitors on

## Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Title	Date
Climate Change Scenario Planning	In progress
Regional Air Quality Monitoring for Visibility, Ozone, and Atmospheric Deposition	Ongoing
List of Classified Structures Database	2014
Species List	2014
Amphibian Community Monitoring	2013
Museum Scope of Collections Survey	2013
Vegetation Mapping	2012
Vegetation Community Monitoring	2012
Natural Resource Condition Assessment	2012
Shoreline Length and Water Area in the Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Parks	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition	2011
Landbird Monitoring	2011
Summary of Weather and Climate Monitoring in Southeast Coast Network Parks, 2010	2011
Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements and Other Restrictions Imposed Under Superintendent's Discretionary Authority	2010
Inventory of Marine and Estuarine Benthic Macroinvertebrates for Nine Southeast Coast Network Parks	2009
Southeast Coast Network Groundwater Monitoring	2009
Weather and Climate Inventory – Southeast Coast Network	2007
Road Inventory	2006
Visitor Study	2005
USS Housatonic Site Assessment	2005
Division of Visitor Protection Jurisdictional Compendium	2005
Bat Inventory	2005
Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2005
Alternative Transportation Plan	2004
General Management Plan Amendment	2003

Title	Date
Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis	2003
Commercial Services Plan	2000
Resource Management Plan	1998
Submerged Cultural Resources Survey	1998
Fort Sumter Cultural Landscape Inventory	1997
The Historic Guns of Fort Sumter and Moultrie	1997
Visitor Use Survey	1996
Fort Sumter Historic Structure Assessment Report	1992
An Overview of Events at Fort Sumter, 1829–1991	1991
Interpretive Prospectus	1990
Land Protection Plan Update	1986
Road Inventory and Needs Study	1982
The Fort Sumter Flags – A Study in Documentation	1982
Fort Sumter National Monument National Register of Historic Places Nomination	1978
Archeological Investigations at Fort Moultrie	1977
Collection Management Plan	1976
Historic Resource Study – Broad Street Docking Facility Site	1976
Furnishing Plan for the Fort Moultrie HECF-HDCP	1975
Special History Study-Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie HECF-HDCP	1974
Interpretive Prospectus	1974
Special History Study – Masonry Forts of the National Park Service	1973
Historic Structure Report – Fort Moultrie	1973
The First Two Fort Moultries: A Structural History	1968
Osceola at Fort Moultrie	1968
The Battle of Sullivan’s Island	1968
Battery Jasper Historic Structure Report	1968

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## Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Fort Sumter National Monument

January 2016

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This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

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**RECOMMENDED**

Tim Stone, Superintendent, Fort Sumter National Monument

Date

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**APPROVED**

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



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

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