0029375

From:	Sandra Hamilton
To:	Mike Murray
Cc:	<u>Allison Pena; Christine Arato; Darrell Echols; Doug Stover; jason.waanders@sol.doi.gov; Michael Evans;</u> mike.stevens@sol.doi.gov; Tommy Jones; Doug Wetmore; Patrick Walsh
Subject:	text added to CH 1 of CAHA FEIS on TCP
Date:	10/21/2010 07:16 AM

Hello All,

The second to the last sentence of the second paragraph (highlighted in yellow) has been added to address this morning's letter from the SHPO. The rest is existing text in the FEIS which is provided for context.

Please let me know right away if this new sentence should be revised. The FEIS is going to the printer next week and I need to send the new text to the editor today. Thanks.

from Chapter 1 of the FEIS:

In 2008, the Cape Hatteras Preservation Alliance submitted a request to the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (NCDCR) for Bodie Island Spit and adjoining beaches, Cape Point and adjoining beaches, Hatteras Inlet and adjoining beaches, and South Point Ocracoke and adjoining beaches to be recognized as Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The NCDCR responded to this request in a letter dated June 2, 2009, stating that a significance ascribed to a property in only the last 50 years cannot be considered traditional, and that the application focused on the past 50 years. The NCDCR also stated that in order to make the case that the sites qualify as TCPs worthy of preservation, documentation must be presented to substantiate the community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices as they relate to recreational fishing and identify the "living community of people" who have established a pattern of land use reflected in the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents. Further, documentation must show that the four sites are the specific places that played a significant role in the community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices and that those beliefs, customs, and practices are integral to the community's cultural identity. The letter pointed out that most of the application's text appeared to focus on the past 50 years when recreational fishing at the sites has almost completely supplanted commercial fishing, a long-established practice (although not necessarily a traditional cultural practice as interpreted by the NPS) and the application provided no historical documentation to establish that recreational fishing practices of the past 50 years have a direct relationship and continuity with the traditional beliefs, customs, or practices associated with historical commercial fishing patterns on the Outer Banks. The NCDCR concluded that, based on the limited information in the application, there appears to be little if any justification that the properties qualify as TCPs.

The NPS concurs with this analysis, and has not found or been presented either with sufficient evidence that Outer Banks communities have cultural practices and beliefs associated with specific beaches or with a sufficient demonstration of an association with cultural practices and beliefs that are integral to the continuing cultural identity of any community. On October 21, 2009, the NPS further replied to this request stating that there is not sufficient evidence as to whether there are Outer Banks communities that have cultural practices and beliefs associated with specific beaches or sufficient information demonstrating an association between any community's cultural practices and beliefs that are integral to the continuing cultural identify of that community. Following an additional review, NPS determined the areas ineligible and provided its determination to the NCDCR, and the NCDCR offered no opinion. Because no TCPs were found to exist at the Seashore, this topic was not carried forward for analysis.

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