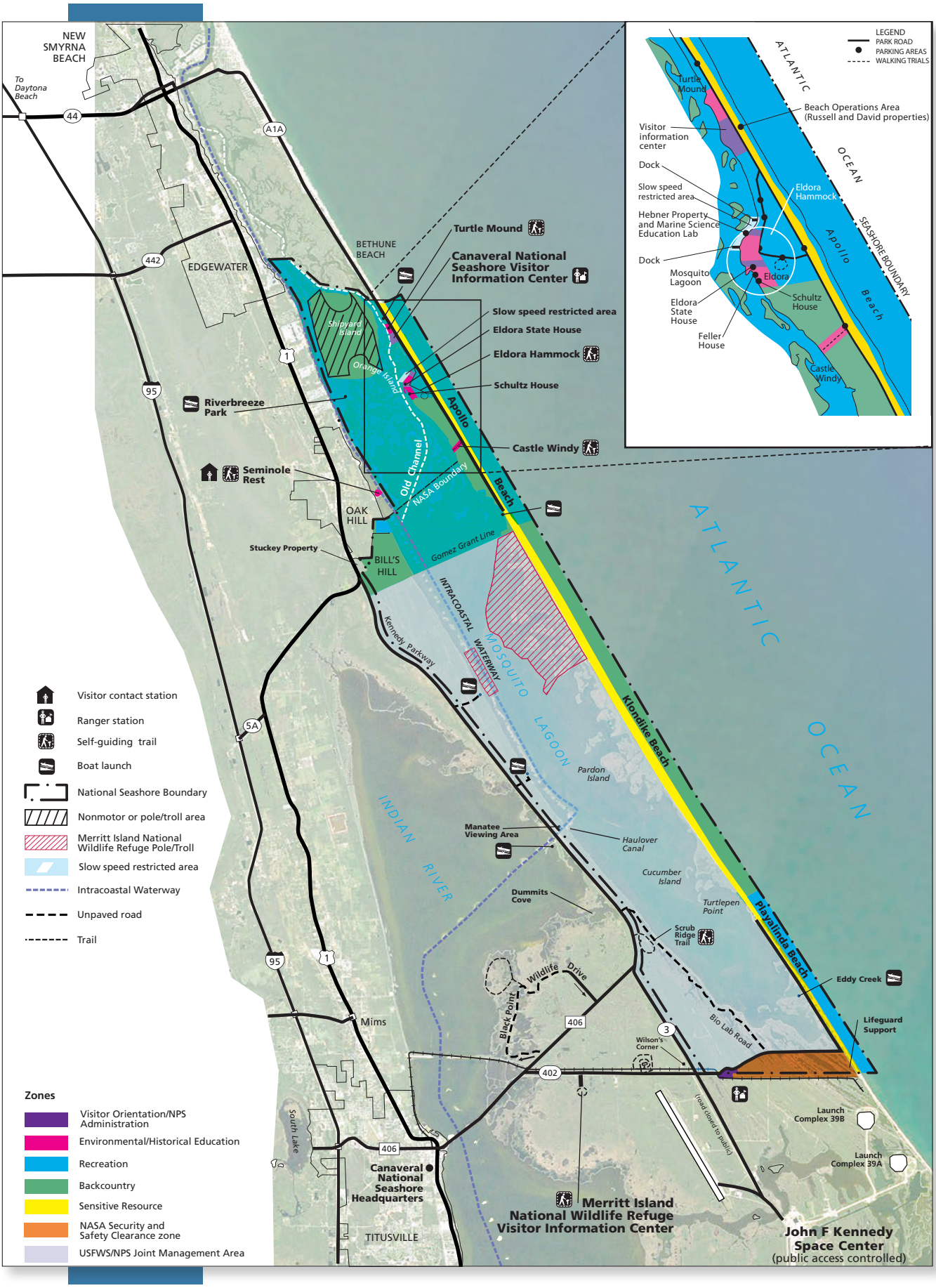
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Foundation Document

Canaveral National Seashore

Florida

July 2015


NEW SMYRNA BEACH
To Daytona Beach
44
A1A
442
EDGEWATER
BETHUNE BEACH
Turtle Mound
Canaveral National Seashore Visitor Information Center
Slow speed restricted area
Eldora State House
Eldora Hammock
Schultz House
Shipyard Island
Orange Island
Riverbreeze Park
Apollo Beach
Castle Windy
Seminole Rest
Old Channel
NASA Boundary
OAK HILL
Stuckey Property
BILL'S HILL
Gomez Grant Line
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Kennedy Parkway
MOSQUITO LAGOON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Klondike Beach
Pardon Island
INDIAN RIVER
Manatee Viewing Area
Haulover Canal
Cucumber Island
Dummits Cove
Turtlepen Point
Scrub Ridge Trail
Playalinda Beach
Eddy Creek
Wildlife Drive
Black Point
Bio Lab Road
Lifeguard Support
Wilson's Corner
Mims
South Lake
Canaveral National Seashore Headquarters
TITUSVILLE
Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Information Center
(road closed to public)
Launch Complex 39B
Launch Complex 39A
John F Kennedy Space Center
(public access controlled)
95
1
5A
406
402
3
Visitor contact station
Ranger station
Self-guiding trail
Boat launch
National Seashore Boundary
Nonmotor or pole/troll area
Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge Pole/Troll
Slow speed restricted area
Intracoastal Waterway
Unpaved road
Trail
Zones
Visitor Orientation/NPS Administration
Environmental/Historical Education
Recreation
Backcountry
Sensitive Resource
NASA Security and Safety Clearance zone
USFWS/NPS Joint Management Area
LEGEND
PARK ROAD
PARKING AREAS
WALKING TRIALS
Turtle Mound
Beach Operations Area (Russell and David properties)
Visitor information center
Dock
Slow speed restricted area
Hebner Property and Marine Science Education Lab
Eldora Hammock
Dock
Mosquito Lagoon
Eldora
Eldora State House
Schultz House
Feller House
Castle Windy
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SEASHORE BOUNDARY
Apollo Beach

Contents

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, 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 Canaveral National Seashore 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, 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.

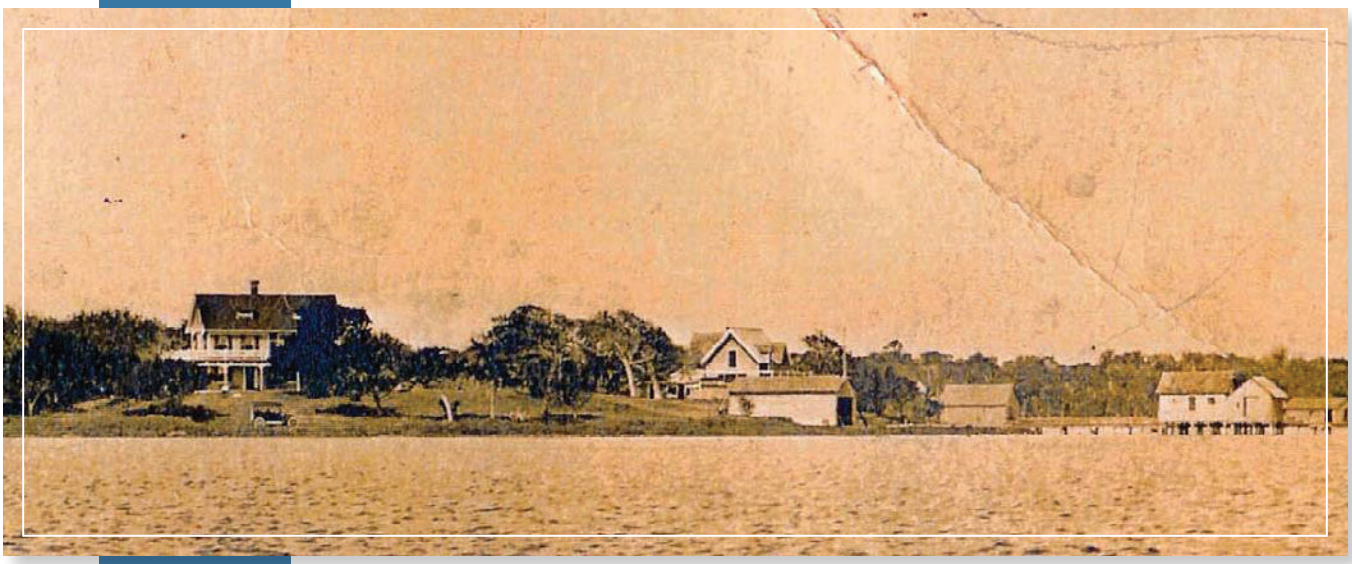
Brief Description of the Park

Canaveral National Seashore, which represents an excellent example of a relatively stable barrier beach backed by a productive lagoon system, comprises a barrier island ecosystem and contains nearly 58,000 acres of barrier island, open lagoon, coastal hammock, pine flatwoods, and offshore waters. It is located midway along Florida's east central coast between New Smyrna Beach and the John F. Kennedy Space Center in southeast Volusia and northeast Brevard counties. On its eastern edge, the park boundary extends a half mile into the Atlantic Ocean.

The seashore provides superb, undeveloped beaches and uncrowded visitor opportunities. The eastern shore of the national seashore is a series of three beaches—Playalinda Beach, Klondike Beach, and Apollo Beach. The barrier island ecosystem includes a narrow island 24 miles in length—the longest stretch of undeveloped beach along Florida's east coast—that separates the Atlantic Ocean from Mosquito Lagoon. Klondike Beach is a remote 12-mile-long section reached only on foot, horseback, or boat. Each year, approximately one and a half million visitors enjoy a range of recreational opportunities including fishing, boating, sailing, canoeing, kayaking, surfing, sunbathing, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, hunting, and backcountry camping.

Mosquito Lagoon, the northernmost body of water in the Indian River Lagoon system, makes up about two-thirds of the area within the boundary of the national seashore. The Indian River Lagoon system is considered the most species-rich and diverse estuary in North America. The lagoon is dominated by shallow flats that support dense submerged aquatic vegetation, primarily seagrass. Mosquito Lagoon, along with the rest of the 155-mile-long Indian River Lagoon complex, was designated by the US Environmental Protection Agency as an estuary of national significance. The state of Florida has designated Mosquito Lagoon and the upper Indian River as an Outstanding Florida Water due to their exceptional ecological and recreational resource values. The lagoon has also been designated as an aquatic preserve by the state because of its exceptional biological, aesthetic, and scientific values.

Canaveral National Seashore has a diverse variety of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and provides habitat for more than a dozen federally listed threatened and endangered (T&E) wildlife species, as well as other special status species. These special status species include loggerhead, green, and leatherback sea turtles; Florida manatees (a subspecies of the West Indian manatee); piping plovers; wood storks; peregrine falcons; eastern indigo snakes; and Florida scrub-jays. More sea turtle nests are found at Canaveral National Seashore than at any other national park, and more than 300 species of birds are found there, either as a migratory stopover or a wintering ground.



Located along the frost line, the national seashore contains a rich and unique mixture of subtropical and temperate plants that are found nowhere except central Florida. Over 1,000 species of plants have been recorded in the national seashore and surrounding area. Several temperate species extend no farther south than the national seashore, while a number of subtropical species occur no farther north. Signs of this unusual mixture include the hammocks, which contain an overstory dominated by temperate species and an understory composed of subtropical plants. Primary plant communities in the national seashore include coastal dune, coastal strand, oak scrub, slash pine flatwoods, hardwood and palm hammocks, mangrove swamps, and salt marsh.

Canaveral, from a word given by Spanish explorers meaning "place of canes," is one of the oldest recorded geographical names in North America. However, humans left their imprint there long before European explorers ventured ashore. American Indians, attracted by the fertile estuaries and temperate climate, harvested oysters and clams and discarded the shells in heaps that archeologists study today such as the mounds at Seminole Rest, Turtle Mound, and Castle Windy. Seminole Rest, site of a prehistoric Indian mound, dates from about 4,000 to 500 years ago. Archeologists believe that the mound was a place for Timucuan Indians to gather and process clams. The highest point in the national seashore is Turtle Mound, a 35-foot-high mound of oyster shells constructed by native peoples between AD 800 and 1400. The summit of Turtle Mound offers a magnificent view of the lagoon, ocean, and barrier island.

During the next century, villages near citrus groves or water passageways were established, but were abandoned because of storms, isolation, or occasional harvest-killing frosts. Two late-19th-century rehabilitated residences are located at the top of Seminole Rest. During the early 1900s, the owners of these properties refused to sell the contents of the 18-foot high mound for road construction material, thus preserving the evidence of the Timucuan people. A town named Eldora became another late-19th-century community built near Mosquito Lagoon in what would later become part of the national seashore. Two houses associated with the early history of this community, one known as the Eldora State House, have been rehabilitated.

Canaveral National Seashore is a superb example of a national park system unit where interagency cooperation is paramount. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) owns approximately 70% of the lands within the national seashore boundary (about 39,000 acres). About 34,000 acres of that property is co-managed by the National Park Service and the adjacent Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Canaveral National Seashore 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 January 3, 1975 (see appendix A for the enabling legislation and a subsequent amendment). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Canaveral National Seashore preserves natural, ecological, cultural, and scientific resources; provides rare uncrowded visitor experiences; and protects exceptional habitats along 24 miles of undeveloped barrier island, mainland, and Mosquito Lagoon, on Florida's Atlantic coastline.

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 Canaveral National Seashore, 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 Canaveral National Seashore. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The 24 miles of beach within Canaveral National Seashore preserve the longest extent of undeveloped, pristine beach along the Florida Atlantic Coast and provide rare opportunities for uncrowded seashore recreation.

2. Mosquito Lagoon is part of the larger Indian River Lagoon system, which is the most biologically diverse estuary in North America. This important water body is designated an estuary of national significance and an Outstanding Florida Water, and the portion of Mosquito Lagoon within the seashore has been nominated to be a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance.

3. Canaveral National Seashore contains prime habitat that provides sanctuary for the largest number of sea turtle nests of any national park, numbering up to 8,000 nests, as well as more than a dozen federally listed threatened and endangered species.

4. Canaveral National Seashore encompasses a transition zone between a variety of temperate and subtropical plant and animal species, found together only in east central Florida, and classic elements of subtropical dune and hammock plant communities.

5. Canaveral National Seashore's archeological and cultural resources and cultural landscapes reflect the span of human history in the Florida peninsula from 2000 BC to the early 20th century. These resources include more than 180 identified American Indian middens and burial mounds, and historic buildings, structures, and ruins associated with five centuries of Florida exploration and settlement.

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 Canaveral National Seashore:

- **Undeveloped Character.** The undeveloped character of Canaveral National Seashore is supported by the protection of natural landscapes, seascapes, and associated scenery. Within the park boundaries, visitors see, feel, and experience what early inhabitants and explorers saw. In contrast, human development abounds adjacent to park boundaries, making the long-term protection of the seashore's pristine views all that more important. This undeveloped character is central to why visitors come to the seashore, and it allows for visitors to connect their present-day experience to the past in a very tangible way.

- **Uncrowded Setting that Provides Opportunities for Public Enjoyment.** The uniquely uncrowded setting at Canaveral National Seashore provides opportunities for public enjoyment that are rarely found along the eastern Florida coast and beyond. Visitors can experience a natural soundscape and night sky, serene lagoon areas for boating and fishing, and opportunities for solitude that are vastly different from the crowded beaches of many other eastern Florida destinations.

- **Exemplary American Indian Archeological Sites.** Canaveral National Seashore protects and interprets exemplary archeological sites from the St. Johns archeological period, including Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, Seminole Rest, and Ross Hammock. These sites are characterized by shell middens, as oysters were the predominant food sources during the St. Johns period (4000 BC–AD 1565). More than 100 smaller source archeological sites are also found in the national seashore, including areas for burial mounds, ceremonial mounds, and additional large shell middens.

- **Representative Early Florida Settlement Sites and Structures.** European exploration and settlement in the mid-1500s resulted in the settlement and use of areas in the national seashore by early Spanish and French pioneers, and later by 19th century settlers moving south as more transportation means became available. They often built structures and villages on or near archeological sites, including the Eldora village and State House, structures at Seminole Rest, and the Schultz House. Evidence of naval warfare and exploration is also found in the national seashore, including a French shipwreck and survivor's camp that probably date to around 1565. Later American settlements included citrus plantations, salt-making, and transportation of agricultural products and other cargo.

- **Barrier Island Ecosystem.** The barrier island ecosystem features a narrow island 24 miles in length that separates the Atlantic Ocean from Mosquito Lagoon. A sandy beach lies on the east side of the island. The beach is backed by a single dune ridge, averaging 12 feet in height. The ecosystem is extremely diverse due to the transition zone between temperate and subtropical plants and animals that exist at the limits of their ranges on the Florida coast; more than 300 bird species and more than 1,000 plant species have been identified. The barrier island ecosystem includes salt marsh cordgrass, mangrove, live oak forest, and cabbage palmetto hammocks found in unique proximity in this transition zone habitat.

- **Threatened and Endangered Species.** The national seashore provides habitat for one of the highest numbers of T&E species in the national park system; approximately 15 T&E species are found in the national seashore as of 2014. The undeveloped character of the seashore combined with the unique transition zone between temperate and subtropical climates support this unusually high number of T&E species, which include but are not limited to Florida manatees, piping plovers, wood storks, roseate terns, eastern indigo snakes, Florida scrub-jays, and loggerhead, green, and leatherback sea turtles.

- **Mosquito Lagoon Estuary and Ocean Waters.** Mosquito Lagoon, the northernmost body of water in the Indian River Lagoon system, makes up about two-thirds of the area within the boundaries of the national seashore. The Indian River Lagoon is the most species-rich and diverse estuary in North America.Species composition varies greatly on a seasonal basis. Approximately 1 mile wide and averaging 4 feet deep, the lagoon supports dense growth of submerged aquatic vegetation. This lagoon is connected to the ocean by Ponce de Leon Inlet (10 miles north of the national seashore) and to the Indian River by the Haulover Canal on the west side of the lagoon. The northern third of the lagoon contains numerous islands consisting of hammock, mangrove, and high marsh vegetation, and features many small, intertidal oyster reefs; the southern two-thirds of the lagoon are open waters. The lagoon supports nationally recognized fisheries for finfish, clams, oysters, blue crabs, and shrimp.

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 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 Canaveral National Seashore:

- From ancient times to the present, this barrier island ecosystem has provided sanctuary and sustenance to humans of many cultures; traces of their existence, along with the water, wildlife, and plant life, provide visitors with a timeless view of old Florida. The seashore meets the need of visitors from all walks of life to enjoy an uncrowded coastal experience.

  Subthemes:

  - The flora found between the subtropical and temperate climates provides enjoyment for the amateur botanist and allows scientists to study this unique blending of plant life.
  - As the national seashore serves as a retreat for visitors, Mosquito Lagoon provides a safe spawning ground and nursery for saltwater fish, crustaceans, marine mammals, and countless invertebrates.
  - Numerous shell mounds and burial sites spanning 4,000 years are a testament to early inhabitants' will and determination to reap the benefits found in this area and to remain steadfastly connected to this sometimes harsh and unyielding environment.
  - From early advances in farming and fishing to the latest space technology, this area has been a proving ground for many scientific discoveries.
  - Humans have been drawn to the waters of Canaveral for survival, transportation, economics, and recreation for centuries. The national seashore must find a way to protect the aquatic resources that humans may be prone to destroy.
  - Canaveral's beaches provide nesting habitat to four species of endangered and threatened sea turtles and offer visitors opportunities to observe the nesting process and understand the plight of these amazing animals.
  - Education is fundamental to the protection and understanding of resources of the seashore, particularly as climate change, sea level rise, and other threats continue to affect these natural and cultural resources. Sustainability and greener practices will show Canaveral National Seashore's commitment and teach visitors how important this is to the park's mission.

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 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. Due to the legally defined working relationships and responsibilities of the National Park Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in joint management of the seashore, they are an essential component of managing and planning for Canaveral National Seashore.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Canaveral National Seashore, 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 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 resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of data and planning needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental 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.

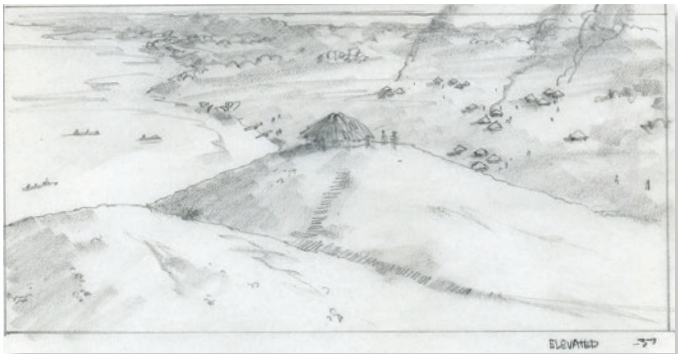
Fundamental Resource or Value	Undeveloped Character
Relationship to Significance Statements	• The 24 miles of beach within Canaveral National Seashore preserve the longest extent of undeveloped, pristine beach along the Florida Atlantic Coast and provide rare opportunities for uncrowded seashore recreation. • Canaveral National Seashore contains prime habitat that provides sanctuary for the largest number of sea turtle nests of any national park, numbering up to 8,000 nests, as well as more than a dozen federally listed threatened and endangered species.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Good condition. • Stable; condition is not changing. **Trends** • No changes to affect undeveloped character have been made by the National Park Service. • There could be new NASA developments that could impact scenery. • There is potential space-flight-related construction within boundary. • Visitation is increasing each year, with an increase from 1.1 million to 1.5 million in 2014.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Water and air pollution from point and non-point sources. • Nonnative plants and animals continue to threaten natural communities; e.g., Brazilian pepper, feral hogs, green mussel, aquatic invertebrates, lionfish. • Climate change: sea level has increased and is projected to increase an additional 1.8 to 2.2 feet by 2100. An increase in storm intensity is also projected that could accelerate erosion and saltwater intrusion of the coastal system. • Encroaching development on the west side of the park—commercial, urban, and residential—is causing visual impacts and light and air pollution. • Lack of natural fire regime—not being able to use prescribed fire in a "natural" way restricts park managers in their ability to protect ecosystems. • Changes in NASA mission to commercial space flight activities. • Possible soundscape issues with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other developments. • As visitation is increasing, staffing and operational levels remain the same, which may affect visitor services and their enjoyment of the seashore. **Opportunities** • Continue working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. • Working with state managing waters in the lagoon. • Restoration activities at the marsh. • Working with State of Florida on the Shiloh project to protect viewshed and soundscape (the park is a cooperating agency on the Shiloh environmental impact statement). • Engagement with agencies and local communities to strategize and educate about impacts on the seashore (night sky, sound, viewshed, invasives). • Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between climate change, views, air quality, night sky, natural and cultural resources, human health, and other associated resources.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Data on the fishery, including invasive species and aquatic invertebrates. • Continued shoreline monitoring. • Monitoring of night sky and soundscapes. • Visual resource inventory. • Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning (such as vulnerability assessment of coastal systems).

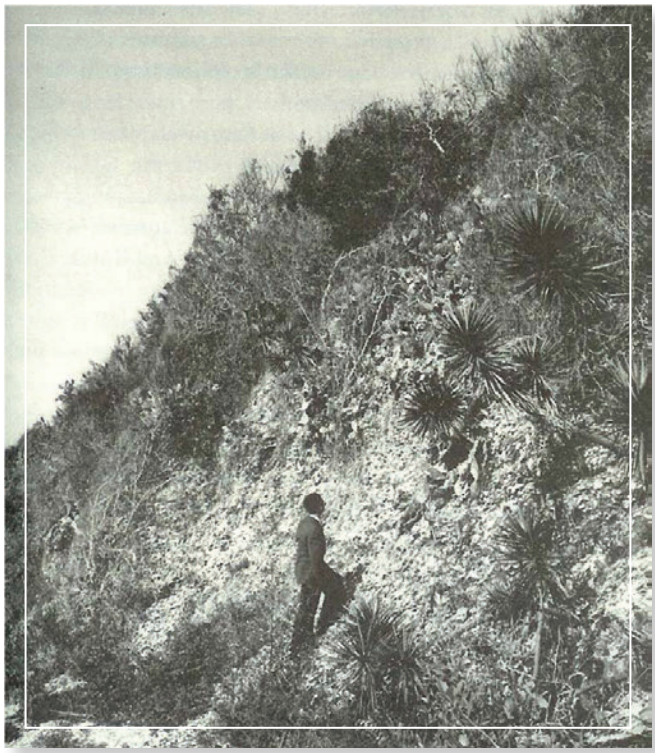
Fundamental Resource or Value	Undeveloped Character
Planning Needs	• Fishery management plan. • Predator control plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Stuckey's site plan. • Cross-boundary planning. • Scenery conservation plan. • Complete planning for burying power lines. • Spearhead working group with local governments, agencies, and other organizations to coordinate data sharing. • Business plan update.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Clean Water Act of 1972 **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Uncrowded Setting that Provides Opportunities for Public Enjoyment
Related Significance Statements	• The 24 miles of beach within Canaveral National Seashore preserve the longest extent of undeveloped, pristine beach along the Florida Atlantic Coast and provide rare opportunities for uncrowded seashore recreation.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Parking is full on Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day weekends at Apollo District. • Parking lots regulate the amount of visitors. • Once boat ramp parking areas are full, visitors park along road outside park adding to the number of visitors in the park. • Boating use study completed a few years ago. • Permits are required for backcountry beach; maximum of 50 visitors per day. • Many miles of backcountry in uplands and beaches provide uncrowded settings. **Trends** • Increasing boating activity in the lagoon. • Conflicting uses and user groups preclude some visitors from accessing certain portions of the seashore. For example, to access Klondike Beach or nearby backcountry, visitors often have to pass by large groups of naturists (nudists). This often deters families and scouting and educational groups from accessing some areas. • Visitation is increasing each year, with an increase from 1.1 million to 1.5 million in 2014.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • National Aeronautics and Space Administration repurposing its land would put pressure on the rest of the park to accommodate displaced visitors. • Increasing boating activity in the lagoon affects uncrowded experience. • As visitation is increasing, staffing and operational levels remain the same, which may affect visitor services and their enjoyment of the seashore. **Opportunities** • Many miles of backcountry in uplands and beach that could be used to disperse visitors. • Opportunities to develop hiking and other trails in Bill's Hill area.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• User capacity study. • Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning (such as vulnerability assessment of archeological resources).
Planning Needs	• Trail management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Comprehensive interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Exemplary American Indian Archeological Sites
Related Significance Statements	• Canaveral National Seashore's archeological and cultural resources and cultural landscapes reflect the span of human history in the Florida peninsula from 2000 BC to the early 20th century. These resources include more than 180 identified American Indian middens and burial mounds, and historic buildings, structures, and ruins associated with five centuries of Florida exploration and settlement.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • All are in stable condition. • Seminole Rest, Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Ross Hammock are in good condition. • Sites are interpreted with boardwalks and signage. • Turtle Mound has the premier vista points of the park. • The NPS Southeast Archeological Center recently dated Castle Windy and Turtle Mound, and is completing archeological evaluations. **Trends** • Visitors remain highly interested in visiting and learning about these resources.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change: sea level has increased and is projected to increase an additional 1.8 to 2.2 feet by 2100. An increase in storm intensity is also projected that could accelerate erosion and/or damage of archeological sites. • Foot traffic on Turtle Mound to some degree, and Castle Windy to a greater degree. • Improper visitor use. • Boat wakes wash up along mounds and cause erosion. • Vandalism and looting of archeological sites. • Nonnative and/or invasive plants degrade the sites. **Opportunities** • Interpretive programs could be enhanced for viewing the park (good vantage points) and for interpreting archeological themes for visitors. • Engaging tribes in the interpretation of Seminole Rest and other areas. • Work with partners/universities to manage for some of the threats such as nonnative/ invasive plants.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archeological investigations needed at Ross Hammock (Elliot Plantation). • Cultural landscape inventories for Seminole Rest, Eldora, and Old Haulover Canal. • Archeological survey to assess condition of all sites. • Archiving of backlog of cultural resource items.
Planning Needs	• Exhibit plan for Seminole Rest. • Cultural landscape reports for Seminole Rest, Eldora, and Old Haulover Canal. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act action plan. • Business plan update.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Exemplary American Indian Archeological Sites
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management (*1998*)* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology (*2004*)* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*





Fundamental Resource or Value	Representative Early Florida Settlement Sites and Structures
Related Significance Statements	• Canaveral National Seashore's archeological and cultural resources and cultural landscapes reflect the span of human history in the Florida peninsula from 2000 BC to the early 20th century. These resources include more than 180 identified American Indian middens and burial mounds, and historic buildings, structures, and ruins associated with five centuries of Florida exploration and settlement.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Eldora State House and cisterns are in good condition. • Eldora hotel cistern is in good condition. • Seminole Rest – Instone house and caretaker's cottage are in good condition. • Schultz house is in good condition. • All are in the National Register of Historic Places, and Schultz house is being renominated. **Trends** • Structures are maintained according to the Secretary of the Interior's standards.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change: sea level has increased and is projected to increase an additional 1.8 to 2.2 feet by 2100. An increase in storm intensity is also projected that could accelerate weathering and/or erosion of cultural sites and structures. • Deferred maintenance. • Nonnative species (plant and animal). • Proposed Shiloh launch complex (State of Florida initiative) threatens integrity of Elliot Plantation, sugar mill ruins, and King's Road. • Vandalism. **Opportunities** • Tell the story of the conflict between the Spanish and French naval fleets, and the French shipwreck survivor's camp. • Interpret the Elliot Plantation. • Renominate the Schultz house for the National Register of Historic Places.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Archeological investigations needed at Ross Hammock (Elliot Plantation). • Cultural landscape inventories for Seminole Rest, Eldora, and Old Haulover Canal. • Update the historic structure reports for all structures. • Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning (such as vulnerability assessment of cultural sites and structures).
Planning Needs	• National register renomination for the Schultz house. • Cultural landscape reports for Seminole Rest, Eldora, and Old Haulover Canal. • Invasive plant management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Planning for adaptation to climate change (such as scenario planning).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Representative Early Florida Settlement Sites and Structures
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management (*1998*)* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology (*2004*)* • NPS *Museum Handbook,* parts I, II, and III • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrier Island Ecosystem
Related Significance Statements	• Mosquito Lagoon is part of the larger Indian River Lagoon system, which is the most biologically diverse estuary in North America. This important water body is designated an estuary of national significance and an Outstanding Florida Water, and the portion of Mosquito Lagoon within the seashore has been nominated to be a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance. • Canaveral National Seashore contains prime habitat that provides sanctuary for the largest number of sea turtle nests of any national park, numbering up to 8,000 nests, as well as more than a dozen federally listed threatened and endangered species. • Canaveral National Seashore encompasses a transition zone between a variety of temperate and subtropical plant and animal species, found together only in east central Florida, and classic elements of subtropical dune and hammock plant communities.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Good condition. • The condition is stable. • Nonnative plants and animals exist throughout the barrier island ecosystem. **Trends** • Nonnative plants and animals continue to be a threat to the naturally functioning ecosystem (e.g., Brazilian pepper and feral hogs). • Increased boating use and boating-related impacts. • Increased fishing pressure; recreational fishing in particular is increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change: sea level has increased and is projected to increase an additional 1.8 to 2.2 feet by 2100. An increase in mean annual temperature (2.7°F to 3.6°F by 2050) and an increase in storm intensity projected for the region could impact ecosystem processes and accelerate erosion and saltwater intrusion of the barrier island ecosystem. • Water and air pollution from point and non-point sources. • Boat wakes cause erosion on oyster reefs and archeological sites. • Propeller damage from boats causes damage to seagrass beds. • Possible soundscape issues with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other external development. • Nonnative plants and animals. • Poaching of palmetto berries in the Bill's Hill area. • Canaveral has a single dune to provide a buffer against tropical storms and hurricanes. • Erosion caused by various factors such as boat wakes, weather, climate change, sea level rise, and natural barrier island processes causes increased shoreline retreat. **Opportunities** • Fire management to create a more natural fire regime. • Continued partnerships with university researchers and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. • USFWS partnerships, in particular for invasive species management. • Restoration – native plantings, oyster reef, marsh restoration of ditching and diking areas from mosquito control in the past. • Community/volunteer involvement, which also increases education in the community. • Continued mosquito control projects with Volusia County. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a Climate Friendly Park and implement a park environmental management system (Director's Order 13A). • Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between climate change, views, air quality, night sky, natural and cultural resources, human health, and other associated resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Barrier Island Ecosystem
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Boating data/surveys. • Continued shoreline monitoring. • Expanded nonnative plant monitoring. • Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning (such as vulnerability assessment of barrier island ecosystem).
Planning Needs	• Fishery management plan. • Cross-boundary planning. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Planning for adaptation to climate change (such as scenario planning). • Complete planning for burying power lines.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 USC § 1451 et. seq. **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Threatened and Endangered Species
Related Significance Statements	• Mosquito Lagoon is part of the larger Indian River Lagoon system, which is the most biologically diverse estuary in North America. This important water body is designated an estuary of national significance and an Outstanding Florida Water, and the portion of Mosquito Lagoon within the seashore has been nominated to be a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance. • Canaveral National Seashore contains prime habitat that provides sanctuary for the largest number of sea turtle nests of any national park, numbering up to 8,000 nests, as well as more than a dozen federally listed T&E species. • Canaveral National Seashore encompasses a transition zone between a variety of temperate and subtropical plant and animal species, found together only in east central Florida, and classic elements of subtropical dune and hammock plant communities.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Highest number of sea turtle nests in any national park unit. • Most other T&E species populations are stable. • Beach mice populations are stable. • Some species are very rare. For example, the Atlantic salt marsh snake is found only in Mosquito Lagoon. • The national seashore has dark night skies compared to surrounding developed areas, which is good for sea turtles. **Trends** • The number of sea turtles is increasing. • Declining water quality due to water pollution from point and non-point sources. • Florida scrub-jay populations are stable in the national seashore, but declining throughout the state, making the national seashore population more critical. • Atlantic salt marsh snake is affected by changes in marsh habitat. • Monitoring of loggerhead sea turtles (1989–2003) found advancement of nesting approximately seven days earlier at the same time as sea surface temperatures increased 2°F in May. • Monitoring of leatherback turtles in the Atlantic Ocean indicate that warming sea surface temperatures have shifted the northern range hundreds of kilometers from 1985 to 2002.
Opportunities	**Opportunities** • Need more scientific study on the more rare species. • Study to look at sea turtles / climate change / sea-level rise—good opportunity for multiple agencies to see which beaches are the most critical to save, since the most important beaches may or may not be NPS beaches. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by becoming a Climate Friendly Park and implement a park environmental management system (Director's Order 13A). • Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between climate change, views, air quality, night sky, natural and cultural resources, human health, and other associated resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Threatened and Endangered Species
Threats	**Threats** • Predators are a considerable threat to T&E species, sea turtles in particular—existing predators such as raccoons and feral hogs are increasing in number, and new predators such as coyotes are now seen in the national seashore. • Climate change: sea level has increased and is projected to increase an additional 1.8 to 2.2 feet by 2100. An increase in mean annual temperature (2.7°F to 3.6°F by 2050) and an increase in storm intensity is also projected that could impact T&E species. • Poor water quality in the lagoon. • Boating impacts on T&E species. • Storms are a threat to beach mice populations. • Invasive species such as lionfish, mollusks, and Brazilian pepper all threaten T&E populations and habitat. • Potential commercial space-flight development could impact T&E species. • Potential shifts in sea turtle nesting locations and timing due to climate change.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• T&E species population studies. • Expanded nonnative plant monitoring. • Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning (such as vulnerability assessment of T&E species).
Planning Needs	• Investigate effects of sea level rise on sea turtle nesting to enhance management in NPS Southeast Region parks. • Predator control plan. • Fishery management plan. • Multipark feral hog management plan. • Nonnative/invasive plant management plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change (such as scenario planning). • Resource stewardship strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act; 16 USC 703-712 • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Clean Water Act of 1972 **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9) "Soundscape Management"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosquito Lagoon Estuary and Ocean Waters
Related Significance Statements	• Mosquito Lagoon is part of the larger Indian River Lagoon system, which is the most biologically diverse estuary in North America. This important water body is designated an estuary of national significance and an Outstanding Florida Water, and the portion of Mosquito Lagoon within the seashore has been nominated to be a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Poor or declining water quality. • The US Environmental Protection Agency is about to list the lagoon as a 303(d) water body per the Clean Water Act, meaning that it is too polluted or otherwise degraded to meet the water quality standards set by states, territories, or authorized tribes. • Unknown population status of red drum (a.k.a. red fish) and sea trout. • Relatively stable seagrass abundance with increased recreational damage. **Trends** • Water quality is declining but efforts are in place to help it recover. • Forty-seven thousand acres of seagrass in entire Indian River Lagoon, including Mosquito Lagoon, have been lost. • The 303(d) listing is largely due to nitrogen, phosphorus, and septic system pollution; the listing will require that total maximum daily loads are established. • Florida Inland Navigation and Corps of Engineers conduct dredging of the channel and sometimes deposit spoil in the national seashore, causing a rise in nonnative plants.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Water pollution from point and non-point sources, especially nitrogen, phosphorus, and pollution from septic systems. • Climate change: sea level has increased and is projected to increase an additional 1.8 to 2.2 feet by 2100. An increase in mean annual temperature (2.7°F to 3.6°F by 2050) and an increase in storm intensity is also projected that could impact the Mosquito Lagoon Estuary and ocean waters. • Many oysters are removed from the lagoon by commercial fishermen, reducing the ability of oyster populations to naturally improve water quality by filtering it. • The lagoon is very shallow (average 3 feet in depth) and turbid; so storms and wind stir up the silt, which can trigger a huge nonnative bloom (brown tide, etc.). • Human-caused turbidity from boat propellers is increasing. • Nonnative species disrupt the natural lagoon ecosystem. **Opportunities** • Evaluate commercial fishing in the national seashore (see general management plan for more information). • Continue partnership with University of Central Florida for oyster restoration, oyster reef stability, and associated monitoring. • Continue to work with other agencies for lagoon restoration, nonnative species removal, etc. • Continue to engage local communities about the condition and restoration of the lagoon.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosquito Lagoon Estuary and Ocean Waters
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Red drum and sea trout data. • Boat/propeller scarring monitoring data, and propeller scarring and oyster bar impacts. • Boating data/surveys. • Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning (such as vulnerability assessment of the estuary). • Spearhead working group with local governments, agencies, and other organizations to coordinate data sharing. • Aerial imagery and LIDAR scanning.
Planning Needs	• Fishery management plan. • Comprehensive restoration plan for oyster reefs.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 USC § 1451 et. seq. **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands" • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

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 resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental 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 Canaveral National Seashore and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **National Seashore Management and Fishing.** Management within the boundaries of the national seashore is complicated by several overlaying authorities, deeds, and dedications. In the southern portion of the lagoon, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration owns the submerged lands, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the park co-manage this approximately 34,000 acres. The northern portion of Mosquito Lagoon within park boundaries and several miles along the Atlantic Ocean was dedicated and deeded to the National Park Service by the State of Florida. Recreational and commercial fishing is regulated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. During the development of Canaveral National Seashore's general management plan the question was brought forth about the NPS authority to allow commercial fishing in the seashore. It was determined that the general regulation (36 CFR 2.3[d][4]) prohibiting commercial fishing within national parks also applies to Canaveral National Seashore. This means the park does not have the authority to allow commercial fishing within its boundaries. To address this issue and ensure the continuation of conserving the tremendous biological and recreational resources and values for which the seashore was created, the park will be working with the State of Florida, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other partners to develop a fishery management plan that is consistent with park objectives and legislation. A memorandum of understanding with the state to outline roles, responsibilities, and authorities will also be developed.

- **NASA and Commercial Space Launches and Operations.** Canaveral National Seashore is a superb example of a national park unit where interagency cooperation is paramount. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration owns approximately 70% of the lands within the national seashore boundary. Of the 39,000 NASA-owned acres, the park co-manages approximately 34,000 acres with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This NASA land is now under NPS and USFWS conservation and management to provide a buffer to NASA operations. In the park's legislation, it states that the space agency has the authority to close the park as needed for space operations. In recent years, the space shuttle program has been stopped and the agency is moving toward a new mission of commercial flights. With these changing needs and operations, there are several proposals and environmental impact statements outlining development of future facilities and launch pads within park boundaries, adjacent to the park, and on USFWS-managed land. This development could severely impact the park due to closures, destruction of natural and cultural resources, visitor activities, and other impacts that would need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The national seashore and partners will continue to work closely with NASA and other external public and private space program applicants that intend to redefine areas of the seashore and/or surrounding areas for their new operations.

- **Naturists and Associated Management.** The national seashore has been a long-standing location for naturists (nudists) to congregate and enjoy beach activities. However, more than half of law enforcement incidents at Canaveral National Seashore are related to incidents involving naturists. State laws regarding nudity are based on four elements, all of which have to be met for law enforcement to take place on this activity. A Brevard County ordinance banning public nudity exists, but is not enforced by local authorities. Naturist activities heavily impact other visitors as well. In order to visit Klondike Beach or the nearby backcountry, visitors often have to walk through groups of up to 500 naturists. As a result, some visitors, such as scouting and educational groups, have stopped visiting the national seashore. In more recent years, social media has allowed for more naturists to learn about Canaveral and therefore the large groups of naturists can at times preclude other visitors from having the uncrowded beach experience they were explicitly seeking at the seashore. The national seashore needs to determine the path forward toward addressing this issue.

- **Park Identity among Multiple Federal Management Agencies.** Due to complex and overlapping jurisdictions, Canaveral National Seashore has suffered from a lack of a clear identity with the public. Many visitors think that the national seashore is part of the US Fish and Wildlife Service refuge; and in fact, they do share some land and water areas, and a visitor center. Both land and water boundaries are unclear to visitors, and park brochures and information is disseminated in the US Fish and Wildlife Visitor Center. The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages certain areas within the national seashore boundaries and NASA activities near the seashore often dictate park operations (e.g., closures of certain areas). In some ways, the National Park Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service want visitor experiences to feel seamless and to not be overwhelmed by signage or jurisdictional language; however, the outcome is that visitors are often confused and the NPS presence is weak in certain areas. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has initiated a project to have a new gateway and information kiosk developed for itself , the National Park Service, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the national seashore staff thinks NPS participation is a high priority. However, the gateway would not be located on NPS property, so park managers are having a hard time securing funding. Planning for the orientation/gateway area and related park identity project, which could build off of NPS centennial efforts, is needed.

- **Invasive and Nuisance Species Impacts on the National Seashore Ecosystem.** Nonnative invasive species are a primary source of disruptive and long-term harmful impacts on the Canaveral National Seashore ecosystem, from the barrier island ecosystem to lagoon and ocean waters. Likewise, nuisance species are native plants and wildlife that, under certain conditions, can also negatively affect natural resources, beyond what is considered sustainable for that area. Invasive plants and animals have an enormous impact on native plant and animal populations and have the potential to alter the entire ecosystem. Nonnative plants can negatively affect native plant and animals through competition, altering habitat, and other biological interactions. Once invasive species become established, eradication becomes difficult and long-term management the norm, which is time consuming and expensive. Infestations can also negatively impact sensitive cultural resources, such as historic Turtle Mound, where root systems of invasive plants penetrate and alter the original American Indian midden. Eradication efforts require great care and sensitivity when working near and on cultural resource sites.

  Canaveral National Seashore is home to more than 1,000 species of plants and is uniquely located to contain a rich mixture of subtropical and temperate plants that cannot be found elsewhere. However, in Florida, almost one-third of the plants occurring in the wild are invasive. To address this threat, the park and partners have invested a tremendous amount of resources to eradicate the spread of invasive species. Plant species, such as the Brazilian pepper, are not the only threat to the ecological system. There are also invasive and nuisance animal species such as the green mussel, feral hogs, coyotes, and others. Newer marine ecosystem threats, such as lionfish, are also on the rise. The park is working closely with partners such as the state of Florida, universities, and private contractors to monitor and control for invasive species. Data needs associated with this key park issue are a baseline study for coyote populations, and expanded invasive plant monitoring. Three high-priority planning needs associated with this issue are a resource stewardship strategy, a predator control plan, a multipark feral hog management plan, and a nonnative/invasive species management plan.

- **Water Quality Degradation.** In 2012, the Indian River Lagoon, which includes Mosquito Lagoon, was added to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection impairment list (*Integrated Water Quality Assessment for Florida: 2012 305(b) Report and 303(d) List Update*). All waters within the park are considered impaired, meaning they fail to attain one or more state-designated beneficial uses. Impaired waters can include high levels of phosphorus, nitrogen, and mercury which can cause harmful algal blooms and cause die-offs of seagrass and other species. Thousands of acres of previous and valuable seagrass habitat were killed by an algal bloom in 2012. Florida has prepared total maximum daily load plans to ameliorate the impairment statewide and is working with partners to implement these standards. Algal blooms also affect fish, shellfish, and oysters. Water quality is threatened by turbidity levels, total phosphorous, fish kills, storm water run-off, water treatment systems, and bottom disturbance from recreational boats. However, the area is still listed as a State of Florida Outstanding Resource Water, and by the Environmental Protection Agency as an "Estuary of National Significance." Therefore, continued attention to water quality at Canaveral National Seashore is of utmost importance. The lagoon is home to more than 2,000 animal and 2,000 plant species, including T&E species. The park is mainly composed of lagoon resources and it is vital that these resources are protected. Park staff continues to work with local groups and state agencies to coordinate and share data and pursue both regulatory and on-the-ground solutions to water quality degradation. Data needs related to this key park issue include continued shoreline monitoring and boat/propeller monitoring, and data collection on the fishery in general. Planning needs include a fishery management plan and cross-boundary planning on water quality issues.

Data and Planning 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.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
X	Data on the fishery, including invasive species and aquatic invertebrates	H	Additional data are necessary for the upcoming fishery management plan. Analyze existing commercial fishing catch logs.
X	Expanded nonnative plant monitoring	H	Needed to control nonnative plants and to continue issuing contracts for management of nonnatives.
X	Coyote population baseline data	H	Data needed to inform the predator control plan. Coyotes are a threat to sea turtles.
X	Red drum and sea trout data	H	Formulated in the Project Management Information System (PMIS), but not funded. Needed because the population status is unknown, but it is thought that the populations may be declining.
X	User capacity study	H	Visitor impacts on resources at backcountry campsites; how visitors are dispersed in the park; visitor user group conflicts. Need data to back up special regulations.
X	Archeological investigations needed at Ross Hammock (Elliot Plantation)	H	Shiloh initiative had considered this area for their launch site.
X	Update the historic structure reports for all structures	H	Needed for maintaining structures.
X	Boat/propeller scarring monitoring data, and propeller scarring and oyster bar impacts	H	Baseline data are needed for law enforcement to prove damage from boat operator negligence.
X	Boating data/surveys	H/M	Data such as number of boats throughout year and spatial information on boat use would be useful for the needed fishery management plan. The state may be able to help with this. Also obtain number of registered boaters.
X	Continued shoreline monitoring	M	Baseline data for sea level rise; every six months. (Southeast Coast Network Inventory and Management program very helpful).
X	Threatened and endangered species population studies	M	Baseline data needed to monitor elusive populations of T&E species. For example, work with a university or researcher for data collection on the Indigo snake.
X	Archeological survey to assess condition of all sites	M	Baseline data needed to understand monitor condition of archeological resources.
	Vibration impact study	M	External entities may do this, but not guaranteed. Park needs this to understand impacts of space flight operations.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
	Soundscape data	M	This information would be useful for external space flight plans. Park needs this to understand impacts of space flight operations.
	Viewshed analysis baseline	M	This information would be useful for external space flight plans. Park needs this to understand impacts of space flight operations.
	Aerial imagery and LIDAR scanning	M	This information is needed to monitor changes to oyster reefs and seagrass beds.
X	Monitoring of night sky and soundscapes	M	Baseline data and monitoring to understand impacts of outside development and space flight operations.
X	Cultural landscape inventories for Seminole Rest, Eldora, and Old Haulover Canal	L	Inventories needed to identify significant resources to be protected.
X	Archiving of backlog of cultural resource items	L	Backlog items need to be properly recorded and archived.
X	Visual resource inventory	L	The inventory would complement the cultural landscape inventory and the process would identify the scenic quality of important seashore viewsheds and also identify NPS and visitor values.
X	Data collection to support climate change adaptation planning	L	Data would support planning such as vulnerability assessment for archeological sites, coastal system, barrier islands, etc.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
	Fishery management plan	H	As detailed in the general management plan (2014), a fishery management plan is needed to guide fishing-related activities and address impacts of vessel operation on fisheries resources. The park will be working with the state of Florida, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other partners to develop a fishery management plan that is consistent with park objectives and legislation. PMIS #189412. Part of this effort will include completing a memorandum of understanding with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission that outlines the commitment of both agencies to collaborate in the management of fisheries within the national seashore and become cooperating agencies in the development of the fishery management plan.
X	Multipark predator control plan	H	In review for funding: PMIS #156285.
X	Nonnative/invasive plant management plan	H	Need to plan for new areas and ongoing treatment of invasive plant species.
X	Visitor use management plan	H	This plan would address visitor use patterns, access to national seashore, incorporate user capacity data, and address user conflict. This plan will also include management planning for visitor conflict between clothed and clothing-optional visitors. There may be a need for a park special regulation to resolve the issues.
	Comprehensive interpretive plan	H	This plan will help the seashore decide what its objectives are, who its audiences are, and what mix of media and personal services to use to achieve management goals, provide appropriate services for seashore visitors, and promote visitor experiences.
X	Business plan update	H	An update to the 2013 business plan is needed to address future operational, management, financial, and staffing needs.
X	Complete planning for burying powerlines	H	As outlined in the general management plan (2014), current aboveground power lines will be relocated underground. A plan/cost estimate to complete this project is needed.
X	Cross-boundary planning	M	Keep and maintain relationship with counties, state, and other entities; e.g., working with St. John's water management district on water quality / water-related issues.
X	Investigate effects of sea level rise on sea turtle nesting to enhance management is NPS Southeast Region parks	M	Funded, but on hold; PMIS #183319.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
X	National register renomination for the Schultz house	M	Park staff can manage the renomination process.
	Spearhead working group with local governments, agencies, and other organizations to coordinate data sharing	M	Coordinate with groups and government agencies to know what each is doing for data collection, to better integrate and prevent duplication of effort.
X	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act action plan	M	This plan is needed to streamline the consultation process. Individual consultation takes place until this action plan is in place.
	Playalinda entrance / orientation sign / gateway project	M	Coordinated with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Titusville, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Brevard County. The US Fish and Wildlife Service initiated, but doesn't have funding.
	Comprehensive restoration plan for oyster reefs	M	The oyster populations are integral to the biological health and water quality of the estuaries, and past uses, extraction, and other effects have altered the health of the oyster reefs. A cooperative, interagency effort would benefit this resource.
X	Stuckey's site plan	M	Complete acquisition to prevent (outside) development of that site. Also need clear NPS plan for that site. Development concept plan would be needed if acquired.
X	Trail management plan	L	Planning needed for parkwide trail system and trails at Bill's Hill.
X	Exhibit plan for Seminole Rest	L	Plan for interpretive exhibits at Seminole Rest, which consists of one major archeological site and a historic complex of several buildings.
X	Cultural landscape reports for Seminole Rest, Eldora, and Old Haulover Canal	L	Reports needed to determine treatment and use of these resources.
X	Scenery conservation plan	L	Using the recommended visual resource inventory, a plan is needed to identify management strategies and collaborations for protection of scenic views both within and outside the boundary of the seashore.
X	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	Planning need to be determined, but could include vulnerability assessments and/or scenario planning.
X	Resource stewardship strategy	L	The park lacks a comprehensive strategy for managing cultural and natural resources. The last resource management plan was completed in 1997 and is out of date.

Part 3: Contributors

Canaveral National Seashore

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Canaveral National Seashore

Public Law 93-626

AN ACT

To establish the Canaveral National Seashore in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

January 3, 1975
[H. R. 5773]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve and protect the outstanding natural, scenic, scientific, ecologic, and historic values of certain lands, shoreline, and waters of the State of Florida, and to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the same, there is hereby established the Canaveral National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the "seashore"), as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Canaveral National Seashore", dated August 1974 and numbered NS–CAN–40,000A. Such seashore shall comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand five hundred acres within the area more particularly described by a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 3 and State Road 402, thence generally easterly following State Road 402 to a point one-half mile offshore in the Atlantic Ocean, thence northwesterly along a line which is at each point one-half mile distant from the high water mark to Bethune Beach, thence inland in a generally westerly direction through Turner Flats and Shipyard Canal, thence northwesterly to the Intracoastal Waterway, thence southerly along the Intracoastal Waterway to the boundary of the Kennedy Space Center, thence southwesterly to United States Highway 1, thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the point of beginning. The boundary map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, at least sixty days prior to making any boundary revisions, the Secretary may from time to time make minor revisions in the boundaries of the seashore by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That the total acreage included within the boundaries shall not exceed that enumerated in this section.

Canaveral National Seashore, Fla.
Establishment.
16 USC 459j.

SEC. 2. Within the boundaries of the seashore, the Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer. Any property owned by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. It is the intent and purpose of this Act that the Secretary shall have sole authority to develop and improve those State owned lands donated now and in the future in accordance with the intent and purposes of this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any federally owned property within the boundaries of the seashore may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and he may develop and administer such lands in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act. In accepting lands transferred by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a written cooperative agreement with the Administrator to assure the use of such lands in a manner which is deemed consistent with the public safety and with the needs of the space and defense programs of the Nation: *Provided*, That no new construction or development shall be permitted within the seashore, except for the construction of such facilities as the Secretary deems necessary for the health and safety of the visiting public or for the proper administration of the seashore: *Provided further*, That after the date of the enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior,

in cooperation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall submit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress and to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate a report of all land transfers made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the Department of the Interior under this Act.

16 USC 459j-2.

SEC. 3. (a) Except for property deemed necessary by the Secretary for visitor facilities, or for access to or administration of the seashore, any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(b) The Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and upon tender to the holder of the right of an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

"Improved property."

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1971 (hereafter referred to as "dwelling"), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures, necessary to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

(d) Except as otherwise provided, the Secretary shall have the authority to use condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping rights
16 USC 459j-3.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the seashore in accordance with the appropriate laws of the State of Florida and the United States to the extent applicable, except that he may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting, fishing, or trapping shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, public use and enjoyment, protection of the resource, or competing public use. Except in emergencies, any regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting, fishing, and trapping activities.

Administration.
16 USC 459j-4.

SEC. 5 (a) The seashore shall be administered, protected, and developed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4), as amended and supplemented, except that any other statutory authority available to the Secretary for the conservation management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of the Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, lands and waters in the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge as described in subsection (c)(2) of this section which are part of the seashore shall be administered for refuge purposes through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge

System Administration Act, as amended (80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), except that the Secretary may utilize such additional authority as may be available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources, the development of outdoor recreation opportunities, and interpretive education as he deems appropriate, consistent with the preservation of natural and wildlife values.

(c) The Secretary shall cause to be issued a well defined division of management authority between the National Park Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the intent and purpose of this Act that such management authority, generally, shall be as follows:

(1) The National Park Service shall administer those lands and waters described as follows: beginning at the intersection of State Highway 3 and State Road 402; thence easterly along State Road 402 and continuing easterly in a straight line to a point one-half mile offshore in the Atlantic Ocean, following the southern boundary of the seashore created in section 1; thence northwesterly along the boundary of the seashore created in section 1, which line is at each point one-half mile distance from the high water mark, to Bethune Beach; thence inland in a generally westerly direction through Turner Flats and Shipyard Canal; thence northwesterly to the Intracoastal Waterway; thence southerly along the Intracoastal Waterway to the boundary of the Kennedy Space Center; then southwesterly to United States Highway 1; thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the northern boundary of H. M. Gomez Grant; thence easterly along the northern boundary of H. M. Gomez Grant and continuing easterly in a straight line to a point of intersection with the line between the marsh and the dunes; thence southerly along the line between the marsh and the dunes to a point approximately one-half mile north of the southern boundary of the seashore created in section 1; thence westerly in a straight line to connect with and to follow the Government Railroad to its intersection with State Highway 3; thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the point of beginning. The portion of land bounded by the northern boundary of the H. M. Gomez Grant is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior and may be used for the purpose of establishing such facilities as are needed for the administration of the seashore, for the construction of the principal visitor center which shall be designated as the "Spessard L. Holland Visitor Center", and for a central access to the seashore: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior, upon the request of the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall close this area or any part thereof to the public when necessary for space operations. In administering the shoreline and adjacent lands the Secretary shall retain such lands in their natural and primitive condition, shall prohibit vehicular traffic on the beach except for administrative purposes, and shall develop only those facilities which he deems essential for public health and safety.

Spessard L. Holland Visitor Center, designation.

(2) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall administer the remaining lands described in section 1 of the Act.

Canaveral National Seashore Advisory Commission. Establishment.

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby established the Canaveral National Seashore Advisory Commission which shall consult and advise with the Secretary on all matters of planning, development, and operation of the seashore and shall provide such other advice and assistance as may be useful in carrying out the purposes of this Act. The Commission shall terminate ten years after the date the seashore is established pursuant to this Act, unless extended by the Congress. The Commission shall be composed of five members who shall serve for terms of two years. Members shall be appointed by the Secretary, one of whom he shall designate as Chairman, in the following manner:

(1) one member from each county in which the seashore is located, to be selected from recommendations made by the county commission in each county;

(2) two members representing the State of Florida who shall be selected from recommendations made by the Governor of Florida; and

(3) one member representing the general public.

(b) After the Secretary designates the member to be Chairman, the Commission may meet as often as necessary at the call of the Chairman or of the Secretary, or upon petition of a majority of the members of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(c) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this section.

Transfer of lands.
16 USC 459j-6.

SEC. 7. Upon enactment of this Act, those lands to be used for the administrative and visitor facilities described in section 5(c)(1) shall be transferred by this Act to the Secretary of the Interior and those portions of the John F. Kennedy Space Center falling within the boundaries of the seashore as defined in section 1 of this Act shall become a part of the seashore, and within ninety days thereafter, the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall grant to the Secretary for carrying out the intent and purpose of this Act such use of said portions as the Administrator determines is not inconsistent with public safety and the needs of the space and defense programs of the Nation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any lands within the seashore which the Administrator determines to be excess to the needs of such agency shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That any portions of the John F. Kennedy Space Center within the seashore not transferred to the Secretary shall remain under the control and jurisdiction of the Administrator.

Report to President.
16 USC 459j-7.

SEC. 8. Within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review the area within the seashore and shall report to the President, in accordance with section 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 891; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the seashore for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such areas as a wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

16 USC 459j-8.

SEC. 9. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than $7,941,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. In order to avoid excessive costs resulting from delays in the acquisition program, the Secretary shall make every reasonable effort to promptly acquire the privately owned lands within the seashore. Until all such lands are acquired, he shall report, in writing on June 30 of each year to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, the following information:

Reports to congressional committees.

(1) the amount of land acquired during the current fiscal year and the amount expended therefor;

(2) the amount of land remaining to be acquired; and

(3) the amount of land programed for acquisition in the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated cost thereof.

(b) For the development of essential public facilities there are authorized to be appropriated not more than $500,000. Within three years from the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a final master plan for the full development of the seashore consistent with the preservation objectives of this Act, indicating:

(1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and recreation needs of the visiting public;

(2) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and

(3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the seashore.

Approved January 3, 1975.

Public Law 100-564
100th Congress

An Act

To authorize and direct the acquisition of lands for Canaveral National Seashore, and for other purposes.

Oct. 31, 1988
[H.R. 3559]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Florida.

SECTION 1. ADDITIONS TO CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE.

16 USC 459j-1 note.

(a) SEMINOLE REST AND STUCKEY'S.—

(1) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to acquire approximately 25 acres of land in the State of Florida known as Seminole Rest and approximately 10 acres of land known as Stuckey's. Both areas are depicted on a map entitled "Additions to Canaveral National Seashore" numbered NS-CAN-40000-C and dated May 1988.

(2) The Secretary shall manage the lands known as Seminole Rest for the primary purpose of protecting and interpreting their archaeological and historic resources and the lands known as Stuckey's for the primary purpose of establishing an administrative headquarters and visitor center within Volusia County, Florida.

Historic preservation.

(b) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—Land acquired under this section may only be acquired in accordance with section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Canaveral National Seashore in the State of Florida, and for other purposes" (16 U.S.C. 459j-1).

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES.

Section 9(b) of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Canaveral National Seashore in the State of Florida, and for other purposes" (16 U.S.C. 459j-8) is amended by striking out "not more than $500,000." and inserting in lieu thereof "$2.6 million in addition to the sums previously appropriated.".

SEC. 3. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

16 USC 459j-1 note.

(a) MAP.—The Secretary shall file the map referred to in this Act with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Senate, and the map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such map may be made. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Public information.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the acquisitions authorized by this Act.

Approved October 31, 1988.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Special Mandates						
Agreement between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of the Interior	No type specified; general agreement Required in enabling legislation	April 2, 1975	None identified	NASA	Clarifies management authorities of the multiple agencies that have jurisdiction over lands and waters of the national seashore.	Agreement between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of the Interior
Public Law 100-564	Law		Oct. 31, 1988		Authorized expansion of the seashore: 25 acres of land known as Seminole Rest and approximately 10 acres of land known as Stuckey's.	
Administrative Commitments						
Memorandum of understanding between National Park Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service	Memorandum of understanding (G1443GA51 80060002)	July 10, 1975	Oct. 2, 2016	USFWS	Established the individual and joint responsibilities of the two bureaus for administration of those lands and waters as described in Public Law 93-626. Established the basis for cooperation on mutual programs between the two bureaus for the Mosquito Lagoon and the "Joint Management Area." Also clarifies boundary language for the joint management area.	

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Memorandum of understanding between US Fish and Wildlife Service Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge and Canaveral National Seashore	Memorandum of understanding	April 1, 2008	Oct. 2, 2016	USFWS	Delineates boundaries relating to law enforcement program assistance.	
Memorandum of understanding between Department of the Interior and Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Division of Forestry)	Memorandum of understanding	Feb. 3, 2003	Feb. 6, 2013	DOI, State of Florida	Reciprocal fire protection.	Expired
Brevard County, rural fire agreements	Mutual aid agreement			Brevard County	Cooperative fire management response.	Not on file
Volusia County Sherriff's Office	General agreement 1443GA51 80140002	May 19, 2014	May 19, 2019	Volusia County	Establishes parameters for which emergency assistance will be provided within and outside the boundaries of Canaveral National Seashore.	Mutual aid agreement
Volusia County, rural fire agreements				Volusia County	Cooperative fire management response.	Not on file
Brevard County Sheriff's Department – dispatch services	Contracted service	Oct. 1, 2014	Sep. 30, 2014	Brevard County	Provide radio dispatch for 911 warrant checks etc.	
Brevard County Sheriff's Department – dispatch services	Contracted service	Oct. 1, 2014	Sep. 30, 2014	Brevard County	Radio backbone maintenance agreement.	
Volusia County Sheriff's Department – backup dispatch services				Volusia County	Backup dispatch service.	Not on file

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Agreement with National Aeronautics and Space Administration					For back-up law enforcement patrols as well as fire and emergency medical services on an "as available basis."	Not on file
Law enforcement – concurrent jurisdiction				State of Florida and NASA	State of Florida granted concurrent law enforcement jurisdiction to all park areas in the state. Concurrent jurisdiction was later extended to all lands within the national seashore, including NASA-owned areas.	Not on file
East Volusia Mosquito Control District	Memorandum of understanding	Aug. 15, 1975	Sep. 15, 1996	Brevard County, Volusia County, and NASA	Ditching and diking around the edge of Mosquito Lagoon and on some of the islands within the Lagoon. DOI must "cooperate to the fullest extent possible" with the districts by the agreement between NASA and DOI.	Draft revised
Marine turtle permit	Permit	Jan. 1, 2014	Dec. 31, 2014		Authorize sea turtle preservation techniques.	Current permit date unavailable but in place
Friends of Canaveral	General agreement G51801 20002	April 16, 2013	April 16, 2018	Friends of Canaveral	To establish fundraising parameters to support Canaveral National Seashore.	
Student Conservation Association	Contractual agreement	Annual		Student Conservation Association and NPS	To provide opportunities for interns and high school youths to gain experience in conservation agency roles.	

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
University of Central Florida	Special use permit	Jan. 1, 2010	Dec. 31, 2015	University of Central Florida/ NPS	To provide in-park facility and natural resources to conduct Scientific research on behalf of Canaveral National Seashore, that supports Canaveral's advancements with scientific research.	
Volusia County boat ramp		July 13, 1987 Revised Oct. 8, 2002	Oct. 7, 2017	Volusia County	To provide free access to Canaveral national Seashore boat ramp.	Unfair to paying visitors
Curatorial storage	Memorandum of agreement	Pending	Pending		To provide curatorial space to the 45th Air Wing.	Draft
Florida Wildlife Conservation / Saint John's Water Management District	Memorandum of understanding	Pending	Pending	State of Florida, DOI	Collaborative management of state waters.	Not on file

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Canaveral National Seashore

July 2015

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.

7-9-15

RECOMMENDED
Myrna I. Palfrey, Superintendent, Canaveral National Seashore **Date**

7·14·15

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.

CANA 639/128442
July 2015

Foundation Document • Canaveral National Seashore

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR