

2002 RECREATION AND PARKS MASTER PLAN
FOR HYDE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

VOLUME I: DATA ANALYSIS



by

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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this Master Plan is to provide elected officials, citizens and staff with a comprehensive report of current recreation facilities, parks, and programs, with recommendations for meeting recreational needs of residents of Hyde County, North Carolina.

In an effort to serve its citizens, the county has requested an evaluation of its park and recreation facilities and programs. Included in the evaluations are the following:

- Background and history
- Biological and physical resources
- Socio-demographics of residents
- Analysis of public input
- Inventory of programs, recreation facilities and parks, and comparison with state standards and counties of similar size
- Comparison of public parks and recreation facilities with state standards and with counties of similar size
- Availability of public schools and recreation facilities for public recreation use
- Evaluation of the accessibility of public recreation facilities for people with disabilities
- Condition of recreation facilities and parks in terms of maintenance, vandalism, user impact of vegetation, and soil limitations
- Analysis of existing recreation opportunities for Hyde County using the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Following is an overview of Hyde County, including its location, description, history, socio-demographics, and economics.

Location

Hyde County is unofficially, the largest county by land area and water bodies in North Carolina. The entire county encompasses an area of approximately 634 square miles (Map 1). Its waterways include Pamlico Sound, Lake Mattamuskeet, Pungo River, the Inland Waterway, and numerous canals and ditches. Dare and Tyrrell Counties bound Hyde County on the north, Washington County on the northwest, and Beaufort County on the west. Across the Pamlico River is Pamlico County, and across the Pamlico Sound to the south are Carteret and Craven Counties (Retrieved on January 30, 2002 from <http://www.albermarle-nc.com/hyde/history/chron1.htm>).

Ocracoke Island today is in the eastern most part of Hyde County, bordering the Atlantic Ocean, and it is about 20 miles from the mainland. The entire Ocracoke Island is 5,575 acres. (Retrieved on February 22, 2002 from <http://www.albermarle-nc.com/hyde/history/chron1.htm>).

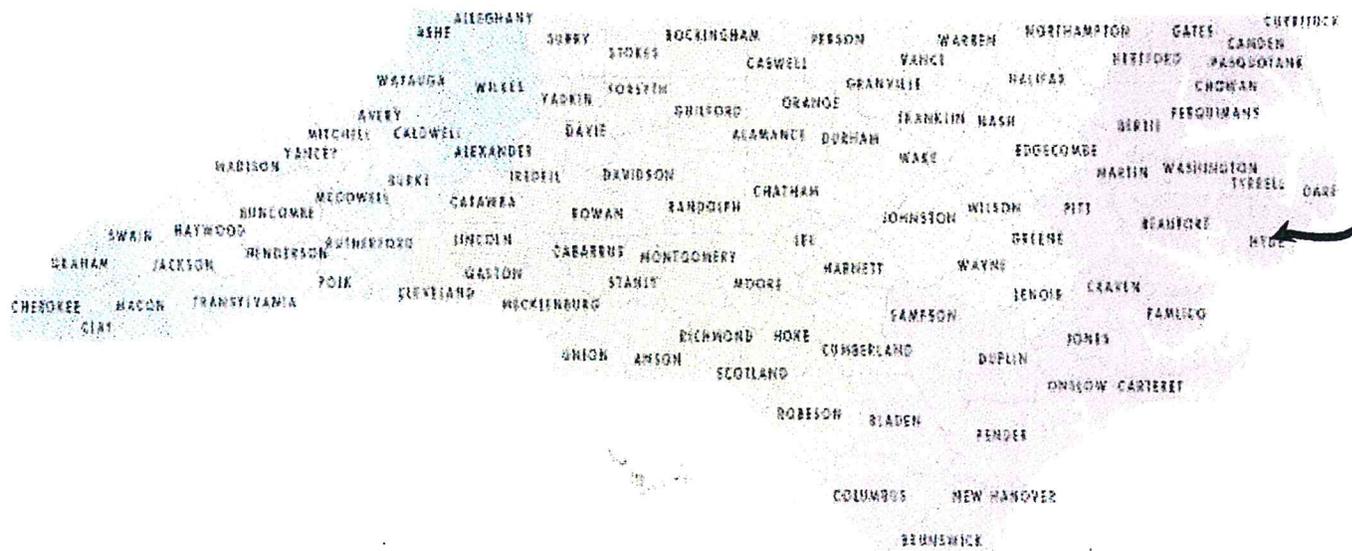
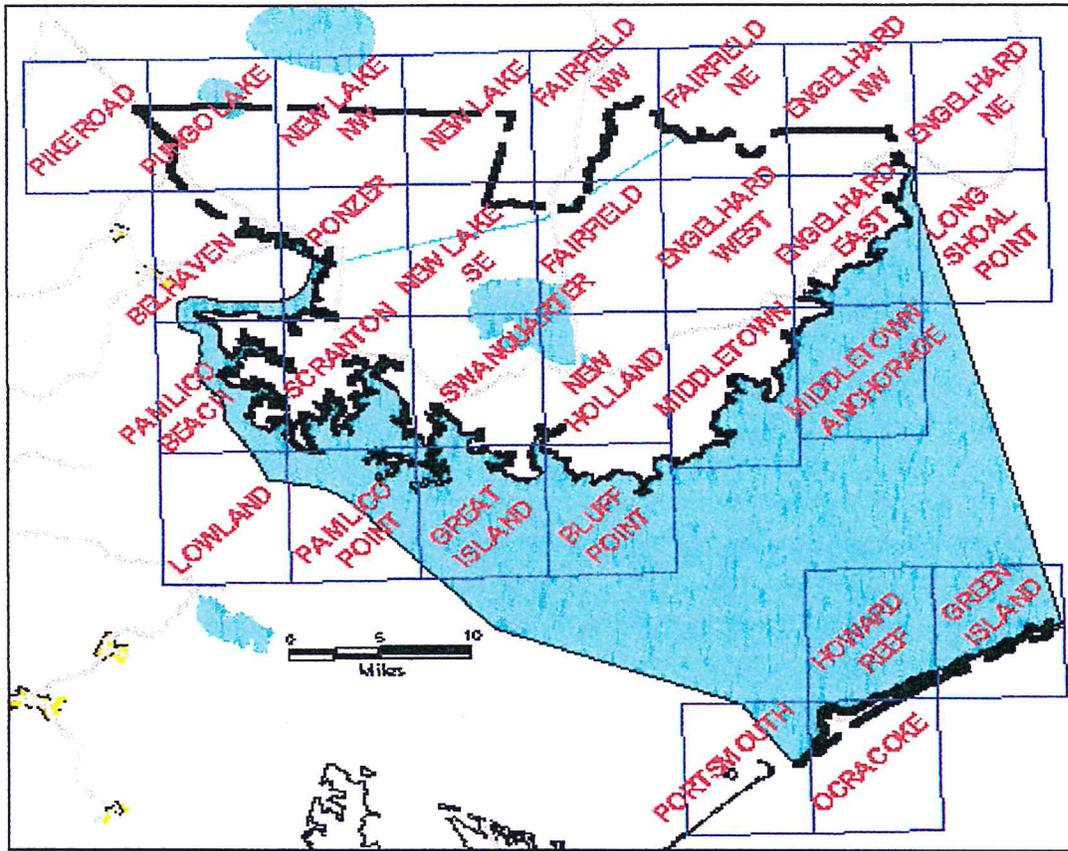
Description

Hyde County is a relatively large rural county, home to 5,826 people as of 2000. The mainland is filled with families who trace their ancestry in Hyde back many generations. The people of Ocracoke have a tremendous richness of ancestry through many generations.

The county contains two schools, each including grades K-12: the two schools are Mattamuskeet, located near Swan Quarter, and Ocracoke, located on the Island of Ocracoke. There are no incorporated towns in the county; it is governed by the County Board of Commissioners. (Personal communication with Mr. Kent Parent, February 26, 2002).

Map 1: Hyde County

http://www.geology.enr.state.nc.us/county/hyde_county.html,



History

Hyde County was known by several names. Originally a part of Bath County, it became known as Wickham precinct in 1705-1706; it was renamed Hyde precinct in honor of colonial Governor Edward Hyde. Courts for the county continued to be held in Bath until 1729. It became a county around 1728 when Bath County was established. Swan Quarter became the county seat in 1836 (Retrieved on February 4, 2002 from <http://rootsweb.com/~nchyde/>).

In March of 1863, Union troops landed in the county. They burned or destroyed everything they could find. Coming onshore at Rose Bay, they went to Fairfield and came around to Lake Mattamuskeet and then to Lake Landing. (Retrieved on February 4, 2002 from <http://rootsweb.com/~nchyde/>).

The late 1800's gave rise to a timber boom on mainland Hyde County. Sawmill and lumber companies sprang up throughout the county and for a time the area prospered. By the 1930's, this economic upturn began to level off. A huge land reclamation and drainage project began to take place in and around Lake Mattamuskeet in the early 1900's. Public funds financed construction of the drainage system and paid for the pumping plant and dredging. A network of 83 miles of canals was dredged in the lakebed, now known as, The Lodge at Lake Mattamuskeet. In 1923, President Theodore Roosevelt's idea of The Intracoastal Waterway began to take shape in Hyde County (Retrieved on February 4, 2002 from <http://rootsweb.com/~nchyde/>).

Ocracoke Island was part of Carteret County until 1845 when it was annexed to Hyde County. It too has known variations in its name. Ocracokers, as they refer to themselves, have played a vital role in history throughout the years. The island, along with its neighbor, Portsmouth Island was valuable during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Isolated from the world by water, it remained a poor and small fishing village until World War II, when a

Navy base was built on Ocracoke Island. Nearby waters became known as Torpedo Junction as German U-boats sank merchant ships carrying vital war supplies. On the mainland, old fire towers were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s and served as observation points for spotting planes and submarines. (Retrieved on February 4, 2002 from <http://www.albermarlenc.com/hyde/history/chron1.html>).

The quiet, isolated days on Ocracoke began to change in 1937 when the USDI National Park Service established a National Seashore Recreational Area on the island. After the ferry system was established in the 1950's, Ocracoke began to see an influx of travelers. Today's modern ferry system makes the tourist industry the main source of the island's economy (Retrieved on February 4, 2002 from <http://www.albermarle-nc.com/hyde/history/chron1.htm>).

Hyde County today is a gold mine with National Register Historic Districts in Fairfield, Lake Landing, and Ocracoke along with numerous individual structures on the National Register. Ten sites in Hyde County are found in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1977, the Ocracoke lighthouse was the county's first National Register. The historic sites in Hyde County listed on the Federal/National register as of January 1, 2002 included (Retrieved on February 26, 2002 from <http://www.hpo.dcr.staes.nc.us/resthome.htm>):

1. Credle, George V., House and Cemetery – Rose bay 07/29/1985
2. Fairfield Historic District – Fairfield 07/05/1985
3. Hyde County Courthouse – Swan Quarter 05/10/1979
4. Inkwell (Octagon house) – Lake Landing 09/01/1978
5. Lake Landing Historic District – Lake Landing 03/10/1986
6. Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station – Swan Quarter 05/28/1980 (Federal)
7. Ocracoke Historic District – Ocracoke 09/28/1990
8. Ocracoke Light Station – Ocracoke 11/25/1977 (Federal)
9. Swindell, Albin B., House and store – Swindell Fork 08/14/1986
10. Wynne's Folly, - Engelhard 12/06/1977

Other historic sites of local significance included (Retrieved on February 18, 2002 from <http://www.rootsweb.com>):

- Mattamuskeet Lodge – Swan Quarter 1980 (Independent/state)
- Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge – Swan Quarter (Independent/state)
- British Cemetery – Ocracoke 1942 (Independent/state)
- Ocracoke Preservation Museum- Ocracoke
- Fort Ocracoke Memorial - Ocracoke
- Blackbeard’s Lodge- Ocracoke

Churches:

- Engelhard Christian Church (Engelhard)
- Middletown Christian Church (Engelhard)
- Swan Quarter P H Church (Scranton)

Economy

Hyde County is classified as a Tier 1 County by the NC Department of Commerce, which reflects its high and persistent level of poverty (Retrieved April 30,2002 from: <http://www.asheville.com/news/tier2002.html>). The economic structure of Hyde County centers around four major sources of revenue including government funding, real estate tax, construction, and service (Table 1). These four industries provide one of North Carolina’s largest counties with the revenue and employment needed to function on a state and local level. While the county’s revenue is based on these four industries, the most significant are government and retail trade, which account for over 54% of the workforce. The county is geared heavily toward retail sales, and manufacturing, in the seafood industry.

It should be noted that the tourism industry was not clearly identified in the above table. In 2000, domestic tourism in Hyde County generated an economic impact of \$23.6 million and more than 430 jobs (Retrieved April 30, 2002 from: <http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/tourism/econ /indcountystats.asp>). Ocracoke generates much of the tourism industry.

Table 2 provides information on the county, state, and national unemployment rate and per capita income for 2000. As shown, the county unemployment rate and per capita income are significantly lower.

Table 1: Economy: Workforce by Industry (3rd Quarter 2000)
(<http://cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles.asp>, February 1, 2002).

Workforce by Industry (3 rd Quarter 2000)	Workforce		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Number	Percent	County	State
Agriculture:	101	4.3%	\$265.92	\$383.00
Construction:	105	4.5%	\$424.09	\$571.00
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate:	107	4.5%	\$459.25	\$844.00
Government:	784	33.2%	\$497.27	\$621.00
Manufacturing:	311	13.2%	\$262.22	\$689.00
Retail Trade:	493	20.9%	\$249.33	\$334.00
Wholesale Trade:	105	4.5%	\$336.15	\$733.00
Service:	237	10.0%	\$309.40	\$550.00
Transportation/Communication/Public Utilities	116	4.9%	\$285.59	\$757.00
Total Workforce ¹ :	2,359	100.0%		

Table 2: Economy: Workforce (2000 Census)
(cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/countyprofile.asp?county=Hyde#5, April 15, 2002; <http://www.ncruralcenter.org/databank/hyde.htm>, April 15, 2002).

Annual Unemployment Rate:	6.5%	2000 Census
State Unemployment Rate:	3.6%	2000 Census
National Unemployment Rate:	5.4%	2000 Census
County Per Capita Income:	\$17,613	2000 Census
State Per Capita Income:	\$27,194	2000 Census
National Per Capita Income:	\$22,199	2000 Census

The primary manufacturers for Hyde County are: Mattamuskeet Seafood Inc., Gull Rock Seafood, Captain Charlie's Seafood, Eugene Logging Unlimited Co. and Royster-Clark Inc. All of these manufacturers are primary markets that further emphasize the importance Hyde County places on seasonal business and vacationing patrons.

¹ Mining is excluded because of its very small share of employment in NC and for confidentiality reasons.

Hyde County officials are emphasizing economic development of the county. The county's latest economic development coup was the siting of a state prison that opened in 1997, creating 227 new jobs.

Hyde County has a limited number of health care facilities and options. During 1999, there were two non-federal physicians and two non-federal primary care physicians. There were 30 registered nurses, only two of which were nurse practitioners. There were six licensed practical nurses, four physicians assistants, one physical therapist, one pharmacist, and one psychological associate. Unfortunately, there were no federal physicians, chiropractors, podiatrists, dentists, optometrists, or practicing psychologists (Retrieved April 22, 2002 from <http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/data/nchpds/tables99/county/hyde99.htm>). There are two health departments in Hyde County located in Swan Quarter and Ocracoke (Retrieved April 22, 2002 from <http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/docs/clinic-list.htm>). There is also a home health care agency called Hydeland Home Care Agency in Swan Quarter (Retrieved April 22, 2002 from: <http://www.coastalguide.com/members/hyde/hydeco/servicedirectory.shtml>).

Summary

Hyde County is North Carolina's largest county by land and water area. The county is made up of many small villages, including Ocracoke Island, located in the eastern part of the county, 20 miles from the mainland. Although the county encompasses such a mass amount of land and water, only 5,826 people reside there. Hyde County was named in honor of Colonial Governor William Hyde. It became an official county in 1728. Ocracoke Island was a part of Carteret County until 1845, when it was annexed by Hyde County. There are 10 sites in Hyde County that are named in the National Registrar of Historic Places. The four major sources of revenue in the economic structure of the county include government funding, real estate tax,

construction, and service. The tourism industry is a significant component of the county's economy and employment picture. Unfortunately, the economy is suffering because of its high unemployment rate and low per capita income. The NC Department of Commerce classified Hyde County as a Tier 1 county, which reflects its persistently high poverty level (Retrieved April 30, 2002 from: <http://www.nccommerce.com/finance/tiers/2002tiers.asp>).

NATURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the natural resources for Hyde County including, climate, geology, topography, soils, water resources, fauna, flora, and endangered, threatened and rare species.

Climate

Hyde County's climate is characterized by hot, humid summers with temperatures occasionally climbing above 95 degrees Fahrenheit, and moderate winters with temperatures seldom going below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual average precipitation is 4.56 inches with a period of heavy rainfall from July through September. Snowfall is rare and seldom exceeds 2 inches. On rare occasions portions of Lake Mattamuskeet freeze, but never for a long period. Marsh areas frequently freeze in January and February (Retrieved April 30, 2002 from <http://www.Intellicast.com>).

Geology

Hyde County has three types of geological plains, quaternary, tertiary, and cretaceous (North Carolina Geological Survey, 2000). The quaternary consist of surficial deposits (Qp), undivided. Tertiary consists of Pinehurst formation (Tp), Terrace deposits and upland sediment (Tt), Waccamaw formation (Tpyw), Yorktown formation and Duplin formation, undivided (Tpy), Belgrade formation, undivided (Tob), River Bend formation (Tor), Castle Hayne formation, and Beaufort formation, undivided (Tpa). The cretaceous consists of Peedee formation (Kp), Black Creek formation (Kb), Middendorf formation (Km), and Cape Fear formation (Kc). Hyde County has construction sand and gravel areas as well (North Carolina Geological Survey, 2000).

Topography

Hyde County is in the extreme eastern part of the Lower Coastal Plain in North Carolina. It is in the Tidewater Region, occupying some of the lowest land elevations in the state. The total land area is 399,500 acres and includes the island of Ocracoke on the Outer Banks (North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program, 2001).

The highest level on the county's mainland is a 27-foot sand dune called Howard Reef. There are several sand dunes on Ocracoke Island that are 18 feet in elevation (County High Points, 2002). Soils are nearly level throughout the mainland, with slopes changing about 1 foot in elevation per mile (USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2001).

Hyde County is composed of six landforms: Pocosins, broad flat interstream areas (or mineral flats), marshes, forested flood plains, lakewash rims, and coastal barrier islands. The landform making up the largest acreage by far is the pocosin (United States Department of Agriculture, 2001).

Soil

Hyde County has approximately 95,000 acres of crops and pasture. Of this cropland, 75,800 acres were used for row crops, mainly corn, soybean, and cotton. Saltwater and brackish marshes make up about 45,000 acres. Freshwater marshes and wooded flood plains make up about 19,000 acres. The rest of the county is woodland, areas of scrub-shrub vegetation, duneland, and beaches. Many of the soils are well suited for vegetable crops. The most common types of soils located in Hyde County are Pungo and Scuppernong-Ponzer-Roper, both which are very poorly draining soils that have an organic surface layer and are characterized by a dark reddish brown muck. Classification of the soil, soil types, and soil limitations can be found in the Appendix on page 97 (USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2001).

Fauna and Flora

Hyde County is home to over 116 types of native vegetation and 240 species of migrating birds and local wildlife (Appendix, p 101-103). The county currently has 57 species of plants and animals that rank in categories of endangered, threatened, special concern, significantly rare, proposed, limited, and other. The species that are of endangered, threatened, and special concern are:

Table 3: Animals and Plants that are Endangered, Threatened, Significantly Rare, or of Special Concern. (Retrieved January 20, 2002 from <http://www.Ncsparks.net>).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS*
<u>Animals</u>		
Vertebrates-		
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	SR
Undescribed shrew	<i>Sorex sp1</i>	SR
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manutus</i>	E
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	SR
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	T
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	SR
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus Cyaneus</i>	SR
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops</i>	SR
	<i>Noveboracensis</i>	
Black-throated Green Warbler – Coastal Plain Population	<i>Dendroica virens waynei</i>	SR
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	SC
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	SC
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	SC
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	E
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus</i>	E
	<i>Leucocophalus</i>	
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	SR
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	E
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	SC
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	SC
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	SR
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	SR

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS*
American Alligator	Alligator Mississippiensis	T
<u>Invertebrates</u>		
Loggerhead Seaturtle	Caretta caretta	T
Green Seaturtle	Chelonia mydas	T
Leatherback Seaturtle	Dermochelys coriacea	E
Outer Banks Kingsnake	Lampropeltis getula Sticticeps	SC
Kemp's Ridley Seaturtle	Lepidochelys kempii	E
Carolina Diamondbacked Terrapin	Malachlemys terrapin centrata	SC
Carolina Watersnake	Nerodia sipedon Williamengelsi	SC
Glossy Crayfish Snake	Regina rigida	SR
Black Swampsnake	Seminatrix pygaea	SR
Pygmy Rattlesnake	Sistrurus miliarius	SR
Shortnose Sturgeon	Acipenser brevirostrum	E
Marsh Killifish	Fundilud confluentus	SR
Dismal Swamp Green	Chlorochroa dismalia	SR
Stink Bug		
Berry's Skipper	Euphyes berryi	SR
Northern Oak Hairstreak	Fixsenia favonius Ontario	SR
Giant Swallowtail	Papilio cresphontes	SR
Aaron's Skipper	Poanes aaroni aaroni	SR
Liverwort	Cheilolejeunea rigidula	SR-P
<u>Vascular Plants-</u>		
Sensitive Jointvetch	Aeschynomene virginica	E
Seabeach Amaranth	Amaranthus pumilus	T
Gulfcoast Spikerush	Eleocharis cellulose	SR-P
Saltmarsh Spikerush	Eleocharis halophila	T
Beaked Spikerush	Eleocharis rostellata	SR-O
Estuary Pipewort	Eriocaulon parkeri	SR-T
Georgia Sunrose	Helianthemum georgianum	SR-P
Seaside Heliotrope	Heliotropium curassavicum var curassavicum	SR-P
Long-awned Spangletop	Leptochloa fascicularius var maritime	SR-O
Carolina Grasswort	Lilaeopsis	T

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS*
Winged Seedbox	Ludwigia alata	SR-P
Seabeach Knotweed	Polygonum glaucum	SR-T
Fragrant Beaksedge	Rhynchospora odorata	SR-P
Hardstem Bulrush	Schoenoplectus acutus	SR-P
Canby's Bulrush	Schoenoplectus	SR-P
Dune Bluecurls	Trichostema sp 1	SR-L
Cranberry	Vaccinium macrocarpon	SR-P
Moundlily Yucca	Yucca gloriosa	SR-P

<u>*Status</u>	<u>Definition</u>
E - Endangered-	"Any species or higher taxon of plant whose continued existence as a viable component of the State's flora is determined to be in jeopardy"
T - Threatened-	"Any resident species of plant which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range."
SC - Special Concern-	"Any species of plant in North Carolina which requires monitoring but which may be collected and sold under regulations adopted under the provisions of [the Plant Protection and Conservation Act]"
SR - Significantly Rare-	Species, which is very rare in North Carolina, generally with 1-20 populations in the state, generally substantially reduced in numbers by habitat destruction (and sometimes also by direct exploitation or disease).
P - Proposed-	Species has been proposed by a Scientific Council as a status (Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, Watch List, or for De-listing) that is different from the current status, but the status has not yet been adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission and by the General Assembly as law.
L - Limited-	The range of the species is limited to North Carolina and adjacent states (endemic or near endemic). These are species, which may have 20-50 populations in North Carolina, but fewer than 50 populations range wide.
O - Other-	The range of the species is sporadic or cannot be described by the other Significantly Rare categories.

Water Resources

Also shown in Table 4, there is an abundance of water in Hyde County including at least 40 major resources; these include which are waterways, canals, creeks, lakes, bays, rivers, and

the sound. The majority of water resources are used for recreation such as fishing, skiing, swimming, boating, hunting and wildlife observation. The following is the inventory of significant water resources located in the planning area. The State of North Carolina Department of Environment & Natural Resources, Division of Water Quality (NCDENR, 2002), classifies the quality of each body of water.

Table 4: Classifications and Water Quality Standards Assigned to the Waters of the Tar-Pamlico River Basin (NCDENR March 16, 97 through August 1, 2002).

<u>Name of Water</u>	<u>Classification*</u>
Lake Mattamuskeet	SC
Intracoastal Waterway	SC NSW
Pungo River	C SW NSW
Pungo Lake	C SW NSW
Pungo River Canal	C SW NSW
Alligator River Canal	SC NSW
Old State Canal	C SW NSW
Rose Bay Canal	SC
Rose Bay	SA HQW
Rose Canal	SC
Rutman Creek	SC NSW
Back Landing Bay	SC NSW
Crabtree Bay	SC NSW
Scranton Creek	C SW NSW
Smith Creek	SC NSW
Slade Creek	SA HQW NSW
Fortescue Creek	SA HQW NSW
Spencer Bay	SA HQW
Germantown Bay	SA HQW
Abel Bay	SA HQW NSW
Tooley Creek	SC HQW NSW
Deep Bay	SA HQW
Deep Cove	SA HQW
Swan Quarter Bay	SA ORW
Coffee Bay	SA ORW
Juniper Bay	SA ORW
Florida Canal	C SW
Long Shoal River	C SW
Fairfield Canal	SC
Carters Canal	C SW
Boundary Canal	C SW

Juniper Canal	SC
Quarter Canal	SC
Outfall Canal	SC
Wyesocking Bay	SA HQW
West Bluff Bay	SA HQW
East Bluff Bay	SA HQW
Silver Lake	SC
Pamlico Sound	SA HQW
Pamlico River	SA HQW

* Classifications

Class C - Aquatic life propagation and survival, fishing, wildlife, secondary recreation, and agriculture.

Class SA – Shellfishing for market purposes and any other usage specified by the “SB” and “SC” classification.

Class SB – primary recreation and any other usage specified by the “SC” classification.

Class SC – aquatic life propagation and survival, fishing, wildlife, and secondary recreation.

SW – Swamp waters, which have low velocities, and other natural characteristics, which are different from adjacent streams.

NSW – Nutrient Sensitive Waters, which require limitations on nutrient inputs

HQW – High Quality Waters are waters that are rated as excellent based on biological and physical/chemical characteristics through division monitoring or special studies, native and special native trout waters designed by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

ORW – Outstanding Resource Waters, which are unique and special water of exceptional state or national recreational or ecological significance, which require special protection to maintain existing uses.

Unique Natural Resources

The fact that Hyde County is only 2 feet above water level, making wetlands more abundant, has resulted in several Federal wildlife refuges being established. These areas are designated for personal outdoor experiences including fishing, hunting, hiking, wildlife observation, and skiing. Animal species that are viewed with notoriety and considered unique

natural resources within the county include the Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*), American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), American Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocophalus*). The latter part of the county is bordered by the Pamlico Sound, and includes Ocracoke Island and part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. National Refuges within the county add up to 90,000 acres of land (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 92). The Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, Swan Quarter National Wildlife Refuge, Pungo National Wildlife Refuge, Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, and the Gull Rock Game Lands are the most significant of all natural areas. The Intracoastal Waterway is also a unique natural resource, extending approximately 28 miles through the county providing an avenue for recreation and transportation of raw resources and manufactured goods.

Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge

Lake Mattamuskeet is the largest natural lake in North Carolina as well as one of the largest lakes in the entire southeast. The lake and adjacent impoundments and marshes (total of 50,000 acres) provide habitat for up to 100,000 swans, geese, and ducks; making the refuge one of the premier bird watching sites in the country. The refuge serves as home for the federally endangered Bald Eagle as well as a rest stop for migrating tundra swans, wintering Canada geese, snow geese, the northern pintail, and the green-winged teal (Fussel, Frost, Legrand 1992). The area is protected according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service regulations. It is also registered as a North Carolina Natural Heritage Area.

Swan Quarter National Wildlife Refuge

This natural area of 15,000 acres is a vast expanse of some of the most extensive and least disturbed brackish marshes along the Atlantic coast. The unique refuge also contains swamp forests, pocosins and estuaries, fringe pine forests, as well as a few isolated "islands" of

longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). The natural area contains abundant habitat for wildlife. The sound within the refuge is well known for providing wintering habitat for many thousands of diving ducks and other waterfowl (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 1992). The unique refuge also provides habitat for the American Alligator and the Bald Eagle. The area is protected according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regulations. It is also a North Carolina Registered Natural Heritage Area. Approximately 8,800 acres of the refuge are included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Pocosin Lake National Wildlife Refuge

This natural area consists of over 93,000 acres of wetlands including Lake Phelps and Pungo Lake. This area is dominated by natural pocosin and is characterized by a dense growth of mostly broadleaf evergreen shrubs and scatters pond pine. There are many species of wildlife that can be viewed in the area including swans, geese, ducks, deer and bear. Wintering waterfowl are also observed in this area. The endangered Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*) has also been reintroduced to this natural area. The area is protected according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service regulations. It is also registered as a North Carolina Natural Heritage Area.

Pungo National Wildlife Refuge

The Pungo Refuge Natural Area (4,800 acres) provides resting habitat for thousands of wintering swans, geese, and ducks. The unique natural area contains remnant pocosin vegetation and swamp forest. The area is protected according to the Fish & Wildlife Service regulations and is also a North Carolina Registered Natural Area (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 1992).

Gull Rock Game Lands

Gull Rock Game Lands (20,000 acres) contain one of the larger expanses of natural wetland vegetation remaining in North Carolina (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 1992). Significant

habitats include nonriverine hardwood flats, swamp forest, extensive pocosins, and brackish marshes. The unique natural area is protected according to the regulations of the Wildlife Resources Commission and the North Carolina Heritage Program.

Scranton Hardwood Forest

This natural area of 6,000 acres is the largest known expanse of nonriverine Wet Hardwood Forests in the state, also in contention for the entire Atlantic Seaboard (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 92). The area is also contains the most endangered natural communities in the eastern United States. The abundance of wildlife is visible due to the size of the natural area. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

New Lake Fork Pocosin

This natural of 9,300 acres, contains one of the most extensive pocosins on the “Pamlimarle” Peninsula (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 92). The majority of it is high pocosin natural community making it one of the largest extents of the community type in the state. The extensive and essentially undisturbed nature of the area makes it an excellent refuge for black bears and other wildlife. Protection of the area is according to the regulations of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Upper Alligator River Marshes & Forest

This area of 9,300 acres features one of the more extensive examples of tidal freshwater marsh (Oligohaline Marsh Natural Community) in North Carolina. Also present in the area are forested communities, tidal cypress-gum, swamp, and various pocosin types. It also provides habitat for the American Alligator. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

Roper Island

Roper Island contains a variety of natural communities within its 9,500 acres, in good to excellent condition with the pocosins dominating the island. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

Alligator River – Swan Creek Lake Swamp Forest

This area includes one of the most extensive swamp forests of 26,000 acres, complexes in North Carolina and the whole southeast. The area is home to the Atlantic White Cedar, which is relatively uncommon due to logging. The area also contains several natural lakes. The refuge property is protected according to regulations of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 92).

Lake Landing Joint-Vetch Sites

The two sites consisting of one acre, is the largest populations in North Carolina of the Virginia jointvetch (*Aeschynomene virginica*) a proposed Federal Threatened Species. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

Rose Bay Marshes

Rose Bay Marshes cover 3,900 acres of highly diverse natural communities. It is an important habitat for wildlife including wintering waterfowl in the marshes and bays. Forested areas are home to terrestrial animals. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

LongPoint & Wysocking Bay Marshes

This are is 6 square miles (3,900 acres) of extensive brackish marshes and estuarine fringe forests in a nearly undisturbed condition. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

Long Shoal River/Gibbs Point Marshes and Pocosins

The area approximately 11,800 acres, is a complex mosaic of marshes and various forest communities. Forests include several types of pocosins and estuarine fringe pine forests. It serves as a corridor between the extensive forests and marshes of the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge to the north, and Gull Rock Game Land to the south (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 92). The area is protected under the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regulations.

Pantego Swamp & Pocosins

This area contains pocosins, swamp forests, and serves as a valuable refuge for animals within its 4,800 acres. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area.

Upper Pungo River Wetlands

This area of 2,200 acres provides a wide variety of wetland communities ranging from very slightly brackish marshes to shrub communities to swamp forests. The area is not protected or noted as a registered natural area (Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 1992).

Summary

The physical and biological resources of Hyde County offer many recreational opportunities, frequently involving natural areas and water. Hyde County is in the extreme eastern part of the Lower Coastal Plain in North Carolina in the Tidewater Region. The climate of Hyde County is characterized by hot, humid summers, and moderate winters with temperatures rarely lower than 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Throughout the year most heavy rainfall occurs from July through September partnering with rich soils making the area well suited for vegetable crops.

Hyde County consists of three types of geological plains including quaternary, tertiary, and cretaceous. Each of the plains contains different types of deposits including: clay, gravel,

peat, fluvial, and sand. Hyde County has construction sand and gravel areas as well. The highest elevation on the county's mainland is a 27 feet high, with the rest of the county changing about 1 foot in elevation per mile.

Currently there are 57 species of plants and animals that rank in categories of endangered to proposed endangered. Hyde County has a great variety of water resources such as lakes, rivers, canals, bays, creeks, and the Intracoastal Waterway. These water resources provide recreational activities such as boating, fishing, swimming, skiing, hunting, and nature observation. There are numerous unique natural resources found in Hyde County including, but not limited to: The Red Wolf, American Alligator, American Bald Eagle, Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, Swan Quarter National Wildlife Refuge, Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Pungo National Wildlife Refuge, Gull Rock Game Lands, Ocracoke Island, and the Intracoastal Waterway. There are many other natural areas within the county providing habitat for many species of plants and animals that have received special federal classification (e.g., endangered, threatened, etc.).

NEEDS ANALYSIS

To identify the needs of Hyde County's residents, a "needs analysis" was conducted. This included: (1) a descriptive analysis of sociodemographic characteristics, (2) gathering and analyzing public input, (3) an inventory of existing parks and recreation facilities, (4) a comparison with state standards, (5) a comparison with counties of similar size, (6) an evaluation of the accessibility of recreation facilities for people with disabilities, (7) an evaluation of the conditions of existing recreation facilities, and (8) an evaluation of existing recreation opportunities using the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Sociodemographics

The following section compares population, race, gender, marital status, age, income, and unemployment of Hyde County with the state and nation. Data are based on the 2000 US Census.

Population and Population Trends

As shown in Table 5, Hyde County's population increased between 1990 and 2000. However, the increase was significantly lower than that of the state and nation. It is projected that in 2010 the population for Hyde County will increase 5% while the state will increase 15% and the nation 5.47%. Though Hyde County is unofficially the largest county by land and water, it has the second smallest population in North Carolina.

Table 5: Population Statistics

(www.census.gov/population/cencounts/nc1++++90090.txt, February 3, 2002; factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=01000US&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002; factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US37&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002; and factfinder.census.gov/bf/_lang=en_vt_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1_geo_id=05000US37095.html, February 3, 2002).

	HYDE COUNTY		NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	#	% Change (in 10 years)	#	% Change (in 10 years)	#	% Change (in 10 years)
Total Population 1980	5,873		5,880,095		226,532,766	
Total Population 1990	5,411	7.87% ↓	6,632,448	11.34% ↑	248,710,092	8.92% ↑
Total Population 2000	5,826	7.12% ↑	8,049,313	17.60% ↑	281,421,906	11.62% ↑
Total Projected Population 2010	6,132	5.0% ↑	9,468,786	15.0% ↑	297,716,000	5.47% ↑

Race

As shown in Table 6, while the white population in Hyde County was significantly lower at 62.7%, then the state at 72.1%, and the nation at 75.1%, the African American population was much higher (35.1%), then the state (21.6%), and the nation (12.3%).

Table 6: Race

(factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=01000US&q_r_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002;
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US37&q_r_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002; and
factfinder.census.gov/bf/_lang=en_vt_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1_geo_id=05000US37095.html, February, 3, 2002).

	HYDE COUNTY		NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
One Race	5,781	99.2	7,946,053	98.7	274,595,678	97.6
White	3,650	62.7	5,804,656	72.1	211,460,626	75.1
Black/African American	2,043	35.1	1,737,545	21.6	34,658,190	12.3
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	18	0.3	99,551	1.2	2,475,956	0.9
Asian	21	0.4	113,689	1.4	10,242,998	3.6
Asian Indian	4	0.1	26,197	0.3	1,678,765	0.6
Chinese	3	0.1	18,984	0.2	2,432,585	0.9
Filipino	7	0.1	9,592	0.1	1,850,314	0.7
Japanese	3	0.1	5,664	0.1	796,700	0.3
Korean	3	0.1	12,600	0.2	1,076,872	0.4
Vietnamese	1	0.02	15,596	0.2	1,122,528	0.4
Other Asian	0	0	25,056	0.3	1,285,234	0.5
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	0	0	3,983	0.05	398,835	0.1
Native Hawaiian	0	0	932	0.01	140,652	0.05
Guamanian/Chamorro	0	0	1,313	0.02	58,240	0.02
Samoan	0	0	823	0.01	91,029	0.03
Other Pacific Islander	0	0	915	0.01	108,914	0.04
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	131	2.2	378,963	4.7	35,305,818	12.5
Mexican	91	1.6	246,545	3.1	20,640,711	7.3
Puerto Rican	7	0.1	31,117	0.4	3,406,178	1.2
Cuban	8	0.1	7,389	0.1	1,241,685	0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	25	0.4	93,912	1.2	10,017,244	3.6
Some Other Race	49	0.8	186,629	2.3	15,359,073	5.5
Two or More Races	45	0.8	103,260	1.3	6,826,228	2.4

Gender

As shown in Table 7, the population of males (52.9%) in Hyde County was larger than the female population (47.1%). Hyde County's male to female ratio differs from the state and nation, where there is a higher percent of females than males.

Table 7: Gender

(factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=01000US&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002;
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US37&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002; and
factfinder.census.gov/bf/_lang=en_vt_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1_geo_id=05000US37095.html, February 3, 2002).

	HYDE COUNTY		NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	3,080	52.9%	3,942,695	49.0%	138,053,563	49.1%
Female	2,746	47.1%	4,106,618	51.0%	143,368,343	50.9%
Total	5,826		8,049,313		281,421,906	

Marital Status

As shown in Table 8, the percentage of married-couple families was slightly lower in Hyde County (48.7%) than in the state (52.5%), and in the nation (51.7%). Hyde County had a greater number of female householders, no husband present at 13.1%, compared to the state at 12.5%, and the nation at 12.2%. The average household size (persons in house) for the county (2.36) was slightly lower than the state (2.49), and the nation (2.59).

Table 8: Household and Family Characteristics

(factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=01000US&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002;
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US37&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002; and
factfinder.census.gov/bf/_lang=en_vt_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1_geo_id=05000US37095.html, February 3, 2002).

	HYDE COUNTY		NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total households	2,185		3,132,013		105,480,101	
Family households	1,434	65.6	2,158,869	68.9	71,787,347	68.1
Married-couple family	1,064	48.7	1,645,346	52.5	54,493,232	51.7
Female householder, no husband present	287	13.1	389,997	12.5	12,900,103	12.2
Non-family households	751	34.4	973,144	31.1	33,692,754	31.9
Householder living alone	668	30.6	795,271	25.4	27,230,075	25.8
Average household size	2.36		2.49		2.59	
Average family size	2.94		2.98		3.14	

Age

As shown in Table 9, the median age in the county was significantly higher at 39.7 years, than the state and nation, both at 35.3 years. As expected, the age distribution in Hyde County was different from the state and nation also. In the county only 17.9% of the population was 5-19 years old, as compared to 20.5% for the state, and 21.8% for the nation. The 55 and older age groups for the county were significantly higher (26.7%) than the state (21%) and the nation (21%). These statistics show that Hyde County has a population older than the state and the nation.

Table 9: Median Age & Age Distribution

(factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=01000US&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002;

factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&geo_id=04000US37&qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1, February 3, 2002; and

factfinder.census.gov/bf/_lang=en_vt_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1_geo_id=05000US37095.html, February 3, 2002).

	HYDE COUNTY		NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Median Age	39.7		35.3		35.3	
Under 5 years	262	4.5	539,509	6.7	19,175,798	6.8
5-9 years	362	6.2	562,533	7.0	20,549,505	7.3
10-14 years	337	5.8	551,367	6.8	20,528,072	7.3
15-19 years	341	5.9	539,931	6.7	20,219,890	7.2
20-24 years	344	5.9	577,508	7.2	18,964,001	6.7
25-34 years	825	14.2	1,213,415	15.1	39,891,724	14.2
35-44 years	966	16.6	1,287,120	16.0	45,148,527	16.0
45-54 years	830	14.2	1,085,150	13.5	37,677,952	13.4
55-59 years	315	5.4	400,207	5.0	13,469,237	4.8
60-64 years	291	5.0	323,505	4.0	10,805,447	3.8
65-74 years	494	8.5	533,777	6.6	18,390,986	6.5
75-84 years	305	5.2	329,810	4.1	12,361,180	4.4
85 years and over	154	2.6	105,461	1.3	4,239,587	1.5
Total	5,826		8,049,313		281,421,906	

Income

As shown in Table 10, the per capita income in Hyde County (\$17,613) was \$9,581 less than the state (\$27,194), and \$4,586 less than the nation (\$22,199). The median household income in Hyde County (\$32,100) was \$18,100 less than the state (\$50,200), and \$10,048 less than the nation (\$42,148).

Table 10: Per Capita & Median Household Income

(factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_&geo_id=01000US&qr_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_QT03, February 3, 2002;
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_&geo_id=04000US37&qr_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_QT02, February 3, 2002; and
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/countyprofile.asp?county=Hyde#5, February 3, 2002).

INCOME	HYDE COUNTY	NORTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
Per Capita Personal Income	\$17,613	\$27,194	\$22,199
Median Household Income	\$32,100	\$50,200	\$42,148

Unemployment

As shown in Table 11, the unemployment rate in Hyde County (6.5%) was much higher than the state (3.6%), and the nation (5.4%).

Table 11: Employment Status

(factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_&geo_id=01000US&qr_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_QT03, February 3, 2002;
www.rich.frb.org/research/profiles/North_Carolina/employment/unemprate.cfm, February 3, 2002;
www.rich.frb.org/research/profiles/North_Carolina/employment/laborforce.cfm, February 3, 2002;
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?ds_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_&geo_id=04000US37&qr_name=ACS_C2SS_EST_G00_QT03, February 3, 2002; and
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/countyprofile.asp?county=Hyde#5, February 3, 2002).

	HYDE COUNTY	NORTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5%	3.6%	5.4%

Summary

Although Hyde County's population decreased 7.87% from 1980 to 1990, it increased 7.12% from 1990 to 2000, while the population of the state (11.34%) and nation (8.92%) increased. There was a significantly higher population of African Americans in the county compared to the state and nation. There was also a higher percent of males than females in Hyde County, which differs from the state and nation's percentage. The average household size for the county was slightly lower than that of North Carolina and the United States. Hyde County is characterized by an older population compared to both the state and nation. There is a larger percent of female householder providers with no husband present in Hyde County (13.1%) than either the state (12.5%) or the nation (12.2%). Educational attainment, median household income, and per capita income in Hyde County were significantly lower than the state and nation, while the county's unemployment rate was significantly higher.

PUBLIC INPUT

Public input was gathered by four methods: (1) a meeting with the Recreation Advisory Committee on February 18th 2002, (2) three public meetings held on February 25th and February 28th on the mainland, and March 12th on Ocracoke Island, (3) a student survey conducted at Mattamuskeet Schools and Ocracoke Schools in grades 6TH thru 12TH, and (4) a random telephone survey conducted during the week of March 18, 2002.

The purpose of obtaining public input was to determine: (1) current recreation activities of residents, (2) resident satisfaction with existing recreation opportunities, and (3) additional recreational opportunities residents would like.

Recreation Advisory Committee Meeting

A meeting with the Recreation Advisory Committee was held on February 18th, 2002 to discuss recreation opportunities for residents of Hyde County. The committee consisted of three African American males, four Caucasian males and one Caucasian female. The approximate age range was 33-55 years.

Questions and responses included the following:

1. What areas of Hyde County do you represent?
 - Kent Parent - Mattamuskeet
 - Cynthia Derrick - Ocracoke Island
 - Mike Adams - Engelhard
 - CW Cahoon - Swan Quarter
 - Leon Bryant - Engelhard
 - Chuck Dunbar - Ponzer
 - Charles Green - Swan Quarter

2. What recreation activities have the greatest participation?
 - Babe Ruth Baseball (mainland)
 - Softball (mainland)
 - Hunting (mainland)
 - Surfing (Ocracoke)
 - Walking (Ocracoke)
 - Skateboarding (Ocracoke)
 - Bicycling (Ocracoke)

3. Do you feel that current public recreation opportunities available in Hyde County are sufficient for:

Youth 12 and under ___ Yes (0) ___X_ No (8)
 What do you think is needed?

 - Facilities for indoor recreation

Teenagers ___ Yes (0) ___X_ No (8)
 What do you think is needed?

 - Facilities for indoor recreation (basketball)

Young adults (20-30) ___ Yes (0) ___X_ No (8)
 What do you think is needed?

 - Softball

Middle age adults ___ Yes (0) No (8)

What do you think is needed?

- Summer softball
- In summer most popular are water activities.
- In winter months most popular are hunting and fishing activities.

Senior citizens ___ Yes (0) No (8)

What do you think is needed?

- Already have: shopping transportation, line dancing, gospel choir (50-75 participants), aerobics, and bingo.

Minorities ___ Yes (0) No (8)

What do you think is needed?

- Had programs for migrant workers and families in the past.

Special populations ___ Yes (0) No (8)

What do you think is needed?

4. What are barriers to recreation participation in Hyde County?

- Money
- Distance to facilities (a lot of people do not have cars)
- Scheduling problems (have problems with traveling to game only to find out that they have been canceled).

5. How are current recreation opportunities marketed to residents?

- Word of mouth
- Flyers
- Through schools (K-8 have weekly communicators; morning announcements)
- Chamber Gram (newsletters put out by the chamber of Commerce - Margie Brooks)
- Carolina County Magazine (put out once per month)
- **Television is not good because half of county does not have cable.

6. What do you think would be the best way of doing that?

- Word of mouth
- Church
- Business Bulletin Boards
- Signs up in local stores
-

7. Are there any other sites or buildings in Hyde County that could be used for recreation?

- Ponzer Community Center (4h, Livestock actions, church, weddings, reunions).
- O. A. Peay (land for ballfield; basketball court in gym is not regulation; no heat or A/C).
- Ocracoke can sign up to use the community center, but it is expensive,
- Surrounding land around might be developable

8. Do you think it would be a good idea to conduct a survey of middle and high school students to identify their recreation needs?
 - Yes, but might be hard to do. They are optimistic that a survey may spark interest in parents.
 -
9. Do you feel that the residents of Ocracoke are satisfied with traveling to Dare County to participate in recreation activities? Are there any other options for them?
 - No, most people work 2-3 jobs. As a result of work schedules and ferry schedules, coordinating activities is very difficult. They also have problems with traveling up to Dare County only to find out that the game/activity has been canceled. A possibility would be to borrow a gym or field from somewhere.
10. What would you like to see “come out” of this master plan?
 - A needs/wants assessment.
 - To find out what the people of Hyde County want.
 - To use this master plan to aid in submitting grant/aid applications to get money and other aid for Hyde County Recreation Department.

Summary

In summary, the Advisory Committee was well represented by all areas of the county. It was revealed that popular recreation activities differed between the mainland and Ocracoke Island, but regardless the meeting clearly revealed that existing Hyde County recreation opportunities are inadequate for all ages and locations of the county. The committee noted that current recreation is marketed to the community through word of mouth, flyers, schools, The Chamber Gram, and Carolina County Magazine. They stated that television is not a good source of marketing due the fact that half of the county does not have cable. They suggest that recreation opportunities should be marketed through word of mouth, church, business bulleting boards, and sign-ups in local churches.

For the mainland, the committee expressed a desire to improve the existing facilities and programs, and develop new ones such as, an indoor recreation facility, softball, and public pool. The village of Ocracoke is not satisfied with traveling to Dare County for recreation services. It would like to see youth soccer and a baseball/softball field on the island in the near future.

The barriers to recreation participation include money, the distance required to travel to facilities, and scheduling problems. Sites were identified that could be used to house more recreation activities including, Ponzer Community Center, O.A. Peay, and Ocracoke Community Center.

Public Meetings

Three public meetings concerning Hyde County Parks and Recreation were held on February 25th and February 28th 2002 on the mainland, and March 12th 2002 on Ocracoke. Advertising was done through the school radio 88.5 FM, Washington Daily Newspaper, Patricia Cahoon, Hyde County Schools Public Affairs Officer, and flyers posted at the schools and throughout the county by Advisory Committee members. The public meetings on February 25th and 28th were held in the Mattamuskeet School cafeteria. The public meeting on March 12th was held in the commons area at Ocracoke School.

At the first meeting held on February 25th only one gentleman attended, he was a county planner and was interested in information concerning the future of the recreation programs in Hyde County. The second meeting was held on February 28th and no one attended.

The third meeting was held on March 12th, on Ocracoke and 70 members of the Ocracoke community were present. Those in attendance felt that recreation is important, and that the island of Ocracoke is in serious need of activities for the children and teenagers to be involved in.

Questions and responses of this meeting included:

1. At present, what recreation activities do you feel are most popular in Ocracoke?
 - Skateboarding
 - Surfing
 - Walking
 - Biking

2. What recreation activities do you currently participate in?
 - Skateboarding
 - Surfing
 - Walking
 - Biking
 - Soccer
 - Basketball
 - Baseball
 - Dancing
 - Hanging out with friends
 - Gymnastics
3. Are you currently satisfied with the recreation facilities of Hyde County? If not, why?
 - All those in attendance said “No,” because they do not have any facilities available on Ocracoke.
4. What reasons do you think the people of this county have for not participating?
 - There are no facilities easily accessible to Ocracoke residents because they have received no funding from the County.
 - The school children have to leave school early, due to the ferry schedule if they have to go to Dare County to participate in activities.
 - Taking the ferry to Dare County is very time consuming.
 - The basketball court is in poor condition.
 - The Community Center is not available for after school activities because there is not a paying position available to maintain activities there.
5. What recreation activities do you think the residents of Hyde County (Ocracoke) would you like to see?
 - Some Ocracoke residents said they would take any recreation facility, because there are none existing on the island now.
 - Baseball/Softball field available to all ages
 - Track/Running Club
 - Volleyball
 - Tennis
 - Dance
6. Do you feel adequately informed about recreation opportunities in the county?
 - The majority of the community present at the meeting was unaware that the county had a recreation budget and a recreational director.
7. Do you feel that the county properly utilizes existing facilities? If not, what facilities could be used?
 - Those in attendance felt that the Community Center building could be used to host some activities open to the public, but there is no paid staff at the Center.

8. How do you feel recreation activities should be paid for?
- Ocracoke should be included in the County recreation budget.

Summary

Public meeting results were gathered from residents on Ocracoke Island who attended the third public meeting on March 12, 2002. Participants agreed that some of the most popular recreation activities on Ocracoke were skateboarding, surfing, walking and biking. Those present at the meeting agreed that they are not satisfied with recreation facilities of Hyde County, due to the fact that they have no facilities available on Ocracoke. They felt that recreation services for Ocracoke should be part of the counties recreation budget.

Reasons for not participating in recreation activities were availability, the ferry schedule, and poor condition of existing facilities. The participants felt uninformed about recreation opportunities and agree that the community center on Ocracoke should be used to host more activities.

Some participants said they would take any recreation facility on the island, anything that would give the community options for recreation. All attendants expressed the need for a baseball/softball field multiple times during the public meeting. A track, volleyball court or tennis court would also be beneficial because they would give residents the opportunity to be involved in sports that can be played with a smaller number of participants.

School Surveys

A recreation survey (Appendix, p.106-107) was administered to middle and high school students of Mattamuskeet and Ocracoke Schools. Forty students completed the Mattamuskeet questionnaire; and twenty-seven students completed the Ocracoke questionnaire. A comparison of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents with the county was made. As shown in Tables 12 and 13, white males were over represented, while females and African Americans were underrepresented in both school surveys.

Table 12 Mattamuskeet School Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Hyde County %
Male	19	47.5	52.9
Female	21	52.5	47.1
White	30	75.0	62.7
African American	8	20.0	35.1
Other	1	2.5	2.2
Total	40		

Table 13 Ocracoke School Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Hyde County %
Male	13	48.1	52.9
Female	14	51.9	47.1
White	27	100.0	62.7
African American	0	0	35.1
Other	0	0	2.2
Total	27		

Mattamuskeet School Survey:

1. What activities do you like to do in your free time?

Following is a list of all activities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

Free time activity	Frequency
<i>Baseball/Softball</i>	33
<i>Hanging out with Friends</i>	33
<i>Swimming</i>	27
<i>Basketball</i>	24
<i>Fishing</i>	20
<i>Hunting</i>	20
<i>Football</i>	18
Volleyball	17
Camping	17
Weightlifting	17
Other	17
Watersports	16
Running/walking	10
Horseback riding	8
Tennis	5
Soccer	4
Golf	4
Aerobics	4

2. What public recreation programs do you participate in?

Following is a list of all programs identified. The top 5 are italicized.

Public Recreation Programs	Frequency
<i>Baseball/Softball</i>	19
<i>Open Gym/Free Time</i>	15
<i>Football</i>	9
<i>Social Events</i>	9
<i>Recreational Trips & Tours</i>	8
O'Neal Walk of Life	5
Arts & Crafts	4
Bass Tournament	4
4-H Club	4
Karate	2

3. On a scale of 1 to 4, what recreation facilities or areas do you use?
Following is a list of all facilities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Lake Mattamuskeet</i>	47	33.6
<i>Mattamuskeet School Campus</i>	37	26.4
<i>Swan Quarter Refuge</i>	21	15.0
<i>Alligator Refuge</i>	11	7.9
<i>Fairfield Fire Department</i>	10	7.1
Ponzer Playground	8	5.7
Pocosin Refuge	6	4.3
Total	140	100.0

4. Name three public recreation activities you would like to see in Hyde County.
Following is a list of all activities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Swimming</i>	16	13.3
<i>Recreational center</i>	9	7.5
<i>Youth center</i>	5	4.2
<i>Basketball</i>	4	3.3
<i>Fishing</i>	4	3.3
<i>Hunting</i>	4	3.3
<i>Softball</i>	3	2.5
<i>Tennis</i>	3	2.5
<i>Weightlifting</i>	3	2.5
Baseball	2	1.6
Kickball	2	1.6
Park/playground	2	1.6
Shopping Center	2	1.6
Soccer	2	1.6
Talent Show	2	1.6
Track	2	1.6
Aerobics	1	0.8
Davis school	1	0.8
Golf course	1	0.8
Movie theater	1	0.8
O.A. Peay School	1	0.8
Race Track	1	0.8
Roller Land	1	0.8
Shooting Range	1	0.8
Wrestling	1	.8
No answer	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

Summary

As shown in the Lake Mattamuskeet school survey, the students surveyed preferred to spend their free time hanging out with friends, playing baseball or softball, swimming and basketball. The most used recreation facilities were Lake Mattamuskeet, Mattamuskeet School campus, and Swan Quarter Refuge. The students surveyed would like to see a swimming pool, recreation center and youth center.

Ocracoke School Survey:

1. What activities do you like to do in your free time?

Following is a list of all activities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

Free Time Activity	Frequency
<i>Hanging out with Friends</i>	24
<i>Basketball</i>	21
<i>Watersports incl. Surfing</i>	17
Baseball/Softball	13
<i>Swimming</i>	13
Other	11
Football	9
Running/Walking	9
Horseback Riding	9
Soccer	8
Volleyball	6
Camping	6
Hunting	5
Weightlifting	5
Tennis	4
Fishing	2
Aerobics	2

2. List the top three existing public facilities or areas do you use the most?
Following is a list of all facilities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency
<i>School</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Beach</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Community center</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Library</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Basketball courts</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Arcade</i>	<i>5</i>
Home	3
Camping	1
Gym	1
Hanging out with friends	1
No answer	14
Total	81

3. What existing public recreations programs do you participate in?
Following is a list of all programs identified. The top 3 are italicized.

Public Recreation Programs	Frequency
<i>Basketball</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Open Gym/Free Time</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Swimming</i>	<i>4</i>
Baseball/Softball	3
Tennis	3
Dance Class	3
Soccer Camp	2
Volleyball	1

4. Name three activities you would like to see on Ocracoke Island.
Following is a list of all activities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency
<i>Pool</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Baseball/Softball</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Tennis</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Soccer</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Skateboarding</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Basketball</i>	<i>6</i>
Track	4
Someplace to hangout	3
Football	3
Shopping	3
Ping Pong	2
Dance	2
Hockey	2
Wave pool	2
Weightlifting	2
Horseback riding	1
Skate ramp	1
Step Aerobics	1
Surfing	1
No answer	25
Total	132

Summary

As shown in the Ocracoke School survey, respondents preferred to hang out with their friends, play basketball, and participate in water sports during their free time. Respondents used school facilities, the beach, and the community center more than any other facilities on Ocracoke. They would like to see a pool, baseball and softball fields, tennis courts, and a soccer field on Ocracoke Island.

Telephone Survey

A random telephone survey, (Appendix, p.108), of the county was conducted during the week of March 18th, 2002. Advertising for the survey was done through the school radio 88.5 FM, Washington Daily Newspaper, Patricia Cahoon (i.e., School Media), and flyers that were posted at the schools and throughout the community. Telephone surveyors were properly trained in research protocol. The telephone survey was conducted from East Carolina University campus, beginning on Monday, March 18th through Monday, March 25, between the hours of 6pm and 9pm. The sample included 91 respondents.

A comparison of the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents the county was made. As shown in Table 14, females and whites were over represented in the sample when compared with the county's population.

Table 14. Comparison of Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Frequency	Percent	Hyde County %
Male	32	35.2	52.9
Female	54	59.3	47.1
No Answer (Gender)	5	5.5	
Caucasian	72	79.1	62.7
African American	16	17.6	35.1
Other	1	1.1	2.2
No Answer (Race)	1	1.1	

1. How often do you or members of your family participate in recreational activities within Hyde County?

Nearly one third (29.7%) of the respondents never participated in organized recreation activities in Hyde County. Another 33.0% rarely participate. The remaining 37.4% participate weekly or more frequently.

	Frequency	Percent
Never	27	29.7
Rarely	19	20.9
Monthly	11	12.1
Weekly	18	19.8
2-4 times per week	10	11.0
Daily	6	6.6
Total	91	100.0

2. What three recreation activities in Hyde County do you or members of your family participate in most frequently?

Following is a list of all activities identified. The top 5 activities are italicized.

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Fishing</i>	21	7.7
<i>Water recreation/Swimming</i>	20	7.4
<i>Baseball/Softball</i>	15	5.5
<i>Basketball</i>	14	5.1
<i>Walking/Hiking</i>	10	3.7
Biking	9	3.3
Hunting	7	2.6
Church	6	2.2
School Activities	6	2.2
Boating	4	1.5
Football	4	1.5
Beach	3	1.1
Gardening	3	1.1
Kayaking	2	0.7
Volleyball	2	0.7
Clamming	2	0.7
Dancing	2	0.7
Skateboarding	2	0.7
Swimming	2	0.7
Festivals/Tours	2	0.7
Car show	1	0.4
Community center	1	0.4
Metal detecting	1	0.4
Senior activities	1	0.4
Youth center	1	0.4
Dining	1	0.4
Movies	1	0.4
Soccer	1	0.4
Bird watching	1	0.4
Camping	1	0.4
Fire Dept. activities	1	0.4
Rollerblading	1	0.4
No answer	125	45.9
Total	272	100.0

3. How often do you or members of your family participate in recreation activities outside of Hyde County?

More than one third (35.2%) of the respondents never participate in organized recreation activities outside of Hyde County. Another 22% rarely participate and another 19.8% participate only monthly. The remaining 23.1% participate weekly or more frequently outside of Hyde County. It is important to note that over one fifth of the respondents are going outside of Hyde County to participate in recreational activities.

	Frequency	Percent
Never	32	35.2
Rarely	20	22.0
Monthly	18	19.8
Weekly	12	13.2
2-4 times per week	8	8.8
No Answer	1	1.1
Total	91	100.0

4. What three recreation activities outside of Hyde County do you or members of your family participate in most frequently?

Following is a list of all activities identified. The top 5 activities are italicized.

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Movies</i>	10	3.7
<i>Basketball</i>	8	3.0
<i>Baseball/Softball</i>	8	3.0
<i>Hiking/Walking/Running</i>	8	3.0
<i>Shopping</i>	7	2.6
<i>Fishing</i>	6	2.2
<i>Soccer</i>	5	1.9
<i>Surfing</i>	5	1.9
Church	4	1.5
Boating	4	1.5
Biking	3	1.1
Swimming	3	1.1
Beach	3	0.7
Bowling	2	0.7
Hunting	2	0.7
Bird watching	1	0.4
Car racing	1	0.4
Metal detecting	1	0.4
Park	1	0.4
Mail	1	0.4
School activities	1	0.4
Skating	1	0.4
Social gathering	1	0.4
Volleyball	1	0.4
Camping	1	0.4
No answer	183	67.3
Total	270	100.0

5. On average how many miles do you travel to participate in these activities?

36.5% of respondents travel more than 50 miles to participate in recreation activities outside of Hyde County.

Miles Traveled	Frequency	Percent
1-15	6	6.6
16-30	8	8.8
31-50	7	7.7
51-70	11	12.1
71-90	9	9.9
91-200	11	12.1
300-600	4	4.4
No Answer	35	38.5
Total	91	100.0

6. How satisfied are you on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being very unsatisfied and 10 being extremely satisfied) with the recreational facilities located in Hyde County?

63.8% of respondents were not satisfied with the recreational facilities located in Hyde County. 17.6% of respondents were neutral, and only 11.4% were satisfied or somewhat satisfied.

	Frequency	Percent
Dissatisfied	58	63.7
Neutral	16	17.6
Satisfied	14	15.4
No Answer	3	3.3
Total	91	100.0

7. How satisfied are you on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being very unsatisfied and 10 being extremely satisfied) with the recreational services/programs offered in Hyde County?

59.4% of respondents were dissatisfied with the recreational services/programs located in Hyde County. 16.5% of respondents were neutral, and only 13.2% were satisfied or somewhat satisfied.

	Frequency	Percent
Dissatisfied	54	59.3
Neutral	15	16.5
Satisfied	12	13.2
No Answer	10	11.0
Total	91	100.0

8. How important to you on a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important) are additional recreation facilities and services in Hyde County?

79.1% of respondents believe that additional recreation facilities and services in Hyde County are important, with the majority feeling extremely important (52.7%). 3.3% of respondents were neutral, and only 16.5% of the respondents believed that additional recreation facilities and services in Hyde County are not important.

	Frequency	Percent
Not important	15	16.5
Neutral	3	3.3
Extremely important	72	79.1
No Answer	1	1.1
Total	91	100.0

9. Which of the following Hyde County recreation areas or facilities have you used in the past 12 months?

Following is a list of all recreation areas or facilities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency
<i>Public School facilities</i>	38
<i>Church facilities</i>	38
<i>Other</i>	32
<i>Mattamuskeet Wildlife Refuge</i>	26
<i>Ocracoke Community Center</i>	23
Historic Sites/Museums	16
Private/Commercial Clubs	12
Mattamuskeet Senior Center	12
O.A. Peay School	11
Hammock Hill Trail	11
Gull Rock Game Lands	10
Ponzer Park	10
Engelhard boat ramps	9
Alligator River Wildlife Refuge	8
Ocracoke campgrounds	7
Pocosin Lakes Wildlife Refuge	6

10. What three recreation facilities would you like to see developed in Hyde County in the future?

Following is a list of all facilities identified. The top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency
<i>Ball fields</i>	22
<i>Youth Center</i>	21
<i>Park/Playground</i>	19
<i>Recreation Center</i>	12
<i>Pool</i>	11
Basketball courts	9
Tennis court	6
Boat ramps/docks	4
Davis School	4
Golf Course	4
Shopping center	3
Bowling alley	3
O.A. Peay School	3
Game room	3
Theater	3
Skate park	2
Crafts	2
Skating rink	2
Senior Center	2
Volleyball courts	2
Mattamuskeet Refuge	1
Dog pound	1
Bike paths	1
Restaurant	1
Drama club	1
Insect & mosquito control	1
Summer sports league	1
Lacrosse field	1
Lodge fixed	1
Tour program	1
Track	1
Wellness program	1
Bell Island pier	1
No answer	121

11. What three recreation programs or services would you like to see offered in Hyde County in the future?

Following is a list of all programs or services identified. All programs or services that fall in the top 5 are italicized.

	Frequency
<i>Youth activities/facilities</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Sports leagues</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Baseball/Softball</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Basketball</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>After school programs</i>	<i>6</i>
Soccer	5
Dance/Ballet/Drama	4
Volleyball	4
Tennis	3
Crafts/Knitting	3
Football	2
Swimming	2
Walking/Track	2
Coaches for sports	1
Senior recreation	1
Family oriented	1
Gymnastics	1
Horse shoes	1
Hockey	1
Golf/Driving range	1
Interpretive park service	1
Karate	1
Quality	1
Skating	1
Social services	1
Public event with meal	1
Shooting range	1
Recreational center	1
Bowling alley	1
Cancer drive	1
Bingo	1
No answer	173

12. Would you be willing to pay user fees for any of the above facilities or programs?

Nearly 86% of the respondents would be willing to pay user fees to use recreation facilities and programs.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	78	85.7
No	12	13.2
Total	90	98.9
No Answer	1	1.1
Total	91	100.0

13. Would you support tax dollars being spent to provide any of the above facilities or programs?

Nearly 80% of the respondents would support tax dollars to be used for recreation facilities and programs.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	72	79.1
No	18	19.8
No Answer	1	1.1
Total	91	100.0

14. Which, if any, of the following limit your participation in recreation in Hyde County?

Following is a list of all limitations identified. The top 5 limitations are italicized.

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Lack of quality facilities</i>	50	18.7
<i>Location of opportunities</i>	44	16.4
<i>Lack of information or awareness</i>	37	13.8
<i>Lack of time</i>	27	10.1
<i>Age</i>	24	8.9
Income	15	5.6
Physical conditions	14	5.2
Lack of transportation	13	4.9
Safety concerns	12	4.5
No interest	10	3.7
Employment requirements	9	3.4
Lack of skills	7	2.6
Family status	6	2.2
Total	268	100.0

15. Are you a year round or seasonal resident of Hyde County?

Almost all of the participants in this telephone survey were year round residents.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	87	95.6
No	3	3.3
No Answer	1	1.1
Total	91	100.0

16. Would you say that you live in the eastern or western half of Hyde County?

Almost three quarters of the respondents represent eastern Hyde County. Only 20.9% represent western Hyde County.

	Frequency	Percent
Eastern	64	70.3
Western	19	20.9
No Answer	8	8.8
Total	91	100.0

17. How many years have you been a resident of Hyde County?

Nearly 50% of the respondents have lived in Hyde County between six and thirty years.

Years of Residency	Frequency	Percent
1-5	8	8.8
6-15	22	24.2
16-30	22	24.2
31-50	21	23.1
51-70	11	12.1
71-88	3	3.3
No Answer	4	4.3
Total	91	100.0

18. Are you a member of any recreation or social clubs/organizations in Hyde County?

Nearly 70% of the respondents are not a member of any club or social organization in Hyde County. Only 26.4% are members

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	26.4
No	63	69.2
No Answer	4	4.4
Total	91	100.0

19. Are you a member of any recreation or social clubs/organizations outside of Hyde County?

Only 17.6% of the respondents are members of clubs or organizations outside of Hyde County. Over three quarters of the respondents are not members outside of the county.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	17.6
No	70	76.9
No Answer	5	5.5
Total	91	100.0

Summary

The telephone survey found that only 30% participate in recreational activities within Hyde County, 33% rarely participate. Participation in recreation outside the county was even lower. The top five recreation activities, which respondents participated in within Hyde County, were fishing, water recreation, basketball, baseball/softball, and walking/hiking. The top five recreation activities participated in outside of Hyde County were movies, basketball, baseball/softball, hiking/walking, and shopping.

The survey found that 63.8% of the respondents were not satisfied with the recreational facilities located in Hyde County while only 11.4% were satisfied. It also found that 59.4% of the respondents were not satisfied with the recreational services/programs offered in Hyde County while only 13.2% were satisfied.

The recreation areas and facilities most used by the respondents in the past 12 months are Mattamuskeet School campus, private/commercial clubs, Pocosin Refuge, Fairfield Fire Department, and Ocracoke School campus. Respondents would like to see a number of recreation facilities developed in Hyde County. The top five were ball fields, youth center, parks/playgrounds, recreation center, and a pool. Respondents would also like to see

additional recreation programs including youth activities, sports leagues, after school programs and soccer.

Nearly 86% of the respondents would be willing to pay user fees for the facilities and programs they want developed in Hyde County. Nearly 80% would support tax dollars being used to provide these facilities or programs.

The survey found that the top barrier to participation among the respondents was lack of quality facilities. This was closely followed by location of opportunities, lack of information about the programs, lack of time, and age. The five barriers were identified by nearly 70% of the respondents.

Grand Summary of Public Input

Public input was gathered through a meeting with the Recreation Advisory Committee, three public meetings held in February and March 2002, two student surveys at Mattamuskeet and Ocracoke Schools in grades K-12, and a random telephone survey. The purpose for obtaining public input was to identify the current participation in recreation activities of residents in Hyde County, their evaluation of existing recreational programs and facilities, and their recreational preferences for additional facilities and programs.

The Recreation Advisory Committee consisted of representatives from all areas of the county; the discussion revealed that existing Hyde County recreation opportunities were inadequate for all ages and locations of the county. They recommended that recreation opportunities should be marketed through word of mouth, church, business bulleting boards, and sign-ups in local churches.

For mainland Hyde County, the committee expressed a desire to improve the existing facilities and programs, and develop new ones such as: an indoor recreation facility, softball,

and public pool. The village of Ocracoke was not satisfied with traveling to Dare County for recreation services. Residents would like to see a youth soccer and baseball/softball field developed on the island in the near future.

Barriers to recreation participation identified by the committee included money, the distance required to travel to facilities, and scheduling problems. Sites were identified that could be used to house more recreation activities, these sites include, Ponzer Community Center, O.A. Peay, and Ocracoke Community Center.

Public meeting results were gathered from residents on Ocracoke Island who attended the third public meeting on March 12, 2002. Respondents agreed that some of the most popular recreation activities on Ocracoke were, skateboarding, surfing, walking and biking. All of the residents in attendance agreed that they are not satisfied with recreation facilities of Hyde County, due to the fact that they have no facilities available on Ocracoke.

Reasons identified at the public meetings for not participating in recreation activities were availability, the ferry schedule, and its poor condition of existing facilities. This community felt uninformed about recreation opportunities and agrees that the Community Center on Ocracoke should be used to host more activities.

The Mattamuskeet Schools survey showed that respondents preferred to spend their free time hanging out with friends, playing baseball or softball, swimming and basketball. The most used recreation facilities were Lake Mattamuskeet, Mattamuskeet School campus, and Swan Quarter Refuge. The students surveyed would like to see a swimming pool, recreation center and youth center.

As shown in the Ocracoke School survey, respondents preferred to hang out with their friends, play basketball, and participate in water sports during their free time. Participants

surveyed used school facilities, the beach, and the Community Center more than any other facilities on Ocracoke. They would like to see a pool, baseball and softball fields, tennis courts, and a soccer field on Ocracoke Island.

The telephone survey found that only 30% of respondents participated in recreational activities within Hyde County. Of that 30%, only 33% rarely participated in recreation activities within the county. Hyde County residents involvement in recreation in other counties was even lower. The top five activities participated within Hyde County were fishing, water recreation, basketball, baseball/softball, and walking/hiking. The top activities participated in outside of Hyde County were movies, basketball, baseball/softball, hiking/walking, and shopping.

The survey found that 63.8% of the respondents were not satisfied with the recreational facilities located in Hyde County while only 11.4% were satisfied. It also found that 59.4% of the respondents were not satisfied with the recreational services/programs offered in Hyde County while only 13.2% were satisfied.

The recreation areas and facilities most used by the respondents in the past 12 months were Mattamuskeet School campus, private/commercial clubs, Pocosin Refuge, Fairfield Fire Department, and Ocracoke School campus. The top five facilities the respondents would like to see developed in the county were ball fields, youth center, parks/playgrounds, recreation center, and a pool. Respondents would also like to see additional recreation programs including youth activities, sports leagues, after school programs and soccer.

Nearly 86% of the respondents would be willing to pay user fees for the facilities and programs they want developed in Hyde County. Nearly 80% would support tax dollars being used to provide these facilities or programs.

The telephone survey found that the primary barriers to participation among respondents were lack of quality facilities, location of opportunities, lack of information about the programs, and lack of time, and age. These five barriers were identified by nearly 70% of the respondents.

INVENTORY OF EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS AND PARK FACILITIES

This section inventoried all recreation programs, facilities, and park sites in Hyde County. Included were: (1) public recreation facilities and programs, including primary and secondary schools, (2) quasi-public facilities and programs (various churches, civic clubs, etc.), and (3) private/commercial recreation facilities. It should be noted that public schools an important source that can be or are used for recreational purposes. It should be noted that, following this inventory, the plan will focus only on public recreation facilities and programs, including public schools.

In order to evaluate the public recreation facilities and programs, the 1995-2000 North Carolina Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (i.e., NC SCORP, NC DEHNR, 1995) was used. The nine classes of recreation facilities and their definitions are listed below.

1. **Neighborhood Parks:** Area for intensive recreation such as field and court game, playground equipment, picnic-areas, and wading pools. 6-8 acres is typical size. Examples include mini-parks serving residential areas, playgrounds, sports field complexes, and combination playground/sports field/passive natural areas.
2. **Community Parks:** Area providing a wide array of active recreational opportunities including a recreation enter building, fields, hard surface courts, and picnic areas. Natural or landscaped areas are provided for passive recreation. These may include a swimming pool or be in conjunction with a school. 10-20 acres is typical size. Examples include large park/school complexes; recreation center/pool/sports field and court complexes, and community center/park complexes.
3. **District/Metro Area Parks:** Area serving one or more suburban or rural communities. Similar to the Community Park, these areas offer intensive recreation activities and natural environment areas. Typical size is 20-100 acres. Examples include intensively developed county parks, developed recreation sites at large reservoirs, and state recreation areas.

4. Local Parks: Combines Neighborhood, Community, and District/Metro Area Parks.
5. Regional Park Reserve: Area of natural quality for natural resource-based outdoor recreation. Generally 80% of the land is reserved for conservation and natural resource management, with less than 20% developed for recreation. Typical size is 3000-5000 acres. Examples include state parks, state natural areas, and large natural resource-based county parks. Activities include nature study, picnicking, camping, fishing, boating, swimming, and various trail uses.
6. Special Use Recreation Area: Area for specialized or single-purpose recreation activities. Typical size varies according to facility space requirements. Examples include golf courses, zoos, fairgrounds, ski areas, campgrounds, gun ranges, boat/beach access areas, gardens, and developed recreation sites in national parks and national forests.
7. Dispersed Use/Conservancy Area: Area for protection and management of natural environment with recreation use as secondary objective. Certain multiple use management approaches produce natural resource outputs such as timber, agriculture produce and minerals. Examples include state game and federal scenic rivers, multiple use areas of national and state forest. Typical size should be sufficient to protect and manage the primary resource while providing secondary recreation uses.
8. Wilderness Area: Area characterized by unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Low interaction between users, and evidence of others is minimal. Motorized use is not permitted. Typical size is 5000-15000 acres. Examples are congressionally designated Natural Wilderness Areas.
9. Historic/Cultural Area: Area that preserves, maintains, and interprets building and places of archaeological, historical, or cultural significance. Should be of sufficient size to protect and interpret the resources while providing optimum use. Examples include local, state, and national historic sites.

Public Recreation and Park Facilities

1. Neighborhood Parks-none
2. Community Parks-
 - Public Schools:
 - Mattamuskeet Elementary, Middle, High
 - Gym, multipurpose room, multipurpose field (baseball and football), softball field, playground
 - 3 acres
 - Ocracoke School (Ocracoke)
 - One multipurpose room, outdoor basketball court, playground
 - 1 acre

Recreation Areas/Facilities:

- O.A. Peay School Gym (Swanquarter)
 - Gym is available for recreational use, but does not have running water or heat
 - 1 acre

 - Ocracoke Community Center (Ocracoke)
 - One multipurpose center, kitchen area
 - 1 acre

 - Ponzer Community Park (Ponzer Twp.)
 - Playground and community center
 - 1 acre
3. District/Metro Area Parks: None
4. Local Parks: None
5. Regional Park Reserve: None
6. Special Use Recreation Area:
- Ocracoke Campground (National Park Service)
 - Pamlico Sound Boat Ramp (Engelhard) (Retrieved from http://www.wildlife.state.nc.us/pg05_BoatingWaterways/pg5a5a_nz.htm)
 - Pamlico Sound Boat Ramp (Hydeland County) (Retrieved from http://www.wildlife.state.nc.us/pg05_BoatingWaterways/pg5a5a_nz.htm)
7. Dispersed Use/Conservancy Area:
- Hammock Hill Nature Trail (Ocracoke)
 - Gull Rock Game Lands
8. Wilderness Area: (It should be noted that not all of these are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System):
- Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge
 - 50,000 acres of water, marsh, timber, and cropland surrounding.
 - Lake Mattamuskeet 18 miles long and 7 miles wide

 - Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge
 - 93,000 acres
 - Observation tower located on South side of Pungo Lake

 - Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge
 - 152,000 acres
 - Walking trails, paddling trails, observation platform, etc.

- Cape Hattaras National Seashore
-30,000 acres, 75 miles
- Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge
-8,000 acres of refuge is included in the National Preservation System.
- Upper Pungo River Wetlands

9. Historic/Cultural Area:

Churches:

- Engelhard Christian Church (Engelhard)
- Middletown Christian Church (Engelhard)
- Swanquarter P H Church (Scranton)

Historic Sites:

- Albin B. Swindell House and Store (Swindell Fork)
- State registered August 14, 1986
- Blackbeard's Lodge (Ocracoke)
- Fairfield Historic District (Fairfield)
- State registered July 5, 1985
- Fort Ocracoke Civil War Memorial (Ocracoke)
- George V. Credle House and Cemetary (Rose Bay)
- State registered July 7, 1985
- Hyde County Courthouse (Swanquarter)
- State registered May 10, 1979
- Inkwell, also known as Octagon House (Amity)
- State registered September 1, 1978
- Lake Landing Historic District (Lake Landing)
- State registered March 13, 1986
- Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station (New Holland)
- Federal Nomination
- May 28, 1980
- Mattamuskeet Lodge
- Ocracoke Historic District (Ocracoke)
- State registered September 28, 1990

- William T. and Doris L. Smithwick of Ponzer, recently donated a 350 acre tract of land to the Mattamuskeet Foundation. The site, to be called Machapungo Park, will focus on the colonial history of the area and include replicas of an early 16th Century Algonquin Indian Village and 18th Century homestead.
- Ocracoke Light Station (Ocracoke)
- Federal registered November 25, 1977
- Ocracoke Preservation Museum (Ocracoke)
- The British Cemetery (Ocracoke)
- Memorial to Royal Navy WWII
- Wyayne's Folly (Engelhard)
- State registered December 6, 1977

Other Public Facilities (Retrieved from Greater Hyde County Chamber of Commerce, 2001):

- Mattamuskeet Public Library
- Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center
- Ocracoke Library

Public Recreation Programs

Public Outreach:

- Interpretive programs offered by National Park Rangers
- Evening campfires, Bird walks, Beach walks, Learning about shipwrecks and pirates
- North Carolina Cooperative Extension Services in Hyde County (Retrieved from <http://hyde.ces.state.nc.us/>)
- Offers programs that help people in Hyde County adapt to the changing world.

Special Public Events: (Retrieved from <http://www.albemarle-nc.com/hyde/events/>, Greater Hyde County Chamber of Commerce, 2001)

- 4H livestock show and sale
- Blackland Cotton Tour
- British Cemetery Memorial Service (Ocracoke)
- Engelhard Seafood Festival (Engelhard)
- Engelhard Christmas Parade (Engelhard)
- Fairfield Heritage Bass Tournament (Fairfield)
- Friends of Portsmouth Homecoming
- Mattamuskeet Fun Ride (Swanquarter)
- O.A. Peay Alumni Reunion & Parade

- Ocracoke Fourth of July Celebration (Ocracoke)
- Ocracoke Invitational Surf Fishing Tournament (Ocracoke)
- Ocracoke Storytelling & Music and Howard Street Arts & Crafts Festival (Ocracoke)
- Operation Beach Respect (Ocracoke)
- Swans Days Festival (Swanquarter)

Quasi-Public Facilities and Programs

Churches: Churches are a great resource for recreation and leisure time. They offer athletic leagues, social gatherings, youth groups, and special events. Some churches also allow their facilities to be used for community events. The following churches offer facilities and programs to the county and their members.

- Engelhard Christian Church (Engelhard)
- Middletown Christian Church (Engelhard)
- New Life Assembly of God (Engelhard)
- Swanquarter P H Church (Scranton)
- Ocracoke United Methodist Church of Christ (Ocracoke)
- Ocracoke Assembly of God (Ocracoke)

Civic Clubs (Retrieved May 15, 2002 from Greater Hyde County Chamber of Commerce, 2001):

- 4H Club
- American Legion Post 211
- Boy Scout Troop 107
- Engelhard Development Corporation (Engelhard)
- Engelhard Rotary Club (Engelhard)
- Fairfield Eastern Star (Fairfield)
- Fairfield Masonic Lodge (Fairfield)
- Fairfield Woman's Book Club (Fairfield)
- Hyde County Ducks Unlimited
- Hyde County Grassroots Arts Council
- Hyde County Historical & Genealogical Society
- Hyde County Retired School Personnel
- Hyde County Waterfowl Association
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Ocracoke Community Youth Group (Ocracoke)
- Ocracoke Preservation Society (Ocracoke)
- Pamlico Sounds Waterman's Association
- Ponzer Ruritan Club (Ponzer)
- Sladesville Civic Club
- Swanquarter Lions Club (Swanquarter)
- Swanquarter Service Group (Swanquarter)
- Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 9353
- Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter 561

Private/Commercial Facilities and Programs

Campgrounds (Retrieved May 6 2002 from Greater Hyde County Chamber of Commerce, 2001):

- Beachcomber Campground (Ocracoke)
- Big Trout Marina & Campground
- Gull Rock Campground (Gull Rock)
- Mattamuskeet Campground (Lake Mattamuskeet)
- Riverside Campground (Belhaven)
- Rose Bay Campground (Rose Bay)
- Teeters Campground (Ocracoke)
- Van Horn's Bayside Marina & Campground (Scranton)

Charter Sport Fishing Boats and Aviation (Retrieved May 6 2002 from Greater Hyde County Chamber of Commerce, 2001):

- Adventure Sport Fishing
- Anchorage Inn & Marina
- "Drum Stick" Capt. D. Nagel
- "Gecko" Capt. E. Doshier
- "Fish Tale" Capt. J. Ferrara
- Katiedid Sportfishing
- "Miss Kathleen" Capt R. T. O'Neal, Jr.
- "Miss Ocracoke" Capt S. Wilson
- Pelican Airways
- "Rascal" Sportfishing Capt. N. Miller
- "Reel People" Capt. D. Wrobleski
- Sea Lyons Sport Fishing
- "The Outlaw" Capt W. Outlaw
- Whitfield, Tom Aviation

Commercial Recreation Guide Services and Tours (Retrieved May 6 2002 from Greater Hyde County Chamber of Commerce, 2001):

- Eakes Hunting & Fishing (Fairfield)
- Gibbs, Jeffery D. (Scranton)
- Gurganus, Brad (Engelhard)
- Jennette's Guide Service (Engelhard)
- Mattamuskeet Outfitters (Swanquarter)
- Ocracoke Adventures/Wave Cave (Ocracoke)
- Ocracoke Waterfowl Hunting (Ocracoke)
- Open Water Duck Hunting (Ocracoke)
- Ride the Wind Surf Shop (Ocracoke)
- Riverside Hunting Guide (Ponzer)
- Ron's Guide Service (Swanquarter)
- Schooner "Windfall" (Ocracoke)
- Simmons Guide Service (Swanquarter)

- Spencer Guide Service (Fairfield)
- Williams, Joey B. Farm (Ocracoke)
- Waterfowl Hunting (Ocracoke)

Private Recreation Facilities:

- Davis Ventures (Engelhard)
-Private organization that controls the inside of the old Davis Elementary School.
- Engelhard Development Corporation (Engelhard)
-Private organization that controls the outside of the old Davis Elementary School.

Private Schools:

- Providence Preschool (Swanquarter)

Availability of Public School for Public Recreation

Table 15 identifies the schools that serve the residents of Hyde County and their availability for recreation use. The four schools (i.e., Mattamuskeet High School, Mattamuskeet Middle School, Mattamuskeet Elementary, and Ocracoke K-12) have facilities that could be utilized for recreation when not used for academic or school related programs. Determining how many non-school days the facility was not being utilized by school programs identified the availability of the schools for recreational use. The figures do not demonstrate the availability of the schools' facilities during school days. Table 15 represents the percentage of time schools may be used other than during school times (i.e., holidays, summer vacations, and weekends). As shown, both schools have the capacity of providing more recreation opportunities.

Table 15: Average Time Schools are Available for Use (retrieved from <http://www.tyrrell.k12.nc.us/>)

SCHOOL NAME	PERCENT AVAILABILITY
Mattamuskeet School ¹	38%
Ocracoke School	51%

Summary

The inventory of Hyde County included an in depth look at the public, quasi-public and private facilities and programs available in Hyde County. The inventory demonstrated that the county has three public recreational facilities (i.e., Ponzer Community Center, Ocracoke Community Center, and O.A. Peay), a senior center, and one private recreation facility (i.e., Davis Ventures Inc.). The county does have several public programs sponsored by Hyde County Chamber of Commerce and the several civic clubs. There are four public schools located in the county (i.e., Mattamuskeet High, Mattamuskeet Middle, Mattamuskeet Elementary, and Ocracoke K-12). Although, the schools are available for non-school recreational usage, their facilities are not being utilized.

Comparison with State Standards

The recreation and parks facilities provided by Hyde County were compared with (1) the 1995 NC DEHNR state area standards (NC DEHNR, 1995), (2) the 1995 NC DEHNR state facility standards (NC DEHNR, 1995), and (3) three other counties of similar size (U. S. Census,

¹ Mattamuskeet Elementary, Middle, and High were combined in the table since they share recreational facilities.

2000). As shown on the following pages, Hyde County was compared with Graham and Clay Counties.

Area Standards

The following area standards are for nine classes or types of parks. It should be noted that standards associated with District-Metro Parks, Regional Park Reserves, and Wilderness Areas are not applicable to small municipalities; they are usually considered the responsibility of large municipalities, state, and federal governments. The development and management of neighborhood and communities are more applicable to rural based counties such as Hyde County. It should also be noted that the public schools, Mattamuskeet Schools and Ocracoke School, fall under the community parks category and were included in the table.

Table 16: Area Standards Using 1995 DEHNR

Park Classifications	Acreage Standards per 1000 people	Acreage Needs Based on Population ¹	Available Acreage	Acreage Needed
Neighborhood Parks	6	36	0	36
Community Parks	10	60	8	52
District/Metro Parks	20	120	0	120
Local Parks	No Standard	N/A	N/A	N/A
Regional Park Reserve	3,000	18,000	0	18,000
Special Use Recreational Area	No Standard	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conservancy Area	No Standard	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilderness Area	5,000	30,000	325,000	0
Historic/ Cultural Area	No Standard	N/A	30	N/A

As shown in Table 16, Hyde County rates poorly when its facilities are compared with state standards. The county does have a vast resource of wilderness area. This area can be utilized for many recreational activities. However, the county lacks community and neighborhood parks. According to the data, Hyde County needs to add 52 more acres in order to

¹ The 2000 population of Hyde County was 5,826 (US Census 2000)

meet state standards for acreage. Although the state standard for neighborhood acreage is 36, Hyde County has no land classified as neighborhood parks.

Comparison with Facility Standards

The following facility standards were applied to the recreation facilities in Hyde County (NC DEHNR, 1995). The facilities include baseball fields, softball fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, soccer fields, and community centers. As shown in Table 17, Hyde County falls below standards in almost all areas (i.e., baseball fields, softball fields, tennis courts, swimming pool, and soccer field). However, when school facilities are included (i.e., see number in parentheses), the deficiencies are reduced to tennis courts, swimming pool, and soccer field. Hyde County does surpass the standard number of community centers. The other counties, Clay County and Graham County, also failed to meet the majority of the standards.

Table 17: Standards for Selected Facilities (NC DEHNR, 1995)

Facility	Standard	# in Hyde County	Recommended # based on Population ¹	Over/Under
Baseball Fields	1/8000 ²	0 (1) ³	1	-1 (0) ⁴
Softball Fields	1/4000	0 (1)	1	-1 (0)
Tennis Courts	1/1200	0 (0)	5	-5 (-5)
Community Centers	1/14000	3 (2)	1	+2 (+4)
Swimming Pools	1/14000	0 (0)	1	-1 (-1)
Soccer Fields	1/6000	0 (0)	1	-1 (-1)
Total		1 (4)	10	-7 (-3)
Facility	Standard	# in Clay County ⁵	Recommended # based on Population	Over/Under
Baseball Fields	1/8000	4	2	+2

¹ The 2000 population of Hyde County was 5,826 (retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

² Meaning one baseball field per 8000 people.

³ The number in parentheses represents the number of such facilities at the public schools in Hyde County.

⁴ The number in parentheses represents the amount over or under the county is when the school's facilities are included.

⁵ The 2000 population of Clay County was 8,775 (retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

⁶ The 2000 population of Graham County was 7,993 (retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

Softball Fields	1/4000	2	2	0
Tennis Courts	1/1200	1	8	-7
Community Centers	1/14000	0	1	-1
Swimming Pools	1/14000	0	1	-1
Soccer Fields	1/6000	1	2	-1
Total		8	16	-8
Facility	Standard	# in Graham County ⁶	Recommended # based on Population	Over/Under
Baseball Fields	1/8000	5	1	+4
Softball Fields	1/4000	5	2	+3
Tennis Courts	1/1200	3	6	-3
Community Centers	1/14000	0	1	-1
Swimming Pools	1/14000	0	1	-1
Soccer Fields	1/6000	0	1	-1
Total		13	12	+1

Summary

Hyde County's facilities are below state standards. In comparison to area standards, Hyde County does not have the recommended acreage of neighborhood parks or community parks. In addition, the only facility standard which the county meets, without the availability of Mattamuskeet Schools, is community centers. When the county's schools are included, the county's provision of recreation facilities improves somewhat; still needed are 36 acres of neighborhood parks, 52 acres of community parks, 1 swimming pool, 1 soccer field, and 1 tennis court. The fact that the county is divided into a mainland and island must be weighed when addressing these standards.

Counties of Similar Size

The total number of recreation facilities and the recreation budget of Hyde County were compared with two other counties of similar size (Clay and Graham Counties). The recreational facilities (i.e., baseball fields, softball fields, tennis courts, community centers, swimming pools,

soccer fields, municipal parks, basketball courts, volleyball courts, lakes, football fields, gymnasiums, and walking tracks), are represented in the table. Public schools facilities were not included as recreational facilities, but are represented in the table in the parentheses. Table 18 illustrates how Hyde County compares to Clay and Graham Counties according to population, in square feet, recreation budget, recreation facilities, and recreational programs.

Table 18: Comparison with Similar Size Counties County	Population ¹	Area (sq. miles)	Recreation Budget	Per Capita Recreation Budget	# of Recreational Facilities	# of Recreation Programs
Hyde	5,826	613	\$20,000	\$3.43	4 (3)	5
Clay	8,775	215	\$35,000	\$3.98	4 (4)	5
Graham	7,993	292	\$55,000	\$6.88	10	20

¹ The population was as of the 2000 Census (retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

Summary

Hyde County was compared with: (1) 1995 DEHNR state area standards, (2) 1995 NC DEHNR state facility standards for specific facilities, and (3) three other counties of similar size. These comparisons revealed that Hyde County fails to meet many of the state area and facility standards that counties of similar size meet. Also, when Hyde County was compared with Clay and Graham Counties, it showed the lowest recreation budget and lowest per capita recreation budget.

Accessibility for People with Disabilities

The ease of accessibility for individuals with disabilities was determined using the 1990 American with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. As shown in the Tables 19 and 20, all existing public recreation facilities and parks, as well as public schools, were evaluated on the basis of ADA accessibility. The two elementary schools, Davis Elementary and O. A. Peay Elementary, are currently closed for educational use. However, they are currently being used for recreation to a limited degree; future plans focus on expanding such use. Davis Elementary, O. A. Peay Elementary, Ocracoke Lighthouse, Ponzer Community Park, Ocracoke Island School, Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge, Lake Landing Fishing Locks, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge, Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge, Hydeland Boat Ramp, Engelhard Boat Ramp, and Gull Rock State Game Lands were rated as “accessible with possible limitations.” Mattamuskeet Schools and Ocracoke Community Center were rated as having accessibility with possible limitations. Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Headquarters and Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center were rated as “partial” accessibility. Since Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge is closed to the public due to hurricane damage, it was not rated (Personal communication with Fringle, April 21, 2002).

As shown in Table 19, each facility and park was evaluated using the ADA Accessibility Checklist. A “1” rating constitutes the facility meeting that ADA standard, a “0” rating constitutes a violation of that ADA standard, and an “n/a” rating means that the particular ADA standard does not apply. A final sum score of 0-5 is “poor”, 6-10 is “partial”, and 11-15 is accessible with possible limitations.

Summary

Overall accessibility of existing recreation facilities in Hyde County for people with disabilities was evaluated as “poor.” Improved accessibility for people with disabilities must be provided.

Table 19 ADA Standards (Adaptive Environments Center and Barrier Free Environments, 1992)

<u>Park/School</u>	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	Final Score
Davis Elem.	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	2
O. A. Peay Elem.	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	2
Mattamuskeet Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	11
Ocracoke Schools	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	n/a	N/a	0	0	0	n/a	1	0	5
Ponzer Community Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge	n/a															
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocracoke Community Center	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	1	1	0	8
Gull Rock State Game Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Mattamuskeet Fish and Wildlife Refuge (Facilities at Refuge)																
a. Lake Landing Fishing Locks	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	N/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
b. Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	N/a	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
c. National Wildlife Headquarters	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	N/a	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Engelhard Boat Ramp	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	N/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Hydeland Boat Ramp	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	N/a	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3

KEY: ADA Accessibility Checklist
(Adaptive Environments Center and Barrier Free Environments, 1992)

1. Is the path of travel stable, firm and slip-resistant?
2. Can all objects protruding into the path be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane?
3. Do curbs on the pathway have curb cuts at drives, parking, and drop-offs?
4. Do all ramps longer than 6 feet have railings on both sides?
5. Are ramps non-slip?
6. Ramp is located to prevent obstruction by parked vehicles?
7. Are an adequate number of accessible parking stalls provided?
8. Are accessible spaces outlined or painted in blue and marked with a white International Symbol of Accessibility in a contrasting color?
9. Are the accessible stalls closest to an accessible entrance to the building or site?
10. Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance?
11. Can the alternate accessible entrance be used independently?
12. Can doors be opened without too much force?
13. If the door has a closer, does it take at least 3 seconds to close?
14. If rest rooms are available to the public, is at least one rest room fully accessible?
15. Are there signs at inaccessible rest rooms that give directions to accessible ones?

Table 20 Ranking of Each Facility Based on ADA Standards

Name of Facility	Score	Ranking
Davis Elementary	2	Poor
O.A. Peay Elementary	2	Poor
Mattamuskeet Schools	11	Accessible w/ possible limitations
Ocracoke Island School	5	Poor
Ponzer Community Park	0	Poor
Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge	n/a	n/a
Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge		
a. Lake Landing Fishing Locks	0	Poor
b. Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge	3	Poor
c. National Wildlife Headquarters	7	Partial
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge (Hyde)		
a. Boat Landing	0	Poor
Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge (Hyde)		
a. Viewing Tower	0	Poor
Ocracoke Community Center	11	Accessible w/ possible limitations
Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center	8	Partial
Cape Hatteras National Seashore		
a. Ocracoke Lighthouse	1	Poor
Gull Rock State Game Lands	0	Poor
Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge	0	Poor
Engelhard Boat Ramp	0	Poor
Hydeland Boat Ramp	3	Poor

Conditions of Existing Recreation and Park Facilities

The conditions of public recreation and park sites located in Hyde County were evaluated based on maintenance, vandalism, user impact on vegetation, and soil limitations.

Maintenance

Maintenance of the existing facilities included such factors as everyday upkeep (i.e., lawn care, irrigation, etc.), litter control, and aesthetics (i.e., landscaping). The following classification scheme was used:

- Good—grounds upkeep well with no littering and well-maintained provisions to grounds
- Fair—Could use improvement
- Poor—Inadequate upkeep of grounds

As shown in the Table 21, overall maintenance of recreational facilities in the planning area was evaluated as poor. Eight sites were rated as poor (i.e., Davis Elementary School, O. A. Peay Elementary School, Alligator National Wildlife Refuge Boat Ramp, Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge, Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge Viewing Tower, Engelhard Boat Ramp, Hydeland Boat Ramp, and Ponzer Community Park), five were rated as fair (i.e., Ocracoke Island School, Ocracoke Community Center, Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge, Gull Rock State Game Lands and Lake Landing Fishing Locks), and four were ranked as good (i.e., Mattamuskeet Schools, National Wildlife Headquarters, Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center and Ocracoke Lighthouse). Since Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge is closed to the public due to hurricane damage, it was rated as poor (Personal communication with Fringle, April 21, 2002).

Table 21 Conditions

<i>Schools</i>	Maintenance	Vandalism	User Impact	Soil Limitations
Davis Elem.	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
O. A. Peay	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
Mattamuskeet Schools	Good	None	Moderate	Severe
Ocracoke School	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
<i>Community Parks</i>				
Ponzer Community Park	Poor	None	Low	Severe
<i>Wildlife Refuges</i>				
Swanquarter Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Poor	Severe	None	Severe
Lake Mattamuskeet Fish and Wildlife Refuge				
a. Lake Landing Fishing Locks	Fair	None	Moderate	Severe
b. Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
c. National Wildlife Headquarters	Good	None	Low	Severe
Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge(Hyde)				
a. Boat Landing	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge(Hyde)				
a. Viewing Tower	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
<i>Community Centers</i>				
Ocracoke Community Center	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center	Good	None	Low	Severe
<i>National Seashores</i>				
Cape Hatteras				
National Seashore(Ocracoke)				
a. Ocracoke Lighthouse	Good	Moderate	Low	Severe
<i>North Carolina State Parks</i>				
Gull Rock State Game Lands	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
<i>Public Boat Ramps</i>				
Engelhard Boat Ramp	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
Hydeland Boat Ramp	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Severe

Vandalism

Vandalism is defined as the intentional destruction of the facilities by others. The following classification scheme was used:

- None-there is not any disruption to the park
- Moderate-contains minor disruption without a total displeasing affect
- Severe-disrupts the facility as a whole

As shown in Table 21, overall vandalism was moderate. Eleven facilities (i.e., Davis Elementary, O. A. Peay Elementary, Ocracoke Island School, Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge Boat Landing, Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge, Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge Viewing Tower, Ocracoke Community Center, Lake Landing Fishing Blocks, Ocracoke Lighthouse, Engelhard Boat Ramp, Hydeland Boat Ramp, and Gull Rock State Game Lands) were rated as having moderate vandalism, five were ranked as none (i.e., Mattamuskeet Schools, Ponzer Community Park, National Wildlife Headquarters, Lake Landing Fishing Locks, Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center), and one rated as severe (Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge) (Personal communication with Fringle, April 21, 2002).

User Impact on Vegetation

The impact of use on vegetation refers to the relative degree of impact which recreation use has on vegetation. The following classification scheme was used:

- Severe-vegetation dead or dying
- Moderate-slightly affects the user and the facility
- Low-minimum impact

- None – no impact

As shown on Table 21, user impact on vegetation was evaluated as none on one facility (i.e., Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge), moderate at twelve facilities (i.e., Davis Elementary, O. A. Peay Elementary, Mattamuskeet Schools, Ocracoke Community Center, Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge, Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, Gull Rock State Game Lands, Lake Landing Fishing Blocks, Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge, Engelhard Boat Ramp, Hydeland Boat Ramp, and Ocracoke Island School), low impact on four facilities (i.e., Ponzer Community Park, National Wildlife Headquarters, Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center, and Ocracoke Lighthouse) and no facilities had severe user impact (Personal communication with Fringle, April 21, 2002).

Soil Limitations

Soil limitations were defined as the capability of the solid to withstand a specific facility and its usage. The following classification scheme was used:

- Slight- generally favorable for the stated use or the limitations are minor and can be easily overcome
- Moderate- is unfavorable but the limitation can be overcome or modified by special planning, good design, and careful management.
- Severe- unfavorable limitations and so difficult to correct or overcome as to require major soil reclamation and special design.

As shown in Table 21, all facilities were rated severe because of flooding, wetness and high soil acidity.

Summary

The overall conditions of existing facilities in the planning area were evaluated as “poor” as measured by maintenance, vandalism, human impact on vegetation, and soil limitations. Continued prevention of vandalism, increased awareness of human impact on vegetation, and continued maintenance and on-site supervision should be provided to maintain the quality of existing recreation facilities.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) was used to evaluate the diversity of recreational opportunity settings in the planning area. The ROS concept is based on the premise that diversity of recreation settings provides the greatest opportunities for enjoyment to the greatest number of people. The ROS is a continuum ranging from the Modern/Developed/User-Based to Primitive/Underdeveloped/Resource Based (Priest & Gass, 1997). Each location on the continuum represents a unique recreational opportunity setting.

The basic assumption underlying the ROS is that quality in outdoor recreation is the best assured through provision of a diverse set of opportunities. Providing a wide range of settings varying in level of development, access, and so forth insures that the broadest segment of the public will find quality recreation experiences, both now and in the future (Clark and Stankey, 1979).

In assessing the recreation opportunity settings of the planning area, the following six criteria were used as guidelines in the evaluation (Clark and Stankey, 1979):

1. Access-the ease of circulation by participants in, to and through the area
2. Non-Recreational Resource Use-the compatibility of the facility to host non-recreational activities

3. On-Site Development-the everyday upkeep, litter control, maintenance, aesthetics and vegetation as well as any special accommodations that are needed in the area such as restrooms or concessions.
4. Social Density & Interaction-the degree of social interaction between people in the area
5. Permissibility of Visitor Impact-the capability of the area to withstand the impact of present and future recreational use by its participants
6. On-site Organization & Supervision-the rules and regulations used to control the area in regards to recreational activities.

Using the above criteria, all public recreation facilities in the planning area (i.e. Mattamuskeet Schools, Ocracoke School, Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, Gull Rock State Lands, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Ocracoke Community Center, Ponzer Park, O.A. Peay Elementary, Engelhard Boat Ramp, Hydeland Boat Ramp, and Davis Elementary) were identified and evaluated (Table 22), and placed on the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (Figure 1).

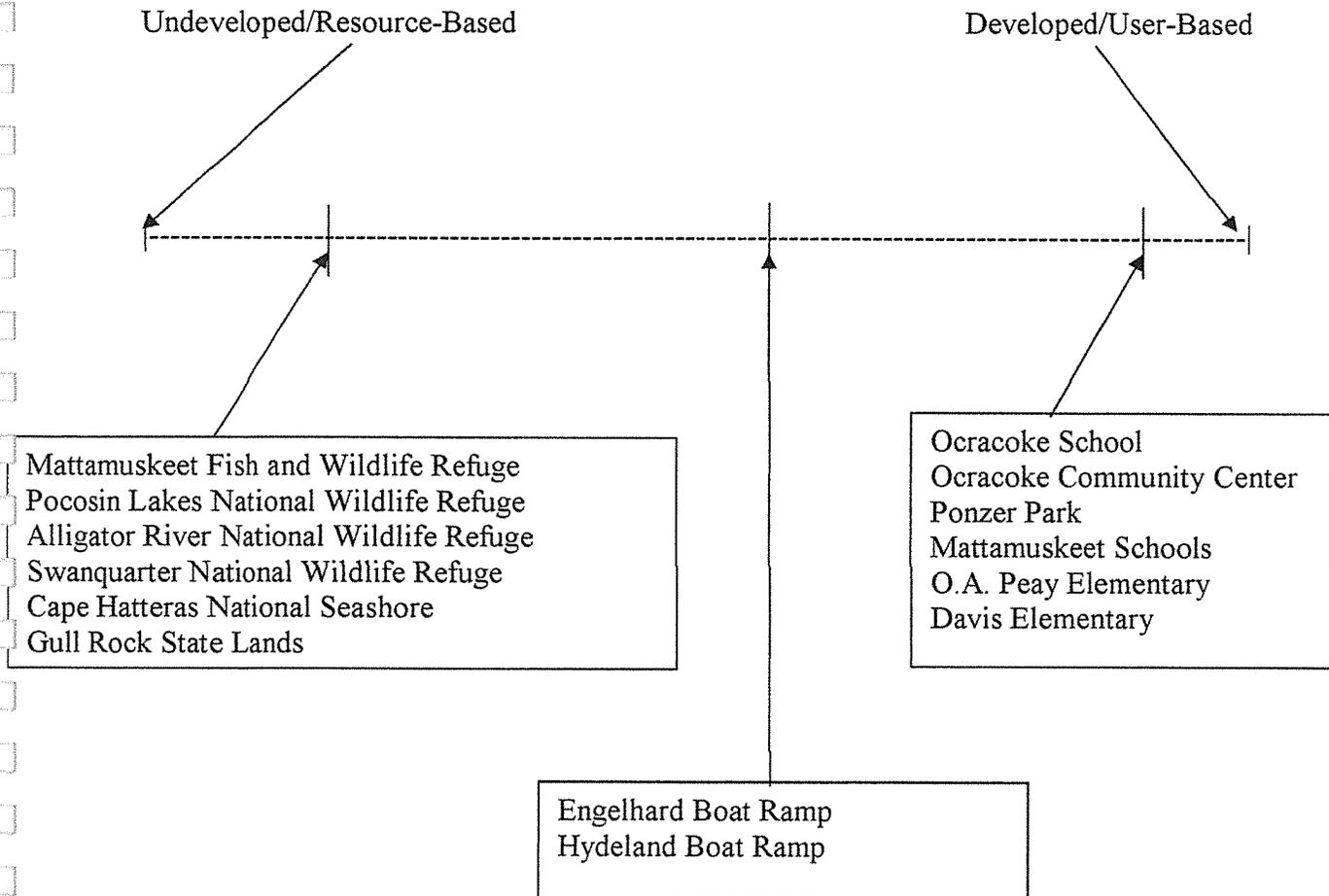
Summary

There is a diversity of recreation opportunities in the county. However, the number of such opportunities coupled with the geographic size of the county, makes “accessibility to diversity” very difficult for most residents.

Table 22. Recreational Opportunity Spectrum

Schools	Access Easy Moderate Difficult	Non- Recreational Resource Use Compatible Incompatible	On-Site Development Simple Moderate Complex	Social Density & Interaction Little/None Occasional Frequent	Permissibility Of Visitor Impact Low Moderate High	On-Site Organization & Supervision Low Moderate High
Davis Elem.	Moderate	Compatible	Complex	Little/None	Low	Low
O. A. Peay Elem.	Moderate	Compatible	Complex	Little/None	Low	Low
Mattamuskeet Schools	Easy	Compatible	Moderate	Frequent	High	High
Ocracoke Schools	Easy	Compatible	Moderate	Frequent	Moderate	High
Community Parks						
Ponzer Community Park	Easy	Compatible	Simple	Little/None	Low	Low
Wildlife Refuges						
Swanquarter Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Difficult	Incompatible	Complex	Little/None	Low	Low
Lake Mattamuskeet Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Moderate	Incompatible	Complex	Occasional	Moderate	Moderate
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge	Difficult	Incompatible	Complex	Little/None	Low	Low
Pungo River National Wildlife Refuge	Difficult	Incompatible	Complex	Little/None	Low	Low
Pocosin National Wildlife Refuge	Difficult	Incompatible	Complex	Little/None	Low	Low
National Seashores						
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Moderate	Incompatible	Moderate	Occasional	Moderate	Moderate
North Carolina State Game Lands						
Gull Rock State Game Lands	Moderate	Incompatible	Moderate	Little/None	Moderate	Low
Community Centers						
Ocracoke Community Center	Moderate	Compatible	Moderate	Frequent	High	High
Mattamuskeet Senior Citizen Center	Moderate	Compatible	Moderate	Frequent	High	High
Public Boat Ramps						
Engelhard Boat Ramp	Moderate	Compatible	Moderate	Occasional	Moderate	Low
Hydland Boat	Moderate	Compatible	Moderate	Occasional	Moderate	Low

Figure 1: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum



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APPENDIX

Climate Data for the Major Cities of Hyde County, North Carolina
(Intellicast, 2002)

Engelhard, NC

	Normal High (F)	Normal Low (F)	Record High (F)	Record Low (F)	Mean (F)	Normal Precip. (in)	Normal Snowfall (in)
January	54.1	33	80	-12	44	4.4	N/A
February	56.7	34.9	84	10	46	3.7	N/A
March	64.3	41.5	86	17	53	3.8	N/A
April	72.2	48.8	93	28	61	3.4	N/A
May	78.8	58	96	34	68	4.3	N/A
June	84.8	65.4	99	42	75	4.8	N/A
July	85.3	69.7	100	40	79	5.9	N/A
August	87.2	69	98	43	78	6.3	N/A
September	82.5	64	97	40	73	4.9	N/A
October	74.4	53.8	93	23	64	4.1	N/A
November	66.8	45.3	85	15	56	3.5	N/A
December	58	36.3	78	6	47	3.4	N/A

Fairfield, NC

	Normal High (F)	Normal Low (F)	Record High (F)	Record Low (F)	Mean (F)	Normal Precip. (in)	Normal Snowfall (in)
January	54.1	33	80	-12	44	4.4	N/A
February	56.7	34.9	84	10	46	3.7	N/A
March	64.3	41.5	86	17	53	3.8	N/A
April	72.2	48.8	93	28	61	3.4	N/A
May	78.8	58	96	34	68	4.3	N/A
June	84.8	65.4	99	42	75	4.8	N/A
July	85.3	69.7	100	40	79	5.9	N/A
August	87.2	69	98	43	78	6.3	N/A
September	82.5	64	97	40	73	4.9	N/A
October	74.4	53.8	93	23	64	4.1	N/A
November	66.8	45.3	85	15	56	3.5	N/A
December	58	36.3	78	6	47	3.4	N/A

Climate Data for the Major Cities of Hyde County, North Carolina
(Retrieved February 4, 2002 from <http://www.Intellicast.com>)

Ocracoke, NC

	Normal High (F)	Normal Low (F)	Record High (F)	Record Low (F)	Mean (F)	Normal Precip. (in)	Normal Snowfall (in)
January	54.4	38.9	76	15	47	4	N/A
February	53.2	37.7	80	7	46	5.2	N/A
March	60.7	44.9	76	21	53	4.3	N/A
April	68.2	52.6	90	32	60	3.3	N/A
May	75.4	60.8	91	40	68	3.9	N/A
June	81.7	68.4	97	49	75	4.3	N/A
July	85.6	72.8	97	55	79	5	N/A
August	85.7	72.8	97	55	79	5.6	N/A
September	82.1	68.6	91	50	75	5	N/A
October	73.5	59.4	89	34	67	4.4	N/A
November	65.6	50.6	81	26	58	4.7	N/A
December	57.6	42.3	76	12	50	4.3	N/A

Scranton, NC

	Normal High (F)	Normal Low (F)	Record High (F)	Record Low (F)	Mean (F)	Normal Precip. (in)	Normal Snowfall (in)
January	51.2	31.3	80	-10	41	4.1	N/A
February	53.9	33.4	82	4	44	3.4	N/A
March	62.5	40.7	92	10	52	4	N/A
April	71.4	49.2	94	26	60	3.2	N/A
May	78.6	58.5	105	40	69	4.7	N/A
June	84.9	66.2	102	43	76	5.1	N/A
July	88.4	70.3	102	52	79	6.2	N/A
August	87.1	69.5	101	46	78	5.8	N/A
September	82.1	63.3	101	44	73	4.6	N/A
October	72.8	51.6	95	26	62	3.3	N/A
November	64.4	43.4	85	19	54	3.2	N/A
December	55	34.7	81	8	45	3.3	N/A

Climate Data for the Major Cities of Hyde County, North Carolina
 (Retrieved February 4, 2002 from <http://www.Intellicast.com>)

Swanquarter, NC

	Normal High (F)	Normal Low (F)	Record High (F)	Record Low (F)	Mean (F)	Normal Precip. (in)	Normal Snowfall (in)
January	54.1	33	80	-12	44	4.4	N/A
February	56.7	34.9	84	10	46	3.7	N/A
March	64.3	41.5	86	17	53	3.8	N/A
April	72.2	48.8	93	28	61	3.4	N/A
May	78.8	58	96	34	68	4.3	N/A
June	84.8	65.4	99	42	75	4.8	N/A
July	85	67.3	100	40	79	5.9	N/A
August	87.2	69	98	43	78	6.3	N/A
September	82.5	64	97	40	73	4.9	N/A
October	74.4	53.8	93	23	64	4.1	N/A
November	66.8	45.3	85	15	56	3.5	N/A
December	58	36.3	78	6	47	3.4	N/A

Geology

(Retrieved February 4, 2002 from <http://www.geology.enr.state.nc.us/usgs/coastalp.htm>.)

Quaternary

Qp	Surficial Deposits Undivided	Sand, clay, gravel, and peat deposited in marine, fluvial, eolian, and lacustrine environments. Quaternary deposits not shown at altitudes greater than approximately 25 feet above sea level.
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Tertiary

Tp	Pinehurst Formation	Sand, medium- to coarse-grained, cross-bedding and rhythmic bands of clayey sand common, unconsolidated.
Tt	Terrace Deposits and Upland Sediment	Gravel, clayey sand and sand, minor iron oxide cemented sandstone.
Tpyw	Waccamaw Formation	Fossiliferous sand with silt and clay, bluish-gray to tan, loosely consolidated. Straddles Pleistocene-Pliocene boundary.
Tpy	Torktown Formation and Duplin Formation, Undivided	Yorktown Formation: Fossiliferous clay with varying amounts of fine-grained sand, bluish-gray, shell material commonly concentrated in lenses; mainly in area north of Neuse River.
Tob	Belgrade Formation, Undivided	Pollocksville Member: Oyster-shell mounds in tan to orange sand matrix, indurated locally. Haywood Landing Member: Fossiliferous clayey sand, gray to brown. Members grade into each other laterally.
Tor	River Bend Formation	Limestone, calcarenite overlain by and intercalated with indurated, sandy, molluscan-mold limestone
Tecs	Castle Hayne Formation	Spring Garden Member: Molluscan-mold limestone, indurated, very sandy. Grades downward into calcareous sand and laterally into Comfort Member.
Tec	Comfort Member and New Hanover Member, Undivided	Comfort Member: Bryozoan-echinoid skeletal limestone, locally dolomitized, solution cavities common. New Hanover Member: Phosphate-pebble conglomerate, micritic, thin; restricted to basal part of Castle Hayne Formation in southeastern counties.
Tpa	Beaufort Formation, Undivided	Unnamed Upper Member: Sand and silty clay, glauconitic, fossiliferous, and locally calcareous. Jericho Run Member: Siliceous mudstone with sandstone lenses, thin bedded; basal phosphatic pebble conglomerate.

Geology

(Retrieved February 4, 2002 from <http://www.geology.enr.state.nc.us/usgs/coastalp.htm>.)

Cretaceous

Kp	Peedee Formation	Sand, clayey sand and clay, greenish-gray to olive black, massive, glauconitic, locally fossiliferous and calcareous. Patches of sandy molluscan-mold limestone in upper part.
Kb	Black Creek Formation	Clay, gray to black, lignitic; contains thin beds and laminae of fine-grained micaceous sand and thick lenses of cross-bedded sand. Glauconitic, fossiliferous clayey sand lenses in upper part.
Km	Middendorf Formation	Sand, sandstone, and mudstone, gray to pale gray with an orange cast, mottled; clay balls and iron-cemented concretions common, beds laterally discontinuous, cross-bedding common.
Kc	Cape Fear Formation	Sandstone and sandy mudstone, yellowish gray to bluish gray, mottled red to yellowish orange, indurated, graded and laterally continuous bedding, blocky clay, faint cross-bedding, feldspar and mica common.

Topography

(Retrieved February 14, 2002 from <http://www.digital-neighbors.com>)

City Name	Elevation (ft.)	Longitude	Latitude
Engelhard	4	-76.0377	35.5332
Fairfield	528	-76.242011	35.570085
Ocracoke	4	-75.96708	35.1207
Scranton	4	-76.448871	35.58
Swanquarter	4	-76.274768	35.404335

Classification of the Soils

(USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2001)

Soil Name	Family or Higher Taxonomic Class	Slope
Acredale	Fine-silty, mixed, thermatic Typic Endoaqualfs	0 to 2 percent
Argent	Fine, mixed, thermatic Typic Endoaqualfs	0 to 2 percent
Backbay	Fine-loamy, mixed, nonacid, thermatic Histic Humaquepts	0 to 1 percent

Belhaven	Loamy, mixed, thermatic Terric Medisaprists	0 to 2 percent
Bolling	Fine-loamy, mixed, thermic Aquic Hapludalfs	0 to 3 percent
Brookman	Fine, mixed, thermic Typic Umbraqualfs	0 to 1 percent
Carteret	Mixed, thermic Typic Psammaquents	0 to 1 percent
Chapanoke	Fine-silty, mixed, thermic Aeric Endoaquults	0 to 2 percent
Conaby	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, thermic Histic Humanquepts	0 to 2 percent
Corolla	Thermic, uncoated Aquic Quartzipsamments	0 to 6 percent
Delway	Loamy, mixed, euic, thermic Terric Medisaprists	0 to 1 percent
Dorovan	Dysic, thermic Typic Medisaprists	0 to 1 percent
Duckston	Siliceous, thermic Typic Psammaquents	0 to 2 percent
Englehard	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid, thermic Humaqueptic Flunaquents	0 to 2 percent
Fork	Fine-loamy, mixed, thermic Aeric Endoaqualfs	0 to 2 percent
Fortescue	Fine-silty, mixed, acid thermic Cumulic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Gullrock	Coarse-silty, mixed, nonacid, thermic Histic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Hydeland	Fine-silty, mixed, thermic Typic Umbraqualfs	0 to 2 percent
Longshoal	Euic, thermic Typic Medisaprists	0 to 1 percent
Newhan	Thermic, uncoated Typic Quartzipsamments	6 to 25 percent
Newholland	Coarse-loamy, mixed, acid, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Pasquotank	Coarse-silty, mixed nonacid, thermic Typic Endoaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Pettigrew	Fine, mixed, nonacid, thermic Histic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Ponzer	Loamy, mixed dysic, thermic Terric Medisaprists	0 to 2 percent
Portsmouth	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, thermic Typic Umbraquults	0 to 2 percent

Pungo	Dysic, thermic Typic Medisaprists	0 to 2 percent
Roper	Fine-silty, mixed, acid, thermic Histic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Scuppernong	Loamy, mixed, dysic, thermic Terric Medisaprists	0 to 2 percent
Seabrook	Mixed, thermic Aquic Udispsammments	0 to 3 percent
Stockade	Fine-loamy, mixed, thermic Typic Umbraqualfs	0 to 2 percent
Udorthents	Udorthents	N/A
Wasda	Fine-loamy, mixed, acid, thermic Histic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Weeksville	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid thermic Typic Humaquepts	0 to 2 percent
Wysocking	Coarse-silty, mixed, acid thermic Thapto-Histic Fluvaquents	0 to 3 percent
Yeopim	Fine-silty, mixed, thermic Aquic Hapludults	0 to 3 percent
Yonges	Fine-loamy, mixed, thermic Tyic Endoqualfs	0 to 2 percent

Soil Limitations
(USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2001)

Soil Name	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Playgrounds	Paths and Trails	Golf Fairways
Acredale	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Sever: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Argent	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Backbay	Severe: flooding, ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, flooding, excess humus.
Belhaven	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, ponding, flooding.
Bolling	Sever: flooding	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Brookman	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Carteret	Severe: flooding, ponding, too sandy.	Severe: ponding, too sandy, salty.	Severe: too sandy, ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding, too sandy.	Severe: excess salt, ponding, droughty.
Chapanoke	Severe: flooding, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid, wetness.
Conaby	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness, excess humus.
Corolla	Severe: flooding, too sandy, excess salt.	Severe: too sandy, excess salt.	Severe: too sandy, excess salt.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: excess salt, droughty.
Delway	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:	Severe:

	flooding, ponding, excess humus.	ponding, excess humus, excess salt.	excess humus, ponding, flooding.	ponding, excess humus.	excess salt, too acid, ponding.
Dorovan	Severe: flooding, ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, flooding, excess humus.
Duckston	Severe: flooding, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: wetness, too sandy, excess salt.	Severe: too sandy, wetness.	Severe: wetness, too sandy.	Severe: excess salt, too acid, wetness.
Engelhard	Severe: flooding, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid, wetness.
Fork	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Fortescue	Severe: flooding, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid, wetness.
Gullrock	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness, excess humus.
Hydeland	Severe: flooding, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid, wetness.
Longshoal	Severe: flooding, ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus, excess salt.	Severe: excess humus, ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess salt, ponding, flooding.
Newhan	Severe: flooding, slope, too sandy.	Severe: slope, too sandy, excess salt.	Severe: slope, too sandy, excess salt.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: excess salt, too acid, droughty.
Newholland	Severe: flooding,	Severe: wetness, too	Severe: wetness, too	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid,

	wetness, too acid.	acid.	acid.		wetness, flooding.
Pasquotank	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Pettigrew	Severe: flooding, wetness, perc slowly.	Severe: setness, excess humus, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, perc slowly.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness excess humus.
Ponzer	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness, excess humus.
Portsmouth	Severe: flooding, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid, wetness.
Pungo	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness, excess humus.
Roper	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus, too acid.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness, excess humus.
Scuppernong	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, wetness.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.
Seabrook	Severe: flooding, too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy.	Severe: too sandy, droughty.
Stockade	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
Udorthents	-	-	-	-	-
Wasda	Severe: flooding, wetness, excess humus.	Improbable: excess fines.	Severe: excess humus, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, excess humus.	Severe: too acid, wetness, excess humus.
Weeksville	Severe: flooding,	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.

	wetness.				
Wysocking	Severe: flooding, wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness, too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid, wetness.
Yeopim	Severe: flooding, too acid.	Severe: too acid.	Severe: too acid.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too acid.
Yonges	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.

Fauna & Flora Common in Hyde County

(Fussel, Frost, Legrand, 92; USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service)

Flora

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Alabama Supplejack	Berchemia scandens
American Beachgrass	Ammophila breviligulata
American Beautyberry	Callicarpa americana
American Beech	Fagus grandifolia
American Holly	Ilex opaca
American Hornbeam	Carpinus caroliniana
Arrowhead	Sagittaria
Atlantic White-Cedar	Chamaecyparis thyoides
Baccharis	Baccharis halmifolia
Baldcypress	Taxodium distichum
Big Cordgrass	Spartina cynosuroides
Bitter Gallberry	Ilex glabra
Bitter Panicum	Panicum amarum
Black Cherry	Prunus serotina
Blackgum	Nyssa sylvatica
Blackjack Oak	Quercus marilandica
Black Needlegrass Rush	Juncus roemerianus
Black Oak	Quercus velutina
Black willow	Salix nigra
Brackenfern	Pteridium aquilinum
Broom sedge	Carex scoparia
Bushy Bluestem	Andropogon glomeratus
Buttonbush	Cephalanthus Occidentalis
Cane (Giant Cane)	Arundinaria gigantea
Cat Greenbrier	Smilax latifolia
Cattail	Typha latifolia
Cinnamon Fern	Lsmunda cinnamomea
Climbing Hempweed	Mikania scandens
Common Trumpet creeper	Campsis radicans
Cross-Vine	Anisostichus capreolata
Dangleberry	Gaylussacia frondosa
Devils-Walkingstick	Aralia spinosa
Dogwood (Flowering)	Cornus florida
Dwarf huckleberry	Gaylussacia dumosa
Fetterbush	Lyonia lucida
Flameleaf Sumac	Rhus copallinum
Grape (Muscadine)	Vitis rotundifolia
Green Ash	Fraxinus pensylvanica

Greenbrier	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
Hairy St. John's Wart	<i>Hypericum setosum</i>
Hairy Thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium pilosum</i>
Hickory Water	<i>Carya aquatica</i>
Honeysuckle (Japanese)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Horsesugar (Sweetleaf)	<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia</i>
Ladyfern (Southern)	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Large Gallberry	<i>Ilex coriacea</i>
Largeleaf Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>
Laurel Oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Liards Tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>
Loblollybay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>
Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Longleaf Pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Marshelder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>
Marsh Mallow	<i>Kosteletskya virginica</i>
Marsh Sedge	<i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i>
Narrowleaf Cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Netted Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>
Nodding Beaked-Rush	<i>Rhynchospora inexpansa</i>
Northern Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>
Pennsylvania Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanica</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pitcherplant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>
Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Pond Pine	<i>Pinus serotina</i>
Redbay	<i>Persea barbonia</i>
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Red Elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>
Saltmarsh Cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Saltmeadow Hay	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sawgrass	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>
Seacoast Bluestem	<i>Andropogon littoralis</i>
Seaots	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>
Sea Oxeye	<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>
Searocket	<i>Cakile edentula</i>

Seashore Mallow	<i>Kosteletskyia virginica</i>
Seaside Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>
Sedge	Cyperaceae
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcate</i>
Southern Waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Sphagnum Moss	Sphagnum
Spiked Uniola	<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>
Sundew	<i>Drosera</i>
Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Swamp Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica biflora</i>
Swamp Cyrilla	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sweetleaf	<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>
Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Switchcane	<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>
Tall Reed	<i>Phragmites communis</i>
Threeawn	<i>Aristida</i>
Three Square	<i>Scirpus robustus</i>
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus laevis</i>
Virginia Chainfern	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Water Oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Water tupelo	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Yellow Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Yellow-Popular	<i>Liriodendron tulpifera</i>
Zenobia	<i>Zenobia pulverulenta</i>

Fauna

Common Name

Red Wolf
 Undescribed shrew
 West Indian Manatee
 American Bittern
 Star nosed mole
 Panther
 Eastern wood rat
 Rafiesque's big eared bat
 Black bear

Scientific Name

Canis rufus
Sorex sp1
Trichechus manutus
Botaurus lentiginosus
condylura cristata
felis concolor cougar
neotoma floridana
Plecotus rafinesquii
Ursus amreicanus

Backman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>
Anhinga	<i>anhinga anhinga</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetus</i>
Black vulture	<i>coragyps atratus</i>
Arctic pergrine falcon	<i>falco peregrinus</i>
Great blue heron	<i>Arde herodias</i>
Black necked stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Brown pelican	<i>pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Double-crested cormorant	
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops</i>
	<i>Noveboracensis</i>
Black-throated Green	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Warbler – Coastal Plain	<i>Waynei</i> population
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus</i>
	<i>Leucocophalus</i>
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus</i>
	<i>jamaicensis</i>
Red-cockaded	<i>Picoides borealis</i>
Woodpecker	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
American Alligator	<i>Alligator</i>
	<i>mississippiensis</i>
Loggerhead Seaturtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Green Seaturtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Leatherback Seaturtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
Outer Banks Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>
	<i>sticticeps</i>
Kemp's Ridley Seaturtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>
Carolina Diamondbacked	<i>Malachlemys terrapin</i>
Terrapin	<i>centrata</i>
Carolina Watersnake	<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>
	<i>williamengelsi</i>
Glossy Crayfish Snake	<i>Regina rigida</i>
Black Swampsnake	<i>Seminatrix pygaea</i>

Pigmy Rattlesnake
 Eastern diamondback rattlesnake
 Southern hognose snake
 Mimic glass lizard

Shortnose Sturgeon
 Neuse river waterdog
 Carolina gopher frog
 Roanoke bass
 Least brook lamprey
 Bridleshiner
 Carolina madtom
 Tar River Spiny mussel
 Atlantic pigtoe
 Tidewater mucket
 Eastern pond mussel
 Least Florida skipper
 Eastern beard-grass skipper
 Gold-banded skipper
 Mottled dusky wing
 Two-spotted skipper
 Duke's skipper
 Dotted skipper
 Lemmer's noctuid moth
 Giant yucca skipper
 Twin-spotted skipper
 Phaon crescent
 Byssus skipper
 King's hairstreak
 Albemarle crayfish
 Croatan crayfish
 Marsh Killifish
 Dismal Swamp Green
 Stink Bug
 Berry's Skipper
 Northern Oak Hairstreak

Giant Swallowtail
 Aaron's Skipper
 Liverwort

Sisrurus miliarius
 Crotalus admanteus
 Heterodon simus
 Ophisaurus mimicus

Acipenser brevirostrum
 necturus lewisi
 rana capito capito
 Amblopites cauifrons
 Lampreta aepyptera
 notropis bifrenatus
 notarus furiosus
 Elliptio steistansana
 fusconaia masoni
 campsilis ochracea
 ligumia nasuta
 Amblyscirlos aterata
 Atrytone arogous arogous
 Autochton cellus
 Erynnis martialis
 Euphyes bimacula
 Euphyes dukesi
 Aesperia attalus
 Lithophane lemmeri
 megathymus yuccae
 oligoria maculata
 phyciodes phaon
 problema byssus
 Satyrium kingi
 procambarus medialis
 procambarus plumimanus
 Fundilud confluentus
 Chlorochroa dismalia

Euphyes berryi
 Fixsenia favonius
 ontario
 Papilio crespontes
 Poanes aaroni aaroni
 Cheilolejeunea rigidula

Mattamuskeet Schools Survey

1. What activities do you like to do in your free time? (Circle all that apply.)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Basketball | 10. Volleyball |
| 2. Baseball | 11. Running/Walking |
| 3. Softball | 12. Watersport |
| 4. Soccer | 13. Horseback riding |
| 5. Football | 14. Camping |
| 6. Tennis | 15. Swimming |
| 7. Golf | 16. Aerobics |
| 8. Fishing | 17. Weightlifting |
| 9. Hunting | 18. Hanging out with Friends |
| | 19. Other |

2. What existing public recreation programs do you participate in? (Circle all the apply.)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Baseball/Softball | 6. Recreational Trips & Tours |
| 2. Football | 7. Bass Tournament |
| 3. Open Gym/ Free time | 8. O'Neal Walk of Life |
| 4. Social Events | 9. Karate |
| 5. Arts & Crafts | 10. 4-H Club |

3. On a scale of 1 to 4, what existing public recreation facilities or areas do you use? (Use each number once.)

1=most used

4=least used

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pocosin Refuge | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Citizen Building |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alligator Refuge | <input type="checkbox"/> Mattamuskeet School Campus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swanquarter Refuge | <input type="checkbox"/> Fairfield Fire Department |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Mattamuskeet | <input type="checkbox"/> Ponzer Playground/Building |

4. Name three public recreation activities you would like to see in Hyde County?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

5. How long have you lived in Hyde County, NC?

0-5 years 6-10 years 11-15 years 16-20 years

6. Male Female

7. Age _____

8. African American White Hispanic Other

*Ocracoke School Survey***1. What activities do you like to do in your free time? (Circle all that apply.)**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Basketball | 10. Volleyball |
| 2. Baseball | 11. Running/Walking |
| 10. Softball | 12. Watersport including Surfing |
| 11. Soccer | 13. Horseback riding |
| 12. Football | 14. Camping |
| 13. Tennis | 15. Swimming |
| 14. Golf | 16. Aerobics |
| 15. Fishing | 17. Weightlifting |
| 16. Hunting | 18. Hanging out with Friends |
| | 19. Other |

2. List the three top existing public facilities or areas do you use most? (Number 1 being most used)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. What existing public recreation programs do you participate in? (Circle all that apply.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Baseball/softball | 6. Swimming |
| 2. Football | 7. Volleyball |
| 3. Open gym/Free time | 8. Soccer camp |
| 4. Tennis | 9. Dance class |
| 5. Basketball | 10. Step Aerobics |

4. Name three public activities you would like to see on Ocracoke Island?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

5. How long have you lived on Ocracoke Island?

0-5 years _____ 6-10years _____ 11-15 years _____ 16-20 years _____

6. Male _____ Female _____

7. Age _____

8. White _____ African American _____ Hispanic _____ Other _____

Telephone Survey

Hi, This is _____. I am calling from East Carolina University as part of a research project with Hyde County Parks and Recreation. We have been contracted to help determine Hyde County residents' preferences for and use of recreational facilities and programs. You have been randomly selected to participate in this study. In order to insure your confidentiality, your responses to this survey will not be linked to you in any way. The survey will last about five minutes. Is it OK if we proceed?

Are you at least 18 years of age? Yes No
(If no, may I please speak with a member of your household who is 18 or older?)

How often do you or members of your family participate in recreational activities within Hyde County?

- Never
 Rarely (less than once per month)
 Monthly
 Weekly
 2-4 times per week
 Daily

What three activities in Hyde County do you or members of your family participate in most frequently (List most frequent first)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

How often do you or members of your family participate in recreational activities outside of Hyde County?

- Never
 Rarely (less than once per month)
 Monthly
 Weekly
 2-4 times per week
 Daily

What three activities outside of Hyde County do you or members of your family participate in most frequently (List most frequent first)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

On average, how many miles do you travel to participate in these activities? _____

How satisfied are you on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being very unsatisfied, and ten being extremely satisfied) with the recreational facilities located in Hyde County?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

How satisfied are you on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being very unsatisfied, and ten being extremely satisfied) with the recreational services/programs offered in Hyde County?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

How important to you on a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important) are additional recreation facilities and services in Hyde County?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Which of the following Hyde County recreation areas or facilities have you used in the past 12 months?

- Pocosin Refuge
- Alligator Refuge
- Swanquarter Refuge
- Lake Mattamuskeet
- Senior Citizen Building
- Mattamuskeet School Campus
- Fairfield Fire Dept.
- Campgrounds
- Ponzer Playground/Building
- Athletic fields
- Boat Ramps
- Gamelans
- Ocracoke School campus
- Private/Commercial Clubs
- Other

What three recreation facilities would you like to see developed in Hyde County in the future?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What three recreation programs or services would you like to see offered in Hyde County in the future

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Would you be willing to pay user fees for any of the above facilities or programs?

___ Yes ___ No

Would you support tax dollars being spent to provide any of the above facilities or programs?

___ Yes ___ No

Which, if any, of the following limit your participation in recreation in Hyde County?

- Age
- Employment requirements
- Lack of quality facilities
- Lack of transportation
- Income
- Family status
- Physical Condition
- Lack of time
- No interest
- Location of opportunities
- Safety concerns
- Lack of Skills
- Lack of information or awareness about programs and facilities

Are you a year round or seasonal resident of Hyde County?

___ Year round ___ Seasonal Resident

Would you say that you live in the Eastern or Western half of Hyde County?

___ Eastern ___ Western

How many years have you been a resident of Hyde County? _____ years

Are you a member of any recreational or social clubs/organizations in:

Hyde County Yes No

Outside Hyde County Yes No

Including yourself, how many people in your household are

Less than 12 years old

12-18 years old

19-25 years old

26-40 years old

41-60 years old

Greater than 60 years old

Are you?

Single

Married

Separated

Divorced

Widowed

Are you?

Caucasian (Non-Hispanic) African American Hispanic Other

What was your age at your last birthday? _____ Years old

Gender Male Female (don't ask)

Thank you very much for your time. Your responses, along with others will be used to help develop a new recreation master plan for Hyde County. Have a pleasant evening

Federal Grant Information

1. Clean Water Management Trust Fund

CWMTF will fund projects that (1) enhance or restore degraded waters, (2) protect unpolluted waters, and/or (3) contribute toward a network of riparian buffers and greenways for environmental, educational, and recreational benefits.

Contact Information:

Robert D. Howard, Chairman

2. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) Program has been reauthorized as Title IV, Part B of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which was signed into law on January 8, 2002, by President Bush. Of the \$1 billion appropriated to fund the 21st CCLC Program, approximately \$325 million will be available for new grants. The \$325 million will be awarded to state departments of education under the new state administered program.

Contact Information: 21stCCLC@ed.gov

3. GrantsNet

GrantsNet is an Internet application tool created by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Office of Grants Management (OGM) for finding and exchanging information about HHS and other Federal grant programs. GrantsNet serves the general public, the grantee community, and grant-makers (i.e. state and local governments, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, and commercial businesses). GrantsNet provides a variety of Department-wide grants policies governing the award and administration of grant activities, publishing these in grants policy directives, regulations, and/or manuals. <http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet/>

4. The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program

Two types of competitive matching grants have been available through the UPARR program:

- Rehabilitation Grants (70 percent federal/30 percent local) provide capital funding to renovate or redesign existing close-to-home recreation facilities
- Innovation Grants (70 percent federal/30 percent local) are for new and cost-effective ways to enhance recreational opportunities. This fund is limited to not more than 10% of the total authorized annually.

UPARR funds may also be used for:

- Recovery Action Program (RAP) Planning Grants (50 percent federal/50 percent local) are not competitive and are evaluated separately by the National Park Service. Although to be eligible to receive either a rehabilitation or innovation grant, the jurisdiction must have a current RAP plan. This plan serves as both a guide to local action planning and as a statement of a community's commitment to the revitalization goals of the UPARR program.
- "At-risk Youth Recreation Grants" were authorized as an amendment to UPARR in the 1994 crime bill. The grant can be used to provide continuing support for programs of demonstrated value or success in providing constructive alternatives to youth at risk. Including recreation programs and services. These grants can also be used to improve security in urban parks.

Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation
 1615 M St., N.W.
 Washington, DC 20036
 P - 202-429-2606
 F - 202-429-2621
 ahr@ahrinfo.org
 www.ahrinfo.org

5. National Park Foundation

PARENT ORGANIZATION: Established by Congress as partner with NPS Honors, enriches and expands the legacy of private philanthropy that helped create and continues to sustain America's National Parks.

Contact Information: 1101 17th St., NW Suite 1102 Washington 20036-4704
PHONE: 202-785-4500
EMAIL: ask-npf@goparks.org

6. USDA Forest Service Cooperative Forestry

PARENT ORGANIZATION: USDA Forest Service

P.O. Box 96090 Washington 20090-6090

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: National, State, Local

PHONE: (202) 205-1389

FAX: (202) 205-1271

EMAIL: cf/wo@fs.fed.us

WEBSITE: www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/whatsnew.htm

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: Federal and State Government

MISSION STATEMENT: The Cooperative Forestry Staff, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, connects people to resources, ideas, and one another so they can care for forests and sustain their communities.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: provides technical and financial assistance

AREA 1: The Urban and Community Forestry Program helps people in urban areas and community settings sustain shade trees, forest lands, and open spaces.

AREA 2: Economic Action Programs help rural communities and businesses dependent on forest-based resources become sustainable and self-sufficient; also has assistance programs that help owners or non-industrial private forestlands development.

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Most of the grant programs are managed at the regional level of the Forest Service or by State Foresters. The guidelines for the programs and the schedules for requests for proposals are available in the regional and state offices. See website for contact information.

7. Cooperative Extension Program

Contact Information: <http://www.fedmone.com/grants/su0189.htm>

\$417,528,000 - grants

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To help people improve their lives and communities through an educational process that uses

scientific knowledge focused on issues critical to the economic, agricultural, societal, health/safety, and environmental progress of all Americans. Identify and solve their farm, home, and community problems through the practical application of research findings of USDA and the land-grant colleges and Universities. The Cooperative Extension System is a future-oriented, self-renewing, national educational network providing excellence in programs that focus on contemporary issues and needs of people.

Eligible Functional Categories:

1. AGRICULTURE;
 - Marketing;
 - Technical Assistance, Information and Services;
2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT;
 - Rural Community Development;
 - Recreation;
 - Technical Assistance and Services;
3. CONSUMER PROTECTION;
 - Information and Educational Services;
4. EDUCATION;
 - Health Education and Training;
 - Higher Education - General;
5. ENERGY;
 - Conservation;
6. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY;
 - Research, Education, Training;
7. FOOD AND NUTRITION;
 - Research;
8. HEALTH;
 - Libraries, Information and Education Services;
 - Maternity, Infants, Children;
9. INFORMATION AND STATISTICS;
 - General;
 - Libraries, Clearinghouses, Archives;
10. INCOME SECURITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES;
 - Youth Services;

A. Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention

\$101,931,000 - grants other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To provide technical and financial assistance in carrying out works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds. To be used for:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreation; 2. DISASTER PREVENTION AND RELIEF; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood Prevention and Control; | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. NATURAL RESOURCES; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Water Supply Services; - Wildlife Research and Preservation; - Recreation; |
|---|---|

B. General public works and economic development

\$286,069,000 - grants

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To promote long-term economic development and assist in the construction of public works and development facilities needed to initiate and support the creation or retention of permanent jobs in the private sector in areas experiencing substantial economic distress.

C. Navigation projects

5,900,000 - other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To provide the most practicable and economic means of fulfilling the needs of general navigation, through projects not specifically authorized by Congress. To be used for:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; | 3. TRANSPORTATION |
| - Recreation; | - Water Navigation; |
| 2. NATURAL RESOURCES; | |
| - Recreation; | |

D. Wildlife restoration

\$195,434,000 - grants

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To support projects to (1) restore or manage wildlife populations and the provision of public use of these resources, and (2) provide facilities and services for conducting a hunter safety program.

E. Wildlife conservation and restoration

\$49,890,000 - grants

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To provide financial and technical assistance to the States under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act for benefit of a diverse array of wildlife and associated habitats. This includes species that are not hunted or fished, to help fulfill unmet needs of wildlife within the States.

F. Disposal of federal surplus real property for parks, recreation, and historical monuments

\$460,000 - other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To transfer surplus Federal real property for public park and recreation use, or for use of historic real property.

G. Urban park and recreation recovery program

\$2,000,000 - grants

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To provide Federal grants to local governments for the rehabilitation of recreation areas and facilities, demonstration of innovative approaches to improve park system management and recreation opportunities, and development of improved recreation planning.

H. Rivers, trails and conservation assistance

\$8,132,000 - other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To serve as a national technical resource for government and nonprofit partnerships; to increase the number of rivers and lands protected; and to expand the number of trails established nationwide.

I. Recreational trails program**PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:**

To provide funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses.

J. Disposal of federal surplus real property

\$27,100,000 - other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To dispose of surplus real property by lease, permits, sale, exchange, or donation. Uses include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; | 2. EDUCATION; |
| - Recreation; | - Educational Equipment and Resources; |
| - Federal Surplus Property; | - Educational Facilities; |

K. Donation of federal surplus personal property

\$10,727,000 - other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To donate Federal personal property no longer required for Federal use to public agencies and qualifying nonprofit entities in order to reduce the cost of State and local government.

L. President's council on physical fitness and sports

\$1,091,000 - other funding / assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To promote physical fitness for Americans of all ages by encouraging the development, implementation and improvement of physical fitness and sports programs. These objectives are accomplished through the provision of professional consultation, technical assistance, publications and public information, program evaluation and development to school systems, government agencies, employee organizations, industrial organizations, recreation and park departments, and others who wish to introduce or to improve physical fitness or

sports programs.

8. Agency: EPA

Total Funds Available: 10,000,000

Maximum Grant Amount: \$530,893

Eligible Applicants: Coastal and Great Lake States are eligible for development grants in FY 2002 to develop monitoring and notification programs. The term "State" is defined in section 502 of the CWA to include the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. However, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands no longer exists. The Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, which were previously entities within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, have entered into Compacts of Free Association with the Government of the United States. As a result, each is now a sovereign, self-governing entity and, as such, is no longer eligible to receive grants as a Territory or possession of the United States. Section 518(e) of the CWA authorizes EPA to treat eligible Indian Tribes in the same manner as States for the purpose of receiving CWA section 406 grant funding. In order to receive BEACH Act grant funds a Tribe must have coastal recreation waters for which water quality standards have been established under the CWA. There are currently no Tribes that have met this requirement.

Contact Information: Charles Kovatch. **Phone:** 202-260-3754

Applications are available at: Office of Water, EPA.

Online Applications available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ost/beaches>

9. Name of Funding Program: Fisheries Conservation and Management Initiative

Grantor: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Provides funds for on-the-ground efforts to halt the decline of inland and marine fisheries through a combination of investments in tested, traditional efforts and new, innovative approaches. Projects that restore aquatic and marine species to their historic ranges and/or restore fish habitat.

Amount: range from \$3K to \$1.4M. The average grant is \$50K

Cost Share: must be matched 1:1 with non-federal funds or contributed goods and services from non-federal sources.

Contacts: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Fisheries Conservation and Management

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Suite 900

Washington, DC 20036

Telephone: 202-857-0166

10. Name of Funding Program: Bring Back the Natives

Grantor: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

For: Funds on-the-ground efforts to restore aquatic species to their historic ranges.

Amount: range from \$3K to \$32K. The average grant is \$20K

Cost Share: Must be matched 1:1 with non-federal funds or contributed goods and services from non-federal sources.

Contacts: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Fisheries Conservation and Management
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036
Telephone: 202-857-0166

11. Name of Funding Program: Recreational Trails Program

Grantor: USDOT

For: For development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses.

Amount: from \$2,000 to \$50,000

Cost Share: 80%

Contacts: For North Carolina:

Darrel L McBane, State Trails Coordinator
NC Division of Parks and Recreation
12700 Bayleaf Church Road
Raleigh, NC 27614

12. Name of Funding Program: ATV Program Grant

Grantor: Bureau of Parks and Lands

For: To share the costs of ATV trail development and maintenance.

Amount: Not Specified

Cost Share: 50%

Contacts: The Department of Conservation
Bureau of Parks and Lands, ATV Program
22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone: 207-287-4958

13. Name of Funding Program: Shell Marine Habitat Program

Grantor: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

For: Funding for projects that protect, conserve, or enhance Gulf of Mexico Ecosystem.

Amount: Not Specified

Cost Share: 1:1 matching funds derived from non-Shell Oil Company sources.

Contacts: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Fisheries Conservation and Management
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036
Telephone: 202-857-0166

14. Name of Funding Program: National Park Foundation Grants

Grantor: National Park Foundation

For: Provides funding to parks for innovative, concrete projects, providing tangible and lasting benefits to the park.

Amount: Range from \$3000 to \$4000

Cost Share: none

Contacts: National Park Foundation

1101 17th Street, NW

Suite 1102

Washington, DC 20036

Telephone: 202-785-4500

15. Name of Funding Program: National Wildlife Refuge System Challenge Cost Share Program

Grantor: US Fish and Wildlife Service

For: Projects that benefit National Wildlife Refuges

Amount: About \$3.5 million

Cost Share: 50:50 with non-federal funds or contributed goods and services from non-federal sources.

Contacts: US Fish and Wildlife Service

Division of Refuges

Branch of Information Management

4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 670

Arlington, VA 22203

Telephone: 703-358-1905

16. Name of Funding Program: Sport Fish Restoration

Grantor: US Fish and Wildlife Service

For: Projects that restore and manage sport fish populations for the preservation and improvement of sport fishing.

Amount: No State shall receive more than 5% or less than 1% of the apportioned amount of \$272 million.

Cost Share: 25%

Contacts: US Fish and Wildlife Service

Division of Refuges

Branch of Information Management

4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 670

Arlington, VA 22203

Telephone: 703-358-1905

17. Name of Funding Program: North American Wetlands Conservation Act

Grantor: NAWCA

For: Conserve wetlands and wetlands-dependent fish and wildlife through acquisition (including easements and land title donations), restoration and/or enhancement

Amount: between \$51,000 and \$1,000,000. Small grants (up to \$50,000) are administered separately.

Cost Share: 1:1 match. Match is eligible up to 2 years prior to the year the proposal is submitted and grant and match funds are eligible after the proposal is submitted and through the 2-year Assistance Award period.

Contacts: Bettina Sparrowe (bettina_sparrowe@fws.gov) or David Buie (david_buie@fws.gov)

State Grant Information

1. North Carolina Mountain Bike Advocacy

- Our main role is funding: Adopt-a-Trail grants and National Recreation Trail Program grants.

Kim Douglass
Piedmont Regional Trails Specialist
NC Division of Parks & Recreation
Yorkshire Center
12700 Bayleaf Church Road
Raleigh, NC 27614
Phone: 919-846-9991 Fax: 919-870-6843
E-mail: Kim_Douglass@mail.enr.state.nc.us

2. Adopt-a-Trail

The State Trails Program currently administers two grant programs. The Adopt-a-Trail grant program awards \$135,000 annually to government agencies, nonprofit organizations and private trail groups for trails projects. The funds can be used for trail building, trail signage and facilities, trail maintenance, trail brochures and maps, and other related uses. Applications for funding may be obtained by contacting a regional trails specialist or the State Trails Program at (919) 846-9991.

The Recreational Trails Program is a \$1.1 million grant program funded by Congress with money from the federal gas taxes paid on fuel used by off-highway vehicles. This program's intent is to meet the trail and trail-related recreational needs identified by the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Grant applicants must be able contribute 20% of the project cost with cash or in-kind contributions.

Adopt-A-Trail Grant Program
<http://ils.unc.edu/parkproject/prkgrants.html>
 Darrell L. McBane
 State Trails Coordinator
 12700 Bayleaf Church Road
 Raleigh, NC 27614
 Phone: 919-846-9991

Type of Assistance: Project Grant

Type of Applicant: County Government, Municipalities/Towns, Non-Profit

Range of Award: Average grant award is \$3,857.

State Funding Level: \$135,000 annually.

3. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) Program has been reauthorized as Title IV, Part B of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which was signed into law on January 8, 2002, by President Bush. Of the \$1 billion appropriated to fund the 21st CCLC Program, approximately \$325 million will be available for new grants. The \$325 million will be awarded to state departments of education under the new state administered program. For questions or additional comments, please contact: 21stCCLC@ed.gov

4. Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF)

Purpose: To provide matching funds for local recreation and parks purposes.

Description: The Parks and Recreation Trust Fund was authorized by the General Assembly to establish a matching grant program for qualified local governmental units for local parks and recreation purposes. The program is funded by revenues from the excise stamp tax on real property transfers.

Eligibility Requirements: Only incorporated cities and counties are eligible for funding. PARTF provides financial assistance for the acquisition, development, and/or renovation of public indoor and outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Renovation is not eligible if necessitated by improper construction or lack of maintenance.

Type of Assistance: Project Grant

Type of Applicant: County Government, Municipalities/Towns

Matching Requirements: The fund provides matching grants for eligible local governments on a dollar-for-dollar basis for local parks and recreation purposes.

Keywords: parks | recreation

Contact Information:

John Poole
1615 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1615
Phone: 919-715-2662

5. Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access Grant Program

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide grants for improving pedestrian access to public beaches and other waterfronts (rivers and sounds) within North Carolina's coastal area.

Description: Local governments in the 20 coastal counties are mailed an annual notice of available funds from this grant program by the Division of Coastal Management. Pre-applications for assistance are submitted to the Division's district offices. Local governments may obtain assistance in preparing the application from

the Division's district planners. More competitive projects are selected for submittal of final applications.

Eligibility Requirements: Funds are available to the 20 coastal counties and all incorporated (waterfront) municipalities therein (Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Dare, Onslow, Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck). Funds are awarded from this program for land acquisition and low-cost construction projects to improve pedestrian access to the beach or coastal waterfront. Boating and fishing facilities may be included, provided that the primary objective of the project is to improve pedestrian access.

Type of Assistance: Project Grant

Type of Applicant: County Government, Municipalities/Towns

Legal Authority: N.C. General Statutes 113A-124 and N.C. General Statutes 113A-134.1 et seq.; 15A NCAC 7M .0300

Fund Code: 1625

P/PB Number: 5230

Number of Awards: Funds were awarded for 18 projects in FY 99-00. The Division of Coastal Management received applications from local governments requesting a total of \$1,024,684 for the FY 99-00 funding cycle.

Range of Award: Average grant in FY 97-98 was \$40,413 (range: \$13,847 to \$92,113); FY 98-99 was \$40,766 (range: \$7,500 to \$100,000); FY 99-00: \$56,937 (range: \$5,000 to \$200,000).

State Funding Level: FY 99-00: \$1,024,684

Federal Funding Level: FY 99-00: None

Other Funding Level: FY 99-00: \$749,265 (local match); \$53,953 (in-kind).

Total Funding: FY 99-00: \$1,827,902.

Matching Requirements: Grant recipients (local governments) must contribute at least 25% of total project costs; at least one half of local match must be a cash contribution.

Contact Information:

Steve Underwood
Assistant Director, Division of Coastal Management
1638 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1638
E-mail: Steve.Underwood@ncmail.net
Phone: 919-733-2293

6. Senior Center Outreach

Purpose: This program assists senior centers in expanding services.

Description: The program provides state funds to senior centers to create and expand services to reach underserved elderly. Each of the state's 18 area agencies on aging are allocated \$20,296 annually and grant funds to local senior centers.

How To Apply: Senior centers may contact their area agency on aging.

Program Web Page: <http://www.dhhs.state.nc.us/aging/>

Type of Assistance: Project Grant

Deadline: October 1

Legal Authority: Chapter 1095, Section 5, 1987 Session Laws

Funding Source: state appropriations

Fund Code: 1210

Number of Awards: 18

Funding Cycle: State fiscal year

State Funding Level: SFY 00-01; \$365,316

Other Funding Level: SFY 00-01; \$40,591

Total Funding: \$405,907

Matching Requirements: 10%

Keywords: aging and the aged | recreation | service

Contact Information:

Reggie Durham
Program Consultant
2101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-2101
E-mail: reggie.durham@ncmail.net

Phone: 919-733-0440

Fax: 919-715-0868

7. North Carolina Coastal Fishing Access Program

Purpose: To provide new or expand existing sportfishing access facilities for coastal anglers.

Description: Program is designed to assist local governments, Parks and Recreation Boards, or state agencies to provide new or expand existing sportfishing access facilities for coastal anglers. Can utilize piers, bridge catwalks, capped jetties to provide improved access for shore bound anglers. Project costs in the past ten years have ranged from \$10,000 to \$80,000 per area depending on the type of facility, amenities, and complexity of access needs.

Eligibility Requirements: Must be located in Coastal or Joint Access Waters as defined by the Division of Marine Fisheries/Wildlife Resources Commission and provide access for the public.

Type of Assistance: Project Grant

Type of Applicant: County Government, Municipalities/Towns, State Government

Number of Awards: 1 (FY 1999-2000)

Range of Award: \$18,000 for one award during FY 1999-00.

Federal Funding Level: Variable each year depending on unobligated Sport Fish Restoration Fund allocation.

Matching Requirements: Local sponsor must provide 25% of total cost as match and 75% will be paid by USFWS through DENR contract.

Keywords: fish and wildlife | recreation

Contact Information:

Maury Wolff

Federal Aid Coordinator

P.O. Box 769

Morehead City, NC 28557

Phone: 919-726-7021

8. NC Department of Commerce Division of Community Assistance

The Division of Community Assistance (DCA) is a division of the North Carolina Department of Commerce. DCA assists local governments across the state with community development, economic development, smart growth management and downtown revitalization.

The 2002 Concentrated Needs and 2001 Infrastructure and Revitalization Strategies Grants Have Been Awarded! Visit the Community Revitalization and the Infrastructure pages to learn more.

The division provides assistance through the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant program, the NC Main Street program and the Community Planning Program.

DCA is also involved in a variety of special projects or programs within the State Development Zones.

For additional information regarding the Division of Community Assistance, please contact the office at 919 733-2850

9. Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

NCDOT P.O. Box 25201 Raleigh, NC 27611

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: State of NC

PHONE: (919) 733-2804

FAX: (919) 715-4422

EMAIL: Bikeped_transportation@mail.state.nc.us

WEBSITE: <http://www.dot.state.nc.us/transit/bicycle/>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: division of NCDOT

MISSION STATEMENT: To decrease bicyclists and pedestrian fatalities on NC's streets, highways, and other public rights -of -ways by improving these corridors and the travel environment for safe bicycle and pedestrian use, thus promoting increased bicycling and walking.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: technical assistance to localities; travel and tourism information to the public, safety promotion and training to schools and other public agencies

AREA 1: bicycling and walking

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Transportation improvement programs

WHO CAN APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE: local government and other public agencies

10. NC Rails to Trails

Post Office Box 61348 Durham, NC 27715

COUNTY: Wake

EMAIL: infodepot@ncrail-trails.org

WEBSITE: <http://www.ncrail-trails.org/>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: non-profit

MISSION STATEMENT: Monitors NC's rail system; actively pursues corridor preservation, retrieval and conversion to public trails.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: NCRT provides coordination between local, state and federal agencies, allied state and national organizations, and project funding sources.

AREA 1: Obtain favorable rail corridor preservation and interim trail legislation.

AREA 2: Foster a statewide network of non-motorized commuting and recreation trails

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: <http://ils.unc.edu/parkproject/trails/ntprog.html>

11. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources

PARENT ORGANIZATION: NC DENR

NC Forest Service 1616 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1616

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: State of NC

PHONE: 919-733-2162

FAX: 919-733-0138

WEBSITE: <http://www.dfr.state.nc.us/>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NC government agency

MISSION STATEMENT: To develop, protect, and manage the multiple resources of North Carolina's forest through professional stewardship, enhancing the quality of life for our citizens while ensuring the continuity of these vital resources.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: Educational, Technical, and Financial assistance available

AREA 1: Urban and Community Forestry

AREA 2: Technical Development and Planning

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Financial assistance, through state or federal cost share programs, is available to landowners interested in starting a new forest or improving an existing one. Urban and Community Forestry Grants Program

WHO CAN APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE: Applicants may include local or state government, educational institutions, non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations and other tax-exempt organizations.

12. North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation

PARENT ORGANIZATION: NC State Government

PO Box 27687 512 N. Salisbury Street Raleigh, NC 27611-7687

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: State of NC

PHONE: (919) 733-4181

WEBSITE: <http://ils.unc.edu/parkproject/ncparks.html>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NC government agency

MISSION STATEMENT: The mission of the state parks system is to conserve and protect representative examples of the natural beauty, ecological features and recreational resources of statewide significance; to provide outdoor recreational opportunities in a safe and healthy environment; and to provide environmental education opportunities that promote stewardship of the state's natural heritage.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: PARTF Grants; Natural Heritage Trust Fund; North Carolina Trails Program

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Each grant program is a separate listing in the database

13. Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF)

PARENT ORGANIZATION: North Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation

1615 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1615

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: State of NC

PHONE: 919-715-2662 or 715-2661

FAX: 919-715-3085

EMAIL: John.Poole@ncmail.net or Robin.Munger@ncmail.net

WEBSITE: <http://ils.unc.edu/parkproject/partf/partf.html>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: sub unit of NC government agency

MISSION STATEMENT: fund dedicated to improving the quality of life in North Carolina through preservation of natural resources and development of public park and recreation facilities.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: Land acquisition and capital projects, repairs and renovation funding; local government matching grants

AREA 1: (65%) for the State Parks System for capital projects, repairs and renovations of park facilities, and land acquisition.

AREA 2: (30%) provides dollar-for-dollar matching grants to local governments for park and recreation purposes.

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: PARTF receives its money from the state's portion of the real estate deed transfer tax for property sold in North Carolina. Seventy-five percent goes to the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund and twenty-five percent to the Natural Heritage Trust Fund.

WHO CAN APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE: Incorporated municipalities and county government are eligible to apply for 50/50 matching grants under the local government portion of PARTF. Complete applications are due annually on January 31st.

14. USDA Forest Service Cooperative Forestry

PARENT ORGANIZATION: USDA Forest Service

P.O. Box 96090 Washington 20090-6090

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: National, State, Local

PHONE: (202) 205-1389

FAX: (202) 205-1271

EMAIL: cf/wo@fs.fed.us

WEBSITE: www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/whatsnew.htm

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: Federal and State Government

MISSION STATEMENT: The Cooperative Forestry Staff, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, connects people to resources, ideas, and one another so they can care for forests and sustain their communities.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: provides technical and financial assistance

AREA 1: The Urban and Community Forestry Program helps people in urban areas and community settings sustain shade trees, forest lands, and open spaces.

AREA 2: Economic Action Programs help rural communities and businesses dependent on forest-based resources become sustainable and self-sufficient; also has assistance programs that help owners or non-industrial private forestlands development.

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Most of the grant programs are managed at the regional level of the Forest Service or by State Foresters. The guidelines for the programs and the schedules for requests for proposals are available in the regional and state offices. See website for contact information.

15. North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation

-Administered by the Division of Soil and Water Conservation (Division) in the Department of Environment and Natural Resource. Some applicants may be eligible to receive as much as \$75,000 per year. Also the program provides local --Districts with matching funds (50:50) to hire personnel to plan and install the needed BMPs. The Commission allocates cost share funds to local Districts based on the level of state appropriations and water quality protection priorities. Contact Information:

David B. Williams, Assistant Director for NPS Programs
Division of Soil and Water Conservation
1614 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1614
Phone: 919-715-6103
Email: David.B.Williams@ncmail.net

16. Enhancement NCDOT

The Enhancement program was established by Congress in 1991 through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) as a means of ensuring that a variety of projects—most not typically associated with the road-building mindset—were implemented. The widespread embracement of this program nationwide led Congress to reauthorize the Enhancement program in 1998 through the Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21). TEA-21 not only provided record investment to continue building America's highways and transit systems but moved beyond concrete, asphalt and steel to build a better America by improving safety, protecting the environment and public health, and creating an opportunity for all Americans to improve their quality of life through Transportation Enhancements. The Enhancement program, administered by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), has continued to attract positive responses from the citizens of this state through the successful implementation of projects deemed to be important by our communities.

17. Tourism Matching Funds Program

<http://www.nccommerce.com/tourism/grants>
contact-Teresa Watts
Director of Community Development
4324 Mail Service Center
Raleigh NC 27699
(919) 733-4171
fax (919) 733-8582

Private Grant Information

1. Gifts in Kind International

For information about our International Affiliate Programs contact Gifts In Kind International at +1(703)836-2121

Join the Gifts In Kind International network of more than 350 Gifts In Kind ® program affiliates to gain instant access to more than \$675 million in products and services.

2. River Network

Profiles of foundations, corporations, state and federal agencies and other nonprofits that support small, nonprofit watershed groups, as well as a few sources that support Tribes. Only multi-state funders are included in this directory. Includes contact information, grant sizes and a brief description of each source's particular interests. Contains sections on grant proposal writing, indexes and resources.

Contact Information: http://www.rivernetnetwork.org/marketplace/moreinfo.cfm?Product_ID=52

3. American Hiking Society

1422 Fenwick Lane Silver Spring, MD 20910

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: National Organization

PHONE: (301) 565-6704

FAX: (301) 565-6714

WEBSITE: <http://www.americanhiking.org/>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: Non-profit

MISSION STATEMENT: American Hiking is the only national organization dedicated to serving hikers and protecting the nation's hiking trails. From the halls of Congress to the backcountry, AHS speaks up for America's hikers and the trails they love.

AREA 1: American Hiking Society is the hiker's watchdog on federal legislation

AREA 2: Trail Conservation

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: The American Hiking Society National Trails Endowment is the only privately funded, national grants program dedicated solely to protecting hiking trails.

WHO CAN APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE: Trail Clubs eligibility requirements located at <http://www.americanhiking.org/alliance/endowment.html>

4. Appalachian Trail Conference

PO Box 807 799 Washington St. Harper's Ferry, WV 25425-0807

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: Appalachian Trail

PHONE: 304-535-6331

FAX: 304-535-2667

EMAIL: info@atconf.org

WEBSITE: <http://www.atconf.org/>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: Volunteer organization

MISSION STATEMENT: Ongoing mission is to manage the 2,160-mile long A.T. and its adjacent

lands, in coordination with numerous federal, state, and local agencies. 31 affiliated organizations have maintenance responsibilities for specific portions of the Trail. Accountable to the NPS for the proper management of the A.T

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: Information

AREA 1: Trail protection/stewardship

AREA 2: Education programs disseminate Trail-related information to the general public

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Trust for Appalachian Trail Lands (TATL) Funded totally by private sources, it has two main objectives: to assist the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service with acquisitions for the Trail corridor when the press of time or a statutory constraint makes their action difficult; and to affect the purchase or other protection of scenic, historical, cultural, and educational resources adjacent to the Trail, but outside the designated boundaries of the corridor.

5. East Coast Greenway Alliance

135 Main Street Wakefield, RI 2879

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: National

PHONE: 401-789-4625

EMAIL: ecga@juno.com

WEBSITE: <http://www.greenway.org/>

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: membership org with state chapters

MISSION STATEMENT: The goal is to connect existing and planned trails that are locally owned and managed to form a continuous, safe, green route -- easily identified by the public through signage, maps, users guides, and common services.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: technical assistance, publicity, and endorsement

AREA 1: The East Coast Greenway is a major spine trail with the allure of a long-distance route but the pragmatic value of a local facility.

AREA 2: Increasing transportation options, improving air quality, reducing roadway congestion, encouraging ecotourism and adventure travel, local economic development, improving mental and physical health via recreation and exercise, helping to connect people and communities, and helping to create new public space.

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: ECG has enabled local trail segments to garner needed funding, including federal transportation ("ISTEA") funding, the primary resource for building this trail

WHO CAN APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE: local trail segments

6. Society of American Foresters

5400 Grosvenor Lane Bethesda, MD 20814

GEOGRAPHIC REGION: National

PHONE: 301-897-8720

FAX: 301-897-3690

EMAIL: safweb@safnet.org

WEBSITE: www.safnet.org

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: national scientific and educational organization; nonprofit organization meeting the requirements of 501(c) (3)

MISSION STATEMENT: To advance the science, education, technology, and practice of forestry; to enhance the competency of its members; to establish professional excellence; and, to use the knowledge, skills, and conservation ethics of the profession to ensure the continued health and use of forest ecosystems and the present and future availability of forest resources to benefit society.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED: Continuing education and professional development

AREA 1: forestry and forestry related areas

FUNDING/GRANT PROGRAMS: Small education and community outreach grants

WHO CAN APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE: SAF members can apply through their local chapters

7. Wal-Mart Foundation

Wal-Mart encourages its associates to be actively involved in civic and charitable organizations. The matching grant program matches \$ for \$ up to \$2,000 for what each Wal-Mart facility raises for local qualifying charities. Associates of the store must be involved. A few examples of Extension programs that might benefit are: Master Gardner's/Community Beautification, Youth Activities, community development, establishing recycling centers or youth centers, programs for the homeless, programs for the elderly.

8. International Youth Foundation Grants

The International Youth Foundation supports nonprofit organizations in the United States and abroad for youth programs and activities. Of special interest are programs that address issues such as drug and alcohol abuse, violence, teenage pregnancy, school dropouts, and low motivation. The foundation also supports vocational training, health education, recreation, cultural tolerance, environmental awareness, conflict resolution, and leadership skills development.

Contact: Grants Administrator, (410) 347-1500

Sponsor: International Youth Foundation, 32 S St, Ste 500, Baltimore, MD 21202

9. Z.Smith Reynolds Foundation Grants

Grants are made in the areas of education, issues that impact women and minorities, children and youth, community economic development, precollegiate education, the environment, human services, cultural resources, and miscellaneous areas of benefit to the constituency.

Requirements: The foundation makes grants only to nonprofit, tax- exempt, charitable organizations and institutions in North Carolina.

Amount of Grants range from \$5000-\$1.4 million typically

Date(s) Application is Due: February 1, August 1. Postmark satisfies deadline date requirements.

Contact: Executive Director, (800) 443-8319 or (336) 725-7541

Sponsor: Z.Smith Reynolds Foundation, 101 Reynolds Village, Winston-Salem, NC 27106-5199

10. Grace and Franklin Bernsen Foundation Grants

The foundation awards project grants to nonprofit organizations in its areas of interest, including arts, civic, education, medical, religion, children, and United Way. Education programs (including those in the arts), higher education, human services and community programs, religious causes, and youth programs are eligible for support.

Contact: Grants Administrator, (918) 584-5407

Sponsor: Grace and Franklin Bernsen Foundation, 15 W Sixth St, Ste 1308, Tulsa, OK 74119-5407

11. Community Development

Funding Source: Fuller Company Foundation, H.B.

Deadline: October

Overview: H.B. Fuller Company, through its contributions program, is committed to building strong communities that create economic and educational opportunities for children and their families.

Recognizing that healthy families and nurturing communities are necessary in order to create a healthy environment for young people, priorities within each contributions category include:

education; community development; health and human services; environment; and arts and humanities.

For more information contact: H.B. Fuller Company Foundation, P.O. Box 64683, 1200 Willow Lake Boulevard, St. Paul, MN, 55164-0683; Phone: (651) 236-5217

12. Kathleen Price Bryan Family Foundation Grants

Grants are made principally in the fields of higher, secondary, and early childhood education; community and performing arts; health and human services; including AIDS programs; public interest; and youth.

Amount of Grant: \$5000-\$35,000

Date(s) Application Is Due: March, September.

Contact: Executive Director or Grants Assistant, (336) 273-0080

Sponsor: Kathleen Price Bryan Family Foundation, 220 S Eugene Street, Greensboro, NC 27401

13. Campbell Soup Foundation Grants

The foundation's key priorities are the needs of communities where the company operates. To address the needs and opportunities in communities, the company emphasizes helping children seize constructive futures; reinforcing family strengths; and using foundation funds catalytically to draw other support for promising initiatives.

Amount of Grant: Typically \$3000-\$20,000

Contact #: (609) 342-6440

Sponsor: Campbell Soup Foundation, Camden PI, Camden, NJ 08103-1799

14. Carolina Power and Light Grants

Contributions support areas of education, health, human services, civic affairs, culture, arts, and the environment.

Date(s) Application Is Due February, May, August, and November.

Contact: Corporate Contributions, (919) 546-6441, Fax: (919) 546-4338

Sponsor: Carolina Power and Light Company, PO Box 1551, CPB 14B2, Raleigh, NC 27602

15. Pew Charitable Trusts Grants

Supports the work of nonprofit, organizations in the fields of culture, education, marine conservation worldwide, health and human services, public policy, and religion. Contact:

Guidelines Contact, (215) 575-9050, fax: (215) 575-4939

Sponsor: Pew Charitable Trusts, 2005 Market ST, Ste 1700, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7017

16. Winn Dixie Stores Foundation Grants

Winn Dixie's giving is accomplished primarily through its matching gifts program. The majority of the funds have generally gone to United Way. Other health and human services donations include support for local branches of national disease organizations, hospices, mental health programs, and hospitals. Youth-related grantees include 4-H clubs, Scouts, YMCA/YWCA and Junior Achievement. There are no formal guidelines or application forms.

Amount of Grant: \$2 million total annually

Contact: (904) 783-5000

Sponsor: Winn-Dixie Store Foundation, 5050 Edgewood Ct., Jacksonville, FL 32203-0297