



# Foundation Document

December 2012



## Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

Florida



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## Mission of the National Park Service

The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system, for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

The National Park Service (NPS) is a bureau within the U.S. Department of the Interior. Although numerous national parks had been created earlier, it was not until August 25, 1916, when President Woodrow Wilson signed the NPS Organic Act to establish the National Park Service, that the National Park Service began managing these sites.

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

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

The national park system continues to grow, and currently comprises 397 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state (except Delaware), the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These areas include national parks, preserves, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of national park system units throughout the nation require the same commitment to resource stewardship and management in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.

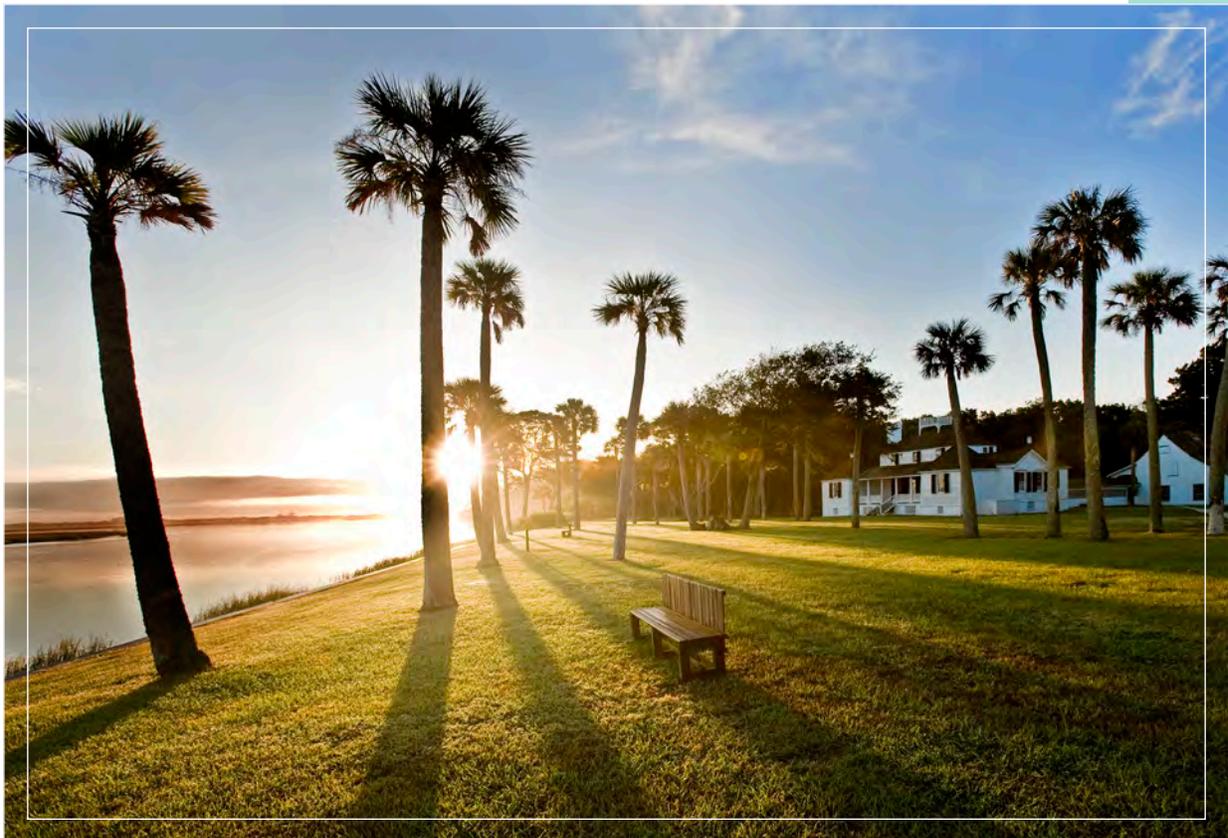
According to the NPS Public Use Statistics Office, approximately 22,000 diverse professionals work for the National Park Service, and each year approximately 281,304,000 people visit the units of the national park system. To meet the needs of the American people, the National Park Service cooperates with partners and works with dedicated volunteers to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a **foundation for planning and management**. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what are the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

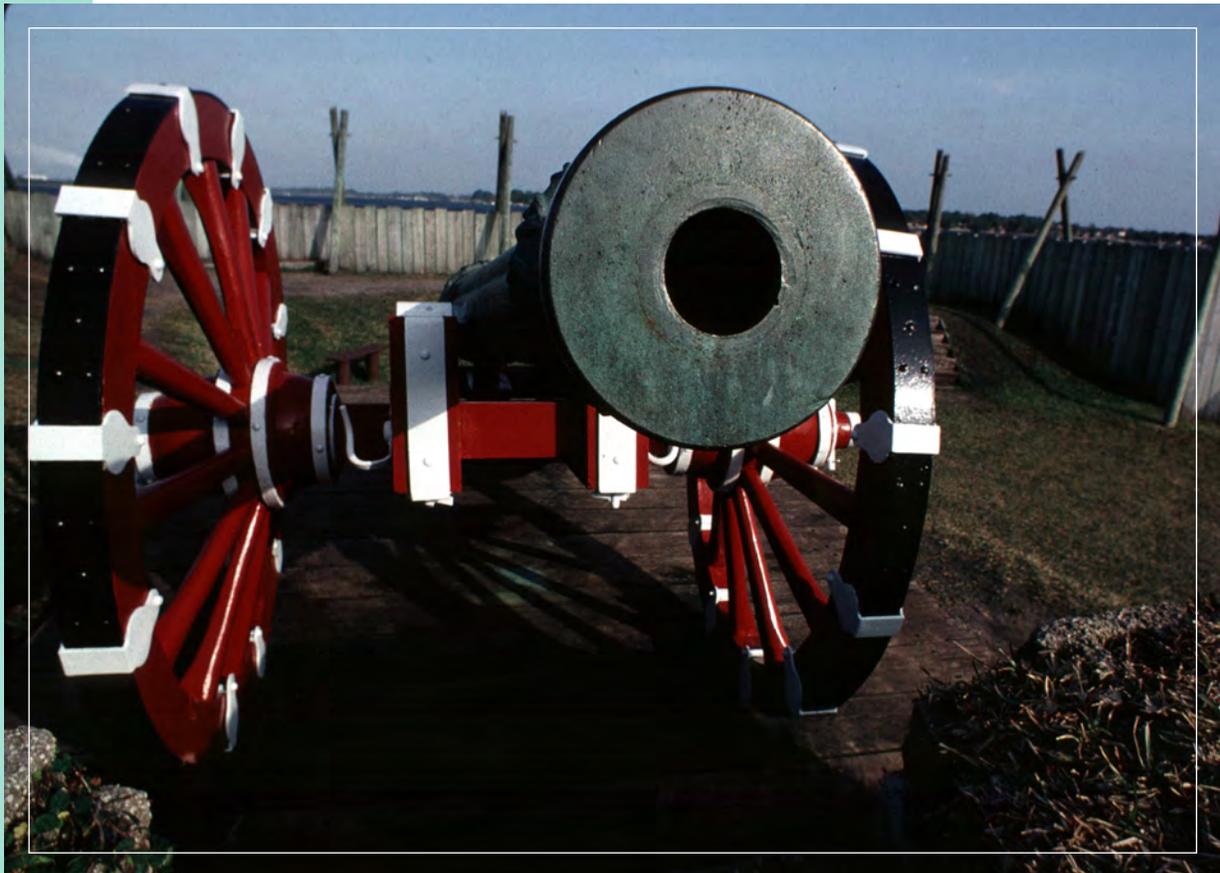
A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.



The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, the NPS Southeast Region staff, and the Denver Service Center–Planning Division staff. A workshop to facilitate this process was held in May 2012 at the Preserve headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part III of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to act as a reference for park projects and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. It can be developed as part of a planning project (e.g., general management plan, foundation document), although it can also be designed as an independent product. The park atlas is available at <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/viewer/>.





## Part I: Core Elements of a Foundation Document

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

The **park purpose** is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the park's legislation (or executive order) and legislative history, and may include information from studies that were generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The **park significance** statements express why the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are substantiated by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions, which may have changed since the park was established.

**Interpretive themes** connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive outcome of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park's resources. In other words, they are the most important messages to be communicated to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

**Fundamental resources and values** are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining its significance.

**Other important resources and values** are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they are not related to the park's purpose and significance.



## Brief Description of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve was named in honor of the Timucua who inhabited the St. Johns River valley for thousands of years and were settled in the area at the time of first contact with Europeans. The modern-day history of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve begins with Fort Caroline National Memorial, authorized as a national park unit in 1950 to commemorate the 16th-century French effort to establish a permanent colony in present-day Florida. In 1988, legislation was enacted to establish Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve to be administered jointly with Fort Caroline National Memorial, which is within the boundary of the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

By enacting the 1988 legislation, Congress established protection for one of the remaining unspoiled Atlantic coastal wetlands and prehistoric and historic sites in the area. Today, the Preserve encompasses 46,000 acres of diverse biological systems within the city limits of Jacksonville, the largest city in area in the continental United States. The St. Johns River, which passes through the Preserve, has been recognized as both an American Heritage River and as an America's Great Water. With over 200 archeological sites providing evidence of over 6,000 years of human habitation, as well as numerous historic structures, the park offers a rich visitor experience in the natural and cultural history of the area.

Much of the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is an estuary. Estuaries form transition zones between ocean environments and river environments and are subject to marine influences, such as tides, and waves, and riverine influences, such as flows of fresh water and sediment. The inflow of both seawater and freshwater makes estuaries some of the most productive natural habitats in the world. The diverse biological systems within the park consist primarily of estuarine ecosystems, including salt marshes, coastal dunes, and upland hardwood hammocks, and salt, fresh, and brackish waters. The Preserve is also designated as an Outstanding Florida Water. The ecological zones in the Preserve serve as habitat for pods of dolphins, flocks of migratory birds, and a number of rare or sensitive species such as the Atlantic loggerhead sea turtle, the West Indian manatee, the wood stork, and the bald eagle. Visitors experience these natural areas through walking trails and fishing and boating areas.

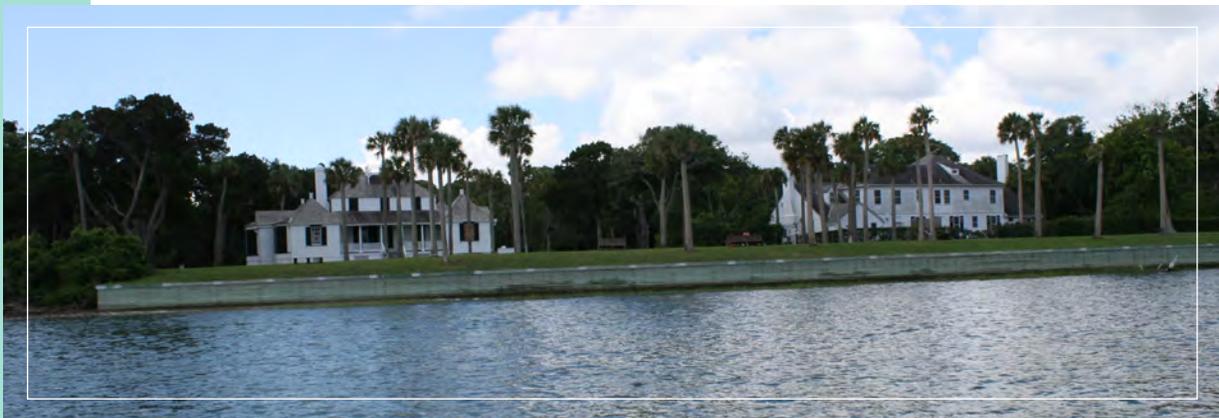
Inhabited for over 6,000 years, the area contains archeological sites that illustrate one of the oldest and longest periods of human habitation in the Southeast region of the United States. Shell middens and ceremonial shell rings serve as archeological evidence of early American Indian occupation of the region and provide insight into the lives of the Timucua and other pre-European contact civilizations. The history of French, Spanish, English, Union, and Confederate control of the area has also been documented and interpreted for visitors. The history of human interaction with the estuarine environment as told by the prehistoric and historic sites serves as a background for interpreting the modern day uses and management of the local area.

Throughout its expanse, the Preserve encompasses a diverse variety of sites and structures that tell a number of unique stories. The Ribault Monument consists of a stone column memorial commemorating the landing of Jean Ribault near the mouth of the St. Johns River in 1562. Ribault erected a stone column bearing the coat of arms of King Charles IX to claim the land for France.

The 600-acre Theodore Roosevelt Area was opened for public use in 1990 and is experienced through hiking and bicycle trails. In 1997, the Cedar Point boat ramp area was added to the park. This area is a launch site for private boats and provides fishing and bird-watching opportunities. The Kingsley Plantation was operated as a Florida state park until 1991, when it was brought under management of the Preserve. The historic district includes a 1798 plantation house, tabby cabin ruins, and slave cemetery. American Beach on Amelia Island preserves and protects one of the last remaining examples of a beach resort established by and for African Americans during the Jim Crow era of segregation. American Beach is home to Nana, one of the tallest coastal sand dunes on the Southeast Atlantic Coast. In order to better tell the diverse stories, the Preserve works in partnership with the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor and the Network to Freedom organization. Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve owns a number of uninhabited islands and other remote areas that are mostly unused by visitors.

The most significant challenge in managing Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is the small fraction of land within the park boundaries owned by the National Park Service. Federal ownership amounts to 8,430 acres, just 18% of the Preserve. Other landowners include state and city parks, as well as over 300 private land and homeowners. The multiple owners of land within the Preserve require a management approach that relies on outreach and partnerships. Another challenge is that during the last decade the lands adjacent to the Preserve have had some of the most rapid growth and development in Florida.

In 2011, over one million recreational visitors were recorded in Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve; many recreational boaters enter the park without traveling through official visitor access points and are therefore not tracked through traditional visitation statistics. As identified in the Preserve's enabling legislation, boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing are all important uses allowed within the Preserve boundaries. Because the Preserve is located within a major metropolitan area, recreational activities such as boating, fishing, hiking, bird-watching, and bicycling are an important part of the visitor experience. The Preserve is part of the Great Florida Birding and Wildlife Trail and East Coast Greenway trail system. In addition to recreational boat use, visitors experience Preserve resources through a variety of NPS maintained sites. Visitor centers and interpretive services are provided at two main areas: Fort Caroline National Memorial and Kingsley Plantation.



## Park Purpose

The park purpose identifies the specific reason for the creation of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and the legislative history that molded the creation and development of the park. Fort Caroline National Memorial was established in 1950, and Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve was established in 1988 when the Preserve's enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management, administration, and use decisions. The following purpose statement was based on the review of Preserve legislation, previous management documents, and discussions with Preserve staff:



*The purpose of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is to protect the natural ecology of over 46,000 acres of lands and waters and over 6,000 years of human history along the St. Johns and Nassau rivers in northeast Florida.*

## Park Significance

Significance statements express why park resources and values are important enough to merit national park system unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the Preserve and are supported by data, research, and consensus. They describe the Preserve's distinctive nature and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values.

The following significance statements have been identified for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (The statements are in no particular order.):

- Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve protects the area where the St. Johns and Nassau rivers meet the Atlantic Ocean and form one of the largest remaining salt marsh estuaries on the Southeast Coast.
- Fort Caroline memorializes the French colonists who came to North America during the 16th century seeking religious freedom, wealth, and territorial expansion.
- Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is home to Kingsley Plantation, the oldest surviving example of an antebellum Spanish Colonial plantation. The associated cabins are the largest concentration of existing slave quarters constructed of tabby found in the United States.
- The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve contains over 200 archeological sites representing more than 6,000 years of continuous human history, including Archaic shell ring sites and the first site where investigations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life.

- The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is named after the indigenous people who once lived in this area. The Timucua chieftainships were the geographically largest population of American Indians in the territory, now the state of Florida. They were a gateway community where ideas, customs, and commerce flowed between the cultures of the Southeast and Caribbean. However, the Timucua Indians could not sustain themselves against the epidemic diseases brought to them and were extinct as a people by 1752.
- American Beach was the largest and most popular beach resort established by and for African Americans during the divisive Jim Crow era of racial segregation.
- The strategic military importance of the St. Johns River is exemplified by the presence of numerous installations within the Preserve for over 450 years, from Fort Caroline in 1564 to Naval Station Mayport today.

### Interpretive Themes

The interpretive themes, which are based on park purpose and significance, provide the foundation for interpretive and education programs at Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. The themes do not include everything that can be interpreted, but they do address the ideas that are essential to a visitor's appreciation and understanding of the park's significance. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to connect concepts (intangibles) with resources (tangibles) and derive something meaningful from the experience.

Interpretive themes link the tangible values identified by the significance statements and fundamental resources and values to intangible concepts that convey the importance of the park unit. Interpretive themes serve as building blocks upon which interpretive services (e.g., exhibits, audiovisual displays, websites, publications, interpretive programs, social media, etc.) and education programs are based. The park's long-range interpretation plan is a strategic plan that details these themes, establishes visitor experience objectives, and recommends ways to achieve these goals through interpretive services and education programs.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve:

- **At Timucuan there is an opportunity for harmony to exist between human use and natural order.** This harmony affects the air and water quality and the overall scenic quality of the area. It involves a balance of human use/abuse regarding development and disturbance. Timucuan is a "living laboratory," where prehistoric, historic, and present use of the wetlands can be evaluated. The interrelationships between nature and human use—including recreation—that contribute to our quality of life can be experienced here.
- **Wetlands are dynamic ecosystems that provide the interface between land and water.** Wetlands should be protected because they function in so many beneficial ways. They provide atmospheric stabilization, erosion and flood control, groundwater recharge, as well as remove pollutants and toxins from surface water. Wetlands serve as breeding and spawning grounds for fish and birds, including threatened and endangered species; a wildlife refuge; and a nursery for shellfish. They also provide a buffer from storms.



- **The lower St. Johns River has historically been and remains a strategic waterway for access into interior Florida.** The river served as both a transportation barrier and access corridor. The river was fortified by several rivals—French and Spanish, British and Americans, Confederates and Union—in attempts to control the interior access. Several military conflicts occurred in the lower St. Johns River involving the Spanish and French. Physical reminders of the military presence along the river include military hardware and fortification in the form of gun emplacements and earthworks. The continuing legacy of the river’s military significance is the modern U.S. Navy installation at Mayport.
- **Various peoples through time have relied on the resources of the lower St. Johns River valley.** The daily survival of other prehistoric and historic peoples who lived along the river was affected by the available natural resources. Agriculture was practiced in several forms along the river: the Timucua slash-and-burn techniques and gathering of edible plants gave way to the establishment of formal plantations that were dedicated to the production of specific crops. The river and wetlands supported an evolving pattern of fishing and shellfish harvesting conducted by all groups as evidenced by Timucua midden piles to present-day fish camps.
- **The interaction of cultures throughout the region, especially colonial French, Spanish, and British; European American; American Indian; African; and African American—had a profound impact on American history.** The process of cultural interaction by two or more groups of people usually results in change. When people meet as friends or enemies, competitors or business partners, free or enslaved, their beliefs and values, culture, and emotions change forever. The cultures of the Timucua and other American Indians, French, Spanish, British, Africans, and Americans have each, through history, experienced cultural interactions in what is now the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

Site-specific interpretive theme statements:

- **Fort Caroline**
  - Fort Caroline demonstrates how people of diverse cultures and value systems through time have profoundly changed themselves, each other, and the environment within which they lived.
- **Kingsley Plantation**
  - People and events associated with Fort George Island represent a microcosm of the history of America.
  - The lives of Zephaniah and Anna Kingsley illustrate Florida’s transition from Spanish to U.S. governance and the differences under the two systems.
  - Kingsley Plantation was an agricultural business that used the work of enslaved people to produce sea-island cotton and other crops.
  - Life of the enslaved people was tragic. Perseverance and strength of the human spirit to survive is demonstrated in their individual lives.

- **Theodore Roosevelt Area**

- The wetlands are dynamic ecosystems that provide the interface between land and water.
- Many cultures have relied on the resources of the St. Johns River estuarine system for subsistence, transportation, and economic development that started in prehistoric time and continues today.
- A tenuous relationship exists between human activity and water quality.

- **American Beach**

- During racial segregation in the United States, American Beach served as one of the few places where African Americans could go for beach recreation and entertainment.
- Nana is one of the tallest natural sand dunes on the Atlantic Coast and serves as home to gopher tortoise and associated species and the painted bunting. It is also a cultural symbol for generations of African Americans.
- The environment of American Beach provides habitat for the threatened loggerhead sea turtle and critical calving grounds for the North Atlantic right whale.



## Fundamental Resources and Values (FRVs)

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

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs focus planning and management on what is truly important about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve:

### 1. Salt marsh/estuary of the St. Johns, Nassau, and Fort George Rivers

Estuarine wetlands and waterways encompass over 75% of the Preserve. These important areas perform a variety of valuable ecological functions including atmospheric, climatological, and meteorological stabilization; groundwater discharge and recharge; flood, erosion, and storm surge control; water purification; nutrient accumulation and cycling; primary and secondary production; and wildlife refuge. Estuaries are among the most productive ecosystems on the planet and provide important breeding grounds for fish, birds, and numerous other animal species.

### 2. Kingsley Plantation Site

Kingsley Plantation is the oldest surviving example of an antebellum Spanish Colonial plantation in the United States. The site exemplifies the transition from Spanish Empire rule in Florida to U.S. territory governance in the early 1820s, providing a drastic contrast of the different systems of slavery. The tabby slave cabins found at the site represent one of the largest intact collections of such buildings in the United States and serve as a window into the lives of enslaved Africans on the plantation. The cultural landscape of the Kingsley Plantation gives a voice to the plantation owners and enslaved Africans who lived and worked there.



3. **Commemoration of Fort Caroline**

Fort Caroline commemorates the French colony of la Caroline. Founded in 1564, the colony was the outpost of Huguenot settlers who sought religious freedom, territorial expansion, and wealth in the New World. These settlers interacted with the Timucua tribes in the region. The territorial expansion and warfare of Europe spilled over into the New World. Following bloody encounters with Spanish colonists in the region, France abandoned the fort and colony. Today the scaled exhibit of the fort and the Ribault Monument, commemorating the 1562 French claim to the region, provide an opportunity for visitors to understand and learn about the first contact and colonial interests of Europeans in the Americas.

4. **Archeological Resources**

Archeological sites and research at Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve continue to yield valuable information and data about U.S. history. There are over 200 archeological sites found throughout the Preserve. Approximately 121,000 archeological objects can be found in the Preserve's museum collection. From archaic shell rings and middens to the first excavations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life, the Preserve's archeological record reflects a rich tapestry of over 6,000 years of human history.

5. **Recreational Opportunities**

Recreational activities such as boating, kayaking, hiking, bird-watching, and fishing enable visitors to connect to and experience the Preserve in a variety of ways. These interactions foster a stewardship ethic as well as deeper appreciation for the natural environment of the Preserve.



## Other Important Resources and Values (OIRVs)

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve has other resources and values that may not be fundamental to the purpose and significance of the park, but are important to consider in park management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values.

Following are other important resources and values for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve:

- 1. American Beach**

American Beach provides an opportunity to preserve and protect the site of a formerly segregated beach community and resort. Founded in 1935 by Abraham Lincoln Lewis, Florida's first African American millionaire, American Beach gave African Americans a place to recreate and enjoy the ocean during a time of racial segregation. The Evans Rendezvous jazz club and the Candy Factory, African American owned businesses, are two important structures at the site. The site also includes Nana, one of the tallest sand dunes on the Atlantic Coast.

- 2. Theodore Roosevelt Area**

The 600-acre Theodore Roosevelt Area preserves a vestige of the coastal wetlands that once dominated the Florida coast. Aligned with the vision of Willie Browne, a local conservationist whose family had owned the land since the late 1800s, this area represents a microcosm of the Preserve, containing terrestrial and aquatic habitats, cultural resources, and recreational opportunities. The area serves as a testament to the importance of preserving natural resources for future generations and inspires a conservation-minded ethic.

## Summary

Surrounded by one of the Atlantic Coast's largest city by area, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is a dynamic unit of the national park system where the goals of natural and cultural resource protection and recreational use and enjoyment are carefully balanced. By stating the park purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the park purpose can be implemented. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for future direction of management of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

## Part II: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates, administrative commitments, and special designations and relationships
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

### Special Mandates, Administrative Commitments, and Special Designations and Relationships

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that expand on or contradict a park's legislated purpose. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled along with the park purpose, even if they do not relate to that purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements form a network of partnerships designed to better fulfill the objectives of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action and/or allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

For more information on about existing commitments for the park, please see the inventory of special mandates and agreements matrix in appendix D.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be necessary to aid the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are four parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment:

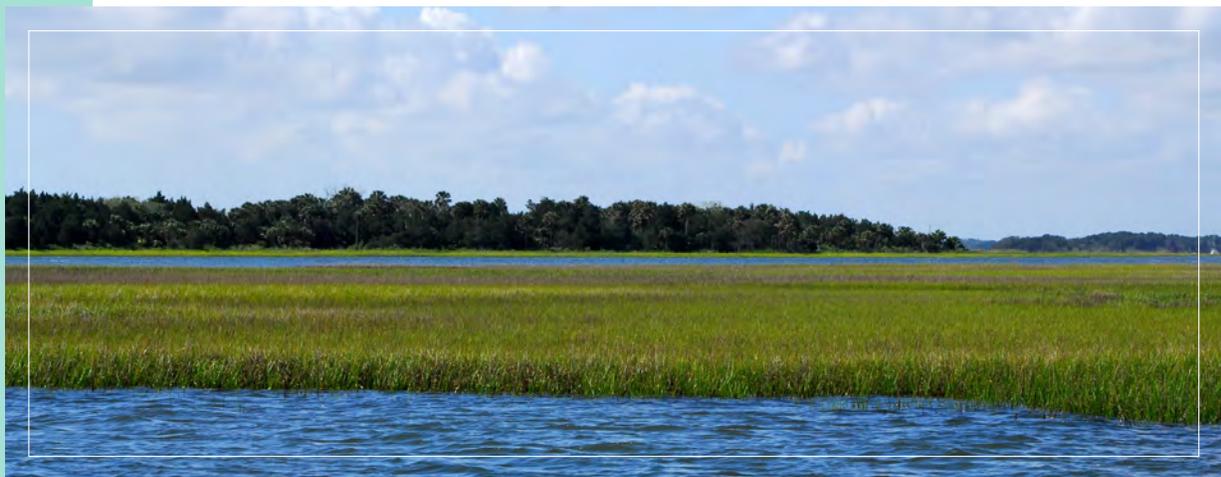
1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. analysis of other important resources and values
3. identification of key or major parkwide issues that need to be addressed by future planning
4. identification and prioritization of data and planning needs, based on the FRV/OIRV analysis, and key or major parkwide issues

## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	SALT MARSH/ESTUARY OF THE ST. JOHNS, NASSAU, AND FORT GEORGE RIVERS
<b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b>	<p>Estuarine wetlands and waterways encompass over 75% of the Preserve. These important areas perform a variety of valuable ecological functions including atmospheric, climatological, and meteorological stabilization; groundwater discharge and recharge; flood, erosion, and storm surge control; water purification; nutrient accumulation and cycling; primary and secondary production; and wildlife refuge. Estuaries are among the most productive ecosystems on the planet and provide important breeding grounds for fish, birds, and numerous other animal species.</p>
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve protects the area where the St. Johns and Nassau rivers meet the Atlantic Ocean and form one of the largest remaining salt marsh estuaries on the Southeast Coast.</li> <li>• The strategic military importance of the St. Johns River is exemplified by the presence of numerous installations within the Preserve for over 450 years, from Fort Caroline in 1564 to Naval Station Mayport today.</li> <li>• The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve contains over 200 archeological sites representing more than 6,000 years of continuous human history, including Archaic shell ring sites and the first site where investigations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life.</li> </ul>
<b>CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In general, the condition of the water resources within the Preserve is better than those outside the Preserve.</li> <li>• Based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency assessment criteria, a significant number of sites were rated fair based on nutrient criteria.</li> <li>• The Fort George River is silting in, or silt is being deposited and filling or raising the riverbed because of the jetties on the St. Johns River</li> <li>• The entire Preserve has been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters</li> <li>• The Preserve area is designated as a Florida Aquatic Preserve named the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve</li> <li>• The St. Johns River has been a designated American Heritage River since 1998</li> <li>• The St. Johns River has been designated as a Great Waters</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased shipping due to the expansion of the port and the Panama Canal</li> <li>• Groundwater quantity shows an increasing trend</li> <li>• Freshwater flushing of the system has declined due to long-term drought in the region</li> <li>• Increased regulation and education have increased environmental efficiencies of commercial operations and nearby industry to help improve the aquatic system</li> <li>• Sea level is projected to rise between 9 inches and 15 inches by 2050 along the coast</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	SALT MARSH/ESTUARY OF THE ST. JOHNS, NASSAU, AND FORT GEORGE RIVERS
<p><b>T</b>REATS AND <b>O</b>PPORTUNITIES</p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased shipping from the port and expansion of the port is causing a number of threats, including detrimental effects to water quality, and increases of shoreline erosion and introduction of nonnative species</li> <li>• Surrounding counties possess or seek permits to draw water from the river and contributing springs</li> <li>• Potential development of cruise terminal at Mayport</li> <li>• High speed boating in the rivers and creeks of the Preserve contributes to wake-induced shoreline erosion and turbidity in the water column</li> <li>• Stormwater runoff and extreme high tides pull litter and other wastes into the river (including waste from septic tanks)</li> <li>• Flushing in the estuary is an issue due to periods of drought and heavy rainfall creating pulses of nutrient loads</li> <li>• Private development of shoreline that results in clearing of vegetation buffers or shoreline hardening</li> <li>• Climate change and the associated influences (sea level rise, increased storm intensity, and increased average annual temperature) on estuarine wetlands and waterways</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current and ongoing long-term water quality monitoring</li> <li>• Oyster health study by Florida State University Coastal and Marine Laboratory</li> <li>• Research on living shoreline establishment and oyster reef seeding to mitigate impacts from development</li> <li>• Continued enforcement of the gill net ban</li> <li>• Long-term monitoring in partnership with Inventory and Monitoring Network (I&amp;M) for salt marsh elevation</li> </ul>



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	SALT MARSH/ESTUARY OF THE ST. JOHNS, NASSAU, AND FORT GEORGE RIVERS
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jacksonville University Marine Science Research Institute</li> <li>• St. Johns Riverkeeper</li> <li>• St. Johns River Alliance (associated with American Heritage River)</li> <li>• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</li> <li>• Florida Wildlife Research Institute</li> <li>• Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</li> <li>• Commercial and recreational anglers</li> <li>• National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</li> <li>• NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Protected Resources</li> <li>• Florida State University Coastal &amp; Marine Laboratory</li> <li>• Jacksonville Port Authority (JAXPORT)</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> <li>• The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>• The Timucuan Trail Parks Foundation</li> <li>• North Florida Land Trust</li> <li>• U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>• U.S. Navy</li> <li>• U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</li> <li>• Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)</li> <li>• U.S. Marine Corps</li> <li>• Florida Inland Navigation District (F.I.N.D.)</li> <li>• City of Jacksonville</li> <li>• St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)</li> <li>• Northeast Florida Regional Council</li> <li>• Nassau County</li> <li>• JEA (formerly Jacksonville Electrical Authority)</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the recreational impacts of fishing and other recreational boat uses, etc., in the Preserve</li> <li>• Hydrologic monitoring of the three rivers (Fort George River inlet issue) project is already developed that needs to be funded</li> <li>• Collection of ongoing water quality monitoring data</li> <li>• Collect and analyze fin fish health</li> <li>• Identify the impacts of sea level rise and climate change on the estuaries and marshes</li> <li>• Survey of oyster bed health</li> <li>• Research and analysis of the effects of dredging</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan concerning the silting in of the Fort George River</li> <li>• Update of the Water Resource Management Plan</li> <li>• Fisheries Management Plan (if National Park Service is determined to have jurisdiction)</li> <li>• Determine if the oyster beds could be reopened for harvesting</li> </ul>



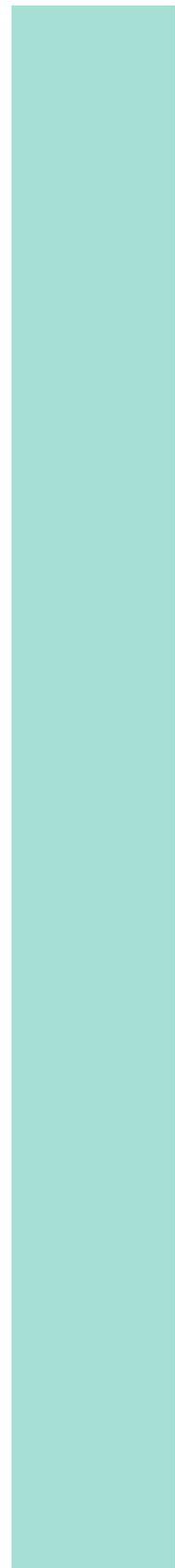
<b>FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE</b>	<b>SALT MARSH/ESTUARY OF THE ST. JOHNS, NASSAU, AND FORT GEORGE RIVERS</b>
<b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Water Act</li> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act</li> <li>• Director’s Order 77-2, <i>Floodplain Management</i></li> <li>• Endangered Species Act</li> <li>• Estuary Protection Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”</li> <li>• Natural Resource Reference Manual #77</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 4.4.2 Management of Native Plants and Animals</li> <li>› 4.6.1 Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters</li> <li>› 4.6.3 Water Quality</li> <li>› 4.6.5 Wetlands</li> <li>› 4.6.6 Watershed and Stream Processes</li> <li>› 4.8.1 Protection of Geologic Processes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975, <i>Florida Statutes</i> 258.35-258.394 and 258.40-258.46. “It is the intent of the Legislature that the state-owned submerged lands in areas which have exceptional biological, aesthetic, and scientific value, as hereinafter described, be set aside forever as aquatic preserves or sanctuaries for the benefit of future generations.”</li> <li>• 36 CFR 7.61 states that fishing is prohibited within the Fort Caroline National Memorial.</li> <li>• <i>Superintendent’s Compendium</i> restricts where visitors may fish in the Kingsley Plantation area.</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources will be managed to preserve fundamental physical and biological processes, as well as individual species, features, and plant and animal communities.</li> <li>• Natural shoreline processes (such as erosion, deposition, shoreline migration) will be allowed to continue without interference.</li> <li>• Surface water and groundwater are protected, and water quality meets or exceeds all applicable water quality standards.</li> <li>• NPS and NPS-permitted programs and facilities are maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater.</li> <li>• Water resources in the Preserve meet or exceed all federal and state water quality standards for temperature, bacteria, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, toxic substances, pH, and nutrients.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	SALT MARSH/ESTUARY OF THE ST. JOHNS, NASSAU, AND FORT GEORGE RIVERS
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural and beneficial conditions of wetlands are preserved and enhanced.</li> <li>• The National Park Service implements a “no net loss of wetlands” policy and strives to achieve a long-term goal of net gain of wetlands across the national park system through the restoration of previously degraded wetlands.</li> <li>• To the extent possible, the National Park Service avoids long- and short-term, adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and avoids direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.</li> <li>• The National Park Service compensates for remaining unavoidable adverse impacts on wetlands by restoring wetlands that have been previously degraded.</li> <li>• “Keystone” species that sustain and depend on wetland habitats occur in natural distribution and sustainable numbers.</li> <li>• Preserve visitors have the opportunity to learn about and understand the unique services and functions provided by wetlands.</li> <li>• Wetlands near developed areas remain unaffected by maintenance of park or concession facilities or management or recreational activities.</li> <li>• Wetlands adversely affected by prior human activity are restored where feasible.</li> <li>• Watersheds will be managed as complete hydrologic systems and human-caused disturbances to the natural upland processes that deliver water, sediment, and woody debris to streams are minimized.</li> <li>• Watershed and stream features will be protected primarily by avoiding impacts on watershed and riparian vegetation and by allowing natural fluvial processes to proceed unimpeded.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	KINGSLEY PLANTATION
<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b></p>	<p>Kingsley Plantation is the oldest surviving example of an antebellum Spanish Colonial plantation in the United States. The site exemplifies the transition from Spanish Empire rule in Florida to U.S. territory governance in the early 1820s, providing a drastic contrast of the different systems of slavery. The tabby slave cabins found at the site represent one of the largest intact collections of such buildings in the United States and serve as a window into the lives of enslaved Africans on the plantation. The cultural landscape of the Kingsley Plantation gives a voice to the plantation owners and enslaved Africans who lived and worked there.</p>
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is home to Kingsley Plantation, the oldest surviving example of an antebellum Spanish Colonial plantation. The associated cabins are the largest concentration of existing slave quarters constructed of tabby found in America.</li> <li>• The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve contains over 200 archeological sites representing more than 6,000 years of continuous human history, including Archaic shell ring sites and the first site where investigations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	KINGSLEY PLANTATION
<p><b>CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-preserved ruins</li> <li>• Cultural landscape no longer reflects historic layout (the cultural landscape report has recommendations to be implemented)</li> <li>• The plantation house has and continues to have foundation issues, especially with the Rollins additions; the breezeway, kitchen house, and barn are undergoing occasional repair and stabilization</li> <li>• Maintenance facilities and the parking area are on the historic footprint</li> <li>• University of Florida is conducting research on an active archeological site</li> <li>• Main house is open to visitors by reservation</li> <li>• Plumbing issues are occurring because of the old water system and sedimentation</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandalism occurring at tabby cabins</li> <li>• Historic trees are aging and dying</li> <li>• Ongoing stabilization work</li> <li>• Visitation numbers are slightly increasing</li> </ul>
<p><b>THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased visitation may negatively impact the structures because of effects from parking areas and crowding</li> <li>• Vandalism on tabby structures</li> <li>• Ferry closure would reduce visitation</li> <li>• Climate change and the associated influences (sea level rise, increased storm intensity, and increased average annual temperature) on the plantation and archeological sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for electric tram for visitors</li> <li>• Boat tour has potential to bring new visitors</li> <li>• Audio tour</li> <li>• Rerouted vehicular traffic on the island would make the area easier to visit, make the roads safer, and increase visitation; currently, the main road goes between slave cabins</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	KINGSLEY PLANTATION
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Florida Anthropology Department</li> <li>• University of North Florida History Department</li> <li>• Descendant groups</li> <li>• NPS Southeast Archeological Center</li> <li>• Florida Park Service</li> <li>• City of Jacksonville</li> <li>• JEA</li> <li>• U.S. Geological Survey</li> <li>• Neighbors on Fort George Island</li> <li>• EcoMotion tours</li> <li>• Tour bus operators</li> <li>• Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor</li> <li>• Heckscher Drive Community Club</li> <li>• Florida Division of Historical Resources (Florida State Historic Preservation Office)</li> <li>• Northeast Florida Regional Council</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and document the size of the Kingsley slave cemetery</li> <li>• Identify and locate the Kingsley/plantation owners family cemetery</li> <li>• Identify the location of the other associated buildings at Kingsley, e.g., carpenters building, blacksmith shop, etc.</li> <li>• Research the names and identities of the enslaved who lived at Kingsley, and their descendants</li> <li>• Identify and inventory other primary resources or documentation about/from the people who lived at Kingsley</li> <li>• Identify the impacts of climate change on the Kingsley Plantation historic structures and cultural landscape and how these impacts will influence future preservation of these resources</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of slave cemetery at Kingsley Plantation site, including protection, interpretation, traffic flow, and road placement issues</li> <li>• Archeological survey to route underground utilities at Kingsley Plantation</li> <li>• Development concept plan for the Kingsley Plantation site, including placement of the maintenance area outside the historic footprint and entry and circulation of vehicles</li> </ul>



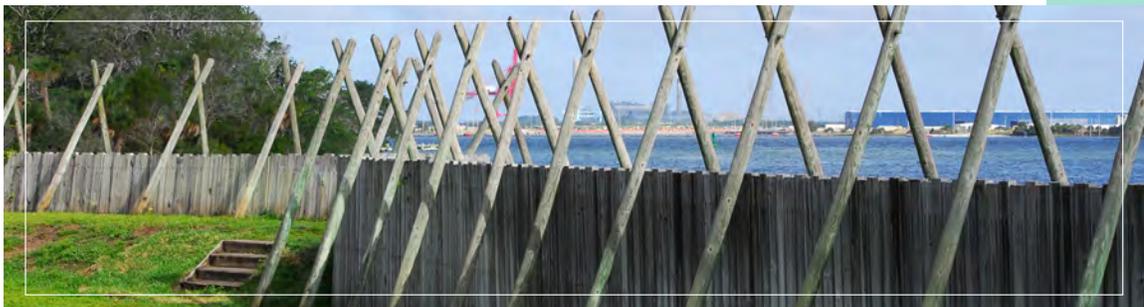
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	KINGSLEY PLANTATION
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470), sections 106 and 110</li> <li>• Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regulations, “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Curation of Archeological Collections (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1991</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resources Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials</li> <li>› 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 5.3.5.4 Historic and Prehistoric Structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Programmatic Agreement (2008) among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>Superintendent’s Compendium</i> restricts where visitors may fish in the Kingsley Plantation area</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marked and unmarked prehistoric and historic burial areas and graves will be identified, evaluated, and protected. Every effort will be made to avoid impacts to burial areas and graves when planning park development and managing park operations.</li> <li>• Archeological resources are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented. Archeological sites are identified and managed to maintain good condition.</li> <li>• Scientific research and interpretation of archeological resources is conducted to enhance understanding of site prehistory.</li> <li>• In those cases where disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, appropriate mitigation is conducted.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventories are conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	KINGSLEY PLANTATION
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, viewshed, and use when that use contributes to its historical significance.</li> <li>• The preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of cultural landscapes is undertaken in accordance with <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>.</li> <li>• The cultural landscapes of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve retain a high degree of integrity.</li> <li>• Identified and evaluated cultural landscapes are monitored, inspected, and managed to enable the long-term preservation of a resource's historic features, qualities, and materials.</li> <li>• Actions identified in cultural landscape reports are implemented, and a record of treatment is added to the reports.</li> <li>• Historic structures are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria.</li> <li>• The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures on the National Register of Historic Places are protected in accordance with <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable).</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	COMMEMORATION OF FORT CAROLINE
<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b></p>	<p>Fort Caroline commemorates the French colony of la Caroline. Founded in 1564, the colony was the outpost of Huguenot settlers who sought religious freedom, territorial expansion, and wealth in the New World. These settlers interacted with the Timucua tribes in the region. The territorial expansion and warfare of Europe spilled over into the New World. Following bloody encounters with Spanish colonists in the region, France abandoned the fort and colony. Today the scaled exhibit of the fort and the Ribault Monument, commemorating the 1562 French claim to the region, provide an opportunity for visitors to understand and learn about the first contact and colonial interests of Europeans in the Americas.</p>
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort Caroline memorializes the French colonists who came to North America during the sixteenth century seeking religious freedom, wealth, and territorial expansion.</li> <li>• The strategic military importance of the St. Johns River is exemplified by the presence of numerous installations within the Preserve for over 450 years, from Fort Caroline in 1564 to Naval Station Mayport today.</li> <li>• The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is named after the indigenous people who once lived in this area. The Timucua chieftainships were the geographically largest population of American Indians in the territory, now the state of Florida. They were a gateway community where ideas, customs, and commerce flowed between the cultures of the Southeast and Caribbean. However, the Timucua Indians could not sustain themselves against the epidemic diseases brought to them and were extinct as a people by 1752.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	COMMEMORATION OF FORT CAROLINE
<p><b>CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current subsidence and shoreline erosion along the bluff threatens the scaled exhibit of the fort</li> <li>• The scaled exhibit of the fort has failing walls and moat. The wooden palisade is sagging, the oven exhibit has been removed, and there are no cannon carriages on the platforms</li> <li>• Ribault Monument area is subject to shoreline erosion and slope instability</li> <li>• The visitor center at Fort Caroline is lacking multipurpose/auditorium space for holding education programs and showing a park film</li> <li>• Parking lot has a small number of spaces with high levels of visitation, at times requiring overflow parking</li> <li>• Spanish Pond receives nutrient enrichment from neighborhood stormwater runoff</li> <li>• The wooden boardwalks along the Spanish Pond trail are deteriorating</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Succession of Spanish Pond to a shrub-dominated wetland from ongoing drought and nutrient enrichment</li> <li>• Reduced visitation to the monument from school groups due to lack of school board funding for transportation</li> <li>• Continued shoreline erosion</li> </ul>
<p><b>THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts of neighboring land uses—use of fertilizers and runoff negatively affects the water quality at Spanish Pond</li> <li>• Maintenance dredging and proposed deepening contribute to shoreline instability along the bluff</li> <li>• Water oak trees are dying because of mature age</li> <li>• Spanish moss within the canopy of trees is weighing down tree limbs and causing a decline of canopy layers</li> <li>• Nonnative species (such as Chinese tallow, air potato, Boston fern) are increasing on park and adjoining lands</li> <li>• Climate change and the associated influences (sea level rise, increased storm intensity, and increased average annual temperature) on the visitor facilities and scaled exhibit of the fort</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the redesign of the Ribault seawall</li> <li>• Opportunity to acquire the Spanish–American War battery</li> <li>• Ongoing research to locate the remains of Fort Caroline</li> <li>• Investigate Zephaniah Kingsley’s other properties at Fort Caroline</li> <li>• Protection and interpretation of the Spanish–American War Battery</li> <li>• Readdress the current development concept plan to answer parking and auditorium needs</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	COMMEMORATION OF FORT CAROLINE
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbors</li> <li>• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</li> <li>• U.S. Geological Survey</li> <li>• Jacksonville Sheriff's Office</li> <li>• Daughters of the American Revolution</li> <li>• Local and state elected officials</li> <li>• National Huguenot Society</li> <li>• University of North Florida</li> <li>• Jacksonville University</li> <li>• Descendant groups</li> <li>• Jacksonville Port Authority (JAXPORT)</li> <li>• U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>• U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</li> <li>• National Marine Fisheries Service</li> <li>• Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)</li> <li>• City of Jacksonville</li> <li>• St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)</li> <li>• JEA</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and inventory the primary source documents for Fort Caroline</li> <li>• Identify and inventory other archeology around Fort Caroline, e.g., Timucuan villages at first contact with Europeans associated with the Fort Caroline story</li> <li>• Identify the impacts of coastal erosion, storms, and sea level rise on the Fort Caroline scaled exhibit</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine management goals for Spanish Pond.</li> <li>• Implement or revise current development concept plan concerning overflow parking at Fort Caroline</li> <li>• Climate change scenario planning, vulnerability assessment and/or adaptation plan—to assess the risk of sea level rise, increase in storm intensity, and increase in average annual temperature to best manage resources, facilities, and visitor activities</li> </ul>



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	COMMEMORATION OF FORT CAROLINE
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470), § 106 and 110</li> <li>• ACHP regulations regarding Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i></li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources</li> <li>› 9.6 Commemorative Works and Plaques</li> <li>› 9.6.2 Interpretive Works That Commemorate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 1971”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”</li> <li>• Programmatic agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• 36 CFR 7.61, fishing is prohibited within the Fort Caroline National Memorial.</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS POLICY-LEVEL CONDITIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological resources are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented. Archeological sites are identified and managed to maintain good condition.</li> <li>• Archeological resources are protected in an undisturbed condition, unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.</li> <li>• Scientific research and interpretation of archeological resources is conducted to enhance understanding of site prehistory.</li> <li>• In those cases where disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, appropriate mitigation is conducted.</li> <li>• Commemorative works will be allowed when Congress has specifically authorized their placement or there is compelling justification for the recognition, and the commemorative work is the best way to express the association between the park and the person, group, event, or other subject being commemorated.</li> <li>• Interpretive works that commemorate the site will be allowed only if the work will substantially increase visitor appreciation of the significance of park resources or values and do so more effectively than other interpretive media.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
<b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b>	<p>Archeological sites and research at Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve continue to yield valuable information and data about U.S. history. There are over 200 archeological sites found throughout the Preserve. Approximately 121,000 archeological objects can be found in the Preserve’s museum collection. From archaic shell rings and middens to the first excavations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life, the Preserve’s archeological record reflects a rich tapestry of over 6,000 years of human history.</p>
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategic military importance of the St. Johns River is exemplified by the presence of numerous installations within the Preserve for over 450 years, from Fort Caroline in 1564 to Naval Station Mayport today.</li> <li>• The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve contains over 200 archeological sites representing more than 6,000 years of continuous human history, including Archaic shell ring sites and the first site where investigations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life.</li> <li>• Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is home to Kingsley Plantation, the oldest surviving example of an antebellum Spanish Colonial plantation. The associated cabins are the largest concentration of existing slave quarters constructed of tabby found in America.</li> <li>• The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is named after the indigenous people who once lived in this area. The Timucua chieftainships were the geographically largest population of American Indians in the territory, now the state of Florida. They were a gateway community where ideas, customs, and commerce flowed between the cultures of the Southeast and Caribbean. However, the Timucua Indians could not sustain themselves against the epidemic diseases brought to them and were extinct as a people by 1752.</li> </ul>
<b>CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locations remain unknown for many highly significant archeological sites</li> <li>• Bluff erosion impacts shell middens</li> <li>• Active university archeology field school projects are occurring at Kingsley Plantation and the Cedar Point area</li> <li>• High research potential exists within the Preserve</li> <li>• Fitzpatrick ruins are unstable</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased public interest</li> </ul>

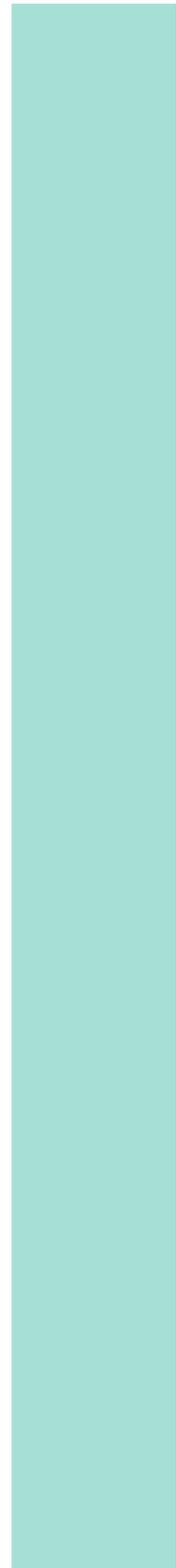


FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
<p><b>THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Treasure hunters/looters</li> <li>• Climate change and the associated influences (sea level rise, increased storm intensity) on historic archeological sites (e.g., erosion)</li> <li>• Management work (ongoing maintenance)</li> <li>• Hurricanes</li> <li>• Potential Thomas Creek development</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research potential (future excavations and collections use)</li> <li>• Public outreach / civic engagement (current and future)</li> </ul>
<p><b>STAKEHOLDERS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Florida, University of North Florida</li> <li>• Southeastern Archaeological Conference</li> <li>• NPS Southeast Archeology Center</li> <li>• Florida Public Archaeology Network</li> <li>• Descendant groups</li> <li>• Society for Historical Archaeology</li> <li>• Florida Division of Historical Resources (Florida State Historic Preservation Office)</li> <li>• Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)</li> <li>• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</li> <li>• U.S. Navy</li> <li>• Florida Inland Navigation District</li> <li>• Florida Park Service</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> </ul>
<p><b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify, inventory, and research archeological sites listed in the enabling legislation, including             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Thomas Creek</li> <li>› Spanish Missions and Visitas</li> <li>› Fort George</li> <li>› Fort Caroline original location</li> <li>› San Gabriel</li> <li>› San Estaban</li> <li>› Dos Hermanas</li> <li>› St. Johns Bluff fortification</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Collect information and research on Cedar Point archeology</li> <li>• Overall primary source inventory/research of written documentation</li> <li>• Identify and document the size of the Kingsley slave cemetery</li> <li>• Identify and locate the Kingsley (plantation owners) family cemetery</li> <li>• Update inventory of collections to ensure Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance</li> <li>• Update the Preserve’s cultural context report</li> <li>• Identify the impacts of climate change (sea level rise, storms)</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
<b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of slave cemetery at Kingsley Plantation site, including protection, interpretation, traffic flow, and road placement issues</li> <li>• Development concept plan for the Kingsley Plantation site, including placement of the maintenance area outside the historic footprint and entry and circulation of vehicles</li> </ul>
<b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470), sections 106 and 110</li> <li>• ACHP regulations regarding Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i></li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 5.3.5.1 Archeological Resources                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 5.3.5.1.6 Earthworks</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”</li> <li>• Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological resources are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented.</li> <li>• Archeological sites are identified and managed to maintain good condition.</li> <li>• Archeological resources are protected in an undisturbed condition, unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.</li> <li>• Scientific research and interpretation of archeological resources is conducted to enhance understanding of site prehistory.</li> <li>• In those cases where disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, appropriate mitigation is conducted.</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
<b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b>	Recreational activities such as boating, kayaking, hiking, bird-watching, and fishing enable visitors to connect to and experience the Preserve in a variety of ways. These interactions foster a stewardship ethic as well as deeper appreciation for the natural environment of the Preserve.
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve protects the area where the St. Johns and Nassau rivers meet the Atlantic Ocean and form one of the largest remaining salt marsh estuaries on the Southeast Coast.</li> </ul>
<b>CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boat docks at Kingsley Plantation and Fort Caroline are in good condition</li> <li>• Boat ramp at Cedar Point is in good condition</li> <li>• Hiking trails are in good shape, except along the bluff at the Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Boardwalk at Spanish Pond is deteriorating</li> <li>• Birding in the Preserve is some of best in state and is promoted through the Great Florida Birding and Wildlife Trail</li> <li>• The park trail is in development along State Road A1A; 3 miles have been completed; the trail will eventually connect to the East Coast Greenway from the Nassau County line to Hanna Park</li> <li>• Segway tours occur inside the Preserve and Kingsley Plantation through a concessioner to the state park system</li> <li>• Multiple bus tours arrive at the same time and unannounced, which leads to visitor crowding and resource degradation</li> <li>• Bird hunting is allowed in managed areas and on private property (not allowed in Thomas Creek)</li> <li>• Cruise ships pass through the Preserve</li> <li>• Shrimpers harvest from the intercostal waterway</li> <li>• Flounder gigging occurs on Fort George River</li> <li>• In-shore river charter boating occurs inside the Preserve</li> <li>• Recreational fishing occurs from bridges</li> <li>• Timucuan has the largest oyster reef communities in the Jacksonville area; the largest beds are located in the salt marsh</li> <li>• Private and commercial crabbing operations occur in the Preserve</li> <li>• Trails are used by joggers and school running teams</li> <li>• Kayaking by individuals and families occurs throughout the Preserve</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local use has increased from joggers, dog walkers, etc.</li> <li>• Fort Caroline visitation has steadily increased each of the last 20 years</li> <li>• Total visitation to the Preserve of 1.3 million has slightly decreased</li> <li>• Decrease in ferry ridership</li> <li>• Increase in fishing from bridges</li> </ul>

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
<p><b>THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential overharvesting from commercial fishing operations</li> <li>• Potential closure of ferry creates a perception of remoteness and would inhibit biking the Timucuan trail and access to other recreation opportunities</li> <li>• Water quality degradation</li> <li>• The introduction and proliferation of aquatic invasive species</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible kayak launch</li> <li>• Boat tour potential</li> <li>• Tram tour at Kingsley potential</li> <li>• Plans for trails connecting to Pumpkin Hill State Buffer Preserve and City of Jacksonville at Cedar Point</li> </ul>
<p><b>STAKEHOLDERS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</li> <li>• Neighbors</li> <li>• Florida State Parks</li> <li>• Bike club in Jacksonville</li> <li>• International Mountain Biking Association (IMBA)</li> <li>• City of Jacksonville</li> <li>• Shrimpers association</li> <li>• National Audubon Society</li> <li>• Fish camps</li> <li>• Kayak Amelia</li> <li>• Fishing clubs</li> <li>• Jacksonville Marine Charities and Kingfish Tournament</li> <li>• EcoMotion Tours</li> <li>• Jacksonville Ferry Commission</li> <li>• National Marine Fisheries Service</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> </ul>
<p><b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor survey and what activities visitors are participating in at various park locations</li> <li>• Determine if the recreational opportunities provided by the Preserve meet the public's needs</li> <li>• Subsistence versus recreational uses of resources in the park</li> <li>• Identify how visitors impact the introduction and proliferation of nonnative species</li> <li>• Identify how water-based visitor use facilities could be at risk from sea level rise and storms (climate change)</li> </ul>



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
<p><b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kayak launches—if and where to provide</li> <li>• Determine if commercial use authorizations (CUAs) for commercial bus tours are needed, as well as other CUAs to capture commercial uses in the Preserve</li> <li>• NPS jurisdictional responsibilities and role in permitting and enforcing NPS law and policy over the water (does not apply to existing jurisdictions regarding other regulations)</li> <li>• Determine where to site the multiuse trail on Pumpkin Hill Creek (connecting to the trails in the Florida State Park system and City of Jacksonville)</li> <li>• Revisit bike use throughout the Preserve</li> <li>• Need comprehensive planning for American Beach, including a site development concept plan</li> <li>• Determine actions needed for rehabilitation along the Timucuan Trail in the Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> </ul>



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE OR VALUE	RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE FRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (28 CFR 36)</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Act of 1973</li> <li>• Director’s Order 42: “Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in NPS Programs, Facilities, and Services”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 8.2.2 Recreational Activities               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 8.2.2.1 Management of Recreational Use</li> <li>› 8.2.2.3 River Use</li> <li>› 8.2.2.5 Fishing</li> <li>› 8.2.2.6 Hunting and Trapping</li> <li>› 8.2.3.3 Personal Watercraft Use</li> <li>› 8.2.4 Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998</li> <li>• NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i></li> <li>• The Preserve’s enabling legislation requires the Preserve to permit boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing within the Preserve in accordance with applicable federal and state laws.</li> <li>• 36 CFR 7.61, fishing is prohibited within the Fort Caroline National Memorial.</li> <li>• <i>Superintendent’s Compendium</i> addresses hunting opportunities and pets in the park</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitors have opportunities for types of enjoyment that are uniquely suited and appropriate to the superlative natural and cultural resources found in Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. All areas of the park, with the exceptions of areas that need special resource protection, continue to be open to visitors.</li> <li>• Visitors have reasonable access to Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. Transportation facilities inside and outside the park (e.g., roads, parking areas, trails, and shuttles) provide access for the use and enjoyment of park resources while also ensuring protection of those resources. Transportation facilities preserve the integrity of the surroundings, respect ecological processes, and provide the highest visual quality and a rewarding visitor experience.</li> <li>• To the extent feasible, park programs, services, and facilities are accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities.</li> <li>• Interpretive and educational programs increase visitor understanding and appreciation of the park’s resources</li> <li>• Visitors enjoy a safe and secure experience at the park and conflicts among visitor user groups are minimized.</li> <li>• Commercial services in the park are limited to those that are necessary and compatible with the park purpose. If possible, commercial support services are based outside the park rather than inside.</li> <li>• Appropriate types and levels of public river uses will be identified and managed to prevent unacceptable impacts, particularly adverse impacts on aquatic resources, the riparian environment, and visitor enjoyment.</li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	AMERICAN BEACH
<b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b>	American Beach provides an opportunity to preserve and protect the site of a formerly segregated beach community and resort. Founded in 1935 by Abraham Lincoln Lewis, Florida's first African American millionaire, American Beach gave African Americans a place to recreate and enjoy the ocean during a time of racial segregation. The Evans Rendezvous jazz club and the Candy Factory, African American owned businesses, are two important structures at the site. The site also includes Nana, one of the tallest sand dunes on the Atlantic Coast.
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Beach was the largest and most popular beach resort established by and for African Americans during the divisive Jim Crow era of racial segregation.</li> </ul>
<b>CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dune is littered in areas with remains of glass bottles and metal cans and shards</li> <li>The Nana sand dune is currently in stable condition due to the presence of a fence that limits certain visitor uses</li> <li>Limited parking exists near the interpretive wayside signage</li> <li>Evans Rendezvous jazz club has been stabilized by Nassau County</li> <li>Candy factory condition is unknown</li> <li>Active property owners association</li> <li>Beach driving is allowed from the access point at Lewis Street for the 1/4-mile stretch of American Beach</li> <li>Minimal interpretation is provided through two wayside exhibits</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The demographics of residents in the American Beach community is shifting in response to the economy and real estate market</li> </ul>

OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	AMERICAN BEACH
<b>THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of ATVs, bikes, and dune surfing are negatively affecting the dunes</li> <li>• Development of two beach parcels at footing of sand dune</li> <li>• Invasive species introduction from development and visitors</li> <li>• Future residents may not have an interest or investment in the American Beach story</li> <li>• The community is sensitive to encroachment from incompatible development and uses that conflict with the historic development patterns</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vacant land adjacent to the dune may have potential for restoration</li> <li>• Oral history of the site (beach)</li> <li>• Increase interpretive programming</li> <li>• Partnership to complete / rehabilitate buildings</li> <li>• Partner with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, American Beach Property Owners Association, and Florida A&amp;M University on dune protection</li> </ul>
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Beach Property Owners Association</li> <li>• Descendant groups</li> <li>• A. L. Lewis Historical Society</li> <li>• Nassau County</li> <li>• City of Fernandina Beach</li> <li>• Omni Amelia Island Plantation Resort (Golf Course behind dune)</li> <li>• U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</li> <li>• Florida Department of Transportation</li> <li>• Florida A&amp;M University</li> <li>• Osprey Cove Village</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect oral histories about American Beach</li> <li>• Collect and record Evans Rendezvous jazz club site history at American Beach</li> <li>• Collect and document geographic information about American Beach (dune height, etc.)</li> <li>• Inventory plant and animal species at American Beach</li> <li>• Historic resource study of American Beach and identify primary documents about the beach history and ownership</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need comprehensive planning for American Beach, including a site development concept plan and use</li> </ul>

OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	AMERICAN BEACH
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Zone Management Act</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance"</li> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 4.8.1.1 Shorelines and Barrier Islands</li> <li>› 5.3.1 Protection and Preservation of Cultural Resources</li> <li>› 5.3.5 Treatment of Cultural Resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term preservation of, public access to, and appreciation of the features, materials, and qualities contributing to the significance of cultural resources will be provided.</li> <li>• Natural shoreline processes (such as erosion, deposition, dune formation, overwash, inlet formation, and shoreline migration) will be allowed to continue without interference.</li> </ul>

OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	THEODORE ROOSEVELT AREA
<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANCE</b></p>	<p>The 600-acre Theodore Roosevelt Area preserves a vestige of the coastal wetlands that once dominated the Florida coast. Aligned with the vision of Willie Browne, a local conservationist whose family owned the land since the late 1800s, this area represents a microcosm of the Preserve, containing terrestrial and aquatic habitats, cultural resources, and recreational opportunities. The area serves as a testament to the importance of preserving natural resources for future generations and inspires a conservation-minded ethic.</p>
<p><b>RELATIONSHIP TO SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve protects the area where the St. Johns and Nassau rivers meet the Atlantic Ocean and form one of the largest remaining salt marsh estuaries on the Southeast Coast.</li> <li>• The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve contains over 200 archeological sites representing more than 6,000 years of continuous human history, including Archaic shell ring sites and the first site where investigations focused on the archeology of slavery and plantation life.</li> <li>• Fort Caroline memorializes the French colonists who came to North America during the 16th century seeking religious freedom, wealth, and territorial expansion.</li> <li>• The strategic military importance of the St. Johns River is exemplified by the presence of numerous installations within the Preserve for over 450 years, from Fort Caroline in 1564 to Naval Station Mayport today.</li> </ul>

OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	THEODORE ROOSEVELT AREA
CURRENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area includes habitat for threatened and endangered species, including the gopher tortoise, wood stork, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, painted bunting, and bald eagles</li> <li>• A portion of the Theodore Roosevelt Area is part of the estuary</li> <li>• Natural succession is occurring and management actions such as prescribed fire are being taken to preserve the scrub habitat</li> <li>• Shell middens are threatened from trail use and have been historically disturbed by mining and ongoing erosion</li> <li>• Laurel wilt has affected the red bay trees in the area; juvenile trees remain, but continue to display signs of infection</li> <li>• Currently, there are not accurate visitation numbers for this area, so visitation is difficult to predict</li> <li>• Minor interpretation is provided through aged waysides</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some trail sections may be lost due to erosion</li> <li>• Natural succession is causing the habitats to transition</li> </ul>
THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreation trails in this area disturb shell middens on which they are located</li> <li>• Urban interface with neighbors within and adjacent to the natural areas increases risk for fire, vandalism, and introduction of nonnative plants</li> <li>• Some trail sections may be lost due to erosion</li> <li>• Extent of impacts from former shooting range are unknown</li> <li>• After-hours use (illicit activities) is a concern because the Theodore Roosevelt Area is open 24/7</li> <li>• Illegal dumping of both wild and domestic animals</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescribed fire could be undertaken to preserve scrub habitat</li> <li>• Manual removal of vegetation to preserve the federally threatened gopher tortoise</li> <li>• Interpretive exhibits are in the process of being rehabilitated; programming could be expanded, including night walks and a focus on the salt marsh (natural history interpretation)</li> <li>• Special use permits exist for scientific research, including studies on the marsh upland interface, marsh wren, and a vegetation inventory</li> <li>• Opportunity to relocate the federally endangered American chaffseed</li> <li>• Inventory and monitoring has been ongoing to document the resources in this area</li> </ul>



OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	THEODORE ROOSEVELT AREA
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbors</li> <li>• The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>• U.S. Forest Service</li> <li>• U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</li> <li>• University of Florida</li> <li>• Jacksonville University</li> <li>• Florida Forest Service</li> <li>• Anglers</li> <li>• National Audubon Society and other birdwatchers</li> <li>• University of North Florida</li> <li>• Preserve visitors</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED DATA NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect data on the extent of the impact of lead on the resources from the old shooting range shell casings at Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Identify archeological resources at Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Conduct additional research on vegetative shell midden communities, particularly at Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Conduct bird rookeries studies at Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Identify the origin of Round Marsh at Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Identify and document the Native American burials at Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> <li>• Identify and document St. Johns Town (British settlement)</li> <li>• Collect oral histories about the Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> </ul>
<b>IDENTIFIED PLANNING NEEDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development concept plan for the Theodore Roosevelt Area needs to be revisited—relocation of the parking and the access road to the trailhead away from inholding lands</li> <li>• Determine actions needed for rehabilitation along the Timucuan trail in the Theodore Roosevelt Area</li> </ul>



OTHER IMPORTANT RESOURCE OR VALUE	THEODORE ROOSEVELT AREA
<p><b>LAWS AND POLICIES THAT APPLY TO THE OIRV, AND NPS POLICY-LEVEL GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p><b>Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› 4.1 Planning for Natural Resource Management</li> <li>› 4.4.1 General Principles for Managing Biological Resources</li> <li>› 4.4.2 Management of Native Plants and Animals</li> <li>› 4.4.4 Management of Exotic Species</li> <li>› 4.6.5 Wetlands</li> <li>› 4.6.6 Watershed and Stream Processes</li> <li>› NPS 77, “Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77”</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended</li> <li>• National Invasive Species Act</li> <li>• Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”</li> <li>• Executive Order 13423, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”</li> <li>• The <i>Superintendent’s Compendium</i> notes that no camping or use of fire is allowed in the Theodore Roosevelt area.</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is recognized and valued as an outstanding example of resource stewardship, conservation, education, and public use. The Preserve retains its ecological integrity, including its natural resources and processes. The Preserve continues to support a full range of native species. Natural processes (including wind, sand, and water processes) function as unimpeded as possible. Ecosystem dynamics and population fluctuations occur with as little human intervention as possible. Preserve resources and values are protected through collaborative efforts with neighbors and partners. Potential threats to the Preserve’s resources are identified early and addressed proactively. Human impacts on resources, such as air and water pollution, are monitored, and harmful effects are minimized, mitigated, or eliminated to the greatest degree possible. Visitors and staff recognize and understand the value of the Preserve’s natural resources. NPS staff uses the best available scientific information and appropriate technology to manage the Preserve’s natural resources.</li> <li>• Biologically diverse native communities are protected and restored when appropriate. Particularly sensitive communities are closely monitored and protected. Endemic species and habitats are fully protected. Genetic integrity of native species is protected.</li> <li>• “Nonnative species” (also referred to as nonnative, alien, or invasive species) are those species that occupy or could occupy Preserve lands as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. NPS staff prevents the introduction of nonnative species and provides for their control to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that these species cause. High priority is given to managing nonnative species that have, or potentially could have, a substantial impact on Preserve resources, and that can reasonably be expected to be successfully controlled. Lower priority is given to nonnative species that have almost no impact on Preserve resources or that probably cannot be successfully controlled.</li> </ul>

## Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues

All parks face a variety of issues that need to be addressed now or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that needs to be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance, or they may be other questions that rise to a level of importance that in the judgment of the NPS staff require them to be addressed in future planning.

Following are key or major issues and associated planning and data needs for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve:

- Long-term direction is needed to guide management of land and properties acquired after the 1996 general management plan was completed. These include the Broward House, Bennett House, Black Hammock Island, Sohn property, the islands, American Beach, and Thomas Creek.
- Partnerships and the loss of key major partners, such as The Nature Conservancy, Florida's Aquatic Preserve Program, and the Trust for Public Land.
- Law Enforcement presence in the Preserve and access to the water.
- Access for emergency services to be determined and documented.
- Solve the jurisdictional question—working with the Geologic Resources Division (NRSS), developing a solicitor's opinion on the jurisdiction of waters.
- Housing for volunteers.
- Shoreline Management in the Preserve (specifically at Fort Caroline and Ribault Monument) with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Climate change issues: sea level rise and storm surge, vulnerability assessment, risk management, adaptation planning, and elevation data.
- Developing communications plan/strategy to inform neighbors about the Preserve.

## Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section ranks the need for future plans and studies or research for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. This is a comprehensive review and synthesis of plans and data needed to protect and maintain the Preserve's fundamental and other important resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. The ranking of planning and data needs for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve were considered for 2012 through the following five years.

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation, and the importance of these core foundation elements, the prioritization criteria considered the direction relation to protecting fundamental resource values, park significance, and/or park purpose. Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as "high priority," and other items identified but not rising to the level of high priority were listed as either "medium" or "low" priority projects. This information will be used by staff from the Preserve, the Southeast Regional Office, and the NPS Washington office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of the Preserve.

## Data Needs—where information is needed before decisions can be made

RELATED TO AN FRV OR OIRV?	DATA NEED	PRIORITY (H, M, L)	NOTES
FRV	Identify and document the size of the Kingsley slave cemetery	H	Needed to manage the cultural landscape and for future management decisions
FRV	Identify and locate the Kingsley/plantation owners family cemetery	H	Needed to manage the cultural landscape and for future management decisions
FRV	Hydrologic monitoring of the three rivers (Fort George River inlet issue) project is already developed that needs to be funded	H	Needed due to closing of the inlet and potential impacts on estuary health
FRV	Collection of ongoing water quality monitoring data	H	Health of estuary and class II and Outstanding Florida Waters designation
FRV	Research and analysis of the effects of dredging	H	Potential impacts of Jacksonville Harbor deepening project
FRV	Identify, inventory, and research archeological sites listed in the enabling legislation, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Creek</li> <li>• Spanish Missions and Visitas</li> <li>• Fort George</li> <li>• Fort Caroline original location</li> <li>• San Gabriel</li> <li>• San Estaban</li> <li>• Dos Hermanas</li> <li>• St. Johns Bluff fortification</li> </ul>	H	Listed in the enabling legislation and archeological resources are fundamental to the Preserve
OIRV	Historic resource study of American Beach and identify primary documents about the beach history and ownership	H	Foundational research to provide resource protection and interpretation
OIRV	Conduct additional research on vegetative shell midden communities, particularly at Theodore Roosevelt Area	H	Needed to identify and protect these rare and unique communities
FRV/OIRV	Identify and document the American Indian burials at Theodore Roosevelt Area	H	Needed to manage and protect the resources
OIRV	Collect oral histories about the Theodore Roosevelt Area	H	Time critical to capture first person accounts
FRV	Identify and inventory the primary source documents for Fort Caroline	M	

RELATED TO AN FRV OR OIRV?	DATA NEED	PRIORITY (H, M, L)	NOTES
FRV	Identify and inventory other archeology around Fort Caroline, e.g., Timucuan villages at contact associated with the Fort Caroline story	M	
FRV/ OIRV	Identify the impacts of coastal erosion, storms, and sea-level rise on park resources, facilities, and visitor activities	M	
FRV	Identify the location of the other associated buildings at Kingsley, e.g., carpenters building, blacksmith shop, etc.	M	
FRV	Research the names and identities of the enslaved who lived at Kingsley, and their descendants	M	
FRV	Identify and inventory other primary resources or documentation about/from the people who lived at Kingsley	M	
FRV	Visitor survey and what activities visitors are participating in at various park locations	M	
FRV	Determine if the recreational opportunities provided by the Preserve meet the public's needs	M	
FRV	Identify how visitors impact the introduction and proliferation of nonnative species	M	
FRV	Survey of oyster bed health	M	Study is underway
FRV	Collect information and research on Cedar Point archeology	M	
FRV	Update inventory of collections to ensure Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance	M	
FRV	Update the Preserve's cultural context report	M	
OIRV	Collect oral histories about American Beach	M	
OIRV	Collect and record Evans Rendezvous jazz club site history at American Beach	M	
OIRV	Collect and document geographic information about American Beach (dune height, etc.)	M	
OIRV	Inventory species at American Beach	M	
FRV/ OIRV	Identify archeological resources at Theodore Roosevelt Area	M	
OIRV	Conduct bird rookeries studies at Theodore Roosevelt Area	M	

RELATED TO AN FRV OR OIRV?	DATA NEED	PRIORITY (H, M, L)	NOTES
FRV	Identify and document St. Johns Town (British settlement)	M	
FRV	Subsistence versus recreational uses of resources in the park	L	
FRV	Analyze the recreational impacts of fishing and other recreational boat uses, etc., in the Preserve	L	
FRV	Collect and analyze fin fish health	L	
OIRV	Collect data on the extent of the impact of lead on the resources from the old shooting range shell casings at Theodore Roosevelt Area	L	
OIRV	Identify the origin of Round Marsh at Theodore Roosevelt Area	L	

## Planning Needs – Where a decision-making process is needed to set long-term strategy

\*NOT ALL "PLANS" NECESSARILY REQUIRE NEPA

RELATED TO AN FRV OR OIRV?	PLANNING NEED	PRIORITY (H,M,L)	NOTES
FRV	Management of slave cemetery at Kingsley Plantation site, including protection, interpretation, traffic flow, and road placement issues	H	This area is being impacted by daily current use and has high public visibility and interest. The resources are potentially threatened.
FRV	Development concept plan for the Kingsley Plantation site, including placement of the maintenance area outside the historic footprint and entry and circulation of vehicles	H	The parking lot is sited in the middle of the cultural landscape, and the road that provides entry to the site is washing away. This planning effort would be related to moving the maintenance facilities, and would be included together in a comprehensive planning effort.
FRV	NPS jurisdictional responsibilities and role in permitting and enforcing NPS law and policy over the water (does not apply to existing jurisdictions regarding other regulations)	H	A solicitor's opinion is currently being drafted that would allow the National Park Service to review and sign off on permits. Many unregulated impacts are occurring to the Preserve's resources, e.g., impacts to the salt marsh from the proliferation of docks and shoreline development. Undeveloped uplands present a continued potential threat. Current regulatory authorities do not recognize NPS regulations. Current staff capacity issue for law enforcement.
OIRV	Determine actions needed for rehabilitation along the Timucuan trail in the Theodore Roosevelt Area	H	This area is well used and popular with visitors, and multiple FRVs are currently being impacted. These include recorded archeological sites such as shell middens, estuaries, and recreation. The solution is not readily apparent, making rehabilitation difficult.
FRV	Plan concerning the silting in of the Fort George River	H	A study was authorized in 2007 to study the impacts of siltation in the Fort George River. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was to conduct this study, but currently does not have funding so the question remains as to who will produce the plan and what will be implemented has not been determined. Fort George River is the traditional access to Kingsley Plantation, and the current silting issue causes threats to access to Kingsley Plantation site, including closing the river off entirely.
	GMP amendment for long-term direction for new properties acquired after the completion of the 1996 general management plan	H	Still have an active acquisition program. The Preserve has multiple properties that can and should be open to the public, but are currently unable to make any long-term decisions about these problems. Resources are deteriorating while waiting for direction.

FRV	Determine management goals for Spanish Pond	M	An immediate solution and its implementation could be through a mechanical fix and addition of water to the pond. However, determining management of the area, either as a natural area or as an interpretive exhibit, may be an immediate need because with more time the harder the rehabilitation work will be to accomplish. While Spanish Pond is not a large portion of the park, this area is a frequent visitor use area that connects Fort Caroline to the Theodore Roosevelt Area through its story as well as geography.
FRV/OIRV	Climate change scenario planning, vulnerability assessment and/or adaptation plan—to assess the risk of sea-level rise, increase in storm intensity and increase in average annual temperature to best manage resources, facilities, and visitor activities	M	Impacts multiple FRVs, including Fort Caroline currently due to a rise in sea-level over the past 20 years. This sea-level rise is expected to exacerbate storm surge. A 2013 NPS impact study will provide relative sea-level rise rates and storm surge inundation information.
FRV	Archeological survey to route underground utilities at Kingsley Plantation	M	Currently, utilities are detracting from the cultural landscape at the Kingsley Plantation site, and do not meet current reliability and power needs. Greater and dependable utility capacity is needed for several reasons, including to benefit the historic structures and to enable employees to do their work.
FRV	Revisit bike use throughout the Preserve	M	Bike uses are currently guided by the <i>Superintendent's Compendium</i> and the acceptable uses are not well respected by the public, causing visitor use conflicts and safety issues. Impacts negatively the shell middens. Current bike use trends are unknown.
OIRV	Need comprehensive planning for American Beach, including a site development concept plan	M	Current use is impacting resources through trampling on the dune, littering, and bikes and wagon use. Motorized uses are currently prohibited. The general management plan provides guidance on designated use areas. This effort would be part of a need for site-wide guidance at American Beach, with the support of the neighbors in the area.
FRV	Update of the water resource management plan	M	More recent data and analysis of water resource conditions has been done. The older prioritization of projects within the outdated plan does not recognize this new data and may be out of date. This plan would be park wide and would impact resources immediately upon implementation.

FRV	Determine if the oyster beds could be reopened for harvesting and management thereof	M	The ongoing study will provide information, which the park will review with partners. There is a large amount of public interest in this issue. The City of Jacksonville has an ordinance that encourages the reopening of shellfish beds. Other resources would be monitored, and there would be management impacts
	Resource stewardship strategy	M	Managed out of the WASO natural resource office, have multiple new properties with resources for which we have no plans or strategies to address. In general, there is good data on the new properties and resources available, but the old resource management plans need updating. Would impact multiple FRVs. This requires a precursor of the resource condition assessment- of which the natural assessment is underway, and cultural assessment has not been started.
FRV	Implement or revise current development concept plan concerning overflow parking at Fort Caroline	L	Not an immediate issue; people may park on the shoulders when there are excessive cars in the area, particularly on weekends and for special events, which impacts the managed landscape of Fort Caroline. Emergency vehicles may not be able to get through in an emergency.
FRV	Kayak launches—if and where to provide	L	Some launches currently exist, but there is a need for more convenient river access for kayakers. Negative impacts at Kingsley Plantation site occur from the current use of kayakers, and the provision of more launches would mitigate this impact.
FRV	Determine if commercial use authorizations (CUAs) for commercial bus tours are needed, as well as other CUAs to capture commercial uses in the Preserve	L	While the Preserve currently does not have the staff to supervise and manage these programs, CUAs would provide additional funding, be a potential revenue generator, and be a way to control the number of visitors at any single time. This has been a long-standing issue that has escalated over the years, but no imminent threat exists to resources.
FRV	Determine where to site the multiuse trail on Pumpkin Hill Creek (connecting to the trails in the Florida State Park system and City of Jacksonville)	L	The National Park Service currently does not have the entire contiguous parcels of land needed and cannot start the planning process until those parcels are acquired.
FRV	Fisheries Management Plan (if National Park Service is determined to have jurisdiction)	L	Park jurisdiction over the water within the boundary is being determined.
OIRV	Development concept plan for the Theodore Roosevelt Area needs to be revisited—relocation of the parking and the access road to the trailhead away from inholding lands	L	Current long-term capacity issue for the parking and the single lane road. While this area is park property, it is a legal easement for the three homes at the end of the road. Used to be more of a hot topic issue, and not as much currently.

## Part III: Preparers, Consultants, and Meeting Attendees

This foundation document was developed as a joint effort among Preserve staff, the Denver Service Center Planning Division, and the NPS Southeast Regional Office. A workshop was held from May 22–24, 2012, in Jacksonville, Florida.

### Workshop Attendees

Barbara Goodman, Superintendent, TIMU  
 Brian Loadholtz, Chief of Resource Education, TIMU  
 Shauna Allen, Chief of Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, TIMU  
 Lewis Prettyman, Chief of Maintenance, TIMU  
 Debra LaCoste, Administrative Officer, TIMU  
 Daniel Tardona, Deputy Chief, Resource Education, TIMU  
 Craig Morris, Interpretive Park Ranger, TIMU  
 Emily Palmer, Park Guide, TIMU  
 John LaCoste, Maintenance Worker Supervisor, TIMU  
 Michael Riegle, Historic Preservation Specialist, TIMU  
 David Foley, Maintenance Mechanic, TIMU  
 Anne Lewellen, Museum Curator, TIMU  
 Barbara Prettyman, Archeological Technician, Student, TIMU  
 Tracy Pellicer, Administrative Support Assistant, TIMU  
 Timothy Blair, Administrative Support Assistant, Student, TIMU  
 David Libman, Park Planner, NPS Southeast Regional Office

### Preparers

Tokey Boswell, Project Manager, NPS Denver Service Center-Planning Division  
 Justin Henderson, Cultural Resource Specialist, NPS Denver Service Center-Planning Division  
 Sarah Conlin, Natural Resource Specialist, NPS Denver Service Center-Planning Division

### Consultants

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies Division  
 Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies Division  
 Melody Bentfield, Contract Librarian, NPS Denver Service Center-Planning Division

# Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is established by Congressional Act on February 16, 1988

## 2. Timucuan Ecological and Historic

PUBLIC LAW 100-249—FEB. 16, 1988

102 STAT. 13

Public Law 100-249  
100th Congress

### An Act

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to preserve certain wetlands and historic and prehistoric sites in the St. Johns River Valley, Florida, and for other purposes.

Feb. 16, 1988  
[H.R. 1983]

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

National parks,  
monuments, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

### TITLE II—PRESERVATION OF ST. JOHNS RIVER VALLEY ECOLOGICAL AREA AND PROTECTION OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC ASSETS

SEC. 201. TIMUCUAN ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVE.

16 USC 698n.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the St. Johns River Valley, Florida, where the Timucuan Indians lived in prehistoric and historic times, the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Preserve"). The Preserve shall comprise the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries generally depicted on a map of Duval County, Florida, entitled "Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve" numbered NA-TEHP 80,003-A and dated July 1987. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the

Indians.

Public  
information.

Interior may make minor revisions in the boundary of the Preserve in accordance with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The Preserve shall also include within its boundaries all that land consisting of approximately 500 acres adjacent to Fort Caroline National Memorial and known as the Theodore Roosevelt Preserve, being land formerly owned by one Willie Brown and donated by him to The Nature Conservancy.

Gifts and property.

(b) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the Preserve by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, but no lands other than wetlands or interests therein may be acquired without the consent of the owner. For purposes of this subsection, the term "wetlands" has the same meaning as provided by section 3 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. Lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon within the boundaries of the Preserve which are owned by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange. On lands acquired for inclusion within the Preserve, the Secretary shall not impair any legal riparian right of access nor shall he preclude the continued use of any legal right of way.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer those lands acquired for inclusion within the Preserve in such a manner as to protect the natural ecology of such land and water areas in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4). The Secretary shall permit boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing within the Preserve in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety.

Boating. Hunting. Fish and fishing. Safety.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall affect development of a multiunit residential/resort project currently proposed for Fort George Island, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed to affect any Federal, State or local law applicable to such project.

Gifts and property. 16 USC 698o.

SEC. 202. PROTECTION OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC ASSETS.

The Secretary, with the consent of the owners thereof, may acquire by donation or purchase with donated funds the following properties or sites of significant historic interest in Duval County, Florida:

- (1) Spanish sixteenth century forts San Gabriel and San Estaban.
- (2) Spanish eighteenth century fort Dos Hermanas.
- (3) English eighteenth century forts at Saint Johns Bluff and Fort George Island.
- (4) Spanish sixteenth and seventeenth century mission San Juan del Puerto.
- (5) Site of the American Revolutionary War battle of Thomas Creek.
- (6) The Zephaniah Kingsley plantation, with its eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings.
- (7) The Spanish American War fortification on Saint Johns Bluff.
- (8) The confederate fort known as the Yellow Bluff Fort State Historic Site.

SEC. 203. INTEGRATED ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION.

Any properties of historic interest acquired under section 202 shall become part of the Preserve established under section 201. The Secretary shall administer such properties in accordance with a plan that integrates the administration and interpretation of the ecological values of the Preserve and the historical values of the sites so acquired and the historical features of Fort Caroline. Such administration and interpretation shall be conducted through the facilities and staff of Fort Caroline National Memorial consistent with section 2 of the Act of September 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 897).

Approved February 16, 1988.

## Fort Caroline National Memorial is established by Congressional Act on September 21, 1950

64 STAT.] 81ST CONG., 2D SESS.—CH. 973—SEPT. 21, 1950

897

[CHAPTER 973]

### AN ACT

To provide for the acquisition, investigation, and preservation of lands to commemorate the historic Fort Caroline settlement, Saint Johns Bluff, Florida.

September 21, 1950  
[H. R. 7709]  
[Public Law 803]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by purchase, donation, or otherwise, the following described lands (together with any improvements thereon), to commemorate the historic settlement of Fort Caroline:

Fort Caroline, Fla.  
Acquisition of lands.

Lots 21 and 22 and Lots 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, and 11A, of Saint Johns Bluff Estates, a subdivision of land described in plat book 18, page 50, of the current public records of Duval County, Florida.

All Z. Kingsley Grant, section 44, township 1 south, range 28 east, and Shipyard Island, also known as Island Numbered 12 (excepting therefrom that part of Z. Kingsley Grant, section 44, township 1 south, range 28 east, as described in deed recorded in deed book 4, page 3, of the current public records of Duval County, Florida).

Investigations.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct such historical, archeological, and other investigations of the lands acquired pursuant to section 1 of this Act as may be necessary to prepare an appropriate plan for the permanent preservation and exhibition of their historical features to the public. In the event that the Secretary shall determine it to be in the national interest, the acquired lands, upon the publication in the Federal Register of an appropriate order of the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute the Fort Caroline National Historical Park, set apart as a memorial to the founders of the sixteenth century colony of Fort Caroline.

Fort Caroline Na-  
tional Historical Park.

Such historical park, if established, shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

16 U. S. C. §§ 1-4,  
461-467.  
Transfer of title to  
State.

SEC. 3. In the event that the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that the area would be more suitably administered as a State historical park, the Secretary is hereby authorized to transfer title to the land and improvements thereon to the State of Florida: *Provided*, That the State shall perpetually maintain the area for State historical park use generally in accordance with the plan formulated by the Secretary. In the event that the State shall cease to use the land for historical park purposes, or attempt to alienate the lands, title thereto shall revert to the United States; and if, following any such reversion, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that such lands would not be suitable for a national historical park and recommend that the United States sell or otherwise dispose of such lands, the former owners (other than the State) from whom such lands shall have been acquired by the United States under the provisions of this Act, or their heirs, shall have an option to repurchase the lands at the price received therefor under this Act. Before acquiring any lands as provided in section 1 hereof, the Secretary shall secure from the State of Florida a statement of its willingness to accept and administer the lands in accordance herewith in the event that the Secretary shall determine that the lands should be administered by the State.

Reversion.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept gifts of lands, interest in lands, funds, and other property from individuals, associations, and groups and public bodies to be used in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Acceptance of gifts,  
etc.

SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$40,000, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation au-  
thorized.

Approved September 21, 1950.

**Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is expanded to include 8.5 acres of American Beach on October 5th, 2004**

118 STAT. 1214

PUBLIC LAW 108-321—OCT. 5, 2004

**Public Law 108-321  
108th Congress**

**An Act**

Oct. 5, 2004  
(H.R. 3768)

To expand the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Florida.

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

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve Boundary Revision Act of 2004.  
16 USC 698n note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve Boundary Revision Act of 2004"

**SEC. 2. REVISION OF BOUNDARY OF TIMUCUAN ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVE, FLORIDA.**

Section 201(a) of Public Law 100-249 (16 U.S.C. 698n) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby" and inserting the following:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the land described in paragraph (1), the Preserve shall include approximately 8.5 acres of land located in Nassau County, Florida, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve American Beach Adjustment", numbered 006/80012 and dated June 2003.

"(B) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(i) revise the boundaries of the Preserve so as to encompass the land described in subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) maintain the map described in subparagraph (A) on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service."

Approved October 5, 2004.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3768:**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 108-493 (Comm. on Resources).  
SENATE REPORTS: No. 108-333 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 150 (2004):  
May 17, considered and passed House.  
Sept. 15, considered and passed Senate.

## Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

### Legislation and Acts

- Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Clean Air Act of 1977
- Clean Water Act of 1972
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended
- Comprehensive Environmental Response and compensation and Liability Act of 1984, as amended
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966
- Endangered Species Act of 1973
- Estuary Protection Act of 1968
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
- National Park Service Organic Act of 1916
- National Trust Act of 1949
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Oil Protection Act of 1990
- Redwood Act of 1978, amending the NPS Organic Act of 1916
- Reservoir Salvage Act of 1963
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended *Code of Federal Regulations*
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1, General Provisions
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety
- Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 5, Commercial and Private Operations

## Executive Orders

- Executive Order 11514, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality”
- Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”
- Executive Order 11644, “Use of Off-road Vehicles on Public Lands”
- Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”
- Executive Order 11989, “Off-road Vehicles on Public Lands”
- Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”
- Executive Order 12003, “Energy Policy and Conservation”
- Executive Order 12088, “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards”
- Executive Order 12372, “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”
- Executive Order 12898, “General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Population”
- Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”
- Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”
- Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments”
- Executive Order 13186, “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds”
- Executive Order 13352, “Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation”
- Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”

## NPS Management Policies 2006

### NPS Director’s Orders

- DO 12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making and DO-12 Handbook*
- DO 18: *Wildland Fire Management*
- DO 24: *Museum Collections Management*
- DO 28: *Cultural Resource Management*
- DO 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*
- DO 77: *Natural Resource Protection*
- DO 77-1: *Wetland Protection*
- DO 77-2: *Floodplain Management*
- DO 77-8: *Endangered Species*

## Appendix C: Inventory of Past Planning Documents as of May 2012

MANAGEMENT DOCUMENT	DATE OF COMPLETION
Fort Caroline Master Plan	1971
Resource Management Plan	1992
Statement for Management	1992
General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Environmental Impact Statement	1994
Cedar Point Development Concept Plan	1996
Historic Resource Study	1996
Water Resources Management Plan	1996
Cedar Point Development Concept and Mitigation Plan, Environmental Assessment	1997
GPRA Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan	1997
Kingsley Plantation Historic Structures Record of Treatment	1997
Business Plan	2002
Long-range Interpretive Plan	2002
Museum Collection Management Plan and Collection Storage Plan	2003
Land Protection Plan	2004
Fire Management Plan	2004
Kingsley Main House Historic Structure Report	2005
Kingsley Kitchen House Historic Structure Report	2005
Kingsley Cultural Landscape Plan	2005
Kingsley Plantation Ethnohistorical Study	2006
Forest Management Plan for the Black Hammock Island and Thomas Creek Preserve Areas within Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	2007
Ribault Monument Shoreline and Embankment Stabilization, Environmental Assessment	2010
Napoleon Bonaparte Broward House Historic Structure Report	2010
Museum Scope of Collection Statement	2012
Alternative Transportation System Environmental Assessment (Draft)	2012

## Appendix D: Inventory and Analysis of Special Mandates, Administrative Commitments, and Special Designations and Relationships

### Special Mandates

1. Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of land and waters inside the Preserve is complex. Jurisdiction for the waters is being studied to determine to what extent the National Park Service has jurisdiction.

- Overlapping boundaries with the aquatic preserve, state parks, city parks, U.S. Navy, JEA, The Nature Conservancy, and private land owners.
- Areas of Concurrent Jurisdiction

The National Park Service holds concurrent jurisdiction on all properties acquired before February 22, 2001.

These properties include the Theodore Roosevelt Area, Spanish Pond, Fort Caroline National Memorial, Ribault Column, Kingsley Plantation, Cedar Point, and Thomas Creek.

- Areas of Proprietary Jurisdiction

Areas of proprietary jurisdiction include all properties acquired by the National Park Service since the last cession of concurrent jurisdiction by the State of Florida to the National Park Service on February 22, 2001.

These properties include parcel numbers 104-17, 104-65, 104-66, 105-01, 105-14, 105-15, 105-17, 105-45, 105-46, 106-04, 106-20, 106-24, and 106-41.

2. Rights-of-way are access easements that run with the land. Thomas Creek has an access easement. Per the enabling legislation, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve cannot interfere with rights-of-way.

### Formal Agreements and Administrative Commitments: (general agreement, memorandum of agreement, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement)

TYPE OF AGREEMENT	AGREEMENT NUMBER	AGENCY/ENTITY	REASON FOR AGREEMENT	WHEN ESTABLISHED / FOR HOW LONG
General Agreement	GA 5310-A-0001	City of Jacksonville, State of Florida, National Park Service	Cooperatively manage park lands	started in 2000 FY05–FY10, will renew
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	H 5023-02-0515	National Park Service, Florida Forest Service	Wildland fire suppression cooperation	10/30/02, 5 years, expired June 2012

TYPE OF AGREEMENT	AGREEMENT NUMBER	AGENCY/ENTITY	REASON FOR AGREEMENT	WHEN ESTABLISHED / FOR HOW LONG
MOU	Not numbered	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS), Osceola National Forest (USDA), Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS), Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (TIMU)	Fire Suppression	Initiated before 2000, annually reviewed
MOU	No number	National Park Service, Florida Forest Service, St. Johns River Water Management District, The Nature Conservancy, City of Jacksonville: Fire and Rescue Department	Prescribed fire cooperation	March 2009 (no expiration date)
Interagency Agreement	F 5310-07-0011	National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Ribault seawall environmental assessment and special development	Initiated 8/21/2007  Extended from 12/31/09 to 2012
Cooperative Agreement	J 5310-11-0008	National Park Service, Student Conservation Association (SCA)	Historic preservation interns	Expires 12/31/12
General Agreement	G-5310-12002 Friends Group - TTPF	Timucuan Trail Parks Foundation	Preservation/ education/land acquisition	2012
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	1443GA53 10A0001	National Park Service, Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection, City of Jacksonville	Create the Timucuan Trail State and National Parks Partnership, and agree to cooperate on multiple levels to protect the Preserve.	1999, Extended in 2004, Extension in process
Cooperative Agreement	J 5310-12-0010 f(P12A C50799)	National Park Service, Student Conservation Association (SCA)	Prevent Invasive Plant Expansion	Expires 9/30/2013
MOU	Draft	National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, American Beach Property Owners Association, Florida A&M University	To partner on protection of dunes at American Beach	TBD

## Informal Agreements and Administrative Commitments

PARTNER/ASSOCIATION	TYPE OF AGREEMENT	AGENCY/ENTITY	REASON FOR AGREEMENT	WHEN ESTABLISHED/ FOR HOW LONG
Three Rivers Conservation Coalition	MOA	The Nature Conservancy, National Park Service, Florida DEP Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, City of Jacksonville, NPS SE Coast Network Inventory & Monitoring	Water quality protection	2007 (5 years)
Inter-park Agreement	Coordinate three superintendents	TIMU, Castillo De San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments (CASA-FOMA), Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS), Gulf Islands National Seashore (GUIS) research community	Curatorial storage	2003 ongoing (2010)
Girl Scouts board member	Meetings	Gateway, Girl Scouts of the USA	Protect park lands, provide VIPs	1998 ongoing
CFC/Navy	Meetings	U.S. Navy	Boundary and land access, CFC executive board	1998 ongoing – 2010
Member	Meetings	Jacksonville Convention and Visitors Bureau now Visit Jacksonville	Marketing	1998 ongoing
City government	Meetings	North Florida Transportation Planning Organization (TPO), Citizens Planning Advisory Committees (CPACs)	City of Jacksonville meetings—land development issues	1998 ongoing
Cooperating association	Informal	Eastern National	Share facilities cooperate IT	1992 ongoing
Member	Meetings	The Jacksonville Historical Society	Promote local history 450th anniversary	1980
Interagency/ Member	Informal	First Coast Invasive Working Group (FCIWG)	To enhance control of nonnative plants in 5-county area	2007 ongoing
Living History Group	Informal	Historic Florida Militia	Cooperate on living history training and events	2000 ongoing
Government institution	Informal	Citizenship and Naturalization	Naturalization ceremonies	2010

## Special Designations and Relationships

These designations and relationships do not necessarily impact management of resources, but they may need to be considered during planning.

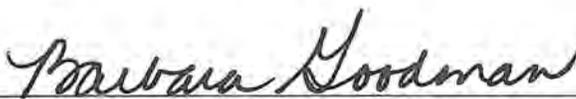
1. **Designation of the St. Johns River as an American Heritage River**  
The St. Johns River was designated as one of 14 American Heritage Rivers in 1998, a designation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to receive special attention to further three objectives: natural resource and environmental protection, economic revitalization, and historic and cultural preservation. The American Heritage Rivers Protection Program initially was created by Executive Order 13061.
2. **Designation of the St. Johns River as an America's Great Water**  
The St. Johns River was designated as an America's Great Waters in 2012. The coalition is a group of more than 70 local, regional, and national organizations working together to promote a list of priorities for the waterways and lend strength to restoration efforts.
3. **Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor**  
Timucuan is part of the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. This corridor is one of the 40 national heritage areas authorized by Congress and managed by the National Park Service.
4. **Network to Freedom Partner**  
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is a partner with the Network to Freedom, a national Underground Railroad program to coordinate preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrate local historical places, museums, and interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad into a mosaic of community, regional, and national stories. The Preserve is dedicated to educating the public concerning the lives of enslaved people and their quest for basic human rights.
5. **Designation of the Preserve as an Outstanding Florida Waters**  
The entirety of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is designated as an Outstanding Florida Waters. An outstanding Florida water is a water designated worthy of special protection because of its natural attributes. This special designation is applied to certain waters and is intended to protect existing good water quality.
6. **Great Florida Birding and Wildlife Trail**  
The Great Florida Birding and Wildlife Trail (GFBWT) is a program of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, supported in part by the Florida Department of Transportation and the Wildlife Foundation of Florida. A number of sites within Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve have been designated by the GFBWT program, including Huguenot Park and Cedar Point, with their abundance of various kinds of birds and marvelous habitat.
7. **East Coast Greenway**  
The East Coast Greenway is a developing trail system, spanning nearly 3,000 miles as it winds its way between Canada and Key West. Within the Preserve boundary, much of the trail follows State Road A1A.

## Southeast Region Foundation Statement Recommendation Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

December 2012

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This Foundation Statement has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Park and Regional staff, facilitated by the Denver Service Center, and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

  
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**RECOMMENDED** 12/7/12  
Superintendent, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**APPROVED** 12/17/12  
Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region Date



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

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December 2012

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