

YBOR CITY MUSEUM STATE PARK

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVED

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks

March 10, 2004



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Marjorie Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 140
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

March 10, 2004

Ms. BryAnne White
Government Operations Consultant II
Office of Park Planning
Division of Recreation and Parks

Re: Ybor City Museum State Park

Lease Number: #2943

Dear Ms. White:

The Division of State Lands has completed the review of Ybor City Museum State Park Land Management Plan and find that it fulfills all the requirements of Rule 18-2.021, F.A.C., and ss. 253.034 and 259.032, F.S. Therefore, on March 10, 2004, the Office of Environmental Services, acting as agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund approves this plan. The plan's ten-year update will be due in March, 2014.

Approval of this land management plan does not waive the authority or jurisdiction of any governmental entity that may have an interest in this project. Implementation of any upland activities proposed by this management plan may require a permit or other authorization from federal and state agencies having regulatory jurisdiction over those particular activities.

Sincerely,

Delmas T. Barber

Delmas T. Barber, OMC Manager
Office of Environmental Services
Division of State Lands

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.

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INTRODUCTION

Ybor City Museum State Park is located in Hillsborough County (see Location Map) in the Ybor City section of Tampa. Access to the park is from Interstate Highway 4, exit #1, then south on 21st Street, at Palm Avenue and follows the signs (see Vicinity Map). The vicinity map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

On April 19, 1976, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) purchased a 0.76-acre property, from the Board of Trustees of the Hillsborough Community College District. The purchase was funded under the LATF program. Since this initial purchase, the Trustees have acquired additional parcels, one through purchase under the LATF program and the other by donation, and added them to Ybor City Museum State Park. Presently the park is approximately 0.97 acre.

At Ybor City Museum State Park, public outdoor recreation is the designated single use of the property (see Addendum 1). There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property.

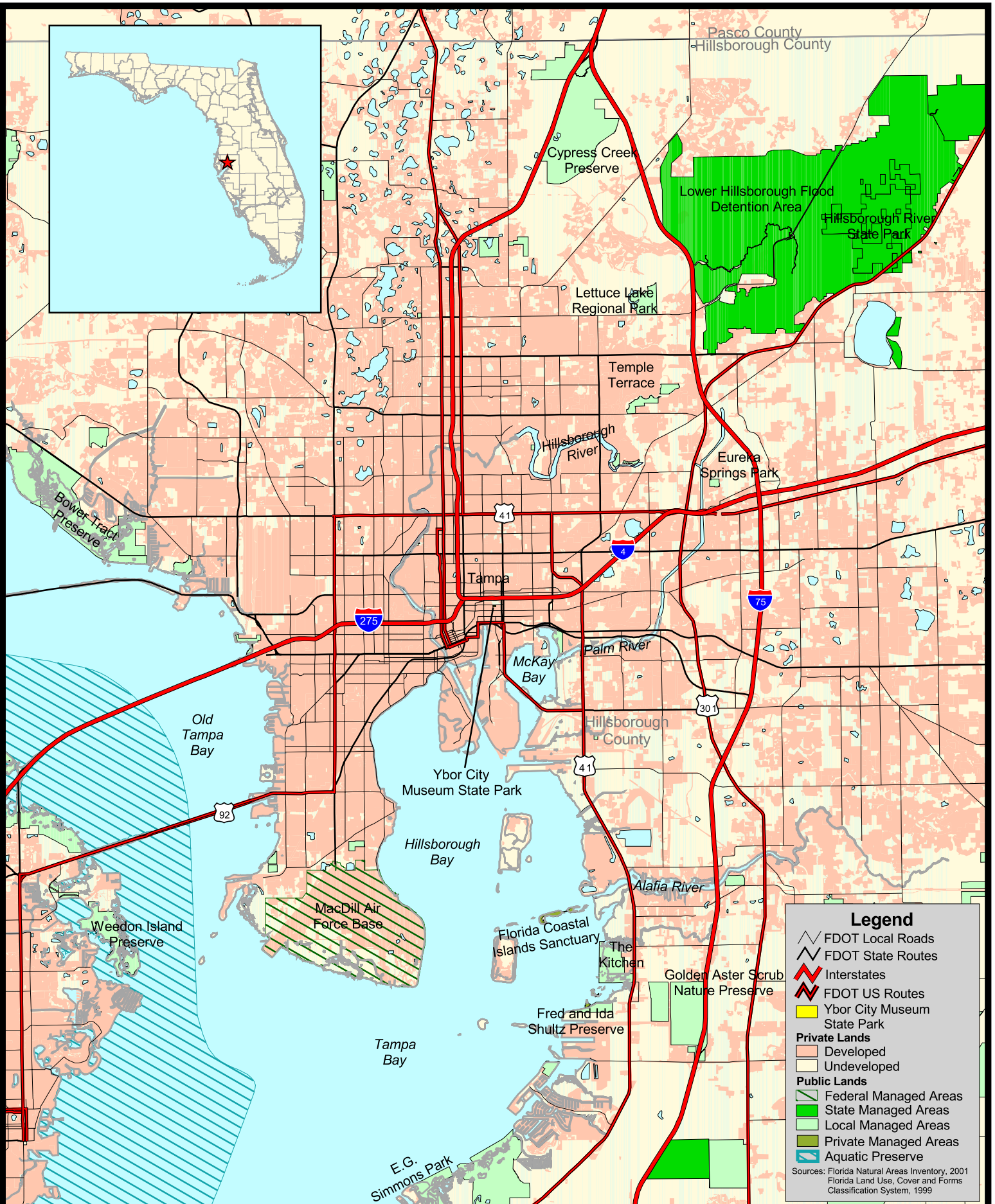
PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Ybor City Museum State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the objectives, criteria and standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes, Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code, and intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan. With approval, this management plan will replace the current approved plan. All development and resource alteration encompassed in this plan is subject to the granting of appropriate permits; easements, licenses, and other required legal instruments. Approval of the management plan does not constitute an exemption from complying with the appropriate local, state or federal agencies. This plan is also intended to meet the requirements for beach and shore preservation, as defined in Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 62B-33, 62B-36 and 62R-49, Florida Administrative Code.

The plan consists of two interrelated components. Each component corresponds to a particular aspect of the administration of the park. The resource management component provides a detailed inventory and assessment of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Resource management problems and needs are identified, and specific management objectives are established for each resource type. This component provides guidance on the application of such measures as prescribed burning, exotic species removal and restoration of natural conditions.

The land use component is the recreational resource allocation plan for the unit. Based on considerations such as access, population and adjacent land uses, an optimum allocation of the physical space of the park is made, locating use areas and proposing types of facilities and volume of use to be provided.

In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes ("multiple uses") was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the Division's statutory responsibilities and an analysis of the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the park natural and cultural resources, management needs, aesthetic values, visitation and visitor experiences. For this

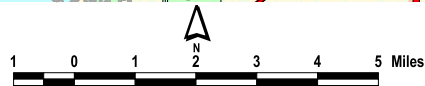


Legend

- ↘ FDOT Local Roads
- ↘ FDOT State Routes
- ↘ Interstates
- ↘ FDOT US Routes
- Yellow box: Ybor City Museum State Park
- Private Lands**
 - Light orange: Developed
 - White: Undeveloped
- Public Lands**
 - Green with diagonal lines: Federal Managed Areas
 - Solid green: State Managed Areas
 - Light green: Local Managed Areas
 - Dark green: Private Managed Areas
 - Blue with diagonal lines: Aquatic Preserve

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2001
 Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, 1999

Ybor City Museum State Park



Florida Department Of Environmental Protection
 Division Of Recreation And Parks
 Office Of Park Planning

Vicinity Map

park, it was determined that no secondary purposes could be accommodated in a manner that would not interfere with the primary purpose of resource-based outdoor recreation and conservation. Uses such as water resource development projects, water supply projects, stormwater management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park.

The potential for generating revenue to enhance management was also analyzed. Visitor fees and charges are the principal source of revenue generated by the park. It was determined that multiple-use management activities would not be appropriate as a means of generating revenues for land management. Instead, techniques such as entrance fees, concessions and similar measures will be employed on a case-by-case basis as a means of supplementing park management funding.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Management Authority and Responsibility

In accordance with Chapter 258, Florida Statutes and Chapter 62D-2, Florida Administrative Code, the Division of Recreation and Parks (Division) is charged with the responsibility of developing and operating Florida's recreation and parks system. These are administered in accordance with the following policy:

It shall be the policy of the Division of Recreation and Parks to promote the state park system for the use, enjoyment, and benefit of the people of Florida and visitors; to acquire typical portions of the original domain of the state which will be accessible to all of the people, and of such character as to emblemize the state's natural values; conserve these natural values for all time; administer the development, use and maintenance of these lands and render such public service in so doing, in such a manner as to enable the people of Florida and visitors to enjoy these values without depleting them; to contribute materially to the development of a strong mental, moral, and physical fiber in the people; to provide for perpetual preservation of historic sites and memorials of statewide significance and interpretation of their history to the people; to contribute to the tourist appeal of Florida.

Many operating procedures are standard system wide and are set by policy. These procedures are outlined in the Division Operations Procedures Manual (OPM) and cover such areas as personnel management, uniforms and personal appearance, training, signs, communications, fiscal procedures, interpretation, concessions, camping regulations, resource management, law enforcement, protection, safety and maintenance.

In the management of Ybor City Museum State Park, a balance is sought between the goals of maintaining and enhancing natural conditions and providing various recreational opportunities. Natural resource management activities are aimed at management of natural systems. Development in the park is directed toward providing public access to and within the park, and to providing recreational facilities, in a reasonable balance, that are both convenient and safe. Program emphasis is on interpretation on the park's natural, aesthetic and educational attributes.

Park Goals and Objectives

The following park goals and objectives express the Division's long-term intent in managing the state park. At the beginning of the process to update this management plan, the Division

reviewed the goals and objectives of the previous plan to determine if they remain meaningful and practical and should be included in the updated plan. This process ensures that the goals and objectives for the park remain relevant over time.

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on these goals, objectives and priority management activities. Funding priorities for all state park management and development activities are reviewed each year as part of the Division's legislative budget process. The Division prepares an annual legislative budget request based on the priorities established for the entire state park system. The Division also aggressively pursues a wide range of other funds and staffing resources, such as grants, volunteers and partnerships with agencies, local governments and the private sector, for supplementing normal legislative appropriations to address unmet needs. The ability of the Division to implement the specific goals, objectives and priority actions identified in this plan will be determined by the availability of funding resources for these purposes.

Natural and Cultural Resources

1. Establish resource management zones in the park. Maintain condition files for each zone.
2. Continue and adhere to an Integrated Pest Management program.
3. Manage all properties (structures) according to a program of cyclical maintenance.
4. Manage plantings near buildings with special attention to possibly deleterious microclimates or microhabitats.
5. Continue to manage light in areas where collection objects are exhibited.
6. Adopt a conservation schedule to ensure the survival of collection objects.
7. Manage collections according to current Division standards, as expressed in Chapter 16, Operations Procedures Manual.
8. Continue developing a modern program of interpretive exhibits.
9. Install fire suppression sprinkler system.
10. Compile a list of and install those plants that are historically accurate and which will not cause structural damage.
11. Seek acquisition of adjacent 30,000 square foot historic former cigar factory.
12. Develop a plan to renovate an historic former residential structure into a gift shop and exhibit space in the east garden.

Recreational Goals

13. Continue to provide quality interpretive programs and facilities at the state park.
 - A. Continue to interpret the historic cigar industry and Ybor City's unique cultural heritage.
 - B. Continue to offer tours of one the casitas (cigar worker's home) and demonstrate how cigars were rolled in the Ybor City cigar factories.
14. Seek funding to expand interpretive opportunities through the improvement of programs and the development of new use areas and facilities, as outlined in this management plan.
 - A. Modernize the existing exhibit area with the installation of new lighting, graphics, cases and interpretive material.
 - B. Develop a maintenance plan for the recently renovated East Garden Historic House.
 - C. Support local government's acquisition of the cigar factory.

Park Administration/Operations

15. Continue to develop and enhance volunteer participation.
 - A. Actively recruit volunteers from the community as well as the transient sector.

16. Enhance funding

- A. Identify appropriate potential grantors, foundations and government agencies that could fund projects in the unit management plan.
- B. Develop sufficient information to complete applications for projects.
- C. Maintain a calendar of grant cycles, and then coordinate with district management to make appropriate applications.

Management Coordination

The park is managed in accordance with all applicable Florida Statutes and administrative rules. Agencies having a major or direct role in the management of the park are discussed in this plan.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF), assists Division staff in the development of wildfire emergency plans and provides the authorization required for prescribed burning. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), assists staff in the enforcement of state laws pertaining to wildlife, freshwater fish and other aquatic life existing within park boundaries. In addition, the FFWCC aids the Division with wildlife management programs, including the development and management of Watchable Wildlife programs. The Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) assists staff to assure protection of archaeological and historical sites. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) aids staff in aquatic preserves management programs. The DEP, Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems aids staff in planning and construction activities seaward of the Coastal Construction Line. In addition, the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems aids the staff in the development of erosion control projects. Emphasis is placed on protection of existing resources as well as the promotion of compatible outdoor recreational uses.

Other Designations

Ybor City has not been designated as an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in section 380.05, Florida Statutes. Currently it is not under study for such designation. The park is a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

This unit is not designated as an aquatic preserve under provision of the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes). All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. Administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, this program was created by Section 403.061, Florida Statutes, and protects lakes, rivers and streams against degradation of existing ambient water quality. There are no Surface waters in this unit.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Recreation and Parks has implemented resource management programs for preserving for all time the representative examples of natural and cultural resources of statewide significance under its administration. This component of the unit plan describes the natural and cultural resources of the park and identifies the methods that will be used to manage them. The stated management measures in this plan are consistent with the Department's overall mission in ecosystem management. Cited references are contained in Addendum 2.

The Division's philosophy of resource management is natural systems management. Primary emphasis is on restoring and maintaining, to the degree practicable, the natural processes that shape the structure, function and species composition of Florida's diverse natural communities as they occurred in the original domain. Single species management may be implemented when the recovery or persistence of a species is problematic provided it is compatible with natural systems management.

The management goal of cultural resources is to preserve sites and objects that represent all of Florida's cultural periods as well as significant historic events or persons. This goal may entail active measures to stabilize, reconstruct or restore resources, or to rehabilitate them for appropriate public use.

Because park units are often components of larger ecosystems, their proper management is often affected by conditions and occurrences beyond park boundaries. Ecosystem management is implemented through a resource management evaluation program (to assess resource conditions, evaluate management activities and refine management actions), review of local comprehensive plans and review of permit applications for park/ecosystem impacts.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

This site is on flat ground less than one acre in size.

Geology

The Ybor City Museum State Park is in the coastal lowlands topographic division. In terms of Florida's geomorphology it is part of the Gulf coastal lowlands. The subsurface geology is characterized by a Miocene series limestone, specifically the St. Marks formation, and a sandy-chalky limestone.

Soils

The soil type beneath this unit has been classified as Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. There are no erosion problems at this site.

Minerals

There are no known minerals at this site.

Hydrology

Hydrology is not a concern at this site.

Natural Communities

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) **FNAI Descriptions**. The premise of this system is that physical factors, such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology and fire frequency generally determine the species composition of an area, and that areas which are similar with respect to these factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, despite similar physical conditions. In other instances, physical factors are substantially different, yet the species compositions are quite similar. For example, coastal strand and scrub--two communities with similar species compositions--generally have quite different climatic environments, and these necessitate different management programs.

This is a small cultural site in an urban setting. There are no natural communities.

Designated Species

Designated species are those that are listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDA) as endangered, threatened or of special concern.

No designated species have been documented at this park.

Special Natural Features

There are no natural features identified at this park.

Cultural Resources

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair, and poor. These terms describe the present state of affairs, rather than comparing what exists against the ideal, a newly constructed component. Good describes a condition of structural stability and physical wholeness, where no obvious deterioration other than normal occurs. Fair describes a condition in which there is a discernible decline in condition between inspections, and the wholeness or physical integrity is and continues to be threatened by factors other than normal wear. A fair judgment is cause for concern. Poor describe an unstable condition where there is palpable, accelerating decline, and physical integrity is being compromised quickly. A resource in poor condition suffers obvious declines in physical integrity from year to year. A poor condition suggests immediate action to reestablish physical stability.

The cultural resources of Ybor City Museum State Park consist of the historic Ferlita Bakery building, seven former residential structures, and the collections of objects held and exhibited by the park. The buildings occupy the frontage of one city block, minus one cigar warehouse on the corner of 19th street and Palm Avenue. The Ferlita Bakery is recorded in the Florida Master Site File as a contributing resource in the Ybor City Historic District, 8Hi 313, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

The former residential structures were moved to their sites and rehabilitated or restored in the mid - 1980s. Known locally as *Casitas*, they are modified forms of wood frame southern

urban shotgun houses. One is leased to the Ybor City Chamber of Commerce, the second is leased to the Division of Historic Resources (DHR) and the third is restored for interpretation to visitors as a worker's house of the first quarter of this century. Four have been joined together and are utilized by the Ybor City Museum Society (the park C.S.O). These shotgun houses are wider than examples found elsewhere: rather than being only one room wide, the restored *Casita* has an abbreviated side corridor connecting the front (parlor) and rear (kitchen) rooms. Two bedrooms open off the corridor.

A partially paved garden occupies the space between the bakery and the worker's house. The garden occupies the site of one or more absent buildings. It is not historic but was designed to be in harmony with the historic setting. Its presence adds to the local ambiance.

These historic structures present an urban streetscape on Ninth Avenue near its intersection with nineteenth and eighteenth streets. The mixture of commercial and residential structures was not out of the ordinary in historic Ybor City; its general absence today is due to the urban renewal activity of the 1950s and 1960s. Recreating the streetscape has fulfilled the wishes of many local preservationists and historians.

The Ferlita Bakery building houses the museum office and gift shop. It is a 3,741 square foot masonry structure whose interior floors are concrete slab(s). It is not known when the slabs were incorporated into the structure; however, it is likely some were not integral with the original structure. Bakery ovens, which are preserved in the museum, extend through the slab floor. They have provided a masonry conduit or "wick" for subterranean moisture since the Division rehabilitated the bakery for use as a museum. Moisture was probably never a problem in the Ferlita days, since the ovens' heating and cooling cycles countered any tendency for water to migrate into the building.

The Ferlita Bakery and the *Casita* house collections of objects, largely artifacts, are used for interpretive purposes. The *Casita* functions as a house museum. The various household objects exhibited there encourage visitors to imagine themselves as members of a cigar worker's family around the turn of the 20th century. The objects within the Ferlita building are housed within or near exhibit cases and backdrops to provide visitors with vivid impressions of Ybor City life and cigar factory work during the early 20th century.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Special Management Considerations

Timber Management Analysis

Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes, require an assessment of the feasibility of managing timber in land management plans for parcels greater than 1,000 acres if the lead agency determines that timber management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the land. The feasibility of harvesting timber at this park during the period covered by this plan was considered in context of the Division's statutory responsibilities, and an analysis of the park's resource needs and values. The long-term management goal for forest communities in the state park system is to maintain or re-establish old-growth characteristics to the degree practicable, with the exception of early successional communities such as sand pine scrub and coastal strand.

A timber management analysis was not conducted for this park. The total acreage for the unit is below the 1,000-acre threshold established pursuant to Florida Statutes.

Management Needs and Problems

The condition of the properties at Ybor City Museum State Park is generally fair. Management of an urban building, particularly a former industrial building, is challenging. During the past 20 years, the Ferlita bakery building has experienced repeated problems with moisture. There have been roof leaks and skylight leaks, has used The structure of the bake ovens function as conduits for moisture from beneath the building to penetrate the interior, and rising damp in the exterior walls has caused deterioration of the walls' interior finishes. They are now hidden by beaded wood paneling. The building is in fair condition. The rising damp problems of the ovens have been addressed; it remains to be seen whether the treatment will be efficacious. The roof and skylights, too, were repaired in December 2001 and the project included asbestos abatement. Rising damp continues to be a problem in the exterior walls. Two major contributors to the problem are lack of any impermeable (vapor) barrier under the building and repeated applications of waterproof coatings to the west wall exterior. That wall was not constructed on an exterior elevation; instead, it was an interior party wall, shared by a pair of adjoining structures. The adjoining structure that stood where the garden is today was demolished, and the walls' unsuitability as an exterior wall has been apparent for some years. The problem of water intrusion is likely to continue into the future; it might be well to consider managing the damp rather than taking failure-prone measures to combat it.

The houses are in fair condition. Because each was moved and rehabilitated less than 20 years ago, most challenges are matters for planned cyclical maintenance. However, roofs, floor joists and subsidiary systems should get regular attention. At present, it appears all roofs need some, largely cosmetic, repair. The understory of both the *Casita* and the DHR's house should be examined with attention to current and future floor loading. Some difficulties have arisen with the electrical system of the DHR office; all circuits in each of the rehabilitated structures deserve attention. Attempts to make the houses blend into the hypothetical streetscape have resulted in plantings that may threaten the structures by creating microclimates that are conducive to rot or insect infestation. Further, some plantings may be invasive exotic species that would be better left out of a state park setting.

The condition of the collection objects is generally fair, though the condition of a considerable minority of those objects is poor. The *Casita* suffers an overabundance of collection objects, and some are not exhibited in a manner conducive to long term survival. The objects in most distress are paper, especially framed artworks, and textiles. Both seem afflicted by most of the ills possible for turn-of-the century cellulose and natural fiber objects. Windows in the *Casita* have received ultraviolet protection, and this contributes to the problems. Some shutter repair and replacement is proposed. Objects in the museum building are evenly divided between poor and fair condition. Ultraviolet light is not a great problem in the Ferlita building; however, molds and mildew are. These have resulted from the cumulative effects of existing within a high humidity environment accented regularly by attempts to lessen humidity by heat or air conditioning. A new system installed in December 2001 should ameliorate this problem, though monitoring is needed. Several printed or photographic objects are exhibited at near floor level, and their condition is the worst. However, the combination of that environment and organic materials like tobacco, either as tobacco or as cigars, has encouraged insects, which have damaged both artifacts and exhibit devices, like the cigars. A continuing coordinated; integrated pest management program (IPM) would benefit all the objects in the bakery.

The park's collections were not managed according to current Division standards, and tracing provenance's or previous conservation treatments is difficult. Recently, newer standards were

implemented and should be continued. The cases within which the museum building's collections are housed are old and in poor condition; the interpretive program that the exhibits illustrate is dated and somewhat broadly focused on Ybor City and needs to be centered on the museum and contents.

Management Objectives

The resources administered by the Division are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division's primary objective in natural resource management is to maintain and restore, to the extent possible, to the conditions that existed before the ecological disruptions caused by man. The objective for managing cultural resources is to protect these resources from human-related and natural threats. This will arrest deterioration and help preserve the cultural resources for future generations to enjoy.

Management Measures for Natural Resources

Hydrology

Hydrology is not a management concern at this unit.

Prescribed Burning

The objectives of prescribed burning are to create those conditions that are most natural for a particular community, and to maintain ecological diversity within the unit's natural communities. To meet these objectives, the park is partitioned into burn zones, and burn prescriptions are implemented for each zone. The park burn plan is updated annually to meet current conditions. All prescribed burns are conducted with authorization from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF). Wildfire suppression activities will be coordinated between the Division and the DOF.

Prescribed burning is not a management concern at this unit.

Designated Species Protection

The welfare of designated species is an important concern of the Division. In many cases, these species will benefit most from proper management of their natural communities. At times, however, additional management measures are needed because of the poor condition of some communities, or because of unusual circumstances that aggravate the particular problems of a species.

There are no designated species known at this unit.

Exotic Species Control

Exotic species are those plants or animals that are not native to Florida, but were introduced because of human-related activities. Exotics have fewer natural enemies and may have a higher survival rate than do native species, as well. They may also harbor diseases or parasites that significantly impact non-resistant native species. Therefore, the policy of the Division is to remove exotic species from native natural communities.

Exotic plant species such as air potato, skunk vine, sanseveria and oyster plant are removed when found. Feral cats are humanely removed when possible.

Problem Species

Problem species are defined as native species whose habits create specific management

problems or concerns. Occasionally, problem species are also a designated species, such as alligators. The Division will consult and coordinate with appropriate federal, state and local agencies for management of designated species that are considered a threat or problem.

A few times a year, common grackles will congregate in the trees surrounding the museum, leaving substantial amounts of guano. A noise diversion used at dusk will cause them to roost elsewhere during this time.

Management Measures for Cultural Resources

The management of cultural resources is often complicated because these resources are irreplaceable and extremely vulnerable to disturbances. The advice of historical and archaeological experts is required in this effort. Approval from Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) must be obtained before taking any actions, such as development or site improvements that could affect or disturb the cultural resources on state lands (see DHR Cultural Management Statement).

Actions that require permits or approval from DHR include development, site excavations or surveys, disturbances of sites or structures, disturbances of the substrate, and any other actions that may affect the integrity of the cultural resources. These actions could damage evidence that would someday be useful to researchers attempting to interpret the past.

1. The local community has a strong interest in the resources of this site. In addition, although under state administration Ybor City Museum State Park is very much a community resource. Managers must work closely with the community to insure local assistance and support.
2. Management measures which will benefit cultural resources, whether properties (structures) or objects, and preserve them for future generations to enjoy, include the following:
3. Designate specific management zones and monitor conditions in each zone by developing and documenting monitoring routines, establishing photo points and intervals for photography and description, and establishing filing and review procedures.
4. Continue the program of integrated pest management in consultation with professional pest control agencies and the Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources.
5. Establish cyclical maintenance schedules and procedures for each structure. Maintenance procedures should be specified in writing, and reporting requirements for them should be established with provisions for annual review, evaluation and possible modification.
6. Establish a park wide vegetation management program with standards regarding permissible plantings, standards and procedures for maintenance, as well as for propinquity to structures.
7. Light in areas where collection objects are exhibited should be measured for intensity, duration and type. In cooperation with the Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources, develop methods for lessening or eliminating ultraviolet radiation. Continue to lessen the exposure of textiles and paper objects to light from any source, by methods such as ultraviolet film installation, which has been implemented, and institute a program to rotate and rest such objects.
8. Regularly examine all collection objects according to actual and potential need for conservation treatments and plan for their treatment.
9. Adopt current Division standards for collections management, as expressed in Chapter 16, Operations Procedures Manual. Catalog all collection objects and maintain the catalog. Adopt a Scope of Collections Statement that compliments and supports the role of the park.

10. Institute planning to establish a modern program of interpretive exhibits. Utilize community and university resources to define interpretive themes that integrate Ybor City, its population, their places of origin, and their work to reflect recent and ongoing research about ethnic groups, women and children. Sponsor extensive scholarly research to integrate themes.

Research Needs

Natural Resources

Any research or other activity that involves the collection of plant or animal species on park lands requires a collecting permit from the Department of Environmental Protection. Additional permits from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may also be required.

The emphasis at this site is on the cultural resources. Natural attributes are almost wholly lacking.

Cultural Resources

The park vitally needs integrated research that will contribute to a wholly new program of interpretation. The research should combine the talents of academic and amateur historians, folklorists and anthropologists, as well as students of professional museum design and interpretation from local institutions.

The park will benefit from continuing research about families, individuals and institutions, as well as about occupational and ethnic groups in the area.

Research is needed to determine what kinds of plants were used for landscaping the cigar worker's homes to ensure appropriate plants are used in restoration.

Resource Management Schedule

A priority schedule for conducting all management activities that is based on the purposes for which these lands were acquired, and to enhance the resource values, is contained in Addendum 3. Cost estimates for conducting priority management activities are based on the most cost effective methods and recommendations currently available.

Land Management Review

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, established land management review teams to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (board) are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, the board of trustees, acting through the Department of Environmental Protection (department). The managing agency shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required update of the management plan.

A land management review has not been conducted for this park.

LAND USE COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

Land use planning and park development decisions for the state park system are based on the dual responsibilities of the Division of Recreation and Parks. These responsibilities are to preserve representative examples of original natural Florida and its cultural resources, and to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for Florida's citizens and visitors.

The general planning and design process begins with an analysis of the natural and cultural resources of the unit, and then proceeds through the creation of a conceptual land use plan that culminates in the actual design and construction of park facilities. Input to the plan is provided by experts in environmental sciences, cultural resources, park operation and management, through public workshops, and environmental groups. With this approach, the Division objective is to provide quality development for resource-based recreation throughout the state with a high level of sensitivity to the natural and cultural resources at each park.

This component of the unit plan includes a brief inventory of the external conditions and the recreational potential of the unit. Existing uses, facilities, special conditions on use, and specific areas within the park that will be given special protection, are identified. The land use component then summarizes the current conceptual land use plan for the park, identifying the existing or proposed activities suited to the resource base of the park. Any new facilities needed to support the proposed activities are described and located in general terms.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

An assessment of the conditions that exist beyond the boundaries of the unit can identify any special development problems or opportunities that exist because of the unit's unique setting or environment. This also provides an opportunity to deal systematically with various planning issues such as location, regional demographics, adjacent land uses and the park's interaction with other facilities.

Ybor City Museum State Park is located within Hillsborough County, within the city limits of Tampa in the western part of the state. The populations of Hillsborough County and the adjacent Pinellas County have grown 14 percent since 1990, and are projected to grow an additional 12 percent by 2010 (BEBR, University of Florida, 2002). As of 2000, 19 percent of residents in these counties were in the 0-14 age group, 41 percent in the 15-44 age group, 24 percent in the 45-64 age group, and 17 percent were aged 65 and over, which is representative of the state average for these groupings (BEBR, University of Florida, 2002). Nearly 3.3 million people reside within 50 miles of the park, which includes the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Brooksville, Lakeland, Winter Haven, Bartow, Wauchula, Bradenton, Sarasota (Census, 2000).

Ybor City Museum State Park recorded 58,870 visitors in fiscal year 2002-2003. This represents a dramatic increase in visitation over the last five years. By Division estimates, these visitors contributed \$1,752,420 in direct economic impact and the equivalent of 35 jobs to the local economy (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2003).

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

Ybor City Museum State Park is located in the historic Ybor City section of Tampa. The

museum is part of the Ybor City National Historic District, the one-time center of cigar making and immigrant culture in Tampa. The Oliva Tobacco Company is the only other landowner on the same city block as the state park. Built by the R. Monne and Brothers Company in 1890, their warehouse is the only surviving wood frame cigar factory in Ybor City.

Antique stores, art galleries and decorative art stores have established businesses in the remaining turn of the century structures. Restaurants and social clubs have also moved into the revitalized Ybor City, which is becoming a center for nightlife. The heavily traveled Interstate 4 is a few blocks north of the museum.

In addition to the State Park, the Ybor City National Historic District is home to numerous other historic and cultural attractions. Moreover, the Ybor City Museum Society has developed a visitor's brochure complete with suggested walking tours to 31 identified stops within the historic district. These tours highlight Ybor City's heritage including the cigar factories, entertainment and cultural life, and the social and working life of the people who lived here.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

The only other property on the same block as the state park, the Oliva Tobacco Warehouse, is currently for sale. The City of Tampa is considering applying for acquisition through the Florida Forever Program and, if acquired, would manage the property as a public museum in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks.

The Florida Department of Transportation is widening a section of Interstate 4 just four blocks north of the state park. The highway will expand from a four-lane highway to an eight-lane highway and should improve the flow of traffic through this part of the city. It is also anticipated that additional commercial businesses and residences will be attracted to the revitalized Ybor City Historic District, a popular destination for both tourists and Tampa area residents.

PROPERTY ANALYSIS

Effective planning requires a thorough understanding of the unit's natural and cultural resources. This section describes the resource characteristics and existing uses of the property. The unit's recreation resource elements are examined to identify the opportunities and constraints they present for recreational development. Past and present uses are assessed for their effects on the property, compatibility with the site, and relation to the unit's classification.

Recreation Resource Elements

This section assesses the unit's recreation resource elements those physical qualities that, either singly or in certain combinations, supports the various resource-based recreation activities. Breaking down the property into such elements provides a means for measuring the property's capability to support individual recreation activities. This process also analyzes the existing spatial factors that either favor or limit the provision of each activity.

Land Area

Ybor City Museum State Park contains almost an acre of land that encompasses more than half of a city block within the Ybor City National Historic District. The state park consists of the historic Fertila Bakery building, an ornamental garden, and three relocated cigar worker's houses, known as "casitas." The Fertila Bakery building houses the museum

exhibits and serves as the main entrance and park office. The three small cigar worker's casitas were moved to the southwest corner of the property to create an artificial streetscape intended to resemble turn of the century conditions. East of the museum, another casita has been relocated and will receive a face-lift and become the new gift shop and temporary exhibition space. Three additional, relocated casitas are located in the northwest corner of the property and serve as the headquarters for the Ybor City Museum Society, the state park's citizen support organization.

The entire site has been developed with structures and ornamental plantings. There are no natural resources of any significance on this heavily developed urban site.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The Fertila Bakery building, which now houses the museum, is a large, single story masonry structure with an open interior plan. The bakery building is the only structure on site that still occupies its original historic location, and is listed as a contributing structure in the Ybor City National Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The bakery is typical of local urban commercial buildings of the 1920s. Constructed of tan brick masonry, the building has an attractive parapet on the south elevation. The rich history of Ybor City is interpreted through museum exhibits. Not only can visitors view cigar-making equipment (and dozens of colorful old cigar boxes) but also the culture of the once flourishing city is interpreted.

The cigar worker's casitas on the southwest side of the property were constructed around 1895. They were originally located on different sites, but were moved to the museum property for public interpretation. The casita closest to gardens is open for public viewing and includes appropriate period furnishings.

There are no known archaeological sites on the property. Additional information regarding the site's cultural resources is contained in the resource management component.

Assessment of Use

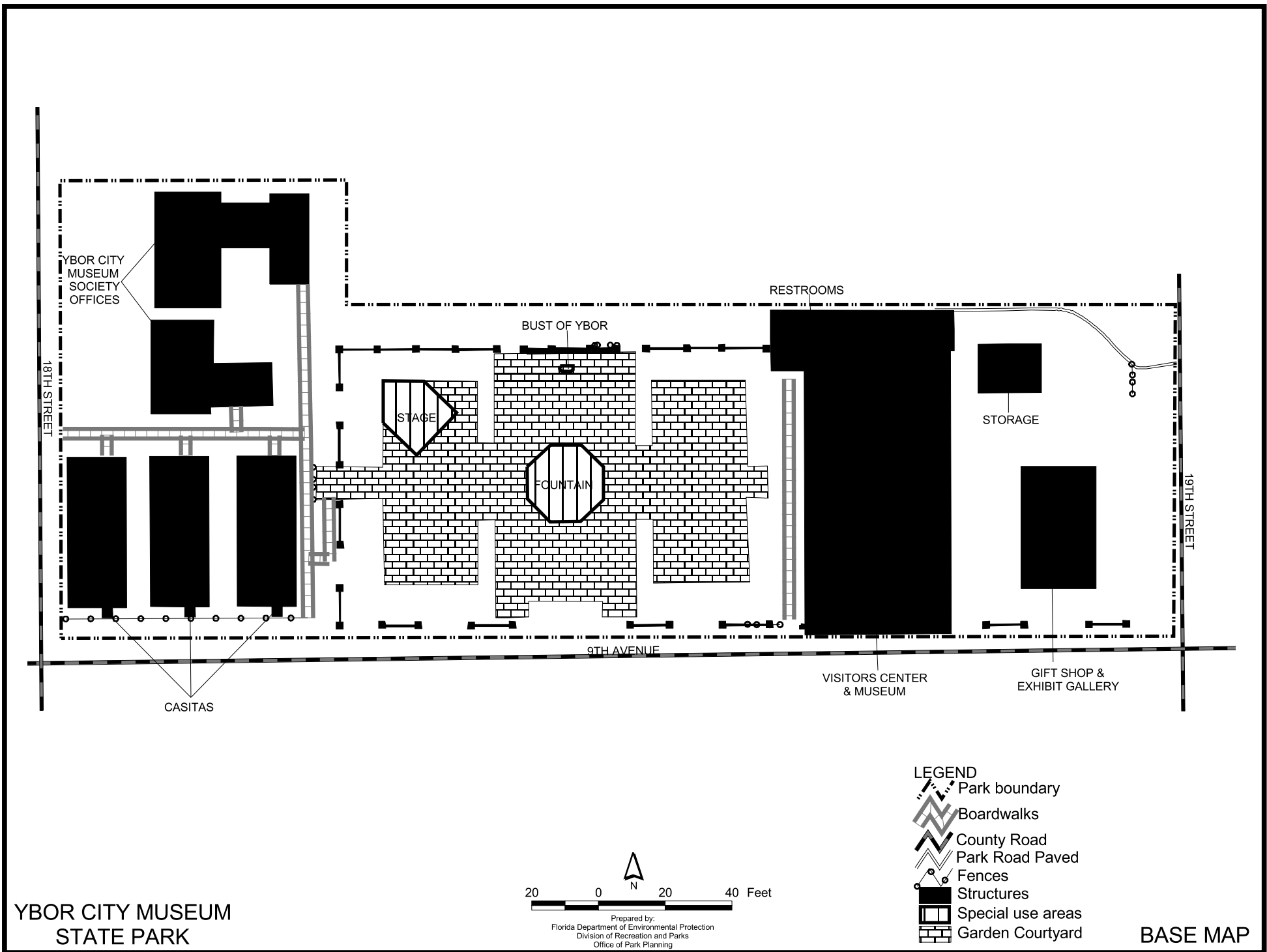
All legal boundaries, significant natural features, structures, facilities, roads and trails existing in the unit are delineated on the base map (see Base Map). Specific uses made of the unit are briefly described in the following sections.

Past Uses

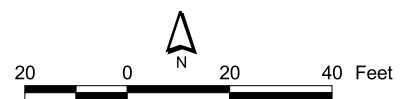
By the time the Second World War began, Ybor City was already reeling from the double impact of the Great Depression and the automation of the cigar industry. The devastating Urban Renewal Program of the 1960s, which gutted the central core residential areas, finally brought Ybor City to its knees. When the state acquired the museum site with the historic Fertila Bakery building in 1976, Ybor City was notable only because of the Columbia restaurant and a few reminders of long-departed cigar makers. Boarded-up storefronts and peeling paint testified to the area's depressed economy.

Recreational Uses

The public use of the park includes visiting the museum, the adjacent formal garden and one of the cigar worker's casitas. The museum not only interprets the historic cigar industry, but also includes exhibits on Ybor City and its diverse cultural heritage. Activities at the park are primarily associated with an educational experience and the passive enjoyment of the gardens. Interpretive programs at the state park include a guided tour of a cigar worker's casita and cigar rolling demonstrations.



**YBOR CITY MUSEUM
STATE PARK**



Prepared by:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning

- LEGEND**
- Park boundary
 - Boardwalks
 - County Road
 - Park Road Paved
 - Fences
 - Structures
 - Special use areas
 - Garden Courtyard

BASE MAP

Attracting visitors to the area, and interpreting the city's historic significance, the museum has had a positive impact on the revitalization of the Ybor City National Historic District.

Other Uses

Of the three cigar worker's casitas on the southwest side of the park, only the eastern most casita is associated with the museum's interpretive program. Upon termination of current subleases, the other two casitas will be used to display temporary exhibits, hold interpretive lectures, provide meeting space and be available for other appropriate uses. The northwest side of the property contains three additional relocated historic wood frame structures. These buildings are currently operated by the Ybor City Museum Society, the park's citizen support organization and serves as a research center.

In addition, the popular formal garden is often reserved for private functions and events.

Protected Zones

A protected zone is an area of high sensitivity or outstanding character from which most types of development are excluded as a protective measure. Generally, facilities requiring extensive land alteration or resulting in intensive resource use, such as parking lots, camping areas, shops or maintenance areas, are not permitted in protected zones. Facilities with minimal resource impacts, such as trails, interpretive signs and boardwalks are generally allowed. All decisions involving the use of protected zones are made on a case-by-case basis after careful site planning and analysis.

At Ybor City Museum State Park, the entire property is considered a cultural resource. Park staff will continue to manage the museum as an integral component of the Ybor City National Historic District.

Existing Facilities

Recreation Facilities. The Fertila Bakery building houses the museum exhibits, and is the most historically significant feature on the site. Modern restroom facilities have been constructed on the north side of the museum.

The walled ornamental garden, although designed to capture the flavor of historic Ybor City, is a comparatively recent development. The garden's symmetrical design is arranged around a central fountain. A covered stage is located in the northwest corner of the garden. This stage is used during special events and performances.

Of the three cigar worker's casitas, only the eastern most house is managed as part of the museum. This small casita has been restored and forms an attractive addition to the museum's interpretive program. Complete with appropriate furnishings, the casita provides visitors an opportunity to experience the typical living conditions of the 1890s cigar worker.

Support Facilities. A small modern storage building is located on the northeast side of the property, near the bakery building.

Although there is no designated parking for the museum, parking is available along 9th Avenue, on the south side of the park.

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

The following narrative represents the current conceptual land use proposal for this park.

As new information is provided regarding the environment of the park, cultural resources, recreational use, and as new land is acquired, the conceptual land use plan may be amended to address the new conditions (see Conceptual Land Use Plan). A detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities will be developed based on this conceptual land use plan, as funding becomes available.

During the development of the unit management plan, the Division assesses potential impacts of proposed uses on the resources of the property. Uses that could result in unacceptable impacts are not included in the conceptual land use plan. Potential impacts are more thoroughly identified and assessed through the site planning process once funding is available for the development project. At that stage, design elements, such as sewage disposal and stormwater management, and design constraints, such as designated species or cultural site locations, are more thoroughly investigated. Advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for on-site sewage disposal. Stormwater management systems are designed to minimize impervious surfaces to the greatest extent feasible, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to avoid impacts and to mitigate those that cannot be avoided. Federal, state and local permit and regulatory requirements are met by the final design of the projects. This includes the design of all new park facilities consistent with the universal access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). After new facilities are constructed, the park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels.

Potential Uses and Proposed Facilities

As a state museum, the primary emphasis is placed on providing interpretation of natural, historical, cultural or other such interest. In this case, the Ybor City Museum State Park focuses on the history of the cigar industry and the rich culture of Ybor City. The existing public use of the site is appropriate and should be continued. In addition, the following park development is recommended.

Recreation Facilities

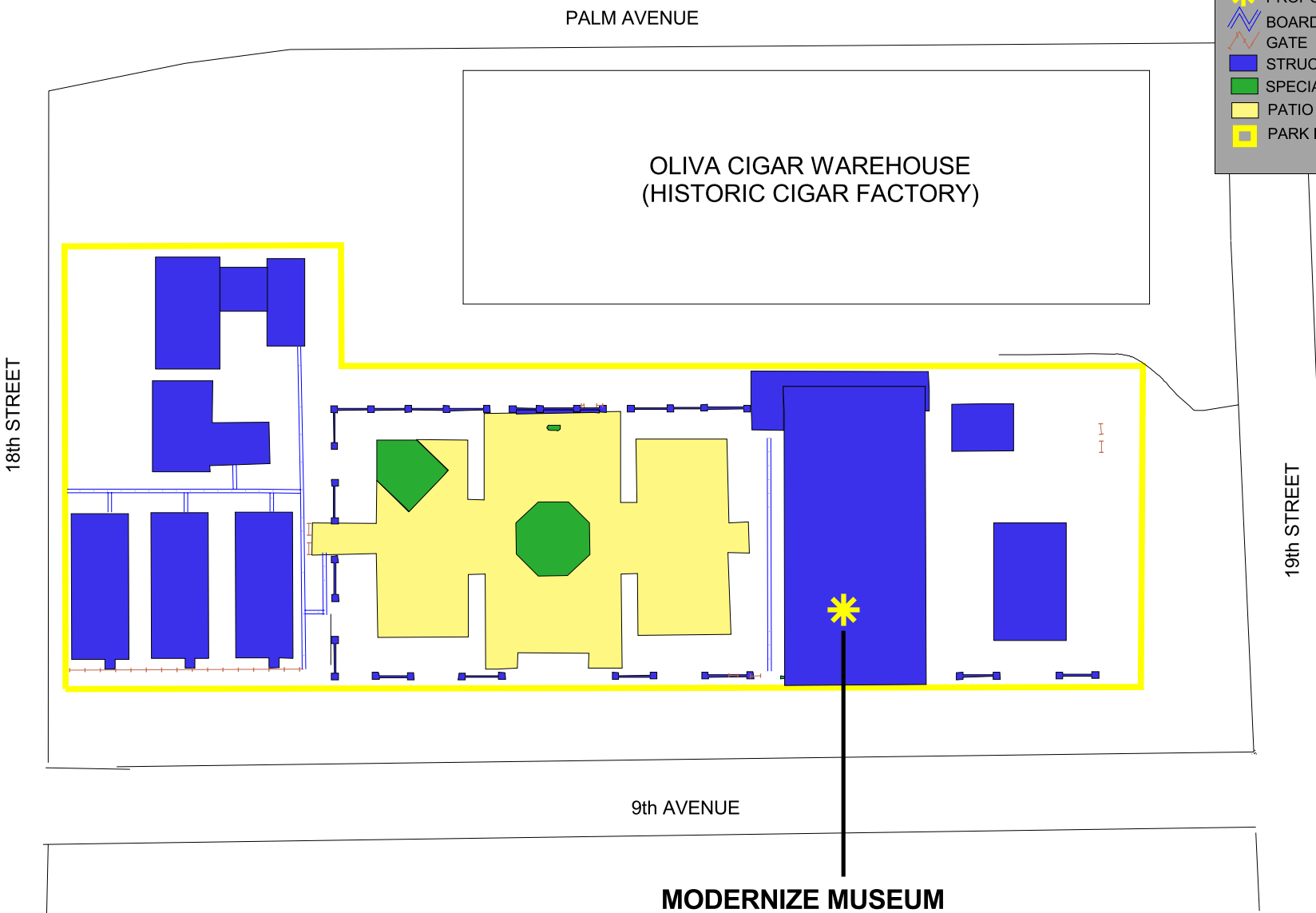
Museum Modernization. The Ybor City Museum Society, the state park's citizen support organization, is currently undertaking the modernization of the exhibits in the museum. In the near future, it is hoped that much of the Fertila Bakery will be reinstalled to reflect contemporary museum practices, with the installation of new lighting, graphics, cases and interpretive material.

New Gift Shop/Temporary Exhibit Gallery. One of the historic casitas threatened by the Interstate 4 widening project was moved, through efforts by the Ybor City Museum Society, to the state park property just east of the museum. This building will be restored and converted to a gift shop and a temporary exhibit gallery. During restoration, the building will be enhanced to be universally accessible.

Cigar Factory. The Oliva Tobacco Warehouse, previously used as a cigar factory, is the only surviving wood frame factory in Ybor City. The building has statewide historic and architectural significance and is an integral part of the Ybor City National Historic District. The City of Tampa, with the support of the Department of Environmental Protection, is considering applying for acquisition of the Oliva Tobacco Warehouse through the Florida Forever Program. If acquired, the City would have the primary responsibility for managing the warehouse as the lessee of the Board of Trustees. The City would be responsible for making any structural renovations that might be needed to prepare the building for public

LEGEND

-  PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT
-  BOARDWALK
-  GATE
-  STRUCTURES
-  SPECIAL USE AREA
-  PATIO
-  PARK BOUNDARY



**YBOR CITY MUSEUM
STATE PARK**



PREPARED BY: FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS
OFFICE OF PARK PLANNING

**CONCEPTUAL
LAND USE PLAN**

use. The City and the Division of Recreation and Parks would enter into a sublease arrangement under which the bottom floor of the structure would be managed directly by the Division as part of the state park.

Support Facilities

No additional support facilities are recommended at this time.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for the following list of proposed facilities are provided in Addendum 3. These cost estimates are based on the most cost-effective construction standards available at this time. The preliminary estimates are provided to assist the Division in budgeting future park improvements, and may be revised as more information is collected through the planning and design processes.

Recreation Facilities

Support Facilities

Museum Modernization
Casita Renovation

None

Existing Use and Optimum Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is an estimate of the number of users a recreation resource or facility can accommodate and still provide a high quality recreational experience and preserve the natural values of the site. The carrying capacity of a unit is determined by identifying the land and water requirements for each recreation activity at the unit, and then applying these requirements to the unit's land and water base. Next, guidelines are applied which estimate the physical capacity of the unit's natural communities to withstand recreational uses without significant degradation. This analysis identifies a range within which the carrying capacity most appropriate to the specific activity, the activity site and the unit's classification is selected (see Table 1).

The optimum carrying capacity for this park is a preliminary estimate of the number of users the unit could accommodate after the current conceptual development program has been implemented. When developed, the proposed new facilities would approximately increase the unit's carrying capacity as shown in Table 1.

Table 1--Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity

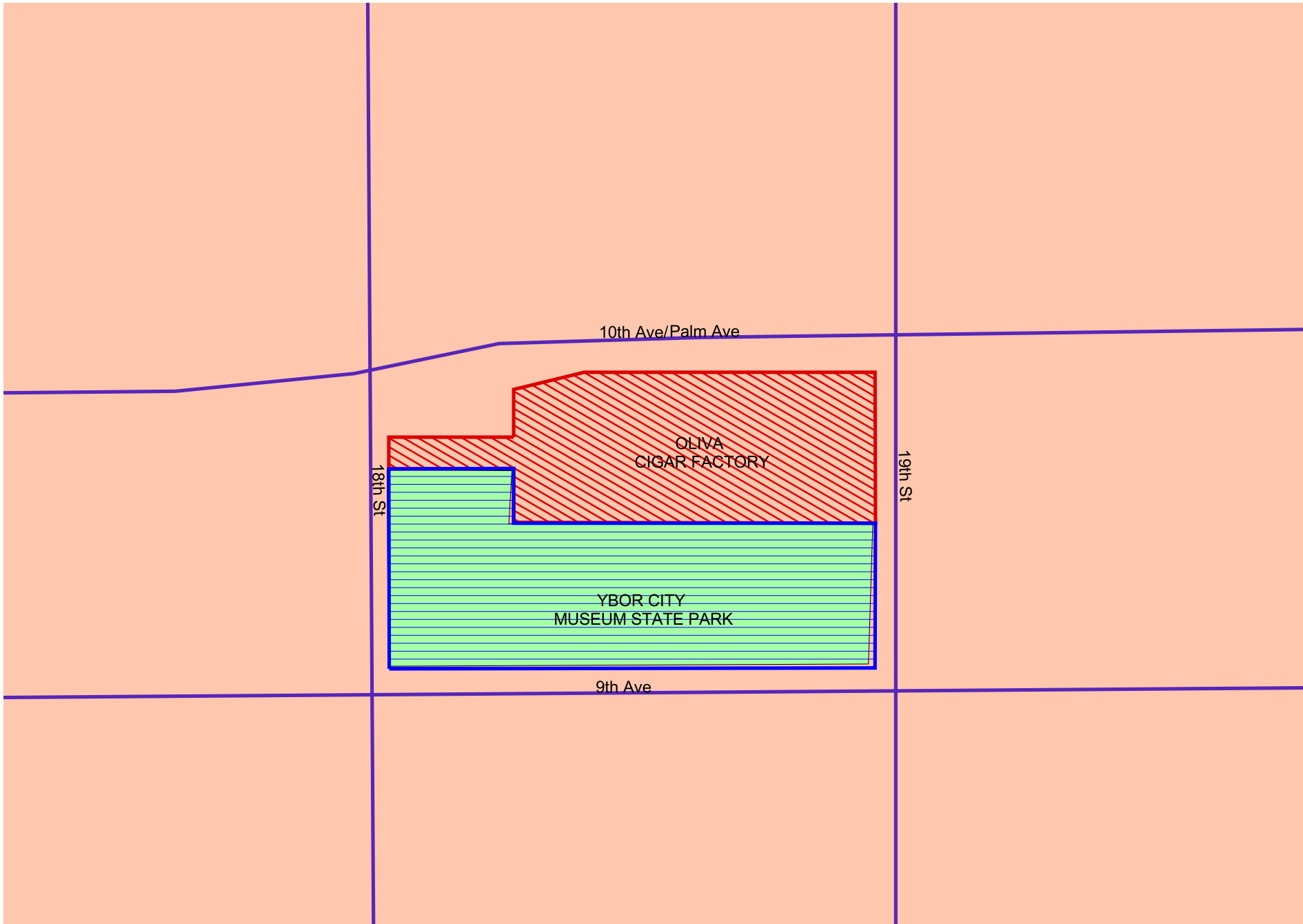
Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Optimum Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Museum	180	720			180	720
Casitas	30	120			30	120
Gardens	400	1,600			400	1,600
TOTAL	610	2,440	0	0	610	2,440

Optimum Boundary

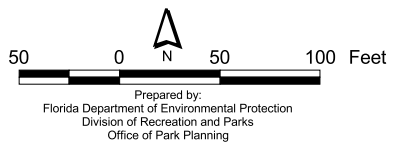
As additional needs are identified through park use, development, research, and as adjacent land uses change on private properties, modification of the unit's optimum boundary may occur for the enhancement of natural and cultural resources, recreational values and management efficiency.

Identification of lands on the optimum boundary map is solely for planning purposes and not for regulatory purposes. A property's identification on the optimum boundary map is not for use by any party or other government body to reduce or restrict the lawful right of private landowners. Identification on the map does not empower or require any government entity to impose additional or more restrictive environmental land use or zoning regulations. Identification is not to be used as the basis for permit denial or the imposition of permit conditions.



The optimum boundary map reflects lands identified for direct management by the Division as part of the park. These parcels may include public as well as privately owned lands that improve the continuity of existing parklands, provide additional natural and cultural resource protection and/or allow for future expansion of recreational activities. At this time, no lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.



YBOR CITY MUSEUM
STATE PARK



LEGEND

-  Park Boundary
-  Optimum Boundary

OPTIMUM BOUNDARY MAP

Addendum 1—Acquisition History

Ybor City Museum State Park Acquisition History

Purpose and Sequence of Acquisition

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (Trustees) acquired Ybor City Museum State Park to manage the property in such a way as to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.

On April 19, 1976, the Trustees purchased a 0.76-acre property, constituting the initial area of Ybor City Museum State Park, from the Board of Trustees of the Hillsborough Community College District. The purchase was funded under the LATF program. Since this initial purchase, the Trustees have acquired additional parcels, one through purchase under the LATF program and the other by donation, and added them to Ybor City Museum State Park. Presently the park is approximately 0.97 acre.

Title Interest

The Trustees hold fee simple title to Ybor City Museum State Park.

Lease Agreement

On March 16, 1977, the Trustees leased Ybor City Museum State Park to the Division of Recreation and Parks (Division) under Lease No. 2943. The lease is for a period of ninety-nine (99) years, which will expire on March 15, 2067.

According to Lease No. 2943, the Division manages Ybor City Museum State Park to develop, improve, operate and maintain the property for public outdoor recreational, park, historic, conservation and related purposes.

Special Conditions on Use

Ybor City Museum State Park is designated single-use to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other park related uses. Uses such as water resource development projects, water supply projects, storm-water management projects, and linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry, unless specifically stated otherwise in this management plan, are not consistent with the purposes for which Division manages the park.

Outstanding Reservations

Following is a listing of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances that apply to Ybor City Museum State Park.

Instrument:	Sublease Agreement No.2943-S
Instrument Holder:	Division
Beginning Date:	June 1, 1984
Ending Date:	August 16, 2033
Outstanding rights, Uses, Etc.:	The sublease allows the Florida Department of State, DHR, to manage historic buildings within Ybor City Museum State Park to occupy, renovate, and interpret.

**Ybor City Museum State Park
Acquisition History**

Instrument:	Special Use Permit
Instrument Holder:	Division
Beginning Date:	October 7, 1985
Ending Date:	For a period of 25 years.
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	The permit allows the Ybor City Chamber of Commerce to use certain buildings within the Ybor City Museum State Park as offices and related administrative functions in support of its operations.

Addendum 2—References Cited

Ybor City Museum State Park

References Cited

Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Florida. 2002. Florida Statistical Abstract 2002. Gainesville, Florida.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection. 2003. Florida State Park System Economic Impact Assessment for Fiscal Year 2002/2003. Tallahassee, Florida.

Hillsborough County. 2001. Hillsborough County Comprehensive Plan 2001. Hillsborough County, Florida.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 2000. U. S. Census 2000.

Ybor City Museum State Park

References Cited

Addendum 3—Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Ybor City Museum State Park
Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on goals, objectives and priority management activities. Funding priorities for all state park management and development activities are reviewed each year as part of the Division's legislative budget process. The Division prepares an annual legislative budget request based on the priorities established for the entire state park system. The Division also aggressively pursues a wide range of other funds and staffing resources, such as grants, volunteers, and partnerships with agencies, local governments and the private sector for supplementing normal legislative appropriations to address unmet needs. The ability of the Division to implement the specific goals, objectives and priority actions identified in this plan will be determined by the availability of funding resources for these purposes.

Resource Management

1. Determine floor loading in Casitas. **Estimated cost:** \$5,000.
2. Develop a site plan for east garden casita. (0-2 years) **Estimated cost:** \$15,000.
3. Obtain and manage appropriate plants and landscaping on property. Include repairs to park infrastructure by incorrect landscape practices. **Estimated cost:** \$95,000.
4. Restore and rebuild window shutters. **Estimated cost:** \$10,000.
5. Research and Repair (Annually). **Estimated cost:** \$38,000.

Administration

1. Purchase and or acquire historic former cigar factory building and associated land (0-2 years). **Estimated cost:** \$1,300,000.

Visitor Services/Recreation

1. Museum Programming/Interpretation (Annually). **Estimated cost:** \$24,000.
2. Research and install appropriate furnishings, decorations. **Estimated cost:** \$15,000.

**Ybor City Museum Historic State Park
Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates
Capital Improvements**

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Multiplier	Amount
Museum Improvements					
Museum Modernization	1.000	ea.	\$150,000.00	1.25	\$187,500.00
			Sub-Total		\$187,500.00
			20 Percent Contingency Fee		\$37,500.00
			Total		\$225,000.00

NOTE: These preliminary cost estimates, based on Divisions standards, do not include costs for site-specific elements not evident at the conceptual level of planning. Additional costs should be investigated before finalizing budget estimates.

Additional Information

FNAI Descriptions

DHR Cultural Management Statement

Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

This summary presents the hierarchical classification and brief descriptions of 82 Natural Communities developed by Florida Natural Areas Inventory and identified as collectively constituting the original, natural biological associations of Florida.

A Natural Community is defined as a distinct and recurring assemblage of populations of plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms naturally associated with each other and their physical environment. For more complete descriptions, see Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida, available from Florida Department of Natural Resources.

The levels of the hierarchy are:

Natural Community Category - defined by hydrology and vegetation.

Natural Community Groups - defined by landform, substrate, and vegetation.

Natural Community Type - defined by landform and substrate; soil moisture condition; climate; fire; and characteristic vegetation.

TERRESTRIAL COMMUNITIES

XERIC UPLANDS
COASTAL UPLANDS
MESIC UPLANDS
ROCKLANDS
MESIC FLATLANDS

PALUSTRINE COMMUNITIES

WET FLATLANDS
SEEPAGE WETLANDS
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS
BASIN WETLANDS

LACUSTRINE COMMUNITIES

RIVERINE COMMUNITIES

SUBTERRANEAN COMMUNITIES

MARINE/ESTUARINE COMMUNITIES

Definitions of Terms Used in Natural Community Descriptions

TERRESTRIAL - Upland habitats dominated by plants which are not adapted to anaerobic soil conditions imposed by saturation or inundation for more than 10% of the growing season.

XERIC UPLANDS - very dry, deep, well-drained hills of sand with xeric-adapted vegetation.

Sandhill - upland with deep sand substrate; xeric; temperate; frequent fire (2-5 years); longleaf pine and/or turkey oak with wiregrass understory.

Scrub - old dune with deep fine sand substrate; xeric; temperate or subtropical; occasional or rare fire (20 - 80 years); sand pine and/or scrub oaks and/or rosemary and lichens.

Xeric Hammock - upland with deep sand substrate; xeric-mesic; temperate or subtropical; rare or no fire; live oak and/or sand live oak and/or laurel oak and/or other oaks, sparkleberry, saw palmetto.

COASTAL UPLANDS - substrate and vegetation influenced primarily by such coastal (maritime) processes as erosion, deposition, salt spray, and storms.

Beach Dune - active coastal dune with sand substrate; xeric; temperate or subtropical; occasional or rare fire; sea oats and/or mixed salt-spray tolerant grasses and herbs.

Coastal Berm - old bar or storm debris with sand/shell substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; buttonwood, mangroves, and/or mixed halophytic herbs and/or shrubs and trees.

Coastal Grassland - coastal flatland with sand substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate;

Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

occasional fire; grasses, herbs, and shrubs with or without slash pine and/or cabbage palm.

Coastal Rock Barren - flatland with exposed limestone substrate; xeric; subtropical; no fire; algae, mixed halophytic herbs and grasses, and/or cacti and stunted shrubs and trees.

Coastal Strand - stabilized coastal dune with sand substrate; xeric; subtropical or temperate; occasional or rare fire; dense saw palmetto and/or seagrape and/or mixed stunted shrubs, yucca, and cacti.

Maritime Hammock - stabilized coastal dune with sand substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; mixed hardwoods and/or live oak.

Shell Mound - Indian midden with shell substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; mixed hardwoods.

MESIC UPLANDS - dry to moist hills of sand with varying amounts of clay, silt or organic material; diverse mixture of broadleaved and needleleaved temperate woody species.

Bluff - steep slope with rock, sand, and/or clay substrate; hydric-xeric; temperate; sparse grasses, herbs and shrubs.

Slope Forest - steep slope on bluff or in sheltered ravine; sand/clay substrate; mesic-hydric; temperate; rare or no fire; magnolia, beech, spruce pine, Shumard oak, Florida maple, mixed hardwoods.

Upland Glade - upland with calcareous rock and/or clay substrate; hydric-xeric; temperate; sparse mixed grasses and herbs with occasional stunted trees and shrubs, e.g., eastern red cedar.

Upland Hardwood Forest - upland with sand/clay and/or calcareous substrate; mesic; temperate; rare or no fire; spruce pine, magnolia, beech, pignut hickory, white oak, and mixed hardwoods.

Upland Mixed Forest - upland with sand/clay substrate; mesic; temperate; rare or no fire; loblolly pine and/or shortleaf pine and/or laurel oak and/or magnolia and spruce pine and/or mixed hardwoods.

Upland Pine Forest - upland with sand/clay substrate; mesic-xeric; temperate; frequent or occasional fire; longleaf pine and/or loblolly pine and/or shortleaf pine, southern red oak, wiregrass.

ROCKLANDS - low, generally flat limestone outcrops with tropical vegetation; or limestone exposed through karst activities with tropical or temperate vegetation.

Pine Rockland - flatland with exposed limestone substrate; mesic-xeric; subtropical; frequent fire; south Florida slash pine, palms and/or hardwoods, and mixed grasses and herbs.

Rockland Hammock - flatland with limestone substrate; mesic; subtropical; rare or no fire; mixed tropical hardwoods, often with live oak.

Sinkhole - karst feature with steep limestone walls; mesic-hydric; subtropical or temperate; no fire; ferns, herbs, shrubs, and hardwoods.

MESIC FLATLANDS - flat, moderately well-drained sandy substrates with admixture of organic material, often with a hard pan.

Dry Prairie - flatland with sand substrate; mesic-xeric; subtropical or temperate; annual or frequent fire; wiregrass, saw palmetto, and mixed grasses and herbs.

Mesic Flatwoods - flatland with sand substrate; mesic; subtropical or temperate; frequent fire; slash pine and/or longleaf pine with saw palmetto, gallberry and/or wiregrass or cutthroat grass understory.

Prairie Hammock - flatland with sand/organic soil over marl or limestone substrate; mesic; subtropical; occasional or rare fire; live oak and/or cabbage palm.

Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

Scrubby Flatwoods - flatland with sand substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; occasional fire; longleaf pine or slash pine with scrub oaks and wiregrass understory.

PALUSTRINE - Wetlands dominated by plants adapted to anaerobic substrate conditions imposed by substrate saturation or inundation during 10% or more of the growing season. Includes non-tidal wetlands; tidal wetlands with ocean derived salinities less than 0.5 ppt and dominance by salt-intolerant species; small (less than 8 ha), shallow (less than 2 m deep at low water) water bodies without wave-formed or bedrock shoreline; and inland brackish or saline wetlands.

WET FLATLANDS - flat, poorly drained sand, marl or limestone substrates.

Hydric Hammock - lowland with sand/clay/organic soil, often over limestone; mesic-hydric; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; water oak, cabbage palm, red cedar, red maple, bays, hackberry, hornbeam, blackgum, needle palm, and mixed hardwoods.

Marl Prairie - flatland with marl over limestone substrate; seasonally inundated; tropical; frequent to no fire; sawgrass, spikerush, and/or mixed grasses, sometimes with dwarf cypress.

Wet Flatwoods - flatland with sand substrate; seasonally inundated; subtropical or temperate; frequent fire; vegetation characterized by slash pine or pond pine and/or cabbage palm with mixed grasses and herbs.

Wet Prairie - flatland with sand substrate; seasonally inundated; subtropical or temperate; annual or frequent fire; maidencane, beakrush, spikerush, wiregrass, pitcher plants, St. John's wort, mixed herbs.

SEEPAGE WETLANDS - sloped or flat sands or peat with high moisture levels maintained by downslope seepage; wetland and mesic woody and/or herbaceous vegetation.

Baygall - wetland with peat substrate at base of slope; maintained by downslope seepage, usually saturated and occasionally inundated; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; bays and/or dahoon holly and/or red maple and/or mixed hardwoods.

Seepage Slope - wetland on or at base of slope with organic/sand substrate; maintained by downslope seepage, usually saturated but rarely inundated; subtropical or temperate; frequent or occasional fire; sphagnum moss, mixed grasses and herbs or mixed hydrophytic shrubs.

FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS - flat, alluvial sand or peat substrates associated with flowing water courses and subjected to flooding but not permanent inundation; wetland or mesic woody and herbaceous vegetation.

Bottomland Forest - flatland with sand/clay/organic substrate; occasionally inundated; temperate; rare or no fire; water oak, red maple, beech, magnolia, tuliptree, sweetgum, bays, cabbage palm, and mixed hardwoods.

Floodplain Forest - floodplain with alluvial substrate of sand, silt, clay or organic soil; seasonally inundated; temperate; rare or no fire; diamondleaf oak, overcup oak, water oak, swamp chestnut oak, blue palmetto, cane, and mixed hardwoods.

Floodplain Marsh - floodplain with organic/sand/alluvial substrate; seasonally inundated; subtropical; frequent or occasional fire; maidencane, pickerelweed, sagittaria spp., buttonbush, and mixed emergents.

Floodplain Swamp - floodplain with organic/alluvial substrate; usually inundated; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; vegetation characterized by cypress, tupelo, black gum, and/or pop ash.

Freshwater Tidal Swamp - river mouth wetland, organic soil with extensive root mat; inundated with freshwater in response to tidal cycles; rare or no fire; cypress, bays, cabbage palm, gums and/or cedars.

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Slough - broad, shallow channel with peat over mineral substrate; seasonally inundated, flowing water; subtropical; occasional or rare fire; pop ash and/or pond apple or water lily.

Strand Swamp - broad, shallow channel with peat over mineral substrate; seasonally inundated, flowing water; subtropical; occasional or rare fire; cypress and/or willow.

Swale - broad, shallow channel with sand/peat substrate; seasonally inundated, flowing water; subtropical or temperate; frequent or occasional fire; sawgrass, maidencane, pickerelweed, and/or mixed emergents.

BASIN WETLANDS - shallow, closed basin with outlet usually only in time of high water; peat or sand substrate, usually inundated; wetland woody and/or herbaceous vegetation.

Basin Marsh - large basin with peat substrate; seasonally inundated; temperate or subtropical; frequent fire; sawgrass and/or cattail and/or buttonbush and/or mixed emergents.

Basin Swamp - large basin with peat substrate; seasonally inundated, still water; subtropical or temperate; occasional or rare fire; vegetation characterized by cypress, blackgum, bays and/or mixed hardwoods.

Bog - wetland on deep peat substrate; moisture held by sphagnum mosses, soil usually saturated, occasionally inundated; subtropical or temperate; rare fire; sphagnum moss and titi and/or bays and/or dahoon holly, and/or mixed hydrophytic shrubs.

Coastal Interdunal Swale - long narrow depression wetlands in sand/peat-sand substrate; seasonally inundated, fresh to brackish, still water; temperate; rare fire; graminoids and mixed wetland forbs.

Depression Marsh - small rounded depression in sand substrate with peat accumulating toward center; seasonally inundated, still water; subtropical or temperate; frequent or occasional fire; maidencane, fire flag, pickerelweed, and mixed emergents, may be in concentric bands.

Dome Swamp - rounded depression in sand/limestone substrate with peat accumulating toward center; seasonally inundated, still water; subtropical or temperate; occasional or rare fire; cypress, blackgum, or bays, often tallest in center.

LACUSTRINE - Non-flowing wetlands of natural depressions lacking persistent emergent vegetation except around the perimeter.

Clastic Upland Lake - generally irregular basin in clay uplands; predominantly with inflows, frequently without surface outflow; clay or organic substrate; colored, acidic, soft water with low mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

Coastal Dune Lake - basin or lagoon influenced by recent coastal processes; predominantly sand substrate with some organic matter; salinity variable among and within lakes, and subject to saltwater intrusion and storm surges; slightly acidic, hard water with high mineral content (sodium, chloride).

Coastal Rockland Lake - shallow basin influence by recent coastal processes; predominantly barren oolitic or Miami limestone substrate; salinity variable among and within lakes, and subject to saltwater intrusion, storm surges and evaporation (because of shallowness); slightly alkaline, hard water with high mineral content (sodium, chloride).

Flatwoods/Prairie Lake - generally shallow basin in flatlands with high water table; frequently with a broad littoral zone; still water or flow-through; sand or peat substrate; variable water chemistry, but characteristically colored to clear, acidic to slightly alkaline, soft to moderately hard water with moderate mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

Marsh lake - generally shallow, open water area within wide expanses of freshwater marsh; still water

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or flow-through; peat, sand or clay substrate; occurs in most physiographic regions; variable water chemistry, but characteristically highly colored, acidic, soft water with moderate mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

River Floodplain Lake - meander scar, backwater, or larger flow-through body within major river floodplains; sand, alluvial or organic substrate; colored, alkaline or slightly acidic, hard or moderately hard water with high mineral content (sulfate, sodium, chloride, calcium, magnesium); mesotrophic to eutrophic.

Sandhill Upland Lake - generally rounded solution depression in deep sandy uplands or sandy uplands shallowly underlain by limestone; predominantly without surface inflows/outflows; typically sand substrate with organic accumulations toward middle; clear, acidic moderately soft water with varying mineral content; ultra-oligotrophic to mesotrophic.

Sinkhole Lake - typically deep, funnel-shaped depression in limestone base; occurs in most physiographic regions; predominantly without surface inflows/outflows, but frequently with connection to the aquifer; clear, alkaline, hard water with high mineral content (calcium, bicarbonate, magnesium).

Swamp Lake - generally shallow, open water area within basin swamps; still water or flow-through; peat, sand or clay substrate; occurs in most physiographic regions; variable water chemistry, but characteristically highly colored, acidic, soft water with moderate mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

RIVERINE - Natural, flowing waters from their source to the downstream limits of tidal influence and bounded by channel banks.

Alluvial Stream - lower perennial or intermittent/seasonal watercourse characterized by turbid water with suspended silt, clay, sand and small gravel; generally with a distinct, sediment-derived (alluvial) floodplain and a sandy, elevated natural levee just inland from the bank.

Blackwater Stream - perennial or intermittent/seasonal watercourse characterized by tea-colored water with a high content of particulate and dissolved organic matter derived from drainage through swamps and marshes; generally lacking an alluvial floodplain.

Seepage Stream - upper perennial or intermittent/seasonal watercourse characterized by clear to lightly colored water derived from shallow groundwater seepage.

Spring-run Stream - perennial watercourse with deep aquifer headwaters and characterized by clear water, circumneutral pH and, frequently, a solid limestone bottom.

SUBTERRANEAN - Twilight, middle and deep zones of natural chambers overlain by the earth's crust and characterized by climatic stability and assemblages of troglonec, troglophilic, and troglobitic organisms.

Aquatic Cave - cavernicolous area permanently or periodically submerged; often characterized by troglobitic crustaceans and salamanders; includes high energy systems which receive large quantities of organic detritus and low energy systems.

Terrestrial Cave - cavernicolous area lacking standing water; often characterized by bats, such as *Myotis* spp., and other terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates; includes interstitial areas above standing water such as fissures in the ceiling of caves.

MARINE/ESTUARINE (The distinction between the Marine and Estuarine Natural Communities is often subtle, and the natural communities types found under these two community categories have the same

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descriptions. For these reasons they have been grouped together.) - Subtidal, intertidal and supratidal zones of the sea, landward to the point at which seawater becomes significantly diluted with freshwater inflow from the land.

Consolidated Substrate - expansive subtidal, intertidal and supratidal area composed primarily of nonliving compacted or coherent and relatively hard, naturally formed mass of mineral matter (e.g., coquina limerock and relic reefs); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae, blue-green mat-forming algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Unconsolidated Substrate - expansive subtidal, intertidal and supratidal area composed primarily of loose mineral matter (e.g., coralgall, gravel, marl, mud, sand and shell); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae, blue-green mat-forming algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Octocoral Bed - expansive subtidal area occupied primarily by living sessile organisms of the Class Anthozoa, Subclass Octocorallia (e.g., soft corals, horny corals, sea fans, sea whips, and sea pens); sponges, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Sponge Bed - expansive subtidal area occupied primarily by living sessile organisms of the Phylum Porifera (e.g., sheepswool sponge, Florida loggerhead sponge and branching candle sponge); octocorals, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Coral Reef - expansive subtidal area with elevational gradient or relief and occupied primarily by living sessile organisms of the Class Hydrozoa (e.g., fire corals and hydrocorals) and Class Anthozoa, Subclass Zoantharia (e.g., stony corals and black corals); includes deepwater bank reefs, fringing barrier reefs, outer bank reefs and patch reefs, some of which may contain distinct zones of assorted macrophytes, octocorals, & sponges.

Mollusk Reef - substantial subtidal or intertidal area with relief from concentrations of sessile organisms of the Phylum Mollusca, Class Bivalvia (e.g., molluscs, oysters, & worm shells); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Worm Reef - substantial subtidal or intertidal area with relief from concentrations of sessile, tubicolous organisms of the Phylum Annelida, Class Polychaeta (e.g., chaetopterids and sabellarids); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Algal Bed - expansive subtidal, intertidal or supratidal area, occupied primarily by attached thallophytic or mat-forming prokaryotic algae (e.g., halimeda, blue-green algae); octocorals, sponges, stony corals and seagrasses sparse, if present.

Grass Bed - expansive subtidal or intertidal area, occupied primarily by rooted vascular macrophytes, (e.g., shoal grass, halophila, widgeon grass, manatee grass and turtle grass); may include various epiphytes and epifauna; octocorals, sponges, stony corals, and attached macrophytic algae sparse, if present.

Composite Substrate - expansive subtidal, intertidal, or supratidal area, occupied primarily by Natural Community elements from more than one Natural Community category (e.g., Grass Bed and Algal Bed species; Octocoral and Algal Bed species); includes both patchy and evenly distributed occurrences.

Tidal Marsh - expansive intertidal or supratidal area occupied primarily by rooted, emergent vascular macrophytes (e.g., cord grass, needlerush, saw grass, saltwort, saltgrass and glasswort); may include various epiphytes and epifauna.

Tidal Swamp - expansive intertidal and supratidal area occupied primarily by woody vascular macrophytes (e.g., black mangrove, buttonwood, red mangrove, and white mangrove); may include various epiphytes and epifauna.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS Terrestrial and Palustrine Natural Communities

Physiography

Upland - high area in region with significant topographic relief; generally undulating

Lowland - low area in region with or without significant topographic relief; generally flat to gently sloping

Flatland - generally level area in region without significant topographic relief; flat to gently sloping

Basin - large, relatively level lowland with slopes confined to the perimeter or isolated interior locations

Depression - small depression with sloping sides, deepest in center and progressively shallower towards the perimeter

Floodplain - lowland adjacent to a stream; topography influenced by recent fluvial processes

Bottomland - lowland not on active floodplain; sand/clay/organic substrate

Hydrology

occasionally inundated - surface water present only after heavy rains and/or during flood stages

seasonally inundated - surface water present during wet season and flood periods

usually inundated - surface water present except during droughts

Climatic Affinity of the Flora

tropical - community generally occurs in practically frost-free areas

subtropical - community generally occurs in areas that experience occasional frost, but where freezing temperatures are not frequent enough to cause true winter dormancy

temperate - community generally occurs in areas that freeze often enough that vegetation goes into winter dormancy

Fire

annual fire - burns about every 1-2 years

frequent fire - burns about every 3-7 years

occasional fire - burns about every 8-25 years

rare fire - burns about every 26-100 years

no fire - community develops only when site goes more than 100 years without burning

LATIN NAMES OF PLANTS MENTIONED IN NATURAL COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS

anise - *Illicium floridanum*
bays:
 swamp bay - *Persea palustris*
 gordonia - *Gordonia lasianthus*
 sweetbay - *Magnolia virginiana*
beakrush - *Rhynchospora* spp.
beech - *Fagus grandifolia*
blackgum - *Nyssa biflora*
blue palmetto - *Sabal minor*
bluestem - *Andropogon* spp.
buttonbush - *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
cabbage palm - *Sabal palmetto*
cacti - *Opuntia* and *Harrisia* spp.,
 predominantly *stricta* and *pentagonus*
cane - *Arundinaria gigantea* or *A. tecta*
cattail - *Typha* spp.
cedars:
 red cedar - *Juniperus silicicola*
 white cedar - *Chamaecyparis thyoides* or
 C. henryi
cladonia - *Cladonia* spp.
cypress - *Taxodium distichum*
dahoon holly - *Ilex cassine*
diamondleaf oak - *Quercus laurifolia*
fire flag - *Thalia geniculata*
Florida maple - *Acer barbatum*
gallberry - *Ilex glabra*
gums:
 tupelo - *Nyssa aquatica*
 blackgum - *Nyssa biflora*
 Ogeechee gum - *Nyssa ogeche*
hackberry - *Celtis laevigata*
hornbeam - *Carpinus caroliniana*
laurel oak - *Quercus hemisphaerica*
live oak - *Quercus virginiana*
loblolly pine - *Pinus taeda*
longleaf pine - *Pinus palustris*
magnolia - *Magnolia grandiflora*
maidencane - *Panicum hemitomon*
needle palm - *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*
overcup oak - *Quercus lyrata*
pickerel weed - *Pontederia cordata* or *P. lanceolata*
pignut hickory - *Carya glabra*
pop ash - *Fraxinus caroliniana*
pond apple - *Annona glabra*
pond pine - *Pinus serotina*
pyramid magnolia - *Magnolia pyramidata*
railroad vine - *Ipomoea pes-caprae*
red cedar - *Juniperus silicicola*
red maple - *Acer rubrum*
red oak - *Quercus falcata*
rosemary - *Ceratiola ericoides*
sagittaria - *Sagittaria lancifolia*
sand pine - *Pinus clausa*
saw palmetto - *Serenoa repens*
sawgrass - *Cladium jamaicensis*
scrub oaks - *Quercus geminata*, *Q. chapmanii*, *Q. myrtifolia*, *Q. inopina*
sea oats - *Uniola paniculata*
seagrape - *Coccoloba uvifera*
shortleaf pine - *Pinus echinata*
Shumard oak - *Quercus shumardii*
slash pine - *Pinus elliotii*
sphagnum moss - *Sphagnum* spp.
spikerush - *Eleocharis* spp.
spruce pine - *Pinus glabra*
St. John's wort - *Hypericum* spp.
swamp chestnut oak - *Quercus prinus*
sweetgum - *Liquidambar styraciflua*
titi - *Cyrilla racemiflora*, and *Cliftonia monophylla*
tuliptree - *Liriodendron tulipifera*
tupelo - *Nyssa aquatica*
turkey oak - *Quercus laevis*
water oak - *Quercus nigra*
waterlily - *Nymphaea odorata*
white cedar - *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
white oak - *Quercus alba*
willow - *Salix caroliniana*
yucca - *Yucca aloifolia*

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A. GENERAL DISCUSSION

Archaeological and historic sites are defined collectively in 267.021(3), F.S., as "historic properties" or "historic resources." They have several essential characteristics that must be recognized in a management program.

First of all, they are a finite and non-renewable resource. Once destroyed, presently existing resources, including buildings, other structures, shipwreck remains, archaeological sites and other objects of antiquity, cannot be renewed or revived. Today, sites in the State of Florida are being destroyed by all kinds of land development, inappropriate land management practices, erosion, looting, and to a minor extent even by well-intentioned professional scientific research (e.g., archaeological excavation). Measures must be taken to ensure that some of these resources will be preserved for future study and appreciation.

Secondly, sites are unique because individually they represent the tangible remains of events that occurred at a specific time and place.

Thirdly, while sites uniquely reflect localized events, these events and the origin of particular sites are related to conditions and events in other times and places. Sites can be understood properly only in relation to their natural surroundings and the activities of inhabitants of other sites. Managers must be aware of this "systemic" character of historic and archaeological sites. Also, it should be recognized that archaeological sites are time capsules for more than cultural history; they preserve traces of past biotic communities, climate, and other elements of the environment that may be of interest to other scientific disciplines.

Finally, the significance of sites, particularly archaeological ones, derives not only from the individual artifacts within them, but equally from the spatial arrangement of those artifacts in both horizontal and vertical planes. When archaeologists excavate, they recover, not merely objects, but also a record of the positions of these objects in relation to one another and their containing matrix (e.g., soil strata). Much information is sacrificed if the so-called "context" of archaeological objects is destroyed or not recovered, and this is what archaeologists are most concerned about when a site is threatened with destruction or damage. The artifacts themselves can be recovered even after a site is heavily disturbed, but the context -- the vertical and horizontal relationships -- cannot. Historic structures also contain a wealth of cultural (socio-economic) data that can be lost if historically sensitive maintenance, restoration or rehabilitation procedures are not implemented, or if they are demolished or extensively altered without appropriate documentation. Lastly, it should not be forgotten that historic structures often have associated potentially significant historic archaeological features that must be considered in land management decisions.

B. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Chapter 253, Florida Statutes ("State Lands") directs the preparation of "single-use" or "multiple-use" land management plans for all state-owned lands and state-owned sovereignty submerged lands. In this document, 253.034(4), F.S., specifically requires that "all management plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall specifically describe how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve, or otherwise use fragile non-renewable resources, such as archaeological and historic sites, as well as other fragile resources..."

Chapter 267, Florida Statutes is the primary historic preservation authority of the state. The importance of protecting and interpreting archaeological and historic sites is recognized in 267.061(1)(a), F.S.:The rich and unique heritage of historic properties in this state, representing more than 10,000 years of human presence, is an important legacy to be valued and conserved for present and future generations. The destruction of these nonrenewable historic resources will engender a significant loss to the state's quality of life, economy, and cultural environment. It is therefore declared to be state policy to:

1. Provide leadership in the preservation of the state's historic resources; [and]

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2. Administer state-owned or state-controlled historic resources in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship;...

Responsibilities of the Division of Historical Resources in the Department of State pursuant to 267.061(3), F.S., include the following:

1. Cooperate with federal and state agencies, local Governments, and private organizations and individuals to direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic resources and to maintain an inventory of such responses.
2. Develop a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan.
3. Identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places and otherwise administer applications for listing properties in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Cooperate with federal and state agencies, local governments, and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic resources are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development.
5. Advise and assist, as appropriate, federal and state agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities and programs.
6. Carry out on behalf of the state the programs of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and to establish, maintain, and administer a state historic preservation program meeting the requirements of an approved program and fulfilling the responsibilities of state historic preservation programs as provided in subsection 101(b) of that act.
7. Take such other actions necessary or appropriate to locate, acquire, protect, preserve, operate, interpret, and promote the location, acquisition, protection, preservation, operation, and interpretation of historic resources to foster an appreciation of Florida history and culture. Prior to the acquisition, preservation, interpretation, or operation of a historic property by a state agency, the Division shall be provided a reasonable opportunity to review and comment on the proposed undertaking and shall determine that there exists historic authenticity and a feasible means of providing for the preservation, interpretation and operation of such property.
8. Establish professional standards for the preservation, exclusive of acquisition, of historic resources in state ownership or control.
9. Establish guidelines for state agency responsibilities under subsection (2).

Responsibilities of other state agencies of the executive branch, pursuant to 267.061(2), F.S., include:

1. Each state agency of the executive branch having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed state or state-assisted undertaking shall, in accordance with state policy and prior to the approval of expenditure of any state funds on the undertaking, consider the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Each such agency shall afford the division a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such an undertaking.
2. Each state agency of the executive branch shall initiate measures in consultation with the division to assure that where, as a result of state action or assistance carried out by such agency, a historic property is to be demolished or substantially altered in a way that adversely affects the character, form, integrity, or other qualities that contribute to [the] historical, architectural, or archaeological value of the property, timely steps are taken to determine that no feasible and prudent alternative to the proposed demolition or alteration exists, and, where no such alternative is determined to exist, to assure that timely steps are taken either to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects, or to undertake an appropriate archaeological salvage excavation or other recovery action to document the property as it existed prior to demolition or alteration.
3. In consultation with the division [of Historical Resources], each state agency of the executive branch shall establish a program to locate, inventory, and evaluate all historic properties under the agency's ownership or control that appear to qualify for the National Register. Each such agency shall exercise caution to assure that any such historic property is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.
4. Each state agency of the executive branch shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic

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resources that are owned or controlled by such agency. Prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for the purpose of carrying out agency responsibilities, the agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency. Each agency shall undertake, consistent with preservation of such properties, the mission of the agency, and the professional standards established pursuant to paragraph (3)(k), any preservation actions necessary to carry out the intent of this paragraph.

5. Each state agency of the executive branch, in seeking to acquire additional space through new construction or lease, shall give preference to the acquisition or use of historic properties when such acquisition or use is determined to be feasible and prudent compared with available alternatives. The acquisition or use of historic properties is considered feasible and prudent if the cost of purchase or lease, the cost of rehabilitation, remodeling, or altering the building to meet compliance standards and the agency's needs, and the projected costs of maintaining the building and providing utilities and other services is less than or equal to the same costs for available alternatives. The agency shall request the division to assist in determining if the acquisition or use of a historic property is feasible and prudent. Within 60 days after making a determination that additional space is needed, the agency shall request the division to assist in identifying buildings within the appropriate geographic area that are historic properties suitable for acquisition or lease by the agency, whether or not such properties are in need of repair, alteration, or addition.
6. Consistent with the agency's mission and authority, all state agencies of the executive branch shall carry out agency programs and projects, including those under which any state assistance is provided, in a manner which is generally sensitive to the preservation of historic properties and shall give consideration to programs and projects which will further the purposes of this section.

Section 267.12 authorizes the Division to establish procedures for the granting of research permits for archaeological and historic site survey or excavation on state-owned or controlled lands, while Section 267.13 establishes penalties for the conduct of such work without first obtaining written permission from the Division of Historical Resources. The Rules of the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, for research permits for archaeological sites of significance are contained in Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C.

Another Florida Statute affecting land management decisions is Chapter 872, F.S. Section 872.02, F.S., pertains to marked grave sites, regardless of age. Many state-owned properties contain old family and other cemeteries with tombstones, crypts, etc. Section 872.05, F.S., pertains to unmarked human burial sites, including prehistoric and historic Indian burial sites. Unauthorized disturbance of both marked and unmarked human burial site is a felony.

C. MANAGEMENT POLICY

The choice of a management policy for archaeological and historic sites within state-owned or controlled land obviously depends upon a detailed evaluation of the characteristics and conditions of the individual sites and groups of sites within those tracts. This includes an interpretation of the significance (or potential significance) of these sites, in terms of social and political factors, as well as environmental factors. Furthermore, for historic structures architectural significance must be considered, as well as any associated historic landscapes.

Sites on privately owned lands are especially vulnerable to destruction, since often times the economic incentives for preservation are low compared to other uses of the land areas involved. Hence, sites in public ownership have a magnified importance, since they are the ones with the best chance of survival over the long run. This is particularly true of sites that are state-owned or controlled, where the basis of management is to provide for land uses that are minimally destructive of resource values.

It should be noted that while many archaeological and historical sites are already recorded within state--owned or controlled--lands, the majority of the uplands areas and nearly all of the inundated areas have not been surveyed to locate and assess the significance of such resources. The known sites are, thus,

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only an incomplete sample of the actual resources - i.e., the number, density, distribution, age, character and condition of archaeological and historic sites - on these tracts. Unfortunately, the lack of specific knowledge of the actual resources prevents formulation of any sort of detailed management or use plan involving decisions about the relative historic value of individual sites. For this reason, a generalized policy of conservation is recommended until the resources have been better addressed.

The generalized management policy recommended by the Division of Historical Resources includes the following:

1. State land managers shall coordinate all planned activities involving known archaeological or historic sites or potential site areas closely with the Division of Historical Resources in order to prevent any kind of disturbance to significant archaeological or historic sites that may exist on the tract. Under 267.061(1)(b), F.S., the Division of Historical Resources is vested with title to archaeological and historic resources abandoned on state lands and is responsible for administration and protection of such resources. The Division will cooperate with the land manager in the management of these resources. Furthermore, provisions of 267.061(2) and 267.13, F.S., combined with those in 267.061(3) and 253.034(4), F.S., require that other managing (or permitting) agencies coordinate their plans with the Division of Historical Resources at a sufficiently early stage to preclude inadvertent damage or destruction to known or potentially occurring, presently unknown archaeological and historic sites. The provisions pertaining to human burial sites must also be followed by state land managers when such remains are known or suspected to be present (see 872.02 and 872.05, F.S., and 1A-44, F.A.C.)
2. Since the actual resources are so poorly known, the potential impact of the managing agency's activities on historic archaeological sites may not be immediately apparent. Special field survey for such sites may be required to identify the potential endangerment as a result of particular management or permitting activities. The Division may perform surveys, as its resources permit, to aid the planning of other state agencies in their management activities, but outside archaeological consultants may have to be retained by the managing agency. This would be especially necessary in the cases of activities contemplating ground disturbance over large areas and unexpected occurrences. It should be noted, however, that in most instances Division staff's knowledge of known and expected site distribution is such that actual field surveys may not be necessary, and the project may be reviewed by submitting a project location map (preferably a 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map or portion thereof) and project descriptive data, including detailed construction plans. To avoid delays, Division staff should be contacted to discuss specific project documentation review needs.
3. In the case of known significant sites, which may be affected by proposed project activities, the managing agency will generally be expected to alter proposed management or development plans, as necessary, or else make special provisions to minimize or mitigate damage to such sites.
4. If in the course of management activities, or as a result of development or the permitting of dredge activities (see 403.918(2)(6)a, F.S.), it is determined that valuable historic or archaeological sites will be damaged or destroyed, the Division reserves the right, pursuant to 267.061(1)(b), F.S., to require salvage measures to mitigate the destructive impact of such activities to such sites. Such salvage measures would be accomplished before the Division would grant permission for destruction of the affected site areas. The funding needed to implement salvage measures would be the responsibility of the managing agency planning the site destructive activity. Mitigation of historic structures at a minimum involves the preparation of measured drawings and documentary photographs. Mitigation of archaeological resources involves the excavation, analysis and reporting of the project findings and must be planned to occur sufficiently in advance to avoid project construction delays. If these services are to be contracted by the state agency, the selected consultant will need to obtain an Archaeological Research Permit from the Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research (see 267.12, F.S. and Rules 1A-32 and 1A-46 F.A.C.).
5. For the near future, excavation of non-endangered (i.e., sites not being lost to erosion or development) archaeological site is discouraged. There are many endangered sites in Florida (on

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both private and public lands) in need of excavation because of the threat of development or other factors. Those within state-owned or controlled lands should be left undisturbed for the present - with particular attention devoted to preventing site looting by "treasure hunters". On the other hand, the archaeological and historic survey of these tracts is encouraged in order to build an inventory of the resources present, and to assess their scientific research potential and historic or architectural significance.

6. The cooperation of land managers in reporting sites to the Division that their field personnel may discover is encouraged. The Division will help inform field personnel from other resource managing agencies about the characteristics and appearance of sites. The Division has initiated a cultural resource management training program to help accomplish this. Upon request the Division will also provide to other agencies archaeological and historical summaries of the known and potentially occurring resources so that information may be incorporated into management plans and public awareness programs (See Management Implementation).
7. Any discovery of instances of looting or unauthorized destruction of sites must be reported to the agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and the Division so that appropriate action may be initiated. When human burial sites are involved, the provisions of 872.02 and 872.05, F. S. and Rule 1A-44, F.A.C., as applicable, must also be followed. Any state agent with law enforcement authority observing individuals or groups clearly and incontrovertibly vandalizing, looting or destroying archaeological or historic sites within state-owned or controlled lands without demonstrable permission from the Division will make arrests and detain those individuals or groups under the provisions of 267.13, 901.15, and 901.21, F.S., and related statutory authority pertaining to such illegal activities on state-owned or controlled lands. County Sheriffs' officers are urged to assist in efforts to stop and/or prevent site looting and destruction.

In addition to the above management policy for archaeological and historic sites on state-owned land, special attention shall be given to those properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and other significant buildings. The Division recommends that the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Revised 1990) be followed for such sites.

The following general standards apply to all treatments undertaken on historically significant properties.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alterations of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy materials that

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characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. (see Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings [Revised 1990]).

Divisions of Historical Resources staff are available for technical assistance for any of the above listed topics. It is encouraged that such assistance be sought as early as possible in the project planning.

D. MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

As noted earlier, 253.034(4), F.S., states that "all management plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall specifically describe how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve, or otherwise use fragile non-renewable resources, such as archaeological and historic sites..." The following guidelines should help to fulfill that requirement.

1. All land managing agencies should contact the Division and send U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle maps outlining the boundaries of their various properties.
2. The Division will in turn identify site locations on those maps and provide descriptions for known archaeological and historical sites to the managing agency.
3. Further, the Division may also identify on the maps areas of high archaeological and historic site location probability within the subject tract. These are only probability zones, and sites may be found outside of these areas. Therefore, actual ground inspections of project areas may still be necessary.
4. The Division will send archaeological field recording forms and historic structure field recording forms to representatives of the agency to facilitate the recording of information on such resources.
5. Land managers will update information on recorded sites and properties.
6. Land managers will supply the Division with new information as it becomes available on previously unrecorded sites that their staff locate. The following details the kind of information the Division wishes to obtain for any new sites or structures that the land managers may report:

A. Historic Sites

- (1) Type of structure (dwelling, church, factory, etc.).
- (2) Known or estimated age or construction date for each structure and addition.
- (3) Location of building (identify location on a map of the property, and building placement, i.e., detached, row, etc.).
- (4) General Characteristics: (include photographs if possible) overall shape of plan (rectangle, "L" "T" "H" "U", etc.); number of stories; number of vertical divisions of bays; construction materials (brick, frame, stone, etc.); wall finish (kind of bond, coursing, shingle, etc.); roof shape.
- (5) Specific features including location, number and appearance of:
 - (a) Important decorative elements;
 - (b) Interior features contributing to the character of the building;
 - (c) Number, type, and location of outbuildings, as well as date(s) of construction;
 - (d) Notation if property has been moved;
 - (e) Notation of known alterations to building.

B. Archaeological Sites

- (1) Site location (written narrative and mapped location).
- (2) Cultural affiliation and period.
- (3) Site type (midden, burial mound, artifact scatter, building rubble, etc.).

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- (4) Threats to site (deterioration, vandalism, etc.).
- (5) Site size (acreage, square meters, etc.).
- (6) Artifacts observed on ground surface (pottery, bone, glass, etc.).
- (7) Description of surrounding environment.
- 7. No land disturbing activities should be undertaken in areas of known archaeological or historic sites or areas of high site probability without prior review by the Division early in the project planning.
- 8. Ground disturbing activities may proceed elsewhere but land managers should stop disturbance in the immediate vicinity of artifact finds and notifies the Division if previously unknown archaeological or historic remains are uncovered. The provisions of Chapter 872, F.S., must be followed when human remains are encountered.
- 9. Excavation and collection of archaeological and historic sites on state lands without a permit from the Division are a violation of state law and shall be reported to a law enforcement officer. The use of metal detectors to search for historic artifacts shall be prohibited on state lands except when authorized in a 1A-32, F.A.C., research permit from the Division.
- 10. Interpretation and visitation which will increase public understanding and enjoyment of archaeological and historic sites without site destruction or vandalism is strongly encouraged.
- 11. Development of interpretive programs including trails, signage, kiosks, and exhibits is encouraged and should be coordinated with the Division.
- 12. Artifacts found or collected on state lands are by law the property of the Division. Land managers shall contact the Division whenever such material is found so that arrangements may be made for recording and conservation. This material, if taken to Tallahassee, can be returned for public display on a long term loan.

E. ADMINISTERING AGENCY

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands may be directed to:

Compliance Review Section
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Contact Person

Susan M. Harp
Historic Preservation Planner
Telephone (850) 245-6333
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