

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FORT CAROLINE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

1989

Recommended by: George Schervetter Date: AUGUST 22, 1989
Superintendent

Approved by: C. W. Ogles Date: 9/5/89
Regional Director

Addendum to
Land Protection Plan for
Fort Caroline National Memorial
1989

The addendum serves as part of the update of the unit's land protection plan. The plan was initially approved on September 23, 1983, and updated on September 9, 1985, and September 18, 1987.

Plan Implementation

Since the approval of the plan's 1987 update the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (TIMU) has been authorized and is under the administrative auspices of Fort Caroline National Memorial. A separate LPP has been prepared for TIMU.

Areas near Fort Caroline area are undergoing rapid land use changes. The Superintendent continues to work with park neighbors and local officials on any potential changes in zoning or land use.

Clarification of Plan

We have reviewed the plan and conclude that there is no need to clarify it further due to GAO's comments on land protection plans.

Fort Caroline
Plan Summary

1. Current Ownership

Federal	133.08 acres
Private	5.24 acres
Public non-Federal	0.07 acres

2. Number of Tracts Remaining
to be Protected

3

3. Methods of Protection Proposed

Fee Acquisition by NPS	0.00 acres
Defer Action	5.24 acres
Minor Boundary Adjustment	0.07 acres

4. Gross Area

138.39 acres

5. Funding Status

Authorized acquisition ceiling	\$170,000
Appropriated to date	120,964
Obligated	120,964
Unobligated Balance	0

6. Top Priorities

Resource Protection	
Erosion Control	1.13 acres

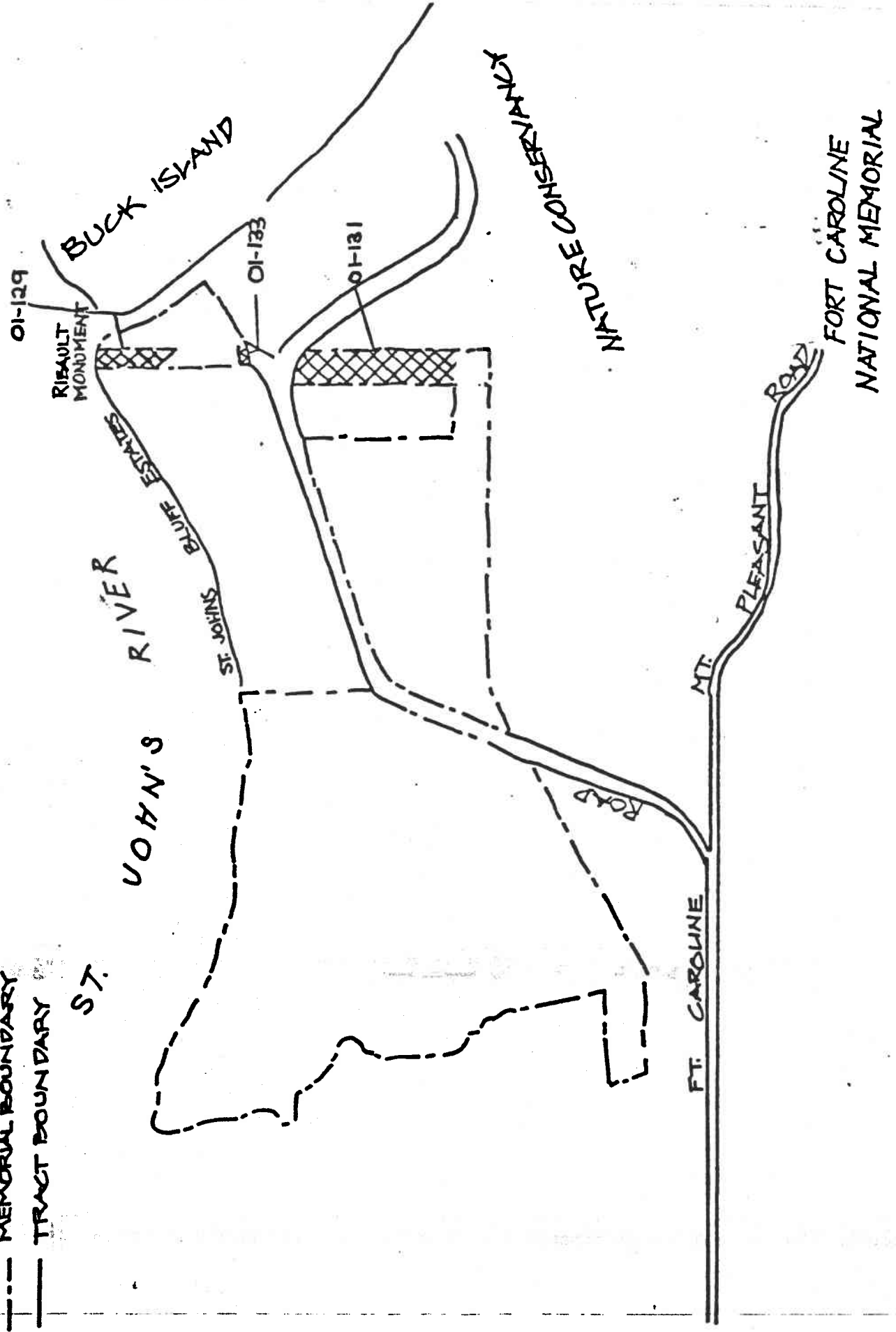
7. Special Considerations

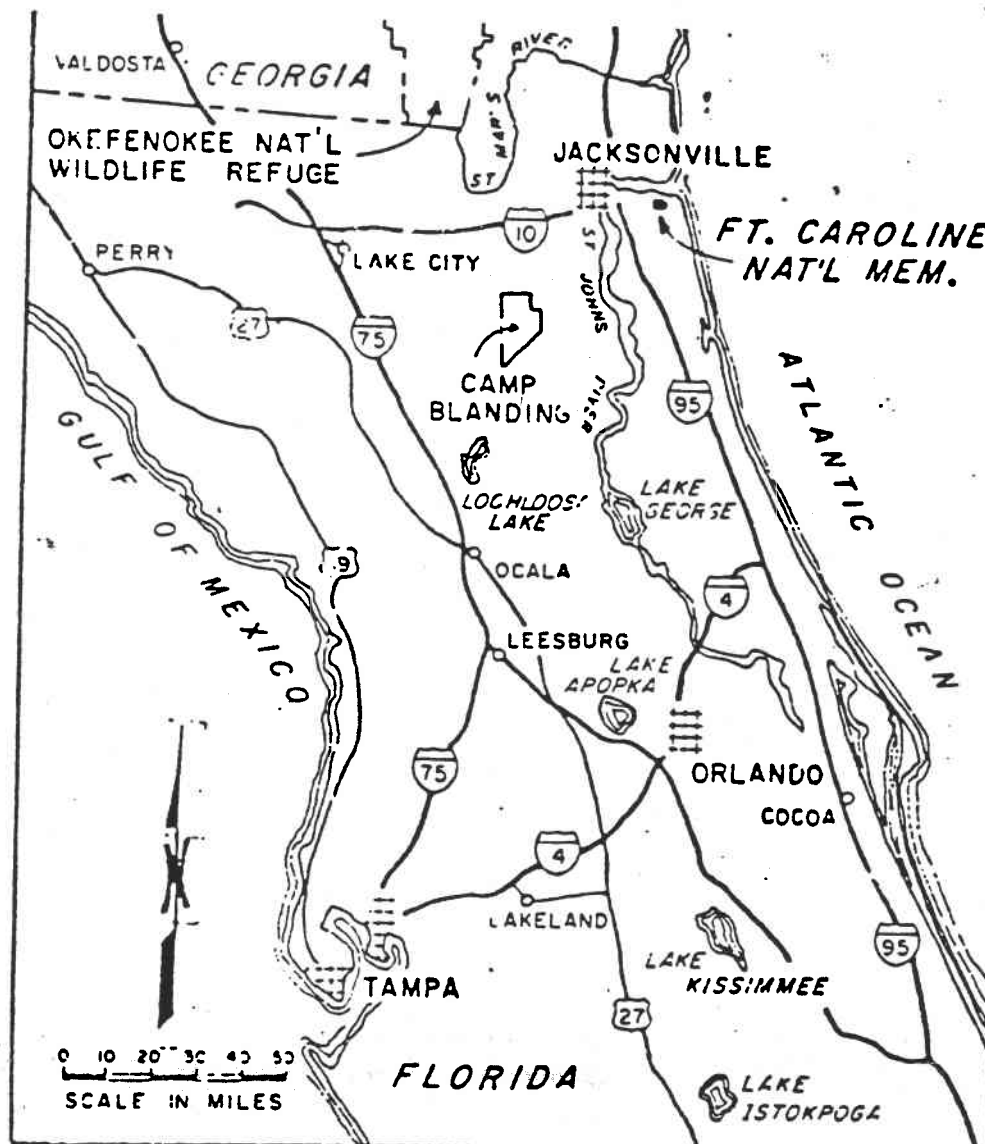
Minor boundary adjustment

Page 12

- 01-131 NON-FEDERAL TRACT
- MEMORIAL BOUNDARY
- TRACT BOUNDARY

ST.





LOCATION MAP

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FORT CAROLINE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

I. Introduction

A. Summary of Departmental and National Park Service Policies for Land Protection

In May 1982 the Department of the Interior published in the Federal Register a policy statement for use of the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which requires each agency responsible for land protection in Federally administered areas to:

--Identify what lands or interests in land need to be in Federal ownership to achieve management purposes consistent with public objectives in the unit;

--To the maximum extent practical, use cost-effective alternatives to direct Federal purchase of private lands and, when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objectives;

--Cooperate with landowners, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector to manage land for public use or protect it for resource conservation; and

--Formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land acquisition and resource use or protection to assure that sociocultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed.

In response to this policy, the National Park Service has prepared a Land Protection Plan for Fort Caroline National Memorial. The purpose of the plan is to identify land protection alternatives to assure the protection of the historic, scenic, cultural, or other significant resources, and to provide for adequate visitor use. The plan has been prepared in compliance with relevant legislation, other congressional guidelines, executive orders, and Departmental and National Park Service policies.

B. Major Issues

This plan addresses the minimum actions necessary to assure resource protection, provide visitor services and carry out management responsibilities on lands within the park boundaries. The plan will also establish priorities for these actions. Requests for an expenditure of appropriated funds will be based on the approved plan.

The plan will address 5.31 acres (3 tracts) of privately owned and non-Federal public land within the boundaries. Land adjacent to the memorial that may constitute a significant resource protection problem also will be discussed.

C. The Plan as a Guide

This plan does not constitute an offer to purchase land or interests in land. It will generally guide subsequent activities subject to the availability of funds and other constraints. The plan does not diminish the rights of non-Federal landowners.

II. Purpose of the Unit and Resources to be Protected

A. Purpose of the Memorial

The purpose of Fort Caroline National Memorial as defined in the enabling Act of September 21, 1950, (64 Stat. 897), is "to commemorate the historic settlement of Fort Caroline..." The enabling legislation also directs NPS to conduct historical, archeological, and other investigations and to prepare "an appropriate plan for the permanent preservation and exhibition of their historical features to the public."

B. Significance of the Area and Resources to be Protected

Fort Caroline represents the site of the first confrontation between France and Spain for supremacy over a region that is now part of the United States. The original site no longer exists. Its meadow-like plain and part of the bluff were washed away after the river channel was deepened in 1880. The fort walls have been reconstructed on the river, based upon a 16th Century sketch.

The privately owned tracts contain resources important to the memorial's purposes. Tract 01-129 is adjacent to the Ribault Monument on St. John's Bluff. A previous property owner constructed a residence within 7 feet of the boundary fence. If the existing vegetation growing between this structure and the overlook of Ribault Column is destroyed, the residence would be in line of sight from the overlook.

Erosion on St. Johns Bluff is the major resource protection problem. The existing boundary was the location of a deeply eroded gully. The present owners, over the last 2 years, have been able to stabilize this situation, however, a continuous need to monitor on the part of the Service and to maintain growth on the part

of the landowner is essential. Should the property change ownership the Service should take another look at the conditions then.

Tract 01-131 may contain important historical resources although its significance to the monument has not been determined. An 1824 map by Vignole reveals a trail running through this area.

C. Special Legislative, Administrative and Congressional Directives or Constraints

Section 301(6) of the Act of November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 3467) adds "10 acres of land to Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida, as generally depicted on the map entitled Boundary Map, Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida..., and dated April, 1978." The legislation authorized \$170,000 for acquisition.

D. Planned Resource Management and Visitor Use

Lands within the existing boundaries are important to the historic setting. The majority of the memorial is managed as an historic zone.

The main unit containing the visitor center/museum and fort replica is managed as an historically related natural environment.

A second unit, the Spanish Pond area, is kept at a fairly constant level through recharging from an artesian well.

The third and smallest unit is the St. Johns Bluff area containing Ribault Column. The staff has corrected minor erosion problems on the bluff but there remains the need for a more extensive work on the main face. Also, there is a need for further archeological investigation in this area.

Spanish Pond encompasses a trail from its parking area halfway around the pond into a pine stand. This trail is to be extended in the near future to provide walking access to Ribault Column, and a spur trail to the southeast boundary where access may be gained to the Theodore Roosevelt Nature Preserve. The Service is presently negotiating with the Conservancy to acquire their property.

Fort Caroline's cultural resources essentially provide an historical/educational/aesthetic experience in proximity to cultural resources that represent significant historical events.

III. Non-Federal Ownership and Uses

A. Description of Private and other Non-Federal Ownership and Uses

Tract 01-131 is an undeveloped, thickly vegetated area located on the periphery of the memorial adjacent to a residential subdivision. Fronting on Fort Caroline Road, this tract lies across but close to the Ribault Monument.

Tract 01-129 is privately owned and the site of a newly constructed residence. It is situated along St. Johns Bluff on the river side of the Ribault Monument.

Tract 01-133 is owned by the City of Jacksonville. It is a small sliver of land located along Fort Caroline Road.

B. Compatible/Incompatible Uses

Tract 01-129: This area on the north face of St. Johns Bluff was for many years the pathway for people going down the face of the Bluff to fish, swim and dig for artifacts. This trail was further enlarged by water runoff. The National Park Service acquired a portion of this tract of land and restored part of the eroded gully. In 1982, a three-story wooden framed residence was built by the owner. The remaining portion of the gully from the residence down to St. Johns River remains on the common boundary of the owner's tract and Federal property.

Another problem in this immediate area is the fact that the dwelling is built within 7 feet of the boundary. Any destruction of the existing vegetation buffer could adversely affect the scenic values of St. Johns Bluff.

Tract 01-131 currently is undeveloped but possesses the potential for residential development. Structures on Tract 01-131 would not be compatible with the historical resources.

C Adjacency Problems

Buck Island is a 242 acre marsh island that has been used for spoil deposition for many years and is located just east of and within view of the Ribault Monument. Undeveloped Buck Island was purchased from a local realtor by the State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources (DNR). It was used extensively by the public until closed in 1982.



Presently managed by the Jacksonville Port Authority under a plan approved by the DNR, it will be used as a spoil bank for dredged materials from the St. Johns River. This use is compatible with the historic vista from Ribault Monument. There is little chance that the use will change in the near future.

D. Federal, State, or Local Laws or Authorities Currently Providing Resource Protection

State, Local, Federal Laws, Rules & Regulations

City of Jacksonville zoning ordinances regulate land use in the area of Fort Caroline National Memorial. Classifications are as follows: RS-A, RS-D and RS-F are all residential single family districts. These districts are intended to provide for single family residential development and use. Such districts should normally be removed from area of substantial industrial, commercial or business development. They should be in areas providing easy access to major transportation routes and areas readily available to governmental services such as schools, fire, water and sewer. The permitted uses and structures in RS-A, RS-D and RS-F are: (1) single family dwellings, (2) foster care homes, (3) family care homes and (4) child care centers. The minimum lot requirements are (A) Single Family Dwellings: Minimum lot widths (Except as otherwise required for certain uses) are:

RS-A: 120 feet
RS-D: 90 feet
RS-F: 60 feet

Minimum lot area (except as otherwise required for certain uses) are:

RS-A: 43,560 sq. ft.
RS-D: 10,800 sq. ft.
RS-F: 6,000 sq. ft.

RS-A, RS-D, and RS-F provide for a maximum lot coverage by all buildings to be 35 percent of the lot.

OR refers to a classification which means "open rural." This classification allows a variety of uses on lands compatible with low density dwellings such as agricultural, schools, ranches, single family dwellings, etc. The maximum lot coverage by all buildings of OR is 10 percent. The minimum yard requirements for OR is: front - 25 feet; side - 10 feet; provided that the combined side yards shall not be less than 25 feet. Rear: 10 feet. The maximum height of structures in the OR zone for all uses is 35

feet.

GU: This refers to the classification known as Government Use. It is the intent of the zoning code that lands which are owned by Federal, State or local government and used for the purpose which is particularly and peculiarly related to governmental functions shall be placed in a Government Use - GU District. Any lawful governmental activity on GU is a permitted use and structures are allowed accordingly. There are no restrictions on minimum lot requirements for width and area nor are there any minimum yard requirements.

Local zoning is the basic tool for preventing harm to National Park Service property from development on private land. Any attempt at protecting Federal land from developments that would have an adverse aesthetic or environmental effect would have to be done through local zoning. There is no State or other district zoning applicable. These classifications can be amended by variances and certain permissible uses may be granted by special exception. Variances and exceptions are common actions in Jacksonville.

Fort Caroline National Memorial is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This listing means that any Federal agency must take the protection of the memorial's resources into consideration before proposing any action that would affect those resources.

E. Status of Land Acquisition Program

Fee lands - NPS	133.08 acres
Fee lands - other Federal	none
Non-Federal lands	<u>5.31 acres</u>
	138.39 acres

F. Social/Cultural Resources

Fort Caroline is situated in an upper middle class developing residential area. There are no traditional social/cultural communities in the vicinity of the memorial.

IV. Protection Methods

A. Description/ B. Explanation/ C. Analysis of Land Protection Alternatives

Tract 01-129

An important land protection problem within the

authorized boundary of Fort Caroline National Memorial exists on the north face of St. Johns Bluff. The gully from the residence down to St. Johns River lies on the common boundary of the owner's tract and Federal property. This leaves the National Park Service with no legal way to correct the erosion problem. A Regional Solicitor's opinion questions the expenditure of Federal funds on private lands on which the Federal Government holds an easement. Another alternative for this land should be "deferred action." This will allow an amount of time to continue to monitor the erosion problem to see if it corrects itself through revegetation. The general public does not use this foot trail as much since the residence was constructed. The deferred action alternative then can be reexamined at a later date.

Another element to be considered is the cultural resources found in this area. The construction and sub-surface disturbance resulting from construction of the residence revealed cultural material of undetermined origin as well as a definite shell midden of possible pre-Columbian origin. St. Johns Bluff has had continuous habitation from 1564 through French, Spanish, English, Spanish, and American cultures. This potential, as well as known resources, would suggest that the deferred action alternative is desirable.

Tract 01-131

Ideally, the entire tract is needed in order to develop a trail that meets accepted trail planning standards, allowing for proper drainage, routing and preservation of existing vegetation.

Tract 01-131 is 4.11 acres and may contain part of an historic trail. This trail was first identified in an HCRS study of El Camino Real. A map made by Vignole in 1824 shows a trail leading directly south of St. Johns Bluff over what now is Nature Conservancy land to St. Augustine. Another map by de la Rocque in 1791 confirms this fact. Easements and lease backs have been considered for this tract with no success. This property should be acquired to allow direct access to Conservancy Lands from St. John's Bluff.

Tract 01-133

This tract remains in the boundary due to an error in legal description. A minor boundary change through normal Departmental channels could easily rectify this matter.

Other areas that may infringe on the historic view

Park management will monitor meetings of the local zoning board as well as planning agencies for the Arlington area to keep abreast of developments that might change the existing acceptable zoning conditions. Support and cooperation with local community groups such as the St. Johns Bluff Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Greater Arlington Civic Council, the Jacksonville Port Authority and other interested organizations in protecting properties that surround Fort Caroline National Memorial would be sought.

D. Social/ Cultural Impacts

The plan does not adversely affect the social/cultural conditions of community life.

V. Recommendations

Land within the Present Boundary

Tract 01-129 - 1.13 acres - Priority #1

Recommendation: National Park Service should continue to monitor the good erosion control work the present landowner is doing to control the situation.

Justification: (1) The legislative history of the Act of November 10, 1978 (92 Stat 3467) states that acquisition of 10 acres of land is authorized to "offer additional erosion protection for Ribault Column." (2) Would provide action leading to a cooperative agreement between the Service and the current owner (and subsequent owners) the opportunity to take corrective measures on this land. The recommendation avoids any acquisition expenses and the necessity of consummating a formal agreement with the owner at this time. Although it may appear to be a temporary solution, it may easily become permanent and cost-effective. (3) This would also augment the Service's present erosion control measures.

Because the owner has built a residence on top of part of the previous foot trail down the face of the slope, this has deterred public exacerbation of the situation. If the land changed hands the Service would assess the situation and determine if a cooperative agreement is in order.

Tract 01-131 - 4.11 acres - Priority #2

Recommendation: Acquire property on basis of history and interpretive needs.

Justification: This property should remain within the park boundary. Recent research involving early 19th Century and late 18th Century historical use of this area indicates a trail from St. Johns Bluff to historic St. Augustine. Removal from the boundary of this tract of land would cause a potential loss of historic resources. Present information justifies that the segment of a trail from St. Johns Bluff to the Nature Conservancy would be further enhanced by historical values of early American, English and Spanish cultural activities.

Tract 01-133 - 0.07 acres - Priority #3

Recommendation: Remove from boundary.

Justification: This sliver of land was not properly described during a prior donation from the City of Jacksonville. Removing it from the boundary would be the proper course of action. It is not needed.

Adjacent Lands:

Buck Island - 242.0 acres

Recommendation: It is recommended that Buck Island continue in its present use by its present owner. The National Park Service, as a neighbor, will encourage existing use so long as heavy traffic in the hauling of fill material does not become a hazard to the visiting public at Fort Caroline National Memorial or to the common roadway accordingly.

Justification: The historic vista from the Ribault Column overlooks the Buck Island property. This historic view is not compromised by the existing use of deposition of dredged material and by the removal of material during short periods of time throughout the year. The National Park Service will monitor this use and alert the appropriate authorities of any change to the use of the island.

Appendix A consists of 4 pages of photographs inserted here.

APPENDIX A

Appendices to Fort Caroline National Memorial Land Protection Plan

Photographs of Areas Involved in Land Protection Plan



Tract 01-129 - Photographer facing south, ranger standing on boundary (note proximity of fence to residence)



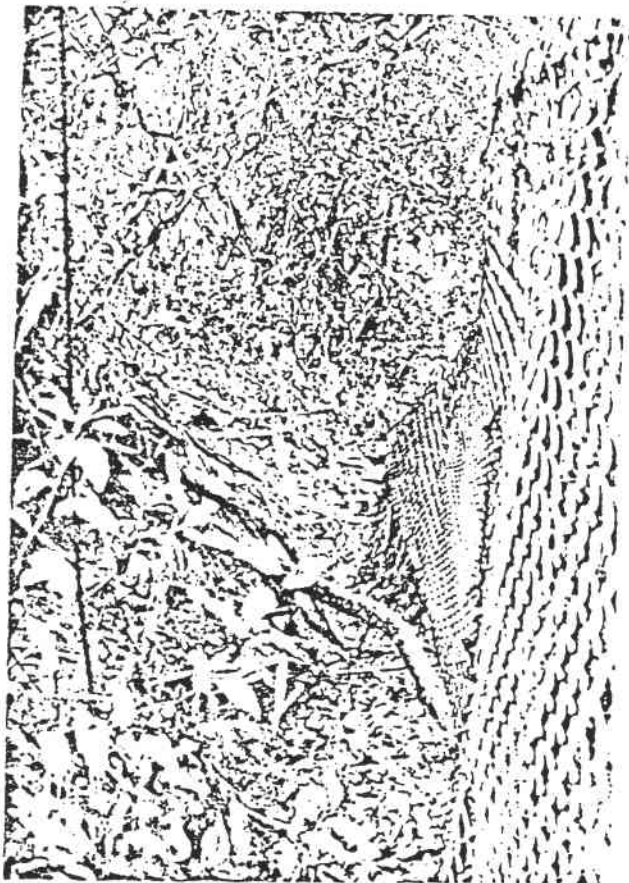
Tract 01-129 - Photographer facing north, park boundary fence on right



Tract 01-129 - Photographer facing southeast, view of residence

Appendices to Fort Caroline National Memorial Land Protection Plan

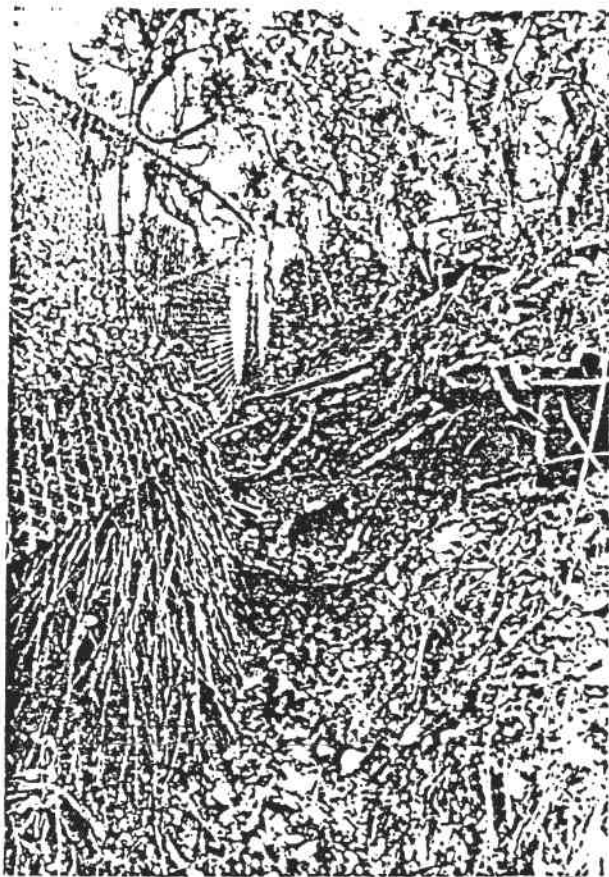
Photographs of Areas Involved in Land Protection Plan



Photographer facing north, view of NPS boundary fence midway on Bluff face (note deep eroded gully on boundary line between tract 01-129 and USNPS)



Photographer facing south, view of NPS boundary fence on Bluff face - tract 01-129 to right. (note great erosion activity taking place undermining tree roots)



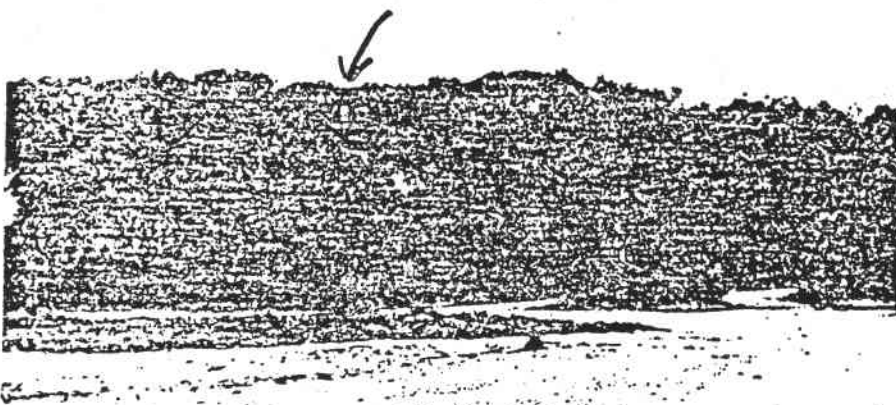
Appendices to Fort Caroline National Memorial Land Protection Plan

Photographs of Areas Involved in Land Protection Plan



Photographer facing northeast on St. Johns Bluff overlook. Buck Island in foreground with St. Johns River to the left or mouth of St. Johns Creek lower left. (note predominant viewshed taken up by Buck Island).

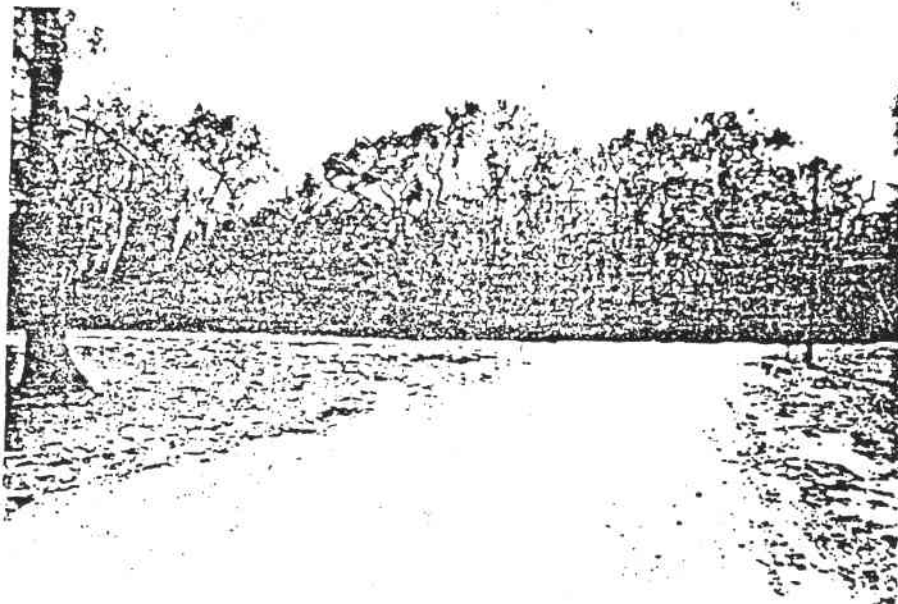
RIBAUT COLUMN
OVERLOOK



Photographer facing southwest on Buck Island in foreground. (note arrow pointing to Ribault Column overlook in center of picture. Photographer standing approximately opposite from view of picture above on Buck Island)

Appendices to Fort Caroline National Memorial Land Protection Plan

Photographs of Areas Involved in Land Protection Plan



Tract 01-131 - photographer facing south on edge of drive to St. Johns Bluff. Tract 01-131 extends east/west 200' on edge of Ft. Caroline Road in foreground

Appendix B

Plan Summary
(in priority order)

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Method of Protection</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
01-129	1.13	Doreen M. & Paul Dargon	Seek cooperative agreement with new owner	Allow park and new owner to implement strategies on adjoining park land
01-131	4.11	William Billy	Acquire tract	Recreational & historical significance of resource
01-133	0.07	City of Jacksonville	Remove from boundary	Omitted from conveyance from city-- not needed

Appendix C consists of the legislation authorizing Fort Caroline (2 pages).

Acquisition, and investigation of Fort Caroline settlement; Federal or State administration.....	Page
Act of September 21, 1950	877

5. Fort Caroline National Memorial

An Act To provide for the acquisition, investigation, and preservation of lands to commemorate the historic Fort Caroline settlement, Saint Johns Bluff, Florida, approved September 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 897)

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 3. In the event that the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that the area would be more suitably administered as a State historical park, the Secretary is hereby authorized to transfer title to the land and improvements thereon to the State of Florida: *Provided*, That the State shall perpetually maintain the area for State historical park use generally in accordance with the

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

Acceptance of
gifts, etc.

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

Appropriation
authorized.

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

Fort Caroline,
Fla.
Acquisition
of lands.

Investigations.

Fort Caroline
National His-
torical Park.

16 U.S.C. §§ 1-
4, 461-467.

Transfer of
title to State.

8. Fort Caroline

An Act to authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho. (92 Stat. 3467) (P.L. 95-625)

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

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

Sec. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions:

(6) Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida: To add approximately ten acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida", numbered 5310/80-000-A, and dated April 1978: \$170,000.

Sec. 302. Within twelve months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed map or other detailed description of the lands added or excluded from any area pursuant to section 301.

Sec. 303. (a) Within the boundaries of the areas as revised in accordance with section 301, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands and interests therein so acquired shall become part of the area to which they are added, and shall be subjected to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto. When acquiring any land pursuant to this title, the Secretary may acquire any such land subject to the retention of a right of use and occupancy for a term not to exceed twenty-five years or for the life of the owner or owners. Lands owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(b) (1) Lands and interests therein deleted from any area pursuant to section 301 may be exchanged for non-Federal lands within the revised boundaries of such area, or transferred to the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency or to a State or political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, or be administered as public lands by the Secretary, as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

(2) In exercising the authority contained in this section with respect to lands and interests therein deleted

from any such area which were acquired from a State, the Secretary may, on behalf of the United States, transfer to such State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction over such lands, subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State.

(c) It is the established policy of Congress that wilderness, wildlife conservation, and park and recreation values of real property owned by the United States be conserved, enhanced, and developed. It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that unutilized, undeveloped, or excess Federal real property be timely studied as to suitability for wilderness, wildlife conservation, or park and recreation purposes. To implement this policy, the Secretary, the Administrator of General Services, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish a system with appropriate procedures to permit the Secretary full and early opportunity to make such studies and propose appropriate recommendations to disposing agencies for consideration in connection with determinations of further utilization or disposal of such property under existing law. Each affected executive agency is authorized and directed to provide to the Secretary such advice and information relating to such studies as the Secretary may request.

Sec. 304. The authorities in this title are supplementary to any other authorities available to the Secretary with respect to the acquisition, development, and administration of the areas referred to in section 301.

TITLE III—BLACK HAMMOCK ISLAND

Sec. 306. The lot on Black Hammock Island, identified by warranty deed numbered 70-56,903, recorded among the land records of Duval County, Florida, on November 23, 1970, owned by the Federal Government, shall, pursuant to the Act of December 18, 1967 (81 Stat. 656; 16 U.S.C. 19g, 19h), be deeded to the National Park Foundation to be sold at fair market value. The proceeds of such sale shall be remitted to the National Park Service for land acquisition and development of the Fort Caroline National Memorial.

Approved November 10, 1978.

Insert "Potential Effects of Alternatives" page here.

Environmental Assessment

Purpose and Need for the Plan

See Section II

Affected Environment

See Sections II and III

Proposal and Alternatives

See Section IV and V

Environmental Consequences

1. Impact on Land Use

Land use on the privately owned and one public tract would remain the same. Historic significance is apparent on Tract 01-131, therefore visitor services and/or resource protection would be provided.

2. Impacts on Unit Resources

Tract 01-131: Fee acquisition is the recommendation. Existing evidence of an historic trail can be seen in 1821, Vignoles map and in 1791 de la Rocque map. Other alternative considered is to acquire an easement. This may require as much funds as fee acquisition.

Tract 01-129: An additional amount of time to monitor the erosion problem is the recommendation. This alternative then can be reexamined at a later date. Other alternatives included acquiring an easement, fee, or deferring action. These alternatives were deemed too costly or ineffective until the effects landowner erosion control and revegetation efforts have been measured.

Tract 01-133: A minor boundary change to eliminate this sliver of land is the recommendation. This recommendation would clarify an error in a legal description during a donation of a larger tract from the City of Jacksonville. Deferring action would not be an effective way to eliminate the problem.

The management plan as exercised by the Jacksonville Port Authority for Buck Island is in the best interest of the National Park Service in that the historic view is not compromised. Should a change to this activity occur then a new look should be given to the land use as it may affect the Memorial.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES

	Fee Acquisition	Deferred Action	Minor Boundary Change	Easements	Cooperative Agreement	Work with local zoning body and owner
Tract 01-131	Interest inland needed due to historic and interpretive significance	Ineffective-- need positive action	Yes: see block #1	Public use as trail not compatible with homesites	N/A	N/A
Tract 01-129	Interest in land not needed unless current management actions on adjoining land change	Ineffective-- need positive action		Unable to make potentially necessary improvements	May be needed if present ownership changes	N/A
Tract 01-133	N/A	Error in legal description would not be corrected	Permits clarification of legal description	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buck Island	Unnecessary, owned by State of Florida	N/A	N/A	Unnecessary adequately protected	Unnecessary adequately protected	Unnecessary owned by State of Florida

Consultation about the Plan

Owners of the privately owned and other non-Federal public tracts were notified on the plan's preparation and given an opportunity to comment on the plan's alternative at an open house held in March 1983. The City of Jacksonville, Corps of Engineers, and Port Authority were similarly contacted. Adjoining landowners, primarily representing the Nature Conservancy, the Greater Arlington Civic Association, St. Johns Bluff Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution and Buck and Buck, Inc. received personal contact during several junctures of the planning process. The Superintendent has been in close contact with Congressman Bennett's office throughout the planning process. Articles concerning the plan appeared in the Jacksonville newspapers and the open house was covered by a television reporter. Copies of the draft plan will be made available to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. They received copies of the Task Directive. Following NPS review the plan was made available for public review for a 30 day period.