



**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

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TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000

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April 21, 2015

Ms. Jennifer Carver
Division of Recreation and Parks
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 525
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

**RE: Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State
Park - Lease #2401**

Dear Ms. Carver:

The Division of State Lands, Office of Environmental Services, acting as agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, hereby approves the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park management plan. The next management plan update is due April 21, 2025.

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. Pursuant to the conditions of your lease, please forward copies of all permits to this office upon issuance.

Sincerely,

Marianne S. Gengenbach
Office of Environmental Services
Division of State Lands



Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park

APPROVED Unit Management Plan

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**Division of Recreation and Parks
April 21 2015**



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INTRODUCTION

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park is located in Manatee County (see Vicinity Map). The access to the park is by way of Patten Avenue or from U.S. Highway 301 (see Reference Map). The Vicinity Map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

The Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park was initially acquired by the state on June 18, 1926. The initial part of the park included the Gamble Mansion plantation house that was donated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Since the 1926 donation, the state acquired several parcels mainly under the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) and Florida Forever/Additions and Inholdings (Florida Forever/A & I) programs, the largest of these being the 19.51 acre sugar mill site in 2002, all these new acquisitions were added to the park. The current area of the park is 32.69 acres. Historic interpretation and other park related uses are the designated uses of the property. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property. There are various preexisting encumbrances, including easements for drainage, right-of-way and utilities related to the park property.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARK

The purpose of Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park is to provide for the perpetual preservation of Gamble Mansion, cultural resource interpretation and outdoor based recreation for the benefit of the people of Florida.

Park Significance

- Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park protects the remaining portion of the original 3500 acre pre Civil War plantation. The mansion was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.
- It was the 1921 acquisition of the mansion by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and the UDC's subsequent operation of the house and grounds from 1925-1949 as a memorial that makes the mansion eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The park also protects the Gamble Sugar Mill Site listed in the Florida Master Site File and potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Greek Revival mansion constructed from local tabby, between 1845 and 1850, was acquired to memorialize Judah P. Benjamin who served the Confederacy as Attorney General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State. Benjamin hid at the mansion while planning his escape from Federal troops at the end of the Civil War.

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park is classified as a "State Special Feature Site" in the DRP's unit classification system. A special feature is a discrete and well-defined object or condition that attracts public

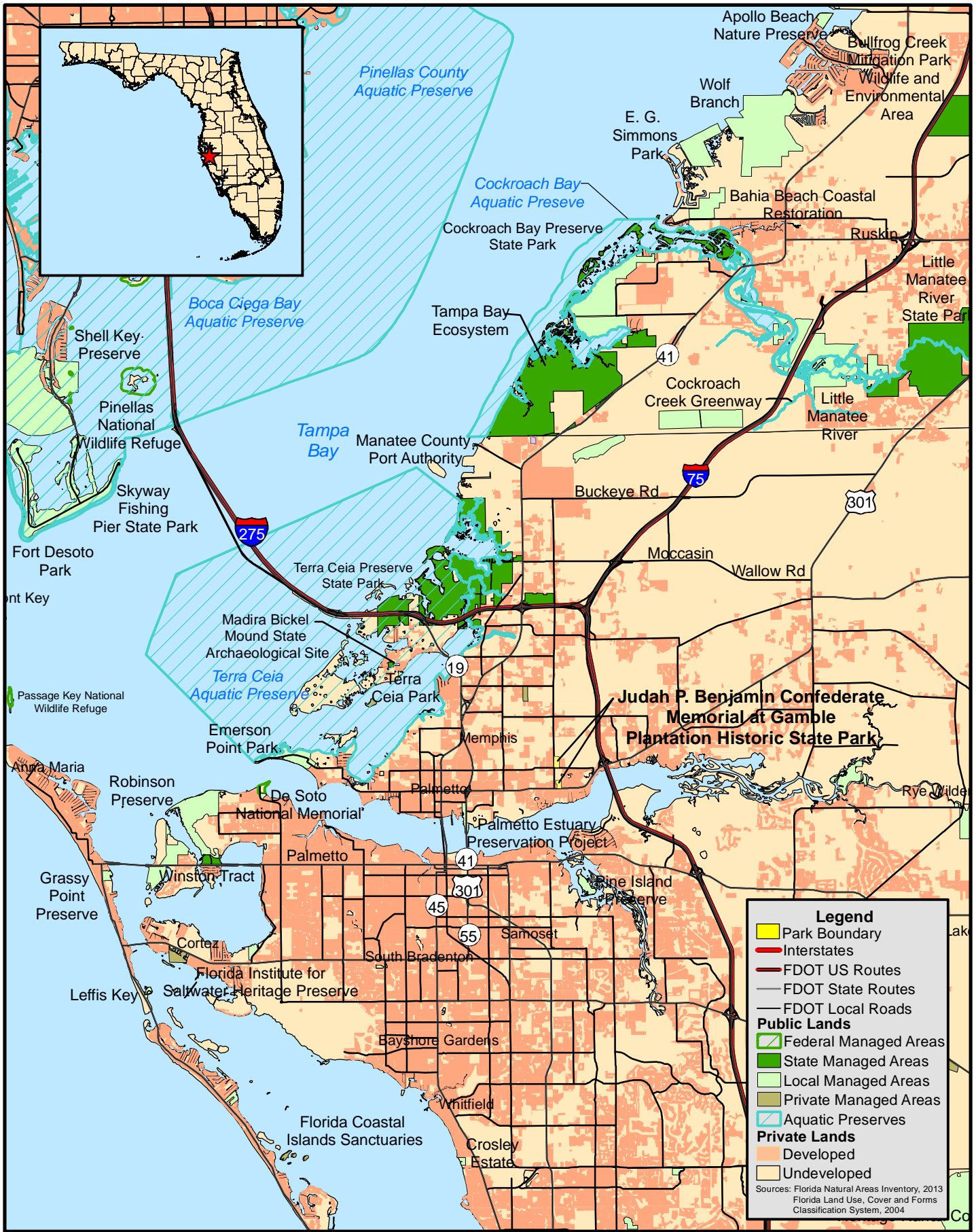
interest and provides recreational enjoyment through visitation, observation and study. A state special feature site is an area which contains such a feature, and which is set aside for controlled public enjoyment. Special feature sites for the most part are either historical or archaeological by type, but they may also have a geological, botanical, zoological, or other basis. State special feature sites must be of unusual or exceptional character, or have statewide or broad regional significance.

Management of special feature sites places primary emphasis on protection and maintenance of the special feature for long-term public enjoyment. Permitted uses are almost exclusively passive in nature and program emphasis is on interpretation of the special feature. Development at special feature sites is focused on protection and maintenance of the site, public access, safety and the convenience of the user.

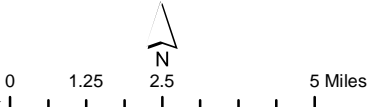
PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the goals, objectives, actions and criteria or standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives and provide balanced public utilization. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes, Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code, and is intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan. Upon approval, this management plan will replace the 2004 approved plan.

The plan consists of three interrelated components: the Resource Management Component, the Land Use Component and the Implementation Component. 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 measurable management objectives are established for each of the park's management goals and resource types. This component provides guidance on the application of such measures as prescribed burning, exotic species removal, imperiled species management, cultural resource management and restoration of natural conditions.



**JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CONFEDERATE
MEMORIAL AT GAMBLE
PLANTATION HISTORIC STATE PARK**



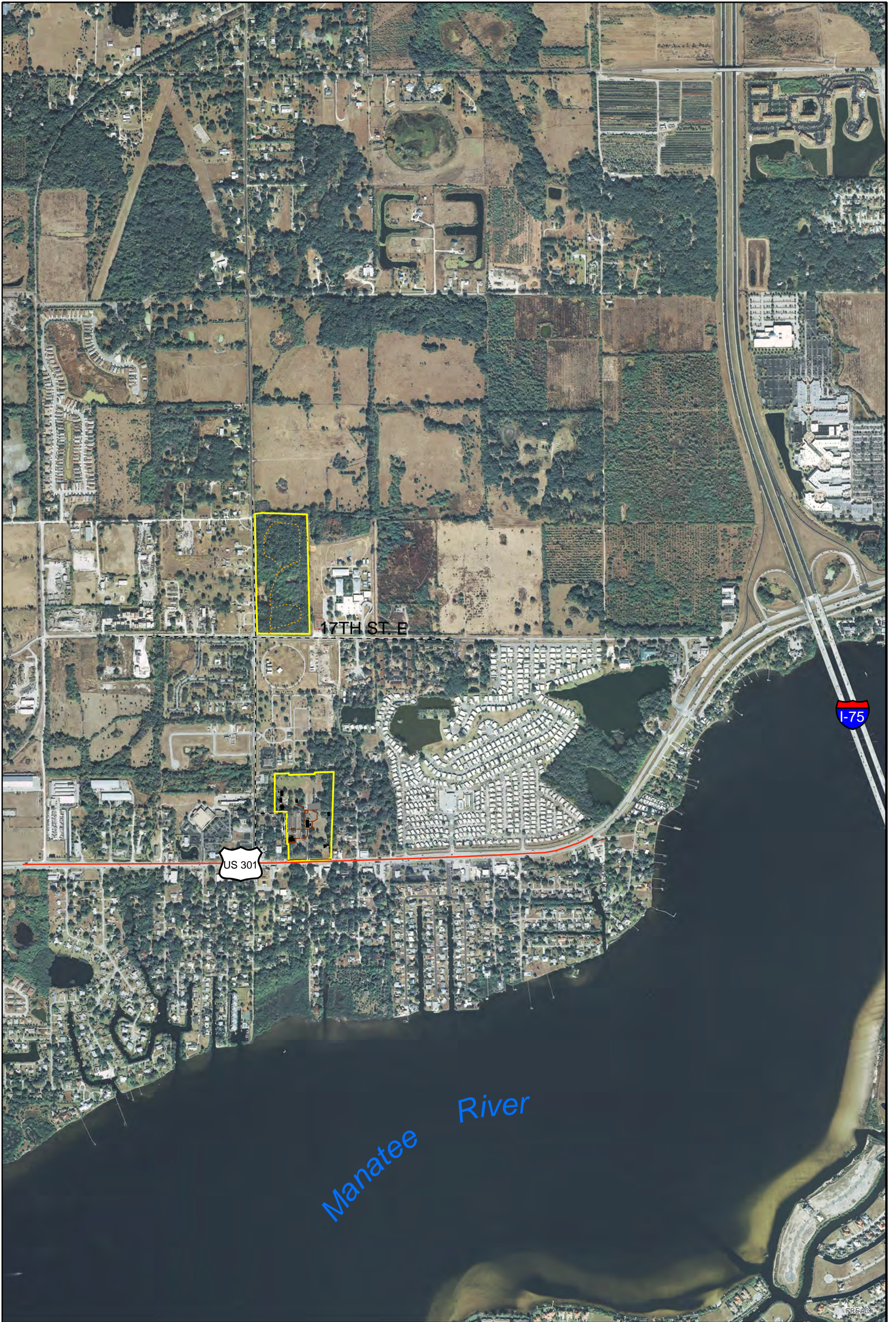
VICINITY MAP

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

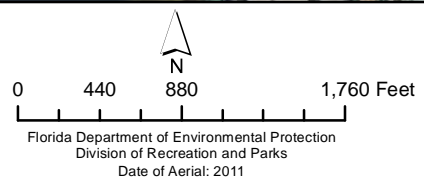
Legend

- Park Boundary
- Interstates
- FDOT US Routes
- FDOT State Routes
- FDOT Local Roads
- Public Lands**
- Federal Managed Areas
- State Managed Areas
- Local Managed Areas
- Private Managed Areas
- Aquatic Preserves
- Private Lands**
- Developed
- Undeveloped

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2013
Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, 2004



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MEMORIAL AT GAMBLE PLANTATION
HISTORIC STATE PARK



REFERENCE MAP

The Land Use Component is the recreational resource allocation plan for the park. Based on considerations such as access, population, adjacent land uses, the natural and cultural resource base of the park, current public uses and existing development, measurable objectives are set to achieve the desired allocation of the physical space of the park. These objectives locate use areas and propose the types of facilities and programs and the volume of public use to be provided.

The Implementation Component consolidates the measurable objectives and actions for each of the park's management goals. An implementation schedule and cost estimates are included for each objective and action. Included in this table are (1) measures that will be used to evaluate the DRP's implementation progress, (2) timeframes for completing actions and objectives, (3) estimated costs to complete each action and objective.

All development and resource alteration proposed 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.

In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the DRP's statutory responsibilities and the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the park's natural and cultural resources, management needs, aesthetic values, and visitation and visitor experience. For this 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.

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.

The DRP may provide the services and facilities outlined in this plan either with its own funds and staff or through an outsourcing contract. Private contractors may provide assistance with natural resource management and restoration activities or a Visitor Service Provider (VSP) may provide services to park visitors in order to enhance the visitor experience. For example, a VSP could be authorized to sell merchandise and food and to rent recreational equipment for use in the park. A VSP may also be authorized to provide specialized services, such as interpretive tours, or overnight accommodations when the required capital investment exceeds that

which the DRP can elect to incur. Decisions regarding outsourcing, contracting with the private sector, the use of VSPs, etc. are made on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the policies set forth in the DRP's Operations Manual (OM).

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 internal direction. These procedures are outlined in the DRP's Operations Manual (OM) that covers such areas as personnel management, uniforms and personal appearance, training, signs, communications, fiscal procedures, interpretation, concessions, public use regulations, resource management, law enforcement, protection, safety and maintenance.

Park Management Goals

The following park goals express DRP's long-term intent in managing the state park:

- Provide administrative support for all park functions.
- Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
- Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.
- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
- Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.

- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
- Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.

Management Coordination

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

Public Participation

DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public workshops and advisory group meetings to present the draft management plan to the public. The first meetings were held on November 19 and 20, 2014, respectively. Meeting notices were included on the Department Internet Calendar, posted in clear view at the park, and promoted locally. The second joint meeting was held on January 7, 2015 and notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, December 19, 2014, Volume 40/ Issue 246, included on the Department Internet Calendar, posted in clear view at the park, and promoted locally. The purpose of the Advisory Group meeting is to provide the Advisory Group members an opportunity to discuss the draft management plan (see Addendum 2).

Other Designations

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park is not within an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in Section 380.05, Florida Statutes. The park is a designated component of the Florida Greenways and Trails system, administered by the Department's Office of Greenways and Trails.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Introduction

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) in accordance with Chapter 258, Florida Statutes, 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. Management measures expressed in this plan are consistent with the DRP's overall mission in natural systems management. Cited references are contained in Addendum 3.

The DRP's philosophy of resource management is natural systems management. Primary emphasis is placed on restoring and maintaining, to the degree possible, the natural processes that shaped the structure, function and species composition of Florida's diverse natural communities as they occurred in the original domain. Single species management for imperiled species is appropriate in state parks when the maintenance, recovery or restoration of a species or population is complicated due to constraints associated with long-term restoration efforts, unnaturally high mortality or insufficient habitat. Single species management should be compatible with the maintenance and restoration of natural processes and should not imperil other native species or seriously compromise the park values.

The DRP's management goal for cultural resources is to preserve sites and objects that represent Florida's cultural periods, significant historic events or persons. This goal often entails 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 can be affected by conditions and events that occur beyond park boundaries. Ecosystem management is implemented through a resource management evaluation program that assesses resource conditions, evaluates management activities and refines management actions, and reviews local comprehensive plans and development permit applications for park/ecosystem impacts.

The entire park is divided into management zones that delineate areas on the ground that are used to reference management activities (see Management Zones Map). The shape and size of each zone may be based on natural community type, burn zone, and the location of existing roads and natural fire breaks. It is important to note that all burn zones are management zones; however, not all management zones include fire-dependent natural communities. Table 1 reflects the management zones with the acres of each zone.

**Table 1: Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at
Gamble Plantation Historic State Park Management Zones**

Management Zone	Acreage	Managed with Prescribed Fire	Contains Known Cultural Resources
GP-1	09.67	N	Y
GP-2	18.26	N	Y
GP-3	01.24	N	Y
GP-4	03.87	N	Y

Resource Description and Assessment

Natural Resources

Topography

There is generally very little relief in Florida, and this Park is no different. The approximate elevations within the Park vary from ten to twenty feet above sea level. Although this land is considered relatively flat, there is a natural slope of less than 2 percent. The slope is generally in a south direction toward the Manatee River, which is located approximately 0.35 miles from the Park's main entrance.

Geology

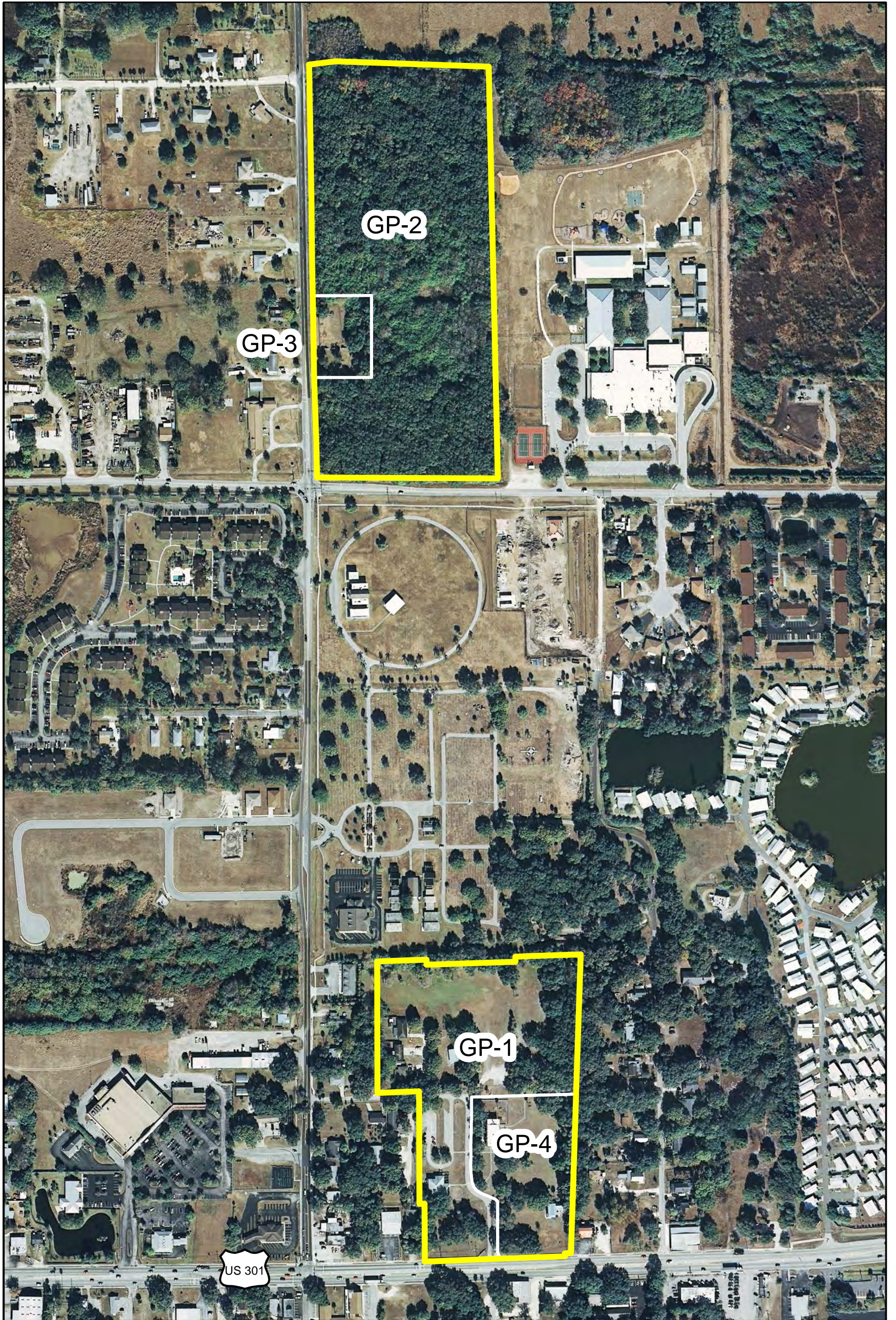
The park lies in a topographic division of Florida called the Coastal Lowlands, consisting of plains that were ancient sea bottoms during periods of high sea levels. The substrate of the Park consists of a shallow mantle of sand overlying the Hawthorne limestone formation that was formed approximately 100,000 years ago.

Soils

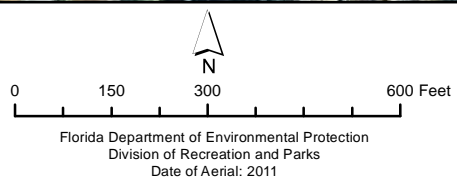
Five different soil types have been identified at this unit: Bradenton fine sand/limestone substratum; Chobee loamy fine sand/ depressional; Chobee variant sandy clay loam; Eau Gallie fine sand; and Wabasso fine sand (see Soils Map). Addendum 4 contains detailed soils descriptions for this unit.

Minerals

Florida and more specifically those areas surrounding Tampa Bay are well known for yielding large quantities of high grade phosphate. Nevertheless, there are no known minerals of commercial value at this Park.



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HISTORIC STATE PARK



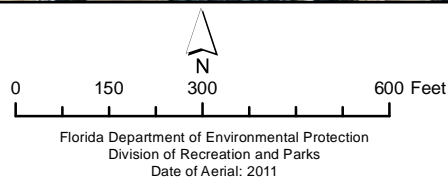
MANAGEMENT ZONES MAP



Legend

- 5 - Bradenton fine sand, limestone substratum
- 13 - Chobee laomy fine sand
- 14 - Chobee variant sandy clay loam
- 20 - EaGallie fine sand
- 48 - Wabasso fine sand

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MEMORIAL AT GAMBLE PLANTATION
HISTORIC STATE PARK



SOILS MAP

Hydrology

The park consists of two main parcels that are completely surrounded by urban development. The southern Gamble Mansion parcel is 13.54 acres and the northern sugar mill parcel is 19.50 acres. Hydrological management is not a high priority at this Park. The land is relatively flat, with a gentle slope southward towards the Manatee River. The Manatee River is the closest major water body to the Park and is approximately 0.35 miles due south of the Park's Highway 301 entrance. Most of the year, and depending on drought conditions, the water table is close to the surface. During times of elevated precipitation, water pools in some areas of GP-01 and 04 (Gamble Mansion site), but the residence time is reasonably short, and does not negatively affect visitation or the overall management of the Park.

There is a county maintained drainage ditch that runs along the eastern boundary of GP-01, 02, (sugar mill site) & 04. Adjacent to GP-01 & 04 (Gamble Mansion site) this ditch has steep banks and is approximately 10-15 feet deep. The drainage feature flanking GP-02 (sugar mill site) has a less aggressive slope and is not quite as deep. Both of these drainage features are interconnected and convey stormwater from surrounding development, southward to the Manatee River.

There are also two small wetland features on the sugar mill parcel (GP-02). These two features were impacted during previous agricultural activities in the area. Historically, the sugar mill site was used to grow citrus, and still bears the scars of furrows and drainage/irrigation ditching. One of these altered wetlands is only partially on park property and is shared with private lands to the north which is currently improved pasture occupied by cattle. This shared wetland has swamp trees growing in it. The other wetland is contained within the park and there is clear evidence that it was altered in the past, since it is nearly rectangular in shape. From this wetland there is a drainage ditch that heads east, and offsite, where it meets a north to south drainage ditch. Since these wetlands are connected to the local stormwater conveyance system, restoring the historic hydrological function of them may not be feasible, but ways to improve their function should be investigated.

Natural Communities

This section of the management plan describes and assesses each of the natural communities found in the state park. It also describes of the desired future condition (DFC) of each natural community and identifies the actions that will be required to bring the community to its desired future condition. Specific management objectives and actions for natural community management, exotic species management, imperiled species management and restoration are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component.

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). 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 that are similar with respect to those factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, however, 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. Some physical influences, such as fire frequency, may vary from FNAI's descriptions for certain natural communities in this plan.

When a natural community within a park reaches the desired future condition, it is considered to be in a "maintenance condition." Required actions for sustaining a community's maintenance condition may include, maintaining optimal fire return intervals for fire dependent communities, ongoing control of non-native plant and animal species, maintaining natural hydrological functions (including historic water flows and water quality), preserving a community's biodiversity and vegetative structure, protecting viable populations of plant and animal species (including those that are imperiled or endemic), and preserving intact ecotones linking natural communities across the landscape.

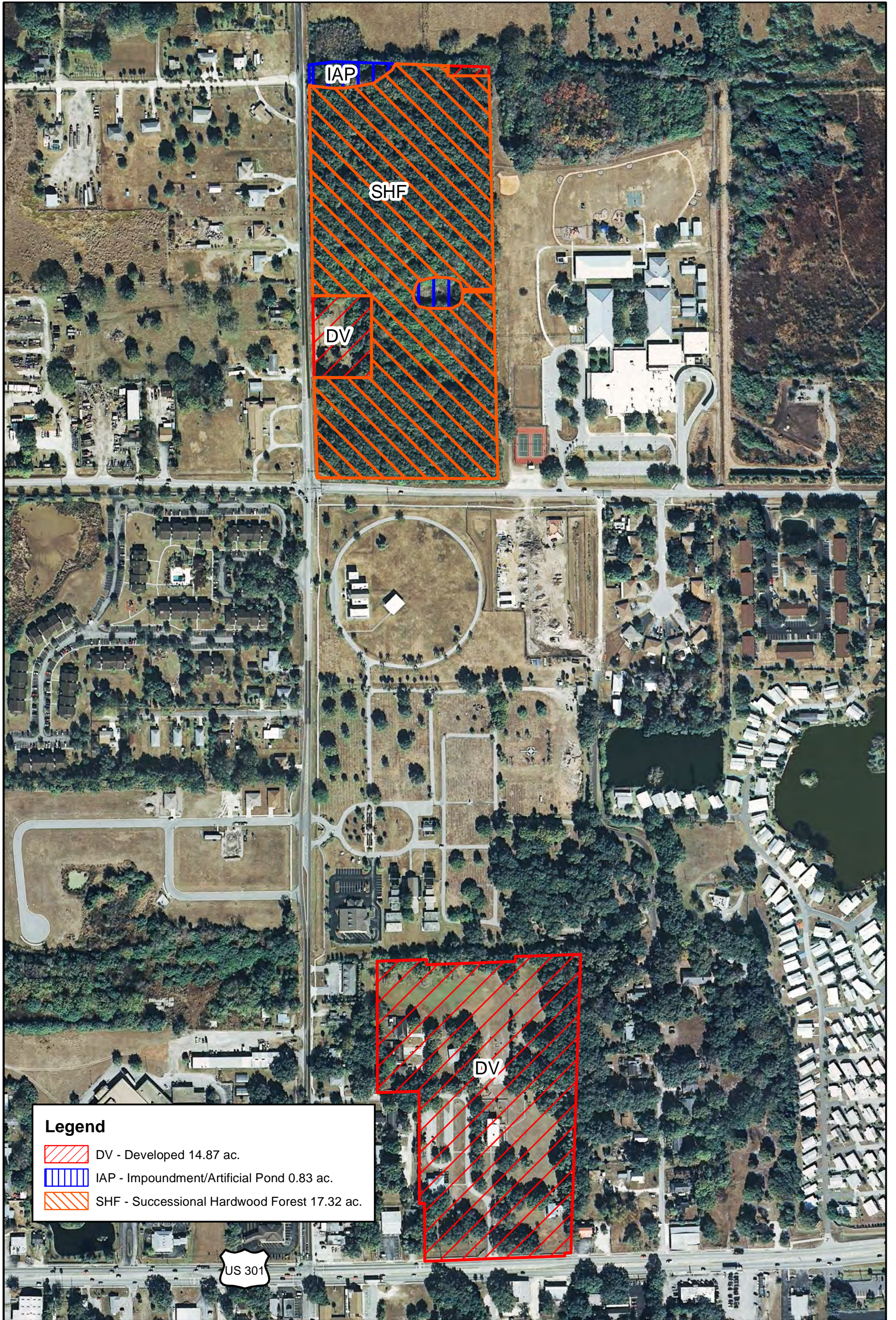
FNAI recognizes that not all habitats and landscapes in Florida are in natural condition. Some have been completely converted from their historic natural community (e.g., agriculture, pasture) while others have been severely altered by human impacts such as fire suppression or silvicultural activities. These altered habitats do not fit into FNAI's Natural Community Classification. For these reasons, FNAI also recognizes some altered land cover types to describe the most common non-natural habitats observed on conservation lands in Florida.

The park contains two Altered Land Cover Types as well as developed areas (see Natural Communities Map). A list of known plants and animals occurring in the park is contained in Addendum 5.




Developed

Desired Future Condition: The developed areas within the park will be managed to minimize the effect of the developed areas on adjacent natural areas. Priority invasive plant species identified by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) as Category I and II species that will be removed from all developed areas. Stormwater management measures to improve water quality will be taken where appropriate.

Description and Assessment: At one time or another, every area of the Park was "developed" for anthropogenic reasons; typically agricultural and/or residential. Developed areas constitute approximately 15 acres, or 45%, of the Park's total land cover.

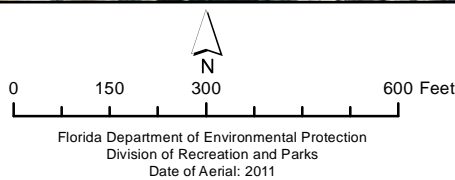


Legend

-  DV - Developed 14.87 ac.
-  IAP - Impoundment/Artificial Pond 0.83 ac.
-  SHF - Successional Hardwood Forest 17.32 ac.

US 301

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MEMORIAL AT GAMBLE PLANTATION
HISTORIC STATE PARK



NATURAL COMMUNITIES MAP

Developed areas are found in all four management zones, but completely compose GP-01, GP-03, and GP-04. The main day-use park grounds, also known as the Gamble Plantation site, are found in GP-01 & 04; what is referred to as the sugar mill site is GP-02 & 03.

GP-01 contains a small gravel parking lot, two metal sugarcane presses, a picnic table and grill area, an approximately 1,700 square foot picnic pavilion, the visitor's center and museum (including a 24-car parking lot), the park's maintenance/shop building, and two park's staff residences.

GP-02 contains approximately 0.1 acres of this altered community type which is found in the northeastern corner. This relatively small mowed area appears to provide access from the elementary school parcel to the off-site drainage features that flank the sugar mill site on the north and east sides.

GP-03 is the management zone that contains the sugar mill ruins. This developed area is enclosed by an eight foot chain-link fence and is made up of manicured lawn grasses, as well as a few native and non-native tree species.

GP-04 is where the Gamble Mansion (and its associated structures), the Patten House, a wooden gazebo and a single-story house that is used by the United Daughters of Confederacy (UDC) as an archive building. Manicured lawn, ornamental landscape, and paved roads are found in between all of these structures and use areas.

General Management Measures: These areas will continue to receive maintenance by park staff. Maintenance activities include lawn-mowing and invasive exotic plant and animal control. Fire ants are an issue for staff and visitors and are treated with over-the-counter, granulated, insecticides as needed. Any FLEPPC Category I & II invasive exotic species should be removed. There are a few large exotic trees within GP-01 that should be felled and stump treated to ensure they do not re-sprout. Native species, such as live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) or pine (*Pinus palustris* or *P. elliotii* var. *densa*), should be replanted to replace the felled exotic species. As needed, treat colonies of the imported red fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) to reduce their numbers in visitor use areas.

Impoundment/Artificial Pond

Desired Future Condition: The two altered wetlands will be enhanced by having less than five percent cover of invasive exotic plant species and have a diverse assemblage of native wetland trees, shrubs, emergent and aquatic vegetation. The hydrological regime will adequately support native wetlands species.

Description and Assessment: This altered community type best describes the two wetland features found in GP-02. The soils identified for these two wetlands would indicate that historically they were likely dome swamps. The presence of trees that frequently grow in swamps support this theory. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*), swamp

dogwood (*Cornus foemina*), dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), Pop ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*), and button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) are found in or near these wetlands. These two altered wetlands total less than one acre in size. Sometime before 1940 (the earliest aerial available for free online at <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials>), it appears that mostly all of the uplands and wetlands in and around the park were deforested and/or otherwise impacted by agricultural practices. The northwestern wetland (0.47 ac) is a disturbed, likely second-growth, depression area with some of the native wetland tree and shrub species listed above, and a groundcover of cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*). There is also high density of invasive exotic species such as Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), tuberous sword fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*), and air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*). This wetland is shared with an adjoining private property that currently is used as a cattle pasture. Because of the invasive exotics, and hydrologic alterations it would be considered in poor shape as a "natural community".

The central wetland feature of GP-02 is in a more degraded condition than the former. This wetland has a rectangular shape, and historical aerial photography indicates that it was excavated sometime in the period between 1951 and 1960. There is a shallow ditch that runs due east from this depression area to an offsite drainage feature that runs north-south along the eastern boundary of GP-02, between the park and Blackburn Elementary School. It appears that this drainage feature provides offsite conveyance of water from the wetland, likely reducing the hydroperiod. This wetland during periods of high water supports floating and aquatic vegetation, but during dry periods can become colonized by native and non-native grasses and shrubs, namely dangle pod (*Sesbania* sp.), barnyard grasses (*Echinochloa* sp.), and southern amaranth (*Amaranthus australis*). Prior to an exotic removal project in 2013, this wetland was surrounded by an impenetrable thicket of invasive exotic species, predominantly Brazilian pepper that were mulched. There is a plan to replant the area with native species. The removal of invasive exotic vegetation has improved this wetland, but until native vegetation becomes established and maintained free of invasive species it would be considered in poor condition. Because of the proximity to the sugar mill cultural site, its unusual shape, and other physical evidence of agricultural use adjacent to this wetland an investigation should be done to see if it should be recognized as part of a cultural landscape.

General Management Measures: Because of the adjacent agricultural and other constraints it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to truly restore the cascading pool hydrological function of these two wetlands. Nevertheless, these areas should be maintained free of invasive exotic species. Their drainage/spillway should be regularly inspected to ensure proper drainage.

Successional Hardwood Forest

Desired Future Condition: Closed-canopied forest dominated by native trees including fast growing hardwoods such as laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), water oak

(*Quercus nigra*), and red maple intermixed with slower growing hardwoods American elm and live oak allowed to succeed into a mesic to hydric hammock. Cover of invasive exotic plant species should be less than five percent.

Description and Assessment: This habitat classification best describes the 17 acres of hammock-like forests that surround the sugar mill ruins in GP-02. The soils indicate that this site supported hardwood hammock, so the agricultural activities that altered this site in the past is turning back to hammock through succession and recruitment of hardwood trees. The historic aerial photography was interpreted for the site, and after 1975 the hammock starts to replace the rows of citrus, and by 1987 there is nearly a closed tree canopy on the site. This area was cleared and used as a citrus grove for many years from pre-1940s until the early 1970s. Furrows, ditches, and various citrus (*Citrus* sp.) species are still evident in this hammock. Besides citrus, this hammock has also been invaded by FLEPPC Category I & II exotic plant species such as Brazilian pepper, Chinaberry (*Melia azederach*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), and air potato (see Table 3). In 2013 and 2014, a contractor was hired to mulch the non-native trees and shrubs in GP-02; however a concerted effort must be made for follow-up herbicide treatment and hand-pulling of saplings to keep exotic trees and shrubs at desirable levels. There are dense patches of air potato in the hammock that might be a good candidate for biological control with the air potato leaf beetle (*Lilioceris cheni*).

In areas where the invasive exotic plant species formed a monoculture and where exotic removal was conducted there are a few native trees and shrubs that were left. In 2013, there was some supplemental planting of native hammock species, but additional plantings are recommended.

This fragmented hammock is bordered by paved roads to the west and south; urban development on the west; Blackburn Elementary School to the east; a cemetery to the south; and improved cattle pasture to the north.

Feral hogs (*Sus scrofa*) damage has been observed. Their rooting through the leaf litter and soil while feeding can make it easier for invasive exotic plant species to become established. Feral hogs can also reduce the populations of native plants and animals because they are omnivores and feed on a wide range of species. Several hogs have been trapped and removed from this site. Hog activity can also damage cultural features.

General Management Measures: It is the recommendation of this plan that this successional hardwood hammock be maintained as such, and not restored to pre-agricultural conditions. However, this hammock is a prime candidate to receive an exotic removal project that targets species that were not included in the mulching project listed above. Because of the size and density of exotic species, initially this project should be carried out by specialized contractors. The project site is clearly defined, and accessible from a paved road. To facilitate the project and because of the overall density of vegetation, which is mostly exotic, maintenance roads will

need to be cut to allow for sustainable ingress. The restoration project should include at least three years of follow up exotic maintenance by contractors. After this project, it is perceivable that the maintenance of this area could be handled by the park's staff and volunteers. The release of the air potato biological control agent should be pursued.

Damage done by feral hogs should be monitored, and if present, hogs should be controlled in compliance with DRP policy.

It may be possible to develop a partnership with the adjacent elementary school. The school could provide volunteers for clean-up days, native plantings, and exotic removal. If this partnership were to happen, an interpretive program would also be developed. This program should highlight how agencies like the Florida Park Service manage our natural areas, with a focus on the management of Florida's invasive exotic species.

As needed, plant native trees and shrubs should be planted in areas devoid of them after invasive exotic plant treatment.

Investigate evidence of the former agricultural operations on the site, and determine if it is part of a "cultural landscape" in association with the sugar mill, and artificial wetlands.

Imperiled Species

Imperiled species are those that are (1) tracked by FNAI as critically imperiled (G1, S1) or imperiled (G2, S2); or (2) listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) or the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) as endangered, threatened or of special concern.

The park is relatively small and does not contain many natural community acres. The imperiled avian species listed in Table 2 were predominantly observed flying over the park, with only a few individuals briefly landing in the developed areas.

The only imperiled plant species observed at the park are two epiphytes that are fairly common in this region. The cardinal air plant (*Tillandsia fasciculata*) and giant air plant (*Tillandsia utriculata*) are endangered because of the introduction of the Mexican bromeliad weevil (*Metamasius callizona*) to Florida. The weevil and its larvae kill the plants by consuming leaf tissue. A biological control for the weevil is being investigated, but has not been successfully established where released. Other than monitoring these species of air plants for signs of a weevil infestation, there are no practical ways to protect wild air plants from attack by this weevil.

Table 2 contains a list of all known imperiled species within the park and identifies their status as defined by various entities. It also identifies the types of management actions that are currently being taken by DRP staff or others, and identifies the current level of monitoring effort. The codes used under the column headings for management actions and monitoring level are defined following the table. Explanations for federal and state status as well as FNAI global and state rank are provided in Addendum 6.

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory						
Common and Scientific Name	Imperiled Species Status				Management Actions	Monitoring Level
	FWC	USFWS	FDACS	FNAI		
PLANTS						
Common air plant <i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>			LE		10	Tier 1
Giant air plant <i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>			LE		10	Tier 1
BIRDS						
Little blue heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	LS	N		G5,S4	10	Tier 1
Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	LS	N		G5,S3	10	Tier 1
Tricolored heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	LS	N		G5,S4	10	Tier 1
White ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	LS	N		G5,S4	10	Tier 1
Wood stork <i>Mycteria americana</i>	FT	LT		G4,S2	10	Tier 1

Management Actions:

1. Prescribed Fire
2. Exotic Plant Removal
3. Population Translocation/Augmentation/Restocking
4. Hydrological Maintenance/Restoration
5. Nest Boxes/Artificial Cavities
6. Hardwood Removal

7. Mechanical Treatment
8. Predator Control
9. Erosion Control
10. Protection from visitor impacts (establish buffers)/law enforcement
11. Decoys (shorebirds)
12. Vegetation planting
13. Outreach and Education
14. Other

Monitoring Level:

- Tier 1. Non-Targeted Observation/Documentation: includes documentation of species presence through casual/passive observation during routine park activities (i.e. not conducting species-specific searches). Documentation may be in the form of Wildlife Observation Forms, or other district specific methods used to communicate observations.
- Tier 2. Targeted Presence/Absence: includes monitoring methods/activities that are specifically intended to document presence/absence of a particular species or suite of species.
- Tier 3. Population Estimate/Index: an approximation of the true population size or population index based on a widely accepted method of sampling.
- Tier 4. Population Census: A complete count of an entire population with demographic analysis, including mortality, reproduction, emigration, and immigration.
- Tier 5. Other: may include habitat assessments for a particular species or suite of species or any other specific methods used as indicators to gather information about a particular species.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for imperiled species in this park are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component and the Implementation Component of this plan.

Exotic and Nuisance Species

Exotic species are plants or animals not native to Florida. Invasive exotic species are able to out-compete, displace or destroy native species and their habitats, often because they have been released from the natural controls of their native range, such as diseases, predatory insects, etc. If left unchecked, invasive exotic plants and animals alter the character, productivity and conservation values of the natural areas they invade.

Exotic animal species include non-native wildlife species, free ranging domesticated pets or livestock, and feral animals. Because of the negative impacts to natural systems attributed to exotic animals, the DRP actively removes exotic animals from state parks, with priority being given to those species causing the greatest ecological damage.

In some cases, native wildlife may also pose management problems or nuisances within state parks. A nuisance animal is an individual native animal whose presence or activities create special management problems. Examples of animal species from which nuisance cases may arise include venomous snakes or raccoons and alligators that are in public areas. Nuisance animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the DRP's Nuisance and Exotic Animal Removal Standard.

Three exotic animal species are of concern at the park. Imported red fire ants are an issue in the visitor use areas where they can cause painful stings to park staff and visitors. Fire ant mounds are treated with ant-bait type pesticides. Several biological controls have been released to reduce fire ant colonies, including the parasitic phorid "decapitating" fly (*Pseudacteon* spp.).

The Mexican bromeliad weevil is attacking the state-listed cardinal and giant air plants at the park, evidence of weevil damage will be monitored, but the best chance for the air plants is the successful introduction of a weevil biological control.

As explained in the description for the successional hardwood forest altered community, feral hogs are a problem because they eat both plants and animals; rooting exposes soil where fast growing invasive exotic plant species can become established; and the rooting can damage cultural resources. Feral hogs have been observed and trapped by park staff in sugar mill portion of the park. Well-worn animal trails, trees with mud rubbings and other signs of feral hog activity have been observed in the areas immediately adjacent to the gates and damaged areas along this fence. This non-native species damages natural areas and can disrupt restoration and preservation activities. To aid in the control of this species, a new fence should be installed along the northern boundary. Park staff will continue to control this exotic species in accordance with DRP policy.

Table 3 contains a list of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I and II invasive, exotic plant species found within the park (FLEPPC 2013). The table also identifies relative distribution for each species and the management zones in which they are known to occur. An explanation of the codes is provided following the table. For an inventory of all exotic species found within the park, see Addendum 5.

Table 3: Inventory of FLEPPC Category I and II Exotic Plant Species			
Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone (s)
PLANTS			
Rosary pea <i>Abrus precatorius</i>	I	3	GP-01, 02, 03, & 04
Sprenger's asparagus-fern <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	I	2	GP-02
Paper mulberry <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	II	3	GP-02 & 03
Australian pine <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	I	1	GP-02
Camphor tree <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	I	2	GP-01 & 02

Table 3: Inventory of FLEPPC Category I and II Exotic Plant Species			
Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone (s)
Wild taro <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	I	3	GP-01, 02 & 04
Carrotwood <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	I	2	GP-01 & 02
Umbrella plant (sedge) <i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	II	2	GP-02
Durban crowfootgrass <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	II	2	GP-01 & 02
Air-potato <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	I	3	GP-01, 02 & 03
Surinam cherry <i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	I	2	GP-01, 02 & 04
Indian laurel fig <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	I	2	GP-01 & 02
Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i>	I	2	GP-01 & 02
White lead tree <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	II	2	GP-02
Chinese fan palm <i>Livistona chinensis</i>	II	1	GP-02
Japanese climbing fern <i>Lygodium japonium</i>	I	2	GP-02
Tuberous sword fern <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	I	3	GP-02
Guineagrass <i>Panicum maximum</i>	II	3	GP-01, 02, 03 & 04
Senegal date palm <i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	II	1	GP-01 & 02
Browne's blechum <i>Ruellia blechum</i>	II	3	GP-01, 02, 03 & 04
Bowstring hemp <i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	II	3	GP-01, 02 & 04
Brazilian pepper <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	I	4	GP-01, 02, 03 & 04

Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone (s)
Creeping oxeye (wedelia) <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	II	2	GP-01,02, & 04
Queen palm <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	II	1	GP-01 & 02
Arrowhead vine <i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	I	2	GP-01 & 02
Caesar's weed <i>Urena lobata</i>	I	2	GP-01, 02, 03 & 04
Washington fan palm <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	II	1	GP-02

Distribution Categories:

- 0 No current infestation: All known sites have been treated and no plants are currently evident.
- 1 Single plant or clump: One individual plant or one small clump of a single species.
- 2 Scattered plants or clumps: Multiple individual plants or small clumps of a single species scattered within the gross area infested.
- 3 Scattered dense patches: Dense patches of a single species scattered within the gross area infested.
- 4 Dominant cover: Multiple plants or clumps of a single species that occupy a majority of the gross area infested.
- 5 Dense monoculture: Generally, a dense stand of a single dominant species that not only occupies more than a majority of the gross area infested, but also covers/excludes other plants.
- 6 Linearly scattered: Plants or clumps of a single species generally scattered along a linear feature, such as a road, trail, property line, ditch, ridge, slough, etc. within the gross area infested.

The Gamble Plantation parcel (GP-01 & 04) is the focal point of this park and receives continual maintenance for exotic invasive vegetation. Within these two management zones, there are some non-invasive exotic landscape species such as cedars/cypress and trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*). Some of the stately live oaks have trumpet creeper growing up their boles and out into their lower branches. This species is considered native, but can have an invasive growth habitat, similar to that of cattails (*Typha* sp.). Their growth and spread will continue to be monitored to ensure they are not impeding the development of the host tree.

Along the western edge of GP-01 and adjacent to the paved parking lot, there is a very tall hedge (20-30 feet) of Paurotis palm (*Paurotis wrightii*). Also in GP-01, in the center of the "Buy-a-Brick" Memorial is a planted West Indian mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*). Both of these species are considered native to Florida, however they are typically found in South Florida, specifically within the Everglades, and are therefore out of their natural range.

The county-maintained drainage ditch on the east side of GP-01 & GP-04 contains a variety of invasive exotic species. These species include: arrow vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*), Turk's cap mallow (*Malvaviscus penduliflorus*), Senegal date palm (*Phoenix reclinata*), and wedelia (*Sphagneticola trilobata*). Although this ditch is considered off-site, it bears mentioning because it may serve as an invasive exotic seed source to the adjacent parklands.

Up until recently, the sugar mill site received limited attention. In June 2006, park staff mechanically treated the area immediately surrounding the ruins. This initial treatment was carried out by a contractor using a forestry mulcher. All of the vegetation was treated with care so as to not disturb surface soils. Two large invasive exotic trees, purple orchid trees (*Bauhinia purpurea*), were left because their roots are intertwined with the remaining masonry walls and could not be safely removed with a forestry mulcher. More recently, in 2013, approximately 7 acres of the site was treated to remove exotic invasive plants, mostly Brazilian pepper. The contracted removal of invasive exotic plants from the remaining ten acres of the site was completed in 2014.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for management of invasive exotic plants and exotic and nuisance animals are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component.

Special Natural Features

There is a small artesian well at the northern edge of the Gamble Mansion portion of the park. The Southwest Florida Water Management district inspected the well and determined that it was not necessary to cap it.

Cultural Resources

This section addresses the cultural resources present in the park that may include archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes and collections. The Florida Department of State (FDOS) maintains the master inventory of such resources through the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). State law requires that all state agencies locate, inventory and evaluate cultural resources that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Addendum 7 contains the FDOS, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) management procedures for archaeological and historical sites and properties on state-owned or controlled properties; the criteria used for evaluating eligibility for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places, and the Secretary of Interior's definitions for the various preservation treatments (restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization and preservation). For the purposes of this plan, significant archaeological site, significant structure and significant landscape means those cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The terms archaeological site, historic structure or historic landscape refer to all resources that will become 50 years old during the term of this plan.

Condition Assessment

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three-part evaluation scale, expressed as good, fair and poor. These terms describe the present condition, rather than comparing what exists to the ideal condition. 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 assessment is usually a cause for concern. Poor describes 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 is needed to reestablish physical stability.

Level of Significance

Applying the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places involves the use of contexts as well as an evaluation of integrity of the site. A cultural resource's significance derives from its historical, architectural, ethnographic or archaeological context. Evaluation of cultural resources will result in a designation of NRL (National Register or National Landmark Listed or located in an NR district), NR (National Register eligible), NE (not evaluated) or NS (not significant) as indicated in the table at the end of this section.

There are no criteria for use in determining the significance of collections or archival material. Usually, significance of a collection is based on what or whom it may represent. For instance, a collection of furniture from a single family and a particular era in connection with a significant historic site would be considered highly significant. In the same way, a high quality collection of artifacts from a significant archaeological site would be of important significance. A large herbarium collected from a specific park over many decades could be valuable to resource management efforts. Archival records are most significant as a research source. Any records depicting critical events in the park's history, including construction and resource management efforts, would all be significant.

The following is a summary of the FMSF inventory. In addition, this inventory contains the evaluation of significance.

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

Desired Future Condition: All significant archaeological sites within the park that represent Florida's cultural periods or significant historic events or persons are preserved in good condition in perpetuity, protected from physical threats and interpreted to the public.

Description: There is one recorded archaeological site at the park, Gamble Sugar Mill Site (MA00713). The Gamble Sugar Mill Ruins are located approximately one-quarter mile north of the Gamble Mansion, on the east side of Ellenton-Gillette Road. The site consists of a few deteriorating masonry walls, and associated piles of brick and remnants from the sugar mill. The parcel containing these ruins was acquired after the Gamble Mansion from the Diocese of Venice in 2002. This site was purchased to be operated in conjunction with the original park. In 2004 DRP had an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the 19-acre sugar mill site completed by Bland & Associates, Inc. (BAI) and Renker-Eich-Parks Architects. The resulting two volume archaeological report summarized the results of the assessment, and the available historical, archeological, and architectural documents for this parcel. The report contains recommendations for the site, including: stabilizing the remaining structure; removing trees and vegetation that threaten the structure; additional archaeological investigation of buried structural elements; investigating the 1973 excavation performed by Manatee Community College and the Manatee Historical Society; and contacting adjacent property owners for historical accounts of the site and locating archaeological materials.

In 2013, field work was conducted at the park for the development of an archaeological resource sensitivity model for DRP District's 4 and 5 (Collins et al. 2014). During the field work the Sugar Mill Site was ground-truthed by GPS resulting in an updated FMSF with a corrected location, and a new Resource Group, Gamble Plantation Canal and Cistern (8Ma1897), was recorded.

Development of the sugarcane plantation began around 1842, and the most modern machinery was purchased from New Orleans for the mill. The mill originally consisted of three large masonry buildings with an overall length of 340 feet. It is estimated that these structures could annually store up to 1,500 hogsheads (467.9 cubic yards) of sugar. During the Civil War on August 3, 1864, a party from the U.S. Bark JAMES L. DAVIS came up the Manatee River in a small schooner and destroyed the mill.

Condition Assessment: Although the sugar mill ruins have received some attention in the recent years, little has been done to address the remaining masonry walls that are eroding. The sugar mill ruins are in fair to poor condition. Following the vegetation removal recommendation from the 2004 assessment, in 2006 park staff cleared the area around the ruins of invading vegetation and erected a ten foot chain link fence to protect the site. The remaining masonry structures is still

exposed to the elements, with moisture continuing to be detrimental to the materials used to construct the mill.

Level of Significance: The Gamble Plantation Sugar Mill (8MA713) was determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as the result of the 2004 BAI report listed above. They concluded that the ruins qualified under Criterion A (association with important events (or pattern of events)) and B (association with important people) for its association with Robert Gamble's plantation operations. It is further believed that the ruins qualify under Criterion A because they are a physical representation of the development of the sugar industry in post Seminole War Florida, particularly as it relates to the development of that industry in Manatee County and Southwest Florida. This site is one of only two surviving examples of sugar production in the area.

General Management Measures: The park staff currently maintains an access trail to the sugar mill ruins. The park staff also mows and treats invasive exotic species in and around the chain link fence. A written plan for maintenance and monitoring should be established. This plan will include an annual program for treating invasive exotic plants and dealing with nuisance animals. It should include a plan to expand and maintain the trail system at the sugar mill site and a plan to stabilize and protect the remaining remnants of the sugar mill structure. The development of a stabilization plan specifically for the sugar mill ruins is outlined in the cultural resource management objective section below.

Historic Structures

Desired Future Condition: All significant historic structures and landscapes that represent Florida's cultural periods or significant historic events or persons are preserved in good condition in perpetuity, protected from physical threats and interpreted to the public.

Description: The park is all that remains of a 3,500-acre sugarcane plantation that was developed in the mid-1800s and helped opening this region to settlement. The mansion site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, and amended in 2011.

The Gamble Mansion was built between 1845 and 1850. The two-story building is made of oyster tabby with walls nearly two feet thick. There are 18 large pillars 25 inches in diameter and 18 feet high support the roof, forming upper and lower verandas. In 1925 the Judah P. Benjamin Chapter of the UDC purchased the mansion for \$3,200 after the property had been vacant for many years and was in a run-down condition. After saving the house from destruction, the UDC subsequently deeded it to the State of Florida.

Now operated by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, it has been restored and showcases the antebellum

history of the area and represents its association with the UDC, and the mansion's history as a Confederate memorial.

The Judah P. Benjamin Memorial/Robert Gamble House/Gamble Mansion (MA00713) is recorded as a historic structure. The amended National Register nomination for the house includes two cisterns associated with the Gamble occupation of the property, one located near the house and the other located near the antebellum drainage canal. The amended nomination also included two war memorial boulders erected by the UDC in the 1930s. The Gamble Plantation Canal and Cistern (MA01857) was separately recorded in the FMSF as a linear resource group as part of an archaeological sensitivity modeling project (Collins et al. 2014).

The Patten House (circa 1890's) is a two-story, wood frame, vernacular building that was the home of George Patten and his family. This structure is not considered a contributing resource to the National Register nomination related to the Gamble Mansion, but it is nonetheless a historic structure in the park. The house is not considered a contributing resource because it was not included in the memorial efforts during the period of significance (1925-1949). Furthermore, in 1988, the Park Service relocated the structure from the southwestern corner of the property to its present location in the southeastern corner. This was deemed necessary to construct the visitor's center and allow for the widening of US Highway 301. The park staff has responsibility for maintaining the building. The building is subleased for 99 years (1970) by the UDC from the DRP. The UDC uses the building for various functions and meetings. The house has recently been recorded in the FMSF.

In 2001 a Master Plan was completed by Renker Eich Parks Architects Inc. for the original 16 acre mansion site. The master plan summarizes the history of the Gamble family, the mansion, and the plantation, plus previous architectural and archaeological research of the site. The plan outlined long and short term recommendations for the mansion; other historic features; the mansion grounds; future archaeological investigations; the purchase of the sugar mill site; interpretation of the plantation's history; and a conceptual land use plan for the original mansion site and the sugar mill property. The conceptual land use plan found in the Land Use Component section of this Unit Management Plan (2014) for the park is what is proposed for the 10 year planning period.

Condition Assessment: The cultural resources of this park exhibit many maintenance problems that must be continually addressed to ensure their preservation. The Gamble Mansion has had issues with moisture, some from issues with the roof on the south wing that was recently replaced, and some on the north wall caused by outside drainage issues that have been recently fixed. Staff is monitoring the issues with moisture and the plaster that was replaced on the north wall by the National Park Service (NPS) staff. The new plaster has small cracking; but the wall appears to be drying out and the repairs appear to be working. The Mansion is made of tabby which is a porous material that allows transmission of water. This can adversely affect the walls and their plaster and paint finishes if they

are not properly done. Excess moisture can promote rot in the wooden baseboards, window frames, and doorframes, which then provides excellent habitat for wood eating insects. The columns that surround the mansion are also made of the tabby. They exhibit similar problems with the stucco finish being affected by moisture causing it to fail and fall off. Problems attributable to moisture and ventilation may also be found in the window frames of the first story. The moisture issues in the mansion will need to be monitored and maintained on a continued basis. Although these buildings receive routine inspection and maintenance to ensure any leaks, pest damage, or other issues are addressed, there should be a written plan for routine maintenance to insure the long term viability of the structure.

Structural impacts of large numbers of visitors on the mansion should be monitored. The number of visitors is currently controlled by limiting the number of persons on tours. Replacing the floor cloths that have worn out would assist in protecting the house as well. Floor cloths protect the floors from both people and sun damage and are exceptionally durable. In all, the mansion is in good condition.

The cistern (circa 1844) immediately east of the mansion and the unidentified pit just south of the UDC Archive are subject to deterioration, due to their ages and nature of their construction materials. Both of these structures are in fair condition, and the protection of these sites is as important as protection of the mansion itself. The cistern near the canal is currently fenced to protect visitors and reduce damage to the structure.

The Patten House is not in the same condition as the mansion. Staff from the Bureau of Design and Construction (BDC) surveyed the structure in August 2014 and found the condition of the structure is far worse than previously thought. The structure of the house is in poor condition and in immediate need of repairs and stabilization due to water intrusion, extensive termite damage and questionable construction practices conducted prior to State ownership.

Level of Significance: Gamble Mansion was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. It is important to note that the property was not listed for its association with Robert Gamble. In 2011, an amended nomination form was submitted which reinforced the 1970s listing. Due to the extensive damage the house suffered in a 1921 hurricane and extensive rehabilitation conducted by the UDC in 1925-28, there is very little integrity left to associate the building with Gamble. What is important is that the UDC acquired the mansion in 1925 as one of Florida's earliest historic preservation actions. The purpose of the acquisition was as a part of a national movement on the part of the UDC to secure confederate memorials. This property was acquired to memorialize Judah P. Benjamin who served the Confederacy as Attorney General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State. Benjamin hid at the mansion while planning his escape from Federal troops at the end of the Civil War. It was this acquisition and the UDC's subsequent operation of the house and grounds from 1925-1949 that makes it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

General Management Measures: Park staff should continue the routine maintenance and monitoring program for the Gamble Mansion and its associated collections in accordance the structures maintenance and monitoring plan. A written plan for maintenance and monitoring the structure will be developed (in consultation with the Historic Collections Administrator) and updated annually. Monitoring will consist of checking the structure for needed repairs, moisture issues, broken items, safety issues related to the structure and any other issues know to be a problem with structural maintenance in the past.

A complete structural investigation of the Patten house was completed in December 2014. Based on the investigation it was determined that the structure was unsafe for occupation and should be vacated at this time. It was also determined that a shoring plan to stabilize the structure would be developed and the house would be stabilized to deter structural collapse until funding for a repair plan could be agreed upon, developed, and implemented.

Collections

Desired Future Condition: All historic, natural history and archaeological objects within the park that represent Florida's cultural periods, significant historic events or persons, or natural history specimens are preserved in good condition in perpetuity, protected from physical threats and interpreted to the public.

Description: The park maintains collections of objects; these include furnishings, food preparation materials, structural materials, weapons and military goods and personal gear. The majority of the collections are the mansion furnishings which include antique and replica furniture, rugs and floor cloths, window treatments and textiles, decorative objects, china, silver, art, books, photographs and archives. The intended use of these articles is to aid in the park's interpretation program. Objects in the collections are owned by the Division or on loan from the UDC, Sons of the Confederacy, the Division of Historical Resources, Museum of Florida History, Manatee County Historical Preservation Society or private individuals. Collection objects are managed according to Division standards (Chapter 12, OPM).

Even though the National Register nomination period of significance for the park is 1925-1949, most of the park's collection is dedicated to representing the 1844-1865 period when the house was home to Mr. Gamble. The mansion represents a home typical of that period. Within the mansion, collection objects such as historic furnishings experience moisture-related problems, due to lack of climate control. Climate control is not used in the mansion because air conditioning would damage the tabby construction of the building. The park also maintains a collection of historic objects on exhibit in the museum section of visitor's center. Some of the more notable objects in the collection include an 1800's Currier and Ives Trihedral, a sabre that Judah P. Benjamin presented to Captain James McKay, Sr. of Tampa in April 1865 and a unique 1847 Grimsley military horse saddle. A Confederate battle

flag that was captured by General Sherman during the Battle of Atlanta in 1864 and gifted to the UDC has been removed for restoration by the UDC.

Located in the gravel parking lot north of the Gamble Mansion (GP-01), there are two metal sugarcane presses, one mule-powered and one steam-powered. These are on loan from the Manatee County Historical Preservation Society and are used for interpretive purposes.

Condition Assessment: The overall condition of the collections in the Gamble Mansion and at the visitor center is good. Items in the visitor's center are climate controlled and protected by lock and key, and an alarm system. The collected items on display in the mansion are not climate controlled, but are protected by lock and key, as well as an alarm system.

Level of Significance: The significance of the collections at the park are related to the period from 1844-1865. Even though the National Register nomination period of significance for the park is 1925-1949, most of the park's collection is dedicated to representing the 1844-1865 period when the house was home to Mr. Gamble. The mansion represents a home typical of that period.

General Management Measures: The Scope of Collections statement needs to be completed for the park and then used as the guide for what items are displayed/interpreted in the mansion (and visitor center). A written plan needs to be developed in regard to the collections. It needs to include a biannual rotation for the more vulnerable collections. A plan for deep cleaning needs to be adopted and performed when the rotation occurs. Routine pest control needs to be established. The plan will include weekly cleaning, and may include items such as sweeping, dusting of shelves and artifacts, spider webs, cleaning/shaking of rugs, and cleaning of floors and other routine cleaning. The mansion may be divided into subsections to accomplish task if needed. Staff has relied on winter volunteers to do annual cleaning of some of the collections, such as polishing silver and repairing items. Ultraviolet (UV) light causes deterioration of some collections items and some means to protect the textiles from sun damage, such as shades, should be developed. The collections catalogue needs to be completed, files will need to be organized into a user friendly repository. Collections should be winnowed down to support the newly refocused interpretation of the park to fit the Scope of Collections. A plan to remove and repatriate collections that do not meet the Scope of Collections should be developed.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for the management of cultural resources in this park are discussed in the Cultural Resource Management Program section of this component. Table 4 contains the name, reference number, culture or period, and brief description of all the cultural sites within the park that are listed in the Florida Master Site File. The table also summarizes each site's level of significance, existing condition and recommended management treatment. An explanation of the codes is provided following the table.

Table 4: Cultural Sites Listed in the Florida Master Site File

Site Name and FMSF #	Culture/Period	Description	Significance	Condition	Treatment
8MA100 Judah P. Benjamin Memorial/Robert Gamble House/ Gamble Mansion	19th Century	Historic Structure	NRL	G	RH
8MA713 Gamble Sugar Mill Site	19th Century	Archaeological Site	NR	P	ST
MA01857 Gamble Plantation Canal and Cistern	19th Century	Linear Resource Group	NE	G	P
MA02023 Patten House	19 th Century	Historic Structure	NR	P	RH

Significance:

NRL National Register listed
 NR National Register eligible
 NE Not evaluated
 NS Not significant

Condition

G Good
 F Fair
 P Poor
 NA Not accessible
 NE Not evaluated

Recommended

Treatment:

RS Restoration
 RH Rehabilitation
 ST Stabilization
 P Preservation
 R Removal
 N/A Not applicable

Resource Management Program

Management Goals, Objectives and Actions

Measurable objectives and actions have been identified for each of DRP's management goals for Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. Please refer to the Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates in the Implementation Component of this plan for a consolidated spreadsheet of the recommended actions, measures of progress, target year for

completion and estimated costs to fulfill the management goals and objectives of this park.

While, DRP utilizes the ten-year management plan to serve as the basic statement of policy and future direction for each park, a number of annual work plans provide more specific guidance for DRP staff to accomplish many of the resource management goals and objectives of the park. Where such detailed planning is appropriate to the character and scale of the park's natural resources, annual work plans are developed for prescribed fire management, exotic plant management and imperiled species management. Annual or longer-term work plans are developed for natural community restoration and hydrological restoration. The work plans provide DRP with crucial flexibility in its efforts to generate and implement adaptive resource management practices in the state park system.

The work plans are reviewed and updated annually. Through this process, DRP's resource management strategies are systematically evaluated to determine their effectiveness. The process and the information collected is used to refine techniques, methodologies and strategies, and ensures that each park's prescribed management actions are monitored and reported as required by Sections 253.034 and 259.037, Florida Statutes.

The goals, objectives and actions identified in this management plan will serve as the basis for developing annual work plans for the park. The ten-year management plan is based on conditions that exist at the time the plan is developed, and the annual work provide the flexibility needed to adapt to future conditions as they change during the ten-year management planning cycle. As the park's annual work plans are implemented through the ten-year cycle, it may become necessary to adjust the management plan's priority schedules and cost estimates to reflect these changing conditions.

Natural Resource Management

Hydrological Management

Goal: Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.

The natural hydrology of most state parks has been impaired prior to acquisition to one degree or another. Florida's native habitats are precisely adapted to natural drainage patterns and seasonal water level fluctuations, and variations in these factors frequently determine the types of natural communities that occur on a particular site. Even minor changes to natural hydrology can result in the loss of plant and animal species from a landscape. Restoring state park lands to original natural conditions often depends on returning natural hydrological processes and conditions to the park. This is done primarily by filling or plugging ditches,

removing obstructions to surface water "sheet flow," installing culverts or low-water crossings on roads, and installing water control structures to manage water levels.

Objective A: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Action 1 Investigate function of two altered wetlands in GP-2.
- Action 2 Inspect drainage ditch from altered wetland to offsite drainage ditch for blockages that impede flow.

The two altered wetlands in GP-2 (sugar mill site) are connected to the local stormwater conveyance system, so restoring them to their historic hydrological function may not be feasible. However, the hydrological regime should be investigated to identify ways to improve the hydrology so they support native wetland plant species.

The drainage ditch that leads from the wetland in the interior of GP-2 should be regularly inspected for blockages in the spring and prior to the rainy season to ensure adequate flow during periods of high water.

Natural Community Management

Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.

The DRP practices natural systems management. In most cases, this entails returning fire to its natural role in fire-dependent natural communities. Other methods to implement this goal include large-scale restoration projects as well as smaller scale natural communities' improvements.

Natural community management activity at this small, mostly developed cultural site is limited to invasive exotic species control. There is no need for natural community restoration measures and prescribed fire is neither appropriate nor necessary for this small site.

Natural Communities Improvement

Improvements are similar to restoration but on a smaller, less intense scale. This typically includes small-scale vegetative management activities or minor habitat manipulation. Following are the natural community/habitat improvement actions recommended at the park.

Objective A: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 17.33 acres of Successional Hardwood Forest.

- Action 1 Enhance native biodiversity through a combination of exotic invasive plant removal and some native plantings as necessary.
- Action 2 Improve trails and maintenance roads to increase access to areas with exotic invasive plants and accelerate their removal.

Instead of attempting to restore this natural community to pre-agricultural conditions, the focus of this improvement plan will be to enhance the accessibility and use, while increasing the native biodiversity. This will be accomplished through a combination of creating and improving maintenance roads, exotic plant removal, and some native plantings as necessary.

It would be best to complete the exotic removal component of this project all at once because doing it in sub-sections may allow undesirable species in untreated areas to re-infest treated areas. Because of the size and density of undesirable plant growth in GP-2, it would be beneficial to use a DEP approved exotic removal contractor. The successional hardwood forest enhancement project began in GP-2 in 2013-2014 with invasive exotic trees and shrubs being mulched by a contractor. The mulching project has also improved access for follow-up treatment and maintenance of invasive exotic plants. Other invasive exotic plant species will need to be targeted for future enhancement phases. Funds to continue this project may be available from the Suncoast Working Group or Tampa Bay Estuary Program's Bay Mini Grant. Along with the improved roads, a parking/staging area is needed to accommodate five to six vehicles. This can be accomplished in conjunction with the conceptual land use plan that will develop additional access, parking and trails for expanded visitor use of this portion of the park.

Imperiled Species Management

Goal: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.

The DRP strives to maintain and restore viable populations of imperiled plant and animal species primarily by implementing effective management of natural systems. Single species management is appropriate in state parks when the maintenance, recovery or restoration of a species or population is complicated due to constraints associated with long-term restoration efforts, unnaturally high mortality or insufficient habitat. Single species management should be compatible with the maintenance and restoration of natural processes, and should not imperil other native species or seriously compromise park values.

In the preparation of this management plan, DRP staff consulted with staff of the FWC's Imperiled Species Management or that agency's Regional Biologist and other appropriate federal, state and local agencies for assistance in developing imperiled animal species management objectives and actions. Likewise, for imperiled plant species, DRP staff consulted with FDACS. Data collected by the USFWS, FWC, FDACS and FNAI as part of their ongoing research and monitoring programs will be reviewed by park staff periodically to inform management of decisions that may have an impact on imperiled species at the park.

Ongoing inventory and monitoring of imperiled species in the state park system is necessary to meet the DRP's mission. Long-term monitoring is also essential to ensure the effectiveness of resource management programs. Monitoring efforts must be prioritized so that the data collected provides information that can be used to improve or confirm the effectiveness of management actions on conservation priorities. Monitoring intensity must at least be at a level that provides the minimum data needed to make informed decisions to meet conservation goals. Not all imperiled species require intensive monitoring efforts on a regular interval. Priority must be given to those species that can provide valuable data to guide adaptive management practices. Those species selected for specific management action and those that will provide management guidance through regular monitoring are addressed in the objectives below.

Objective A: Develop/Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.

- Action 1 Staff will annually update the imperiled species list for plants and animals in the park.
- Action2 Staff will update the list through observation of plants and animals seen in the course of daily task throughout the park.

This park is a relatively small park that does not contain many natural community acres and therefore does not provide a large amount habitat for imperiled species. The imperiled avian species are predominantly observed flying over the park, with only a few individuals briefly landing in the developed areas. The only imperiled plant species found are two epiphytes; the cardinal and giant air-plant that are fairly common in this region.

Nonetheless, the park will continue to verify, update, and maintain the park's master species list. This list was compiled for this unit plan from field notes and observation dating back to the early 1970's and should be updated annually.

Objective B: Monitor and document 0 selected imperiled animal species in the park.

There are currently no imperiled species in the park.

Objective C: Monitor and document 2 selected imperiled plant species in the park.

- Action 1 Develop and implement monitoring protocols for 2 selected imperiled plant species the cardinal and giant air plants.
- Action 2 Park staff will be trained to monitor the two imperiled air plants in the park for any sign of damage by the bromeliad weevil and report any known occurrence to the district biologists.

There are two known imperiled epiphytic air plant species (cardinal and giant) identified within the park. These plants are being negatively impacted elsewhere in the state by the non-native Mexican bromeliad weevil. The epiphytes in the park will receive Tier 1 monitoring. As a part of the monitoring program, the occurrence of these species in the park will be documented, and park staff will be educated to the warning signs of a weevil infestation. If weevil-caused damage and mortality is detected, then the district biologists should be notified and a plan of action will be developed.

Exotic Species Management

Goal: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance control.

The DRP actively removes invasive exotic species from state parks, with priority being given to those causing the ecological damage. Removal techniques may include mechanical treatment, herbicides or biocontrol agents.

Objective A: Annually treat 3 acres of exotic plant species in the park.

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| Action 1 | Annually develop/update exotic plant management work plan. |
| Action 2 | Annually treat 3 acres of exotic invasive plant species in the park using hand and mechanical removal in coordination with chemical treatments. |
| Action 3 | Develop and maintain adequate access to the Sugar Mill site in order to access all areas of the site for invasive exotic plant removal. |

This park is relatively small at 33 acres; and of that, 14.87 acres (45%) are developed, and receive regular mowing and maintenance by park staff. Exotic removal at the Gamble Mansion site (GP-01 & 04) will only account for a small percentage of the annual treatment goals. The focus of the exotic plant control program for this park will be on the sugar mill ruin parcel (GP-02 & 03). After this parcel receives the initial control treatment, as outlined in the Natural Communities Improvement Objective, there will be improved access to this parcel and a decreased exotic density. These two factors combined, along with the chance for resident volunteers, will allow park staff to carry out a more proficient and consistent maintenance program. Exotic plant control will be carried out by a combination of methods, such as hand and mechanical removal in coordination with chemical treatments.

Objective B: Implement control measures on 2 nuisance and exotic animal species in the park.

- Action 1 Park staff will develop a plan to make visitors aware of the fire ant presence at the park and treat mounds with pesticide bait that targets ants in visitor use areas.
- Action 2 Investigate the introduction of imported red fire ant biological control agents to reduce the number of ant colonies at the park
- Action 3 Install a new fence along the northern boundary of the sugar mill parcel of the park to keep feral hogs from entering the park.
- Action 4 Continue to remove any feral hogs from the park in accordance with the DRP policy.

If any nuisance animal species are encountered by park staff, district biologists will be notified, and a plan of action will be developed following DRP Policy. The park does have three exotic species, imported red fire ants, Mexican bromeliad weevils and feral hogs.

Imported red fire ants are a constant issue for staff and visitors at the park. This exotic species can easily be found in all of the developed areas within the park. Prior to any planned events, park staff use over the counter pesticides to control ants. Warning visitors to be careful of ant hills may afford the best protection from this nuisance species, with chemicals (pesticide baits that target ants) also being used if warranted. Staff may verbally warn visitors, add language to existing written material or place signage in areas where the ants are particularly a problem.

Mexican bromeliad weevil can kill two large air-plant species that occur in the park. Monitoring activity for this plant pest was identified as an action in the imperiled species section.

Feral hogs have been observed by park staff in the sugar mill area (GP-2) of the park. The boundary between the park and the pasture is delineated by a field fence that is not maintained by the DRP, and was found to be damaged in some areas. Well-wore animal trails, trees with mud rubbings and other signs of feral hog activity have been observed in the areas immediately adjacent to the gates and damaged areas along this fence. To aid in the control of this species, a new fence should be installed along the northern boundary of the sugar mill. Park staff will continue to control feral hogs in compliance with DRP policy.

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural resources are individually unique, and collectively, very challenging for the public land manager whose goal is to preserve and protect them in perpetuity. DRP is implementing the following goals, objectives and actions, as funding becomes available, to preserve the cultural resources found in Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park.

Goal: Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.

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. All activities related to land clearing, ground disturbing activities, major repairs or additions to historic structures listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places must be submitted to the FDOS, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) for review and comment prior to undertaking the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to concurrence with the project as submitted, monitoring of the project by a certified archaeological monitor, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effect. In addition, any demolition or substantial alteration to any historic structure or resource must be submitted to DHR for consultation and DRP must demonstrate that there is no feasible alternative to removal and must provide a strategy for documentation or salvage of the resource. Florida law further requires that DRP consider the reuse of historic buildings in the park in lieu of new construction and must undertake a cost comparison of new development versus rehabilitation of a building before electing to construct a new or replacement building. This comparison must be accomplished with the assistance of DHR.

The park's cultural resources face constant maintenance challenges to arrest their deterioration. Moisture related problems are of particular concern with the extensive use of tabby construction. In addition, the region around the park is becoming more urbanized every year. Protecting the park and the structures from deterioration becomes a larger, more complex problem. Noise and air pollution and the continually increasing vibration of vehicular traffic play a part in the deterioration of the structures, furnishings, and the quality of the visitors' park experience. Some of these factors can be addressed through continued maintenance, and care of the furnishings and buildings. Other challenges include refreshing the park through reexamining previous preservation and maintenance efforts, exploring its archaeological past, and linking it to the surrounding countryside, especially to the Gamble Sugar Mill.

Objective A: Assess and evaluate 1 of 4 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Action 1 Complete the assessments/evaluations of the sugar mill archaeological site which should include the establishment of photo points.
- Action 2 Complete a written plan to stabilize and protect the sugar mill ruins from further deterioration or vandalism.

The high priority recommendations from the Historic Structure Report for the Gamble Plantation Sugar Mill (8Ma713) (BAI, 2004) have been completed, including the removal of vegetation around the ruins and fencing to reduce vandalism. The report recommended additional archaeological excavation within the walls of the site, and the restoration of the clay brick masonry, limestone masonry, and tabby brick masonry wall components. The FMSF for the sugar mill ruins was updated in 2002 and 2006.

The remaining restoration recommendations for the sugar mill ruins should be prioritized for funding, with the assistance of BNCR, to develop a plan for maintaining the longevity of what is left of this site. The maintenance plan will need to include the establishment of photo points to provide side-by-side comparison, to determine if the maintenance plan is effective.

This site should also be resurveyed to ensure that all of the cultural resources of this site are known and documented with the recent removal of invasive exotic removal project.

Objective B: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.

- Action 1 Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Action 2 Completing the Scope of Collections Statement for the park.
- Action 3 Complete paperwork missing from the documents collection files.
- Action 4 Complete the collections catalogue, put all catalogued items into PastPerfect, organize the existing files and create a user-friendly repository for collections documents.

There are a number of tasks that will need to be accomplished in order to compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources. These include completing the Scope of Collections Statement for the park. Complete missing paperwork from the documents collection. Complete the collections catalogue, organize the existing files and create a user-friendly repository for collections documents.

Objective C: Bring 2 of 4 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Action 1 Development of a phased plan to stabilize the structural resources of the sugar mill site in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and the recommendations of the 2004 Historic Structure Report (BAI, 2004).
- Action 2 Develop a plan to monitor the site in order to protect it from vandalism or unauthorized disturbance. This may include a routine monitoring schedule by staff as well as additional visitor access and on site volunteers.
- Action 3 Develop and implement a shoring plan to stabilize and deter the immediate structural failure of the Patten House. Determine a long range plan for the future of the Patten House that will be based on the feasibility of repairing the house and sources of funding to accomplish the repair work.

The 2004 Historical Structure Report for the sugar mill ruins recommended restoration of the clay brick masonry, limestone masonry, and tabby brick masonry wall components to stabilize the remaining walls of the ruins. In addition to this stabilization a plan to improve interpretation through signage/kiosks to explain the importance of the site in state and local history is recommended. The plan should contain an annual program for treating invasive exotic plants that may encroach on the site and destabilize the ruins. The ruins need to be protected from vandalism and disturbance. The plan for this section of the park should include additional visitor access and possibly a location for park volunteers to stay while working in the park. The presence of additional visitors and volunteers will discourage unauthorized access and vandalism.

The Patten House is in immediate need of stabilization in order to deter potential structural failure. A structural investigation of the house was completed in December 2014 and found the structure in worse condition than thought. The immediate need is to shore up and stabilize the structure. A plan for more permanent repairs or reconstruction of the house needs to be determine based on the options set forth in the existing conditions report prepared for the DRP and the availability of funding from all sources.

Objective D: Maintain 2 of 4 recorded cultural resources in good condition.

- Action 1 Continue the maintenance and monitoring of the Gamble Mansion. Develop and implement a plan for the mansion, cistern and plantation canal regarding preventative maintenance which

includes a cleaning routine on all, inspections for leaks and wood damage for the mansion and structural inspection for all.

- Action 2 Develop and implement a plan to conserve protect and maintain the collections in the park in good condition. This should include proper cataloguing, storage and display of items.

Park staff will develop a written on-going maintenance routine to ensure the Gamble Mansion, cistern and plantation canal do not deteriorate any more than necessary. The written plan for the mansion will include a cleaning routine for the house (based on consultation with the Historic Collections Administrator), building inspection for termites, water leaks, damage, wood rot and any other issues known to be a problem with structural maintenance in the past. A plan for the proper storage, identification and display of the collections in the park will also be developed. A plan for preventive maintenance for the canal and cistern should be developed. These plans will need to be updated each year including any new issues noted and a discussion regarding items that were fixed or corrected from the previous year's plan.

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 DRP'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 those communities specifically managed as early successional.

A timber management analysis was not conducted for this park since its total acreage is below the 1,000-acre threshold established by statute. Timber management will be re-evaluated during the next revision of this management plan.

Arthropod Control Plan

All DRP lands are designated as "environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive" in accordance with Ch. 388 and Ch. 388.4111 Florida Statutes. If a local mosquito control district proposes a treatment plan, DRP works with the local mosquito control district to achieve consensus. By policy of DEP since 1987, aerial adulticiding is not allowed, but larviciding and ground adulticiding (truck spraying in public use areas) is typically allowed. DRP does not authorize new physical

alterations of marshes through ditching or water control structures. Mosquito control plans temporarily may be set aside under declared threats to public or animal health, or during a Governor's Emergency Proclamation.

This one page document outlines what is and is not an acceptable control method on the park's lands. The document was approved in July 1987, and some comments were added to it in May 1991. Since the approval of this plan, the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services (DACS) has created a template to facilitate this type of control planning. Park management, in coordination with the district and central office (BNCR) mosquito control coordinators, should contact the Manatee County Mosquito Control District, and develop an updated control plan based on the current DACS forms.

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 located in the Implementation Component of this management plan.

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 are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with their approved land management plans. DRP considered recommendations of the land management review team and updated this plan accordingly.

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park has not been subject to a land management review.

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 park interaction with other facilities.

The Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park is located in northwest Manatee County, north of Bradenton in the town of Ellenton. It is centrally located in the Tampa-St. Petersburg- Bradenton area in southwest Florida. The park is located approximately 35 miles southwest of Tampa and 15 miles northeast of Bradenton. According to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) 2013 population estimate update of the 2010 Census, both Hillsborough and Manatee County's residential populations have increased more than 3%, with Pinellas County Population increasing by approximately 1 percent. The area's scenic coastal location and

strategic position near the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay serves as a draw for increasing numbers of residents and visitors in this area of the State.

Currently the Bureau of Economic and Business Research projects a population increases in Hillsborough County from 1,229,261 in 2010 to 1,276,410 in 2013, in Manatee County from 322,833 in 2010 to 333,880 in 2013 and in Pinellas County from 916,542 in 2010 to 926,610 in 2013.

There are a number of resource-based recreation opportunities such as, aquatic preserves, local parks and museums in proximity to the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. These include Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve, Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve, and Desoto National Memorial. There are a number of local county parks in proximity to the park which include Emerson Point Park, Rye Wilderness Park, and Pine Island Preserve. Within a few miles of Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park are other state parks which include Terra Ceia Preserve State Park, Lake Manatee State Park, and Madira Bickel Mound Archaeological Site. These parks and preserves offer picnicking, swimming, fishing, paddling, camping, birding and hiking, as well as excellent educational opportunities related to area ecosystems, history, and archeological sites.

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

The park is located in of the town of Ellenton, a few blocks from the Manatee River. The park is surrounded by development, with some vacant lots. The area north of the park contains a large cemetery with some light industrial and residential uses, which separates the mansion portion of the park from the sugar mill ruins. Adjacent to the park to the east and west sides of the park are mainly residential uses, with some commercial uses fronting on US Highway 301. South of the park, across 301, are commercial and office uses fronting on 301.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

The area around the park is mostly built out with residential use and some office and commercial uses fronting on U.S. Highway 301. The future land use categories for the Gamble Mansion portion of the site allow residential single family uses and recreation open space, with residential uses allowed on the sugar mill site. The zoning in the park allows for consistent uses. There are some vacant parcels and remnant agricultural uses in the immediate area, but at the current time there does not appear to be a great deal of development pressure on the area adjacent to the park. The County has established a Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) in the area near the park and is working to encourage economic redevelopment.

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 potential recreation activities. This process also analyzes the existing spatial factors that either favor or limit the provision of each activity.

Land Area

The park is situated on US highway 301 in the small town of Ellenton. The landscaping around the mansion is dominated by open areas and large oak trees that lead to a two story Greek Revival Mansion, the Patten House, and a shady area with picnic tables under the trees. The park is in two disconnected parts, with the mansion (approximately 13 acres) fronting on U.S.Highway 301 and the sugar mill ruins (approximately 19 acres) located north of the mansion, separated by about one-quarter mile. Both portions of the park are easily accessible by paved roadways.

Natural Scenery

The Mansion portion of the park is generally developed; most of the natural areas were long ago developed with agriculture and residential uses. The park has large open grassy areas and oak trees dominating the landscape and surrounding the Gamble Mansion and the Patten House. There are large open areas with shade trees along the eastern edge of the park. The sugar mill portion of the park has a new trail leading through a portion of the site that contains the remaining successional hardwood forest. This portion of the park has recently undergone removal of a large area of invasive exotic Brazilian pepper plants, which has left a large disturbed area in the middle of the site.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The historic structure and the archaeological resources at the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park are the most significant aspects of the property. The mansion and associated cisterns and memorial boulders give visitors direct physical examples of Florida's past, plantation life in the south, and the impact and importance of the

Civil War in Florida. The sugar mill archaeological site and the Gamble Mansion with its collections, furniture and household items gives visitors a glimpse of what life was like on a 3,500-acre sugar plantation in the 1800s.

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

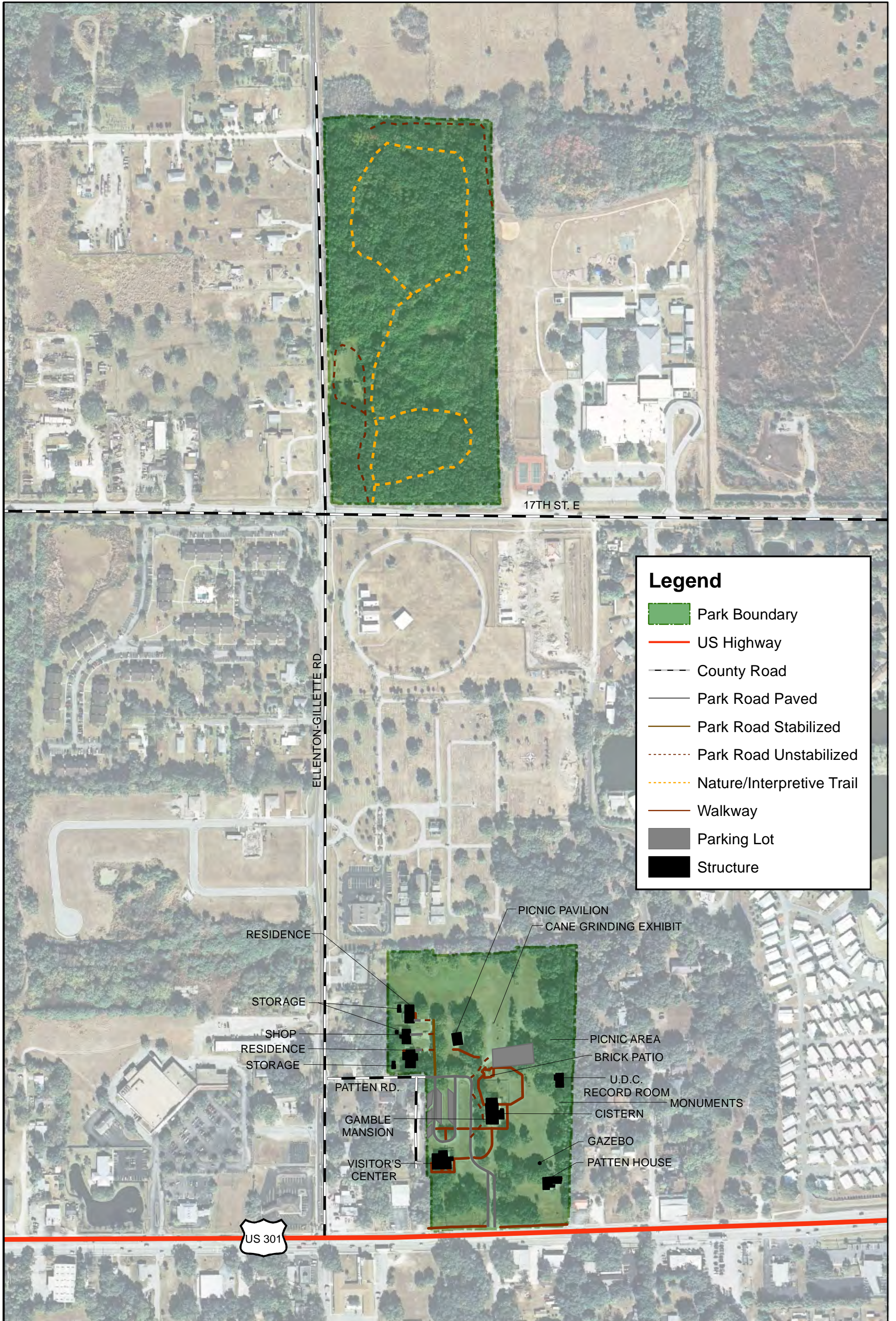
At the close of the Seminole War in 1842, the United States opened the Florida frontier to settlement by European Americans. Major Robert Gamble, Jr., who had served in the war, received 160 acres for homesteading, and arrived at the Manatee River site in 1844. The Gamble Mansion was built between 1845 and 1850, the sugar mill was constructed and within a few years the plantation had grown to 3500 acres. Due to a declining sugar market and debts, Gamble had to sell the property in 1856 and it continued as a plantation until the Civil War. The sugar mill was destroyed by Union soldiers in 1864. George Patten owned the property post-civil war and built the Patten House as a residence in 1872 because the mansion was in poor condition. Following a hurricane in 1921 that further damaged the structure, the UDC purchased the mansion for a war memorial in honor of Judah P. Benjamin and in 1926 gave the property to the State of Florida to serve as a state park and memorial. The mansion, the last surviving plantation house in South Florida, and the sugar mill ruins remain today as important historic reminders of Florida's past.

Future Land Use and Zoning

The Division works with local governments to establish designations that provide both consistency between comprehensive plans and zoning codes and permit typical state park uses and facilities necessary for the provision of resource-based recreation opportunities.

The mansion portion of the park is made up of several lots which currently have the designations of Recreation Open Space and Residential-6 and Residential 9 on the future land use map in the Manatee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The sugar mill portion of the park is designated Residential on the future land use map. The residential categories allow low to medium density residential uses. The Conservation Open Space category is more consistent with the current use of the whole park. The land use categories are consistent with some portions of the park and the current uses on the property, but the park would likely benefit from having the entire park in the same land use category that is most consistent with current park use.

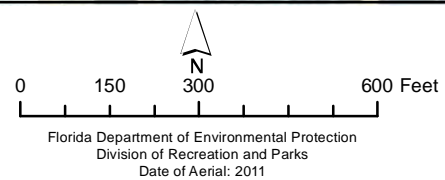
The current zoning designations on the mansion portion of the park is a mix of Residential-4, Residential-6, Neighborhood Commercial and Conservation. The sugar mill portion of the park is zoned Agriculture. The park would likely benefit from having the entire park within the same zoning category that is most consistent with the current use of the park.



Legend

- Park Boundary
- US Highway
- County Road
- Park Road Paved
- Park Road Stabilized
- Park Road Unstabilized
- Nature/Interpretive Trail
- Walkway
- Parking Lot
- Structure

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CONFEDERATE
MEMORIAL AT GAMBLE PLANTATION
HISTORIC STATE PARK



BASE MAP

Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

Historic interpretation is the primary recreational use at the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. Passive recreational uses such as picnicking are also permitted in the park.

The interpretation of the history of the Gamble Plantation, mansion, sugar mill and the parks natural and cultural environs are a priority for the park. Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park recorded approximately 73,552 visitors to the park in Fiscal Year 2013-2014. By DRP estimates, the FY 2013-2014 visitor contributed over \$ 5,630,785 in direct economic impact and the equivalent of 79 jobs to the local economy (Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2014).

Other Uses

There are no other uses in the park other than historic interpretation and passive recreation.

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 Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park the protected zone encompass the entire park. The historic and archeological resources within the park have been designated as protected zones. The park's current protection zone is delineated on the conceptual Land Use Plan.

Existing Facilities

Recreation Facilities

The existing recreation facilities at Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park include the interpretation of the buildings and cultural resources in the park and picnicking in the park.

Visitor Center	Cane Grinder and stone rollers
Gamble Mansion	Cane grinding informational sign
Cistern	Outdoor Pavilion (10 tables)
Patten House	Scattered picnic tables & grills (10)
Stone Memorials	Gazebo
Subterranean Pit	

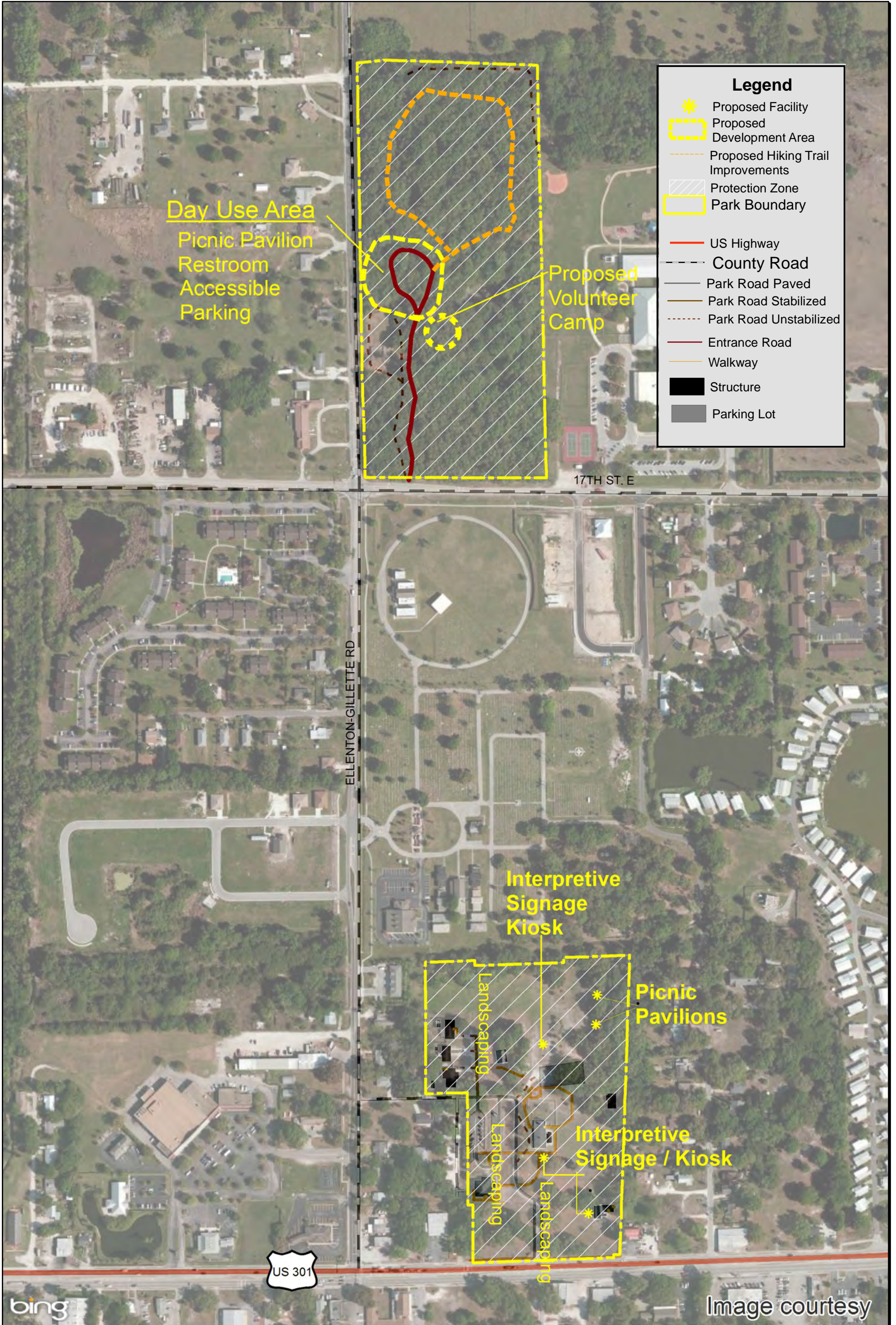
Support Facilities

The existing support facilities include residences, a shop and other structures.

Ranger residences (2)
Shop building (2 bays)
Storage buildings (2)
Brick Patio
U.D.C. Records Building

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 management plan, the Division assessed potential impacts of proposed uses or development on the park resources and applied that analysis to decisions on the future physical plan of the park as well as the scale and character of proposed development. Potential impacts are more thoroughly identified and assessed as part of the site planning process once funding is available for facility development. At that stage, design elements (such as existing topography and vegetation, sewage disposal and stormwater management) and design constraints (such as imperiled species or cultural site locations) are more thoroughly investigated. Municipal sewer connections, 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.



Legend

- Proposed Facility
- Proposed Development Area
- Proposed Hiking Trail Improvements
- Protection Zone
- Park Boundary
- US Highway
- County Road
- Park Road Paved
- Park Road Stabilized
- Park Road Unstabilized
- Entrance Road
- Walkway
- Structure
- Parking Lot

Day Use Area
 Picnic Pavilion
 Restroom
 Accessible
 Parking

**Proposed
 Volunteer
 Camp**

**Interpretive
 Signage
 Kiosk**

**Picnic
 Pavilions**

**Interpretive
 Signage / Kiosk**

Landscaping

Landscaping

Landscaping

Landscaping

ELLENTON-GILLETTE RD

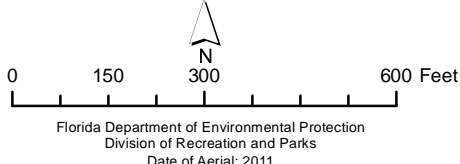
17TH ST. E

US 301

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Image courtesy

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CONFEDERATE
 MEMORIAL AT GAMBLE PLANTATION
 HISTORIC STATE PARK



Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Recreation and Parks
 Date of Aerial: 2011

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE MAP

Potential Uses

Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

Goal VII: Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.

The existing recreational activities and programs of this state park are appropriate to the natural and cultural resources contained in the park and should be continued. New and improved activities and programs are also recommended and discussed below.

Objective A: Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 580 users per day.

Historic interpretation is the primary recreational use at the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. Passive recreational uses such as picnicking are also permitted in the park.

Objective B: Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 58 users per day.

The plan recommends the addition of a hiking trail in the sugar mill portion of the park that will commence from the sugar mill parking area and loop through the northern portion of the park. A small picnic pavilion will be added to the park for the use and enjoyment of visitors.

Objective C: Continue to provide the current repertoire of 1 interpretive, educational and recreational programs on a regular basis.

The park currently offers guided tours of the Gamble Mansion six times a day, five days a week. The visitor center is open five days a week for visitor's self-guided tours

Objective D: Develop 2 new interpretive and educational and 1 new recreational program.

Sugar Mill Area

The plan recommends the placement of interpretive information at the sugar mill ruins explaining how it relates to the Gamble Plantation and the history of the area. This will help educate visitors about the history of the park and how to best protect the historic structures and natural areas in the park.

A small hiking trail through the remaining natural area in the sugar mill portion of the park will help educate visitors about the remaining natural areas and allow for an easy relaxing walk through this part of the park. The foundation of a nature/interpretive trail can be found in this area, it should be better defined, marked and stabilized for visitor use.

Gamble Plantation Area

Additional signage is recommended for the Gamble Plantation portion of the park in order to facilitate a self-guided walking tour around the park for visitors who may not want to tour the house, but enjoy walking around the park grounds. Informational kiosks/signage would better explain the various structures in the park and how they all fit together.

Proposed Facilities

Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal VIII: Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to implement the recommendations of the management plan.

The existing facilities of this state park are appropriate to the natural and cultural resources contained in the park and should be maintained. New construction, as discussed further below, is recommended to improve the quality and safety of the recreational opportunities that visitors enjoy while in the park, to improve the protection of park resources, and to streamline the efficiency of park operations. The following is a summary of improved renovated and new facilities needed to implement the conceptual land use plan for Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park.

Objective A: Maintain all public and support facilities in the park.

All capital facilities, trails and roads within the park will be kept in proper condition through the daily or regular work of park staff and/or contracted help.

Objective B: Improve three existing facilities in the park.

Add a small kitchen area to the existing large picnic pavilion located on the grounds of the Gamble Mansion portion of the site. This structure is under-utilized and the addition of a kitchen area would increase the viability of the structure for gatherings.

Repurpose and expand existing space in visitor's center into a changing area for weddings. This appears to be to be the most reasonable option at this time. The park gets numerous requests regarding weddings and this space would greatly enhance the parks ability to accommodate these request.

Add landscaping to the park in the parking lot, at the entrance and as a buffer in front of the ranger residences and shop area. Landscaping in the visitor center parking area and at the entrance would add shade and appeal to this

area, making it more inviting to the visitors. The park residences and shops should be buffered by landscaping from the visitor areas of the park.

Objective C: Construct 6 new facilities, .30 miles of trail and 100 feet of road.

Gamble Mansion

Construct two small picnic pavilions in this eastern portion of the park to provide covered picnic facilities for visitors.

Sugar Mill Ruins

Construct a small restroom in this portion of the park for visitor convenience. Construct one small picnic pavilion to provide covered picnic space for visitors. Construct paved parking both ADA and regular parking areas. Improve the existing trail in the park to serve as a nature/interpretive hiking trail. Develop an access road into this portion of the park to better serve visitors. Develop a volunteer camping area to better utilize volunteer opportunities in the park.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for these recommended facilities and improvements are provided in the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 6) located in the Implementation Component of this plan. 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. New facilities and improvements to existing facilities recommended by the plan include:

Gamble Mansion

Day Use Area

New picnic pavilions (2 Small)
Add a small kitchen to the existing picnic pavilion
Repurpose existing space in visitor's center for changing area
Interpretive signage (4 signs/kiosk)
Landscaping for parking lot, entrance and buffer residences/shop

Sugar Mill Ruins

Day Use Area

Hiking trail (.30 miles)
Restroom (small)
Picnic pavilion (small)
Paved parking areas (7spaces, 3ADA space)
Interpretive signage (2)
Access road (100 feet)

Volunteer Camping Area

Volunteer campsites (4)

Recreational 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 5).

The recreational 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 5.

Table 5. Recreational Carrying Capacity

Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity*		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Recreational Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
	Gamble Mansion					
Tours	20	120			20	120
Visitor Center	75	300			75	300
Picnicking	80	160			80	160
Sugar Mill Ruins						
Picnicking			8	16	8	16
Hiking Trail			21	42	21	30
TOTAL	175	580	29	58	204	626

*Existing capacity revised from approved plan according to DRP guidelines

Optimum Boundary

The optimum boundary map reflects lands considered desirable for direct management by the DRP as part of the state park. These parcels may include public or privately owned land that would improve the continuity of existing parklands, provide the most efficient boundary configuration, improve access to the park, provide additional natural and cultural resource protection or allow for future expansion of recreational activities. Parklands that are potentially surplus to the management needs of DRP are also identified. As additional needs are identified through park use, development, and research, and as land use changes on adjacent property, modification of the park's optimum boundary may be necessary.

At this time, no additional property is needed to support the resources or operations of the park. There are no lands considered surplus.

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

The resource management and land use components of this management plan provide a thorough inventory of the park's natural, cultural and recreational resources. They outline the park's management needs and problems, and recommend both short and long-term objectives and actions to meet those needs. The implementation component addresses the administrative goal for the park and reports on the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) progress toward achieving resource management, operational and capital improvement goals and objectives since approval of the previous management plan for this park. This component also compiles the management goals, objectives and actions expressed in the separate parts of this management plan for easy review. Estimated costs for the ten-year period of this plan are provided for each action and objective, and the costs are summarized under standard categories of land management activities.

Management Progress

Since the approval of the last management plan for Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park in 2002, significant work has been accomplished and progress made towards meeting the DRP's management objectives for the park. These accomplishments fall within three of the five general categories that encompass the mission of the park and the DRP.

Acquisition

- Since the 1926 donation of the mansion, the state acquired several parcels mainly under the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) and Florida Forever/Additions and Inholdings (Florida Forever/A & I) programs, the largest being the 19.51 acre acquisition of the sugar mill ruins site, and added all these new acquisitions to the park. The current area of the park is 32.69 acres.

Park Administration and Operations

- The Park continues to actively work with organizations and members of the public that wish to volunteer their time.
- The Park has an active Citizen Support Organization (CSO), the Gamble Plantation Preservation Alliance, and maintains an ongoing relationship with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) who originally donated the mansion site to the state.

Resource Management

Natural Resources

- Park staff has worked to maintain the natural resources in the park through protection, enhancement and public education.
- Staff has worked to protect the remnant natural community on the sugar mill site, by removing a large area invasive exotic plants (Brazilian pepper) and monitoring for other invasive pest such as wild hogs.

Cultural Resources

Sugar Mill Ruins

- Staff has worked to protect and maintain the archaeological site at the sugar mill portion of the park (Gamble Sugar Mill Site 8MA713).

Gamble Plantation

- Staff has worked to protect and maintain the historic structure and linear resource group. (Robert Gamble House/Gamble Mansion 8MA100 and Gamble Plantation Canal and Cistern MA01857).
- An Interpretive committee was formed which developed a plan to focus the interpretive scheme of the mansion to a certain time period.
- The ceiling in the dining room was repaired because of termite damage.
- The work room and the area above bedroom had the western wall stabilized by the National Park Service (NPS) and the entire north wing had all new windows installed by the NPS.
- The Mansion gutter system was overhauled to better protect the structure from moisture.
- The CSO was instrumental in providing most of the new furnishings in the mansion.

Recreation and Visitor Services

- The CSO has added several new events; a spring car show, a spring Cotillion (dance) and a Halloween tour.

Park Facilities

- The park shop roof was repaired and the overhang in the back extended by volunteers and staff to better house the park's lawn equipment.
- A large shed (donated by the CSO).
- The roof replaced on gazebo (by volunteers and staff).
- The CSO replaced pieces of park equipment including: Lawn mower engines and decks, and purchased a golf cart for the park.
- The park buildings have all been repainted to match the Park Service's new paint color schemes.
- Two ADA hand rails have been installed around the mansion.
- All of the park door handles (with the exception of the historic structures) have been replaced with ADA levers.

Management Plan Implementation

This management plan is written for a timeframe of ten years, as required by Section 253.034 Florida Statutes. The Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 6) summarizes the management goals, objectives and actions that are recommended for implementation over this period, and beyond. Measures are identified for assessing progress toward completing each objective and action. A time frame for completing each objective and action is provided. Preliminary cost estimates for each action are provided and the estimated total costs to complete

each objective are computed. Finally, all costs are consolidated under the following five standard land management categories: Resource Management, Administration and Support, Capital Improvements, Recreation Visitor Services and Law Enforcement.

Many of the actions identified in the plan can be implemented using existing staff and funding. However, a number of continuing activities and new activities with measurable quantity targets and projected completion dates are identified that cannot be completed during the life of this plan unless additional resources for these purposes are provided. The plan's recommended actions, time frames and cost estimates will guide the DRP's planning and budgeting activities over the period of this plan. It must be noted that these recommendations are based on the information that exists at the time the plan was prepared. A high degree of adaptability and flexibility must be built into this process to ensure that the DRP can adjust to changes in the availability of funds, improved understanding of the park's natural and cultural resources, and changes in statewide land management issues, priorities and policies.

Statewide priorities for all aspects of land management are evaluated each year as part of the process for developing the DRP's annual legislative budget requests. When preparing these annual requests, the DRP considers the needs and priorities of the entire state park system and the projected availability of funding from all sources during the upcoming fiscal year. In addition to annual legislative appropriations, the DRP pursues supplemental sources of funds and staff resources wherever possible, including grants, volunteers and partnerships with other entities. The DRP's ability to accomplish the specific actions identified in the plan will be determined largely by the availability of funds and staff for these purposes, which may vary from year to year. Consequently, the target schedules and estimated costs identified in Table 6 may need to be adjusted during the ten-year management planning cycle.

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.				
Goal I: Provide administrative support for all park functions.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Continue day-to-day administrative support at current levels.	Administrative support ongoing	C	\$349,495
Objective B	Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.	Administrative support expanded	C	\$417,894
Goal II: Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible, and maintain the restored condition.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs		UFN	\$6,500
Action 1	Investigate function of two altered wetlands in GP-2	Functions known	UFN	\$5,000
Action 2	Inspect drainage ditch from altered wetland to offsite drainage ditch for blockages that impede flow	Inspections complete	C	\$1,500
Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 17.33 acres of Successional hardwood forest community.	# Acres improved or with improvement underway	C	\$80,000
Action 1	Enhance native biodiversity through a combination of exotic invasive plant removal and some native planting as necessary	Native plants added, acres of invasive exotic plants removed.	UFN	\$75,000
Action 2	Improve trails and maintenance roads to increase access to areas with invasive exotic plants and accelerate their removal	Trails and roads maintained	C	\$5,000

* 2015 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Goal IV: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals on an annual bases	List updated	C	\$5,000
Action 1	Staff will annually update the imperiled species list for plants and animals in the park	List updated	C	\$2,500
Action 2	Staff will update the list through observation of plants and animals seen in the course of daily task throughout the park	List updated	C	\$2,500
Objective B	Monitor and document 0 selected imperiled animal species in the park.			\$0
	There are currently no imperiled animal species in the park			\$0
Objective C	Monitor and document 2 selected imperiled plant species in the park.	# Species monitored	C	\$3,000
Action 1	Develop and implent monitoring protocols for 2 selected imperiled plant species; the cardinal and giant air plants	# Protocols developed	LT	\$2,500
Action 2	Park staff will be trained to monitor the two imperiled air plants in the park for any sign of damage by the bromeliad weevil and report any known occurrence to the District biologists.	Park staff training complete	C	\$500
Goal V: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Annually treat 3 acres of exotic plant species in the park.	# Acres treated	C	\$29,500
Action 1	Annually update exotic plant management work plan.	Plan developed/updated	C	\$5,000
Action 2	Annually treat 3 acres of exotic plant species in the park using hand and mechanical remobal in coordination with chemical treatments	# of acres treated	C	\$22,500
Action 3	Develop and maintain adequate access to the sugar mill site in order to access all areas of the site for invasive exotic plant removal	Access maintained	C	\$2,000
Objective B	Implement control measures on 2 nuisance animal species in the park.	Control measures implemented	C	\$24,250
Action 1	Park staff will develop a plan to make visitors aware of the fire ant presence at the park and treat mounds with pesticide bait that targets ants in visitor use areas	Visitors informed and mounds treated	C	\$18,000
Action 2	Investigate the introduction of imported red fire ant biological control agents to reduce the number of ant colonies at the park, and seek release of biological control if	Biological controls investigated/released	UFN	\$2,500
Action 3	Install a new fence along the northern boundary of the Sugar Mill parcel of the park to keep feral hogs from entering the park	Fence installed	UFN	\$2,000
Action 4	Continue to remove any feral hogs from the park when they are encountered in accordance with the DRP policy	# of feral hogs removed	C	\$1,750

* 2015 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Goal VI: Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Assess and evaluate 1 of 4 recorded cultural resources in the park.	Documentation	ST	\$19,000
Action 1	Complete the assessments/evaluations of the sugar mill archaeological site, which should include establishment of photo points.	Assessments/surveys complete	UFN	\$16,500
Action 2	Development of a phased plan to stabilize the structural resources of the Sugar Mill site accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.	Written plan completed	ST	\$2,500
Objective B	Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological	Documentation	LT	\$22,547
Action 1	Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.	# Sites recorded or updated	ST	\$318
Action 2	Completing the Scope of Collections Statement for the park	Scope of Collections Statement completed	LT	\$2,229
Action 3	Complete and compile paper work missing from the documents collection files.	Document files	UFN	\$10,000
Action 4	Complete the collections catalogue; put all catalogued items into PastPerfect; and organize the existing files and create a user-friendly repository for collections	Collections catalogue completed	UFN	\$10,000
Objective C	Bring 2 of 4 recorded cultural resources into good condition.	# Sites in good	LT	\$460,000
Action 1	Develop a phased plan to stabilize the structural resources of the sugar mill site in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the recommendations of the 2004 Historic Structure Report (PAI, 2004)	Stabilization plan implemented	UNF	\$107,500
Action 2	Develop a plan to monitor the site in order to protect it from vandalism or unauthorized disturbance. This may include a routine monitoring schedule by staff as-	Protection plan implemented	C	\$2,500
Action 3	Conduct a structural investigation of the Patten House. Based on findings, develop a stbilization plan/construction documents to prevent potential structural failure.	Plan completed and implemented	ST	\$350,000
Objective D	Maintain 2 of 3 recorded cultural resources into good condition.	# Sites in good	LT	\$25,500
Action 1	Develop and implement a plan for the mansion, cistern and plantation canal regarding preventative maintenance.	Plan completed and implemented	ST	\$25,000
Action 2	Develop and implement a plan to conserve, protect, and maintain the collections in the park in good condition. This should include proper cataloguing, storage and display of items.	Plan completed and implemented	ST	\$500

* 2015 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Goal VII: Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 580 users per	# Recreation/visitor	C	\$349,495
Objective B	Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 58 users per day.	# Recreation/visitor	C	\$34,974
Objective C	Continue to provide the current repertoire of 1 interpretive, educational and recreational programs on a regular basis.	# Interpretive/education	C	\$26,326
Objective D	Develop 2 new interpretive, educational and 1 recreational programs.	# Interpretive/education	ST	\$66,300
Goal VIII: Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Objective A	Maintain all public and support facilities in the park.	Facilities maintained	C	\$391,434
Objective B	Continue to implement the park's transition plan to ensure facilities are accessible in accordance with the American with Disabilities Act of 1990.	Plan implemented	C	
Objective C	Improve and/or repair 3 existing facilities and .30 miles of trail as identified in the Land Use Component.	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	\$93,200
Objective D	Construct 5 new facilities and .25 miles of road as identified in the Land Use Component.	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	\$549,025
Summary of Estimated Costs				
Management Categories				Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-
Resource Management				673,797
Administration and Support				\$767,389
Capital Improvements				\$642,225
Recreation Visitor Services				\$430,584
Law Enforcement Activities ¹				
			1 Law enforcement activities in Florida State Parks are conducted by the FWC Division of Law Enforcement and by local law enforcement agencies.	

* 2015 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

Addendum 1—Acquisition History

Purpose of Acquisition

The State of Florida obtained the title to 2.89 acres of property in 1926 as a donation from O. M. Harris and others representing the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This property constitutes the initial area of Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. The park is managed for public outdoor recreational, conservation and related purposes.

Sequence of Acquisition

On June 18, 1926, the State of Florida (State) obtained title to a 2.89-acre property, which contained the Gamble Mansion, as a donation from the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). On September 16, 1949, the Florida Board of Forestry, which owned and managed state parks at the time, transferred all title and other interests in the park to the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials (FBPHM), predecessor in interest to the state of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP). On September 28, 1967, FBPHM transferred all title and other interests it had in the park to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (Trustees).

Since the 1926 donation, the state acquired several parcels mainly under the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) and Florida Forever/Additions and Inholdings (Florida Forever/A & I) programs, the largest being the 19.51 acres acquisition of the sugar mill ruins site, and added all these new acquisitions to the park. The current area of the park is 32.69 acres.

Title Interest:

The Trustees have fee simple title to the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park.

Lease Agreement:

On May 1, 1967, the state leased the park to FBPHM under Lease No. 2401 for a period of ninety-nine (99) years. The purpose of the lease was to enable FBPHM to develop, improve, operate, maintain and otherwise manage said land for public outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes. On January 23, 1968, the Trustees leased the original portion of the park, to FBPHM under a ninety-nine (99) year generic lease, Lease No. 2324. On September 4, 1970, the Trustees leased an approximately 1-acre property commonly known as "Patten House" to DRP under a 99-year lease, Lease No. 2462. Until October 26, 1988, DRP managed different portions of the park under three different leases, when the trustees combine the three leases into lease 2401, is scheduled to expire August 16, 2033.

Special Conditions on Use:

The park is designated as a single-use property 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, linear facilities, and sustainable agriculture and forestry are not consistent with the purposes for which DRP manages the park.

Outstanding Reservations:

The title insurance policy related to the Trustees' acquisition of certain parcels added to the park lease in 2002 identifies various preexisting encumbrances, including easement for drainage, right-of-way and utilities. Further detailed information regarding specific encumbrances is available from the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, Office of Park Planning.

Addendum 2—Advisory Group Members and Report

**Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic
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Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site

Advisory Group and Report

Local Government

Representatives

The Honorable Larry Bustle
Manatee County Board of County
Commissioners
112 Manatee Avenue West
Bradenton, FL 34205
P.O. Box 1000
Bradenton Fl. 34206-1000

John O'Conner
Manatee Soil and Water Conservation
District
1107 Paylor Grade Road
Duette, FL 34219-6866
(863)-860-3307

Agency Representatives

Kevin Kiser, Park Manager
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate
Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic
State Park
3708 Patten Avenue
Ellenton, FL 32459

Chad Allison
Regional Biologist
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission
Southwest Regional Office, 3900
Drane Field Road
Lakeland, FL 33811

Mike Wisenbaker
Archaeology Supervisor, Public Lands
Bureau of Archaeological Research
Division of Historical Resources
1001 De Soto Park Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Tourism/Economic Development

Representatives

Monica Luff-contact
Manatee County Tourism Development
Council
Bradenton Area Convention & Visitors
Bureau
1 Haben Boulevard
Palmetto, FL 34221
(941) 729-9177 Ext. 231
Monica.Luff@mymanatee.org

Marilyn Hett, AICP
Tourism Development Manager
Economic Development
Hillsborough County BOCC
County Center, 20th floor
601 E Kennedy Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33602

Recreational User Representatives

Bob Griendling, Vice-President
St. Petersburg Bicycling Club Inc.
126 15th Avenue Northeast
St. Petersburg, FL 33734
Bob@griendling.com

Historical Resources

Representative

Liz Boling, United Daughters of the
Confederacy, JP Benjamin Chapter
1103 39th Street West
Bradenton, FL 34205-1645

Sonya R. Setty, President
Judah P. Benjamin 1545 Chapter
United Daughters of the Confederacy
2708 22nd Street West
Bradenton, FL 44205-5212

Pamela Gibson, President
Manatee County Historical Society
6207 Red River Cove, #304
Bradenton, FL 34202

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Environmental and Conservation

Representatives

Devon Higginbotham
Suncoast Chapter of the Native Plant
Society
6322 Barton Road
Plant City, FL 33565

Citizens Support Organization

Representatives

Gail Jesse, President
CSO Chairman
Gamble Plantation Preservation
Alliance
3942 Saddle Creek Road
Lakeland, FL 33801-9693

Adjacent Land Owners

Jon Goings, President
Terra Ceia VIA (Village Improvement
Association)
P O Box 261
Terra Ceia, FL 32250-0261

**Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic
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Two Advisory Group meetings were held to review the proposed land management plan for Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site and Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. The first meeting was a joint advisory group for three parks: Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park, Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site, and Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park. The joint advisory group meeting was held at the Visitors Center at the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park on November 20, 2014. A summary of the advisory group discussion regarding Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park can be found in the Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park management plan (Addendum 2). In order to present additional information on the Patten House at Gamble Plantation, a second joint public workshop and advisory group meeting for Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site and Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park was held at the Palmetto City Hall on January 7, 2015.

Stephen Raymond and Marcus Campion represented Manatee County Commission Chairman Larry Bustle, and Josh Agee represented Chad Allison. Hillsborough County Commissioner Sandra L. Murman, Roy Davis, John O'Conner, Monica Luff, Devon Higginbotham, Sonia R. Setty were not in attendance. Mike Weisenbaker from the Division of Historic Resources (DHR) did not attend but provided written comments. All other appointed Advisory Group members were present. Attending staff were Sine Murray, Valinda Subic, Chris Becker, Kevin Kiser, Tracy Telatyki, Piper Ferriter, and Enid Ehrbar. Staff began the meeting by explaining the purpose of the Advisory Group and reviewing the meeting agenda. Staff provided a brief overview of the planning process and summarized the comments received during the previous evening's public workshop. Staff then asked each member of the Advisory Group to express his or her comments on the draft plans.

Summary of Advisory Group Comments for November 20, 2014 Meeting

Gail R. Jessee (Gamble Plantation Preservation Alliance - Citizens Support Organization) stated that her interest was mainly related to the Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Plan and thought the plan was fine.

Bob Griendling (St. Petersburg Bicycling Club, Inc.) stated that he reviewed the plans and noticed there was no discussion of bicycling in the plans. Mr. Griendling note that his cycling club had used Madira Bickel Mound Park for a rest and water stop during organized bike rides.

Jon Goings (Terra Ceia Village Improvement Association) noted that he represented the neighborhood group, Terra Ceia VIA, the Madira Bickel Mound Archaeological Site was a part of their community. His major concern was invasive plants and asked when the park was checked for exotic invasive plants. Staff stated

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they checked the park several times a year, and it was last checked on September 30, 2014. He also noted there was some erosion on the steps leading to the mound. Staff stated that was a constant issue, it was addressed in the plan and they were aware and would be adding shell to the steps. Mr. Goings stated that he thought members of the VIA would be glad to volunteer for workdays in the park if they were given advanced notice.

Wayne Douchkoff (Florida Paddling Trails Association) stated his interest was largely with the Cockroach Bay Plan. His paddling group was most concerned with access and safety, having a good safe place to access the park.

Pamela Gibson (Manatee County Historical Society) stated her concern regarding the need for better directions to help tourists find the parks. She stated that Google is not helpful in getting people correct directions to the area parks. Staff noted that the park would soon have a revamped website up that should help with this issue. Ms. Gibson stated that she was very concerned about the Patten House, what was going to happen to it, and funding for restoration. Staff explained that an assessment on the house is currently underway and additional information would be presented at the Public Workshop and Advisory Group Meeting in January. Ms. Gibson noted that the Patten House is an example of a more "normal" house for the community, not a mansion or working class house, but an example of a structure for a large family who were well known in the community. She reiterated that the house should be preserved. There was discussion about past interior repairs done to the house by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). Park staff asked if they could get a list of these repairs, and Ms. Gibson and Ms. Boling stated they would review their records for this information.

Elizabeth Boling (United Daughters of the Confederacy) stated that the UDC saved the Gamble Mansion, and the Patten House serves as their Chapter House. They want to see the Patten House saved. The Chapter does have some money to assist. She stated that according to the lease, the UDC is responsible for the inside of the house, and the state is responsible for the outside. She feels that the UDC has done their part to maintain the house.

Randy Runnels (Florida Coastal Office (FCO)/Tampa Bay Aquatic Preserves) asked if the old sugar mill equipment in the park was part of the Gamble Sugar Mill. Staff stated that the press and roller equipment was on loan from the Manatee County Historical Society. He asked about water flow/flushing in the area around Madira Bickel Mound. Since staff stated there were manatee sightings, he was concerned about them being caught in culverts and if culvert guards were needed. Staff stated that there were no flow restrictions. Dr. Runnels had questions about sheet flow and the new sidewalk; if the pipe under the walkway was adequate. Staff stated they had to clean debris from the area periodically. Dr. Runnels asked about the situation with the parking area potentially being on the Prine Burial Mound. Staff explained that there were different opinions about just where the remaining mound

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was and it was determined that the parking lot would not be moved at this time because of potential impacts to other natural and cultural resources. Staff noted that DHR had made comments on the Madira Bickel Plan and commended the DRP for formulating and writing a plan that protects one of Florida's significant archaeological sites. Dr. Runnels suggested staff look at the Emerson Point Park and how they handled signage on the mound and that staff might want to tie the information to the region and other mounds in the area.

Stephen Raymond (Manatee County Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Natural Resources Division) questioned the listing of wood storks in the appendix of the plan and suggested there were no imperiled species in the park. Staff explained that most of the birds noted at Gamble Plantation were birds that fly over the park and are sighted, but do not use the park for habitat. Mr. Raymond questioned why there is no mention of current staff levels in the plan. Staff explained that staffing is considered an operational activity and is not explicitly included in the plans. In regard to Madira Bickel Mound, Mr. Raymond noted that there was a reference to a topographical map that was not in the plan. Mr. Raymond questioned whether the maritime hammock should be listed as Mesic or Hydric hammock. Mr. Raymond questioned the plan not having an optimum boundary map. Staff explained that there had been discussions about an optimum boundary map, but it was determined that the park would remain in the current configuration.

Marcus Campion (Manatee County Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Natural Resources Division) stated that the issues in the park seem to be well addressed. He thought the plans were going in a positive direction. He was pleased to see the sugar mill issues were being addressed. He was glad to see the hydrological issues at Madira Bickel Mound were being addressed. He asked how often the air plants were being monitored. Staff stated they were out there often. He stated he was interested in the wetland/pond at the Gamble Sugar Mill site.

Captain John Hand (Adjacent Property Owner, Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park) noted that his interest was mainly with the Cockroach Bay Preserve Plan. During the discussion of the Patten House, Captain Hand asked about the cost of renting the big pavilion at Gamble Mansion and about who received the money from the Patten House tour. Staff stated that the rental from the pavilion goes to the state; any funds from the Patten House tour go to the UDC.

Marilyn Hett (Hillsborough Tourism Development Council) stated that the park staff might want to work with Visit Florida regarding park directions and better publicity for the park. DRP staff noted that the central office in Tallahassee works very closely with Visit Florida. She also noted that a more regional approach to getting visitors to parks should be considered. Tourists don't usually just come to an area to see one place, but what the whole area has to offer. A regional approach regarding what is offered in parks would be something to consider. Staff noted that the DRP is currently looking at the gateway park concept: one park in a region

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directing visitors to other parks in the area, serving as a gateway. She also asked if there was a hurricane plan in the park plan, such as a plan to keep all the artifacts and collections safe in a hurricane. Staff stated that there is a chapter in the larger operations manual that all parks follow regarding protection of collections and artifacts. A webinar is also available that shows how collections and artifacts can be protected during storm events. The new division intranet site will have links to this information for staff's reference.

Josh Agee (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)) stated that he looked at the plans and they looked okay, were practical, and discussed management in the parks. Mr. Agee was interested in the feral hog situation at the sugar mill portion of the Gamble Park. Staff members discussed the past and current situation stating that they have seen and trapped hogs over the last few years; the hogs seem to come from a neighboring pasture and show up now and then. Staff has not seen hogs at the sugar mill for about a year, however, suddenly in the last month, there have been signs of hog activity. DRP staff monitors for hogs and deals with them when they enter the park.

Summary of Written Comments

Mike Wisenbaker (Division of Historical Resources (DHR)) reviewed the cultural section of the plans and addenda for the plans.

Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site:

Mr. Wisenbaker stated that it was unfortunate that parts of the mounds were used for road construction. He commended the park service for taking steps to lessen the impact on the mounds in the park while allowing the public access to these cultural resources. He wondered if the park would consider adding the Able Shell Midden and Jackson Bickel Mound to the park if it were to become feasible. He stated that the DHR supported the park's action to expand interpretation of the archaeological sites. He stated he thought it was beneficial to remove larger trees and shrubs from the mounds and middens to lessen storm impacts from falling trees and better protect the integrity of the site. He commended the park for formulating and writing the plan.

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Mr. Wisenbaker states that DHR encourages park staff to pursue National Register listing for the sugar mill site (MA713) and offers DHR technical assistance. They also urge park staff to pursue the National Register nomination of the Patten House (MA2023). He noted DHR is pleased to see the hardwood hammock at the sugar mill site being maintained; this will more closely resemble the original cultural landscape of the property. He recommends the park service continue to follow the recommendations in the Bland & Associates and Renker-Erich-Parks Architects study regarding the Gamble Mansion and the sugar mill site. He also recommends the establishment of a citizens support organization (CSO) for the park.

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Stephen Raymond (Manatee County Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Natural Resources Division) provided a written version of his comments that were stated at the Advisory Group meeting.

Summary of Advisory Group Comments for January 7, 2015 Meeting

There were no additional comments from advisory group members.

Summary of Public Comments

George Garcia (American Indian Movement) stated he was concern that historic information is lost and history is rewritten every day. He would like to see something done regarding the parking on the Prine Mound. He discussed concerns of Native Americans in general regarding burial areas and thought the idea of remaking the mound so people could see what used to be there would be good for the park and attract visitors.

Bill Burger (Consultant, Archaeology, Anthropology and Cultural Resource Management) stated that any ground-disturbing activities at Madira Bickel Mound should be supervised by an archaeologist. He did not think there was a need for a hydrologic study. He noted that the two County culverts did not function and are in need of repair. He stated the area was low, and the sidewalk to the mound blocked the water flow and needed to be fixed. He also stated that he had been working to address the issues in the park and the parking lot location since 1987. He thought several things should be done in the park: there should be shovel testing south of the current parking area to help determine if it was a suitable location for a new parking lot, use shell fill from a project at Port Manatee for the new parking area, and reconstruct the burial mound to a semblance of its original appearance. He also suggested moving 12 cabbage palms and bringing in sterile soil to place around existing palms that had root balls exposed. He discussed how the work he was proposing could be paid for. He suggested he could get materials for free, offered his time and expertise at no cost, and suggested staff redirect money for a proposed picnic pavilion and earthworks management guidance plan to pay for his proposed plan. Although he understood that the parking lot was placed in its current location before the area became a state park, he felt it was disrespectful not to address the issue of the parking lot and the burial mound.

Evelyn Hoskins (Member of United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC)) stated that the UDC really missed having the Patten House open for use. All the winter visitors are anxious to get it fixed. She was concerned that the state was asking a lot of little old ladies in regard to raising money to fix the house. They had sold some items and they will do the best they can do, but if they can't raise all the money needed, they still want to see the house fixed.

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Summary of Written Comments

Bill Burger (Consultant, Archaeology, Anthropology and Cultural Resource Management) provided a written version of his comments that were stated at the Advisory Group meeting.

Staff Recommendations

The staff recommends approval of the proposed management plans for Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site and Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park as presented, with the following changes:

- Revise language in the Madira Bickel Mound plan to reflect the 2012 DHR revisions to the ARM training and standards regarding pre-testing at archaeological and historic sites.
- Revise the cultural resources section of the Madira Bickel Mound plan under general management measures to reflect the potential of reducing the size of the parking area and moving it further to the eastern edge of the park, away from the area thought to be part of the Prine Mound.
- As noted in the plan, park staff will work with Manatee County officials to alleviate periodic issues with blocked culverts that impact drainage at the park.

Additional revisions were made throughout the document to address editorial corrections, consistency of spellings and notations, and other minor corrections.

Notes on Composition of the Advisory Group

Florida Statutes Chapter 259.032 Paragraph 10(b) establishes a requirement that all state land management plans for properties greater than 160 acres will be reviewed by an advisory group:

“Individual management plans required by s. 253.034(5), for parcels over 160 acres, shall be developed with input from an advisory group. Members of this advisory group shall include, at a minimum, representatives of the lead land managing agency, co-managing entities, local private property owners, the appropriate soil and water conservation district, a local conservation organization, and a local elected official.”

Advisory groups that are composed in compliance with these requirements complete the review of State park management plans. Additional members may be appointed to the groups, such as a representative of the park’s Citizen Support Organization (if one exists), representatives of the recreational activities that exist in or are planned for the park, or representatives of any agency with an ownership interest in the property. Special issues or conditions that require a broader

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representation for adequate review of the management plan may require the appointment of additional members. The DRP's intent in making these appointments is to create a group that represents a balanced cross-section of the park's stakeholders. Decisions on appointments are made on a case-by-case basis by DRP staff.

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Addendum 3—References Cited

**Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic
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References Cited

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**Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic
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References Cited**

Addendum 4—Soil Descriptions

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation

Historic State Park

Soil Descriptions

(1) Bradenton fine sand, limestone substrate – The Bradenton series consists of poorly drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in unconsolidated loamy marine sediment underlain by marl or hard limestone. The soils are nearly level and are on low-lying ridges and hammocks. Slopes are generally smooth and are less than 2 percent. In most years, if the soils are not drained, the water table is within 10 inches of the surface for 2 to 6 months out of the year and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for much of the rest of the year. In dry periods the water table recedes to a depth below 40 inches. The soil is usually occupied by hardwood-cabbage palm hammocks.

(2) Chobee loamy fine sand – The Chobee series consists of very poorly drained soils that formed in thick beds of moderately fine textured marine sediment. Permeability is slow or very slow. The soils are nearly level and are in small to large depressions, poorly defined drainageways, and broad low flats. In most years, if the soils are not drained, the water table is within 10 inches of the surface for 6 months or more out of the year. In most places, slopes are less than 1 percent, but they range to 2 percent.

(3) Chobee variant sandy clay loam – The Chobee series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils in depressions, flats, and occasionally on river flood plains in the lower Coastal Plain. They formed in thick beds of loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

(3) EauGallie fine sand – The EauGallie series consists of poorly drained soils that formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediment. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid. The soils are nearly level and are in broad areas of flatwoods and, in some places, in slightly depressed areas. In most years, a water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 4 months in wet seasons and at a depth of less than 40 inches for more than 6 months of the year. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

(3) Wabasso fine sand – The Wabasso series consists of deep or very deep, very poorly and poorly drained, very slowly and slowly permeable soils on flatwoods, flood plains, and depressions in Peninsula Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

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Addendum 5—Plant and Animal List

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Park Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)
Rosary pea *	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Leather fern	<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	
Southern amaranth (pigweed)	<i>Amaranthus australis</i>	
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>	
Peppervine	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	
Broomsedge bluestem	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	
Sprenger's asparagus-fern *	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	
Saltwater falsewillow	<i>Baccharis angustifolia</i>	
Groundsel tree	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
Common bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	
Purple orchid tree *	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	
Beggars-ticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>	
Sea oxeye	<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>	
Paper mulberry *	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
Straggler daisy *	<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	
Canna	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	
Love vine/devil's gut	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	
Australian pine *	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	
Sugar hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	
Camphor tree *	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	
Snowberry	<i>Chiococca alba</i>	
Citrus *	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	
Wild taro *	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	
Swamp dogwood	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	
Smooth rattlebox *	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> var. <i>obovata</i>	
Showy rattlebox *	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	
Carrotwood *	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	
Umbrella plant (sedge) *	<i>Cyperus involuocratus</i>	
Sedge	<i>Cyperus ligularis</i>	
Durban crowfootgrass *	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	
Royal poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>	
Witchgrass	<i>Dichantherium</i> sp.	
Carolina ponyfoot	<i>Dichondra caroliniensis</i>	
Southern crabgrass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	
Air-potato *	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	
West Indian chickweed *	<i>Drymaria cordata</i>	
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.	
Florida tasselflower *	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>	
Baldwins eryngo	<i>Eyngium baldwinii</i>	
Butterfly orchid	<i>Encyclia tampensis</i>	
Earpod tree *	<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>	

* Non-native Species

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Park Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)
Loquat *	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	
Surinam cherry *	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	
Dog fennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	
Strangler fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	
Indian laurel fig *	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	
Florida privet	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	
Pop ash	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	
Silkoak *	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	
Globe amaranth *	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>	
Fire bush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	
Dahoon holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	
Hairy indigo *	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	
Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	
Cypress vine *	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	
Southern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	
Lantana *	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
White lead tree *	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	
Chinese fan palm *	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	
Japanese climbing fern *	<i>Lygodium japonium</i>	
Turkscap mallow *	<i>Malvaviscus penduliflorus</i>	
Chinaberry *	<i>Melia azederach</i>	
Climbing hempvine	<i>Mikania scandens</i>	
Balsam pear (apple) *	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	
Red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Tuberous sword fern *	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	
Basketgrass	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	
Pink woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis debilis</i>	
Guineagrass *	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Bahia grass *	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	
Paurotis palm	<i>Paurotis wrightii</i>	
Avocado *	<i>Persea americana</i>	
Golden polypody	<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>	
Senegal date palm *	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	
Resurrection fern	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> var. <i>michauxiana</i>	
Sweetscent	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	
Marsh fleabane	<i>Pluchea rosea</i>	
Paintedleaf	<i>Poinsettia cyathophora</i>	
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	
Wild coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	
Shortleaf wild coffee	<i>Psychotria sulzneri</i>	
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	

* Non-native Species

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Park Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)
Live oak.....	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Royal palm.....	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	
Sawtooth blackberry.....	<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	
Browne's blechum *	<i>Ruellia blechum</i>	
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
Bowstring hemp *	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	
Sugarcane *	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	
Brazilian pepper *	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	
Cuban jute	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	
Earleaf greenbriar	<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	
Saw greenbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	
Creeping oxeye (wedelia)*	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	
Smutgrass *	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	
St. Augustine grass *	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
Queen palm *	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	
Arrowhead vine *	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	
Southern shield fern.....	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	
Whitelady *	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>	
Cardinal airplant	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	DV, SHF
Ball moss.....	<i>Tillandsia recurvate</i>	
Spanish moss.....	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	
Giant airplant	<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	DV, SHF
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	
Coatbuttons *	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> sp.	
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Caesar's weed *	<i>Urena lobata</i>	
Frostweed	<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i> sp.	
Cow pea	<i>Vigna luteola</i>	
Muscadine	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	
Calloose grape.....	<i>Vitis shuttleworthii</i>	
Washington fan palm *	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	
Hercules club.....	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	
Wild lime	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	

* Non-native Species

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Park Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)
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AMPHIBIANS

Southern toad	<i>Anaxyrus terrestris</i>	
Cuban treefrog*	<i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i>	

REPTILES

Florida cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus conanti</i>	
Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	
Southern black racer	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	
Scarlet kingsnake.....	<i>Lampropeltis elapsoides</i>	
Brown anole *	<i>Norops sagrei</i>	
Eastern rat snake (yellow)	<i>Pantherophis alleghaniensis</i>	
Dusky pigmy rattlesnake.....	<i>Sistrurus miliarius barbouri</i>	

BIRDS

Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	
Mottled duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	
Cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	
Cattle egret.....	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	
Black vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	
Fish crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	
Pileated woodpecker.....	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	
Little blue heron.....	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	
Snowy egret.....	<i>Egretta thula</i>	
Tricolored heron.....	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	
White ibis.....	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	
Sandhill crane.....	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	
Laughing gull.....	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	
Northern mockingbird.....	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	OF
Monk parakeet *	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	
Black-hooded parakeet *	<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	
Black-crowned night-heron.....	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
Yellow-crowned night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	
Eastern screech-owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	
Palm warbler	<i>Setophaga palorum</i>	
Barred owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	
European starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	

* Non-native Species

Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Park Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)
Great crested flycatcher.....	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
Common grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	
Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	
Mourning dove.....	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	

MAMMALS

Coyote *	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Nine-banded armadillo *	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>
Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Bobcat.....	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Raccoon.....	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Eastern gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Feral hog *	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Marsh rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>
Red fox*	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>

Primary Habitat Codes

TERRESTRIAL

Beach Dune.....	BD
Coastal Berm.....	CB
Coastal Grassland.....	CG
Coastal Strand.....	CS
Dry Prairie.....	DP
Keys Cactus Barren.....	KCB
Limestone Outcrop.....	LO
Maritime Hammock.....	MAH
Mesic Flatwoods.....	MF
Mesic Hammock.....	MEH
Pine Rockland.....	PR
Rockland Hammock.....	RH
Sandhill.....	SH
Scrub.....	SC
Scrubby Flatwoods.....	SCF
Shell Mound.....	SHM
Sinkhole.....	SK
Slope Forest.....	SPF
Upland Glade.....	UG
Upland Hardwood Forest.....	UHF
Upland Mixed Woodland.....	UMW
Upland Pine.....	UP
Wet Flatwoods.....	WF
Xeric Hammock.....	XH

PALUSTRINE

Alluvial Forest.....	AF
Basin Marsh.....	BM
Basin Swamp.....	BS
Baygall.....	BG
Bottomland Forest.....	BF
Coastal Interdunal Swale.....	CIS
Depression Marsh.....	DM
Dome Swamp.....	DS
Floodplain Marsh.....	FM
Floodplain Swamp.....	FS
Glades Marsh.....	GM
Hydric Hammock.....	HH
Keys Tidal Rock Barren.....	KTRB
Mangrove Swamp.....	MS
Marl Prairie.....	MP
Salt Marsh.....	SAM
Seepage Slope.....	SSL
Shrub Bog.....	SHB
Slough.....	SLO
Slough Marsh.....	SLM
Strand Swamp.....	STS

Primary Habitat Codes

Wet Prairie WP

LACUSTRINE

Clastic Upland Lake CULK

Coastal Dune Lake CDLK

Coastal Rockland Lake CRLK

Flatwoods/Prairie FPLK

Marsh Lake MLK

River Floodplain Lake RFLK

Sandhill Upland Lake SULK

Sinkhole Lake SKLK

Swamp Lake SWLK

RIVERINE

Alluvial Stream AST

Blackwater Stream BST

Seepage Stream SST

Spring-run Stream SRST

SUBTERRANEAN

Aquatic Cave ACV

Terrestrial Cave TCV

ESTUARINE

Algal Bed EAB

Composite Substrate ECPS

Consolidated Substrate ECNS

Coral Reef ECR

Mollusk Reef EMR

Octocoral Bed EOB

Seagrass Bed ESGB

Sponge Bed ESPB

Unconsolidated Substrate EUS

Worm Reef EWR

Primary Habitat Codes

MARINE

Algal Bed	MAB
Composite Substrate	MCPS
Consolidated Substrate	MCNS
Coral Reef	MCR
Mollusk Reef	MMR
Octocoral Bed	MOB
Seagrass Bed	MSGB
Sponge Bed	MSPB
Unconsolidated Substrate	MUS
Worm Reef	MWR

ALTERED LANDCOVER TYPES

Abandoned field	ABF
Abandoned pasture	ABP
Agriculture	AG
Canal/ditch	CD
Clearcut pine plantation	CPP
Clearing	CL
Developed	DV
Impoundment/artificial pond	IAP
Invasive exotic monoculture	IEM
Pasture - improved	PI
Pasture - semi-improved	PSI
Pine plantation	PP
Road	RD
Spoil area	SA
Successional hardwood forest	SHF
Utility corridor	UC

MISCELLANEOUS

Many Types of Communities	MTC
Overflying	OF

Addendum 6—Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network (of which FNAI is a part) define an element as any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave or other ecological feature. An element occurrence (EO) is a single extant habitat that sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element.

Using a ranking system developed by The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks to each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element occurrences, estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), range, estimated adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

Federal and State status information is from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (animals), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (plants), respectively.

FNAI GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS

- G1 Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or fabricated factor.
- G2 Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G3 Either very rare or local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
- G4 apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range)
- G5 demonstrably secure globally
- GH of historical occurrence throughout its range may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- GX believed to be extinct throughout range
- GXC extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation
- G#? Tentative rank (e. g. ,G2?)
- G#G# range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)
- G#T# rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

- G#Q..... rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)
- G#T#Q..... same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- GU due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
- G?..... Not yet ranked (temporary)
- S1..... Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S2..... Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S3..... Either very rare or local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
- S4..... apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range)
- S5..... demonstrably secure in Florida
- SH of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- SX..... believed to be extinct throughout range
- SA..... accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota
- SE..... an exotic species established in Florida may be native elsewhere in North America
- SN regularly occurring but widely and unreliably distributed; sites for conservation hard to determine
- SU due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., SUT2).
- S?..... Not yet ranked (temporary)
- N Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing, by state or federal agencies.

LEGAL STATUS

FEDERAL

(Listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS)

- LE Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- PE Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.
- LT Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

- PT Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.
- C Candidate Species for addition to the list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. Defined as those species for which the USFWS currently has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.
- E(S/A) Endangered due to similarity of appearance.
- T(S/A) Threatened due to similarity of appearance.
- EXPE, XE..... Experimental essential population. A species listed as experimental and essential.
- EXPN, XN.... Experimental non-essential population. A species listed as experimental and non-essential. Experimental, nonessential populations of endangered species are treated as threatened species on public land, for consultation purposes.

STATE

ANIMALS .. (Listed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission - FWC)

- FE Federally-designated Endangered
- FT Federally-designated Threatened
- FXN..... Federally-designated Threatened Nonessential Experimental Population
- FT(S/A) Federally-designated Threatened species due to similarity of appearance
- ST..... Listed as Threatened Species by the FWC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population, which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat, is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and therefore is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the near future.
- SSC..... Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FWC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance or substantial human exploitation that, in the near future, may result in its becoming a threatened species.

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

PLANTS (Listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - FDACS)

LE Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

LT Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.

Addendum 7—Cultural Information

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties (revised March 2013)

These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

A. General Discussion

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, *'Historic property' or 'historic resource' means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state.'*

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at: <http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm>

D. Management Implementation

Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties (revised March 2013)

Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at:

http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf .

* * *

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

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

Phone: (850) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

Eligibility Criteria for National Register of Historic Places

The criteria to be used for evaluating eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are as follows:

- 1) Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects may be considered to have significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and/or culture if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
 - a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and/or
 - b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; and/or
 - c) embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
 - d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- 2) Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the *National Register*. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:
 - a) a religious property deriving its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
 - b) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
 - c) a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
 - d) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events; or

Eligibility Criteria for National Register of Historic Places

- e) a reconstructed building, when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or a property primarily commemorative in intent, if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- f) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

Preservation Treatments as Defined by Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

Stabilization is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Preservation Treatments as Defined by Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines
