

Constitution Convention Museum State Park

APPROVED
Unit Management Plan

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks

July 2014





**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS BUILDING
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TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000

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SECRETARY

July 7, 2014

Ms. Jennifer Carver
Planning Manager
Office of Park Planning, Division of Recreation and Parks
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 525
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

Re: Constitution Convention Museum State Park – Lease # 3613

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 Constitution Convention Museum State Park management plan. The next management plan update is due July 7, 2024.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "MS Gengenbach".

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

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INTRODUCTION

Constitution Convention Museum State Park is located in Gulf County in the City of Port St. Joe (see Vicinity Map). Access to the park is from Allen Memorial Lane, which intersects with U.S. Highway 98 in Port St. Joe. The vicinity and reference maps also reflect significant land and water resources that exist near the park.

The park was acquired as the result of a donation from the city of Port St. Joe on March 7, 1950. Currently the park contains approximately 12.7 upland acres. At Constitution Convention Museum State Park, public outdoor recreation, conservation, and historic interpretation is the designated single use of the property (see Addendum 1). There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARK

The purpose of Constitution Convention Museum State Park is to provide a resource-based interpretive experience through the museum exhibits and cultural landscape of the memorial mall. The park's museum exhibits interpret the history of Florida from the Spanish occupation and Early American period through the drafting and signing of the first constitution of Florida in 1838 and the State's admission to the Union in 1845.

Park Significance

- The park provides Florida residents and visitors with the opportunity to learn about and interpret the drafting and signing of Florida's first state constitution and the Spanish occupation and Early American periods of Florida.
- The park features a cultural landscape, situated within the historic city of Port St. Joe, which commemorates those individuals who drafted Florida's first state constitution.
- The park's cultural landscape consists of a 1,500-foot memorial mall, which includes representative examples of plant species native to north Florida's coastal uplands.

Constitution Convention Museum State Park is classified as a state museum in the DRP's unit classification system. In the management of a state museum, interpretation which relates to natural, historical, cultural, or other such interests important to the general locality but not specifically to the exact sites on which the museums are located, is the primary management objective. The interpretive program theme may be derived from any appropriate subject matter within the general area of interest. The state museum site itself usually requires no special resource considerations, but should be properly maintained in a manner to support and enhance the recreational experience derived from the museum visit. Through appropriate development, the grounds may be made an extension or an integral part of the museum itself. Ancillary facilities for such compatible recreational activities as picnicking may be provided.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Constitution Convention Museum 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. With approval, this management plan will replace the 2003 approved plan.

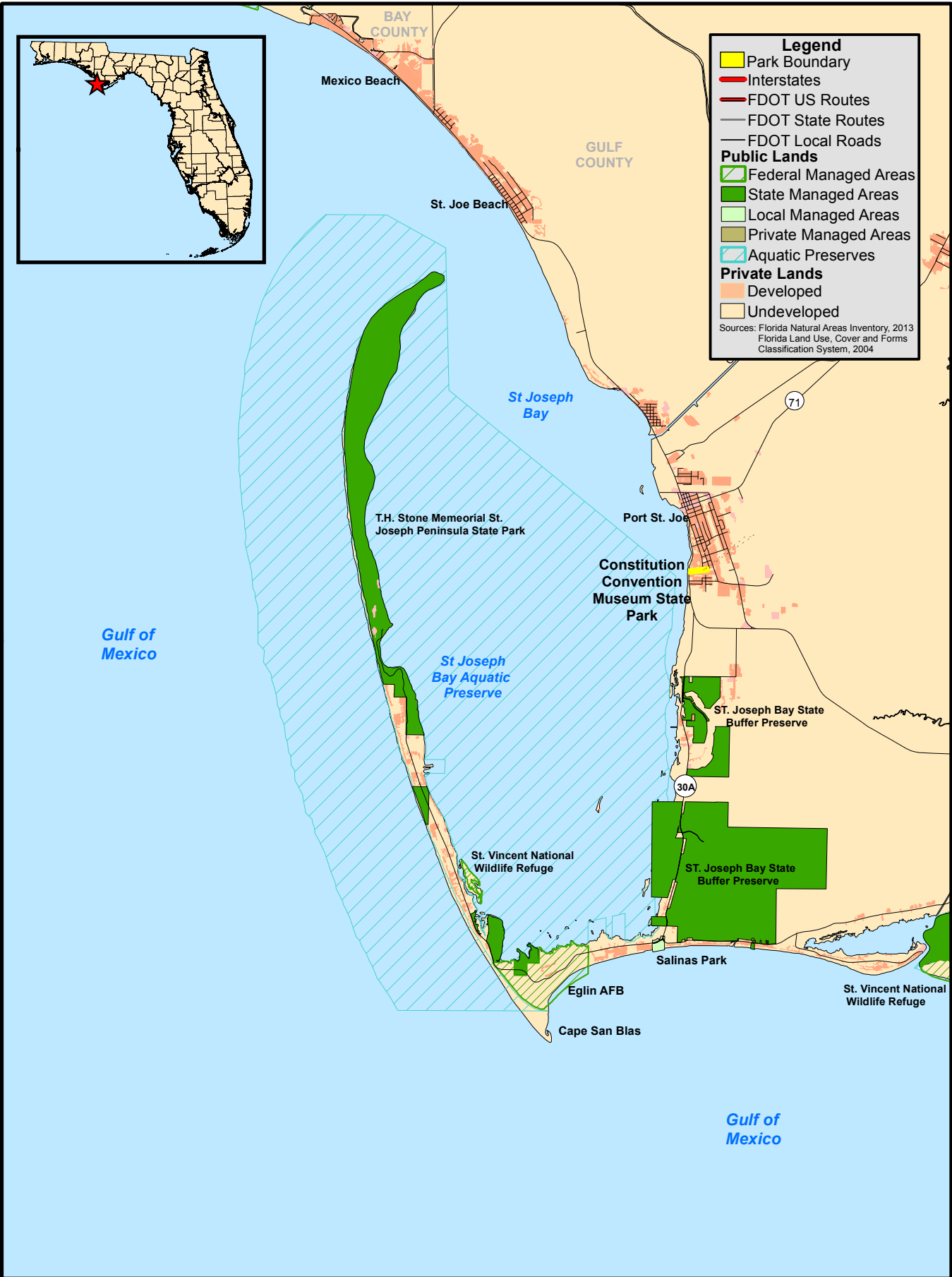
The plan consists of three interrelated components: the Resource Management Component, the Land Use Component and the Implementation Component. The Resource Management Component provides a detailed inventory and assessment of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Resource management needs and issues 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.

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 resources 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.

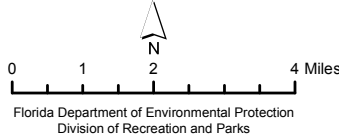
The Implementation Component consolidates the measurable objectives and actions for each of the park's management goals. An implementation schedule and cost estimates are included for each objective and action. Included in this table are (1) measures that will be used to evaluate the DRP's implementation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

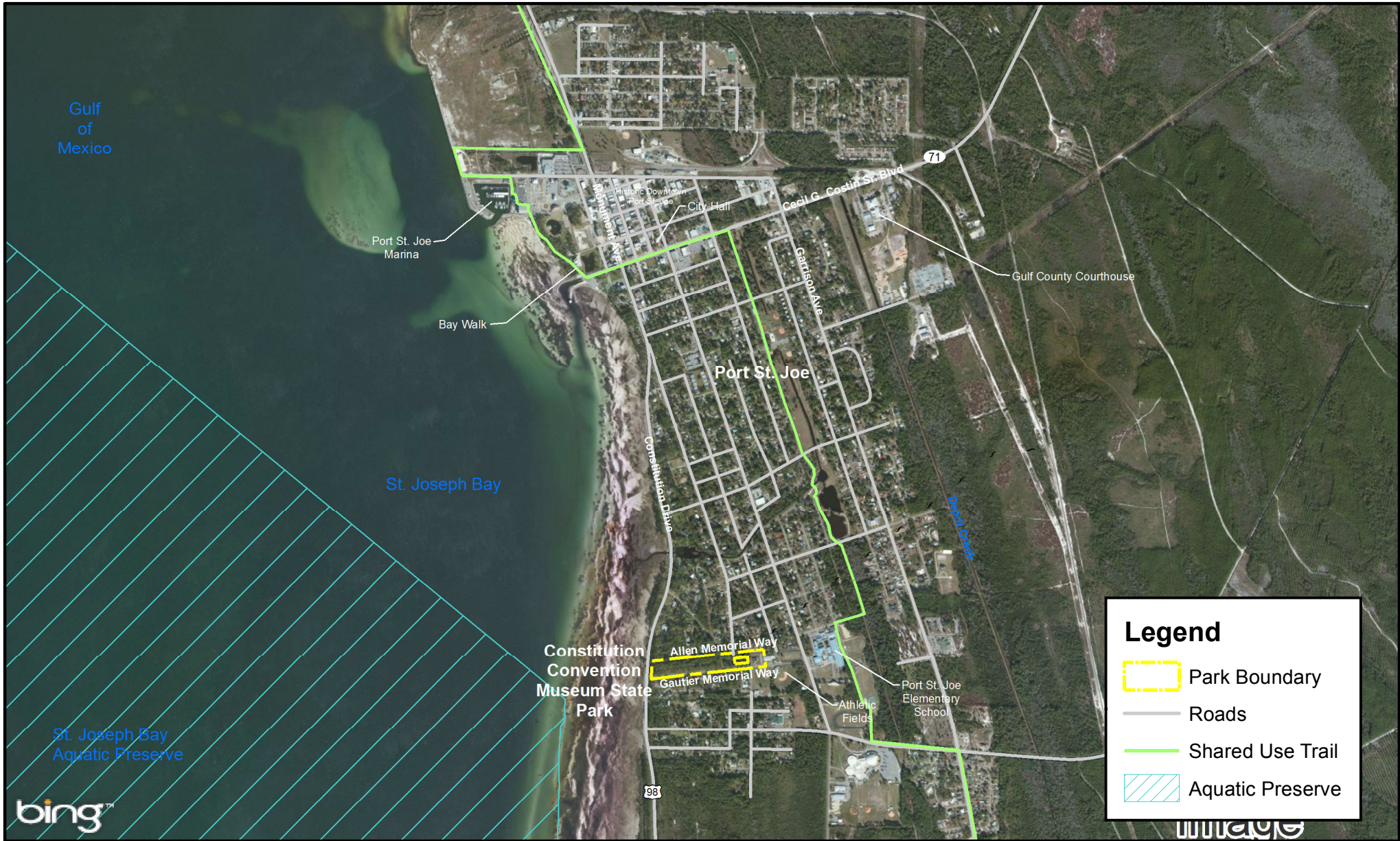
In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the DRP's statutory responsibilities and the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the park natural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



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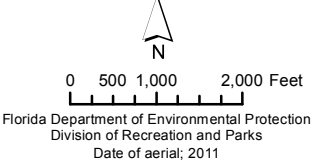
VICINITY
 MAP



Legend

-  Park Boundary
-  Roads
-  Shared Use Trail
-  Aquatic Preserve

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REFERENCE MAP

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management needs, aesthetic values, visitation, and visitor experiences. 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.

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 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 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 (DRP) 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 standardized 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

- 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. The Florida Department of State (FDOS), Division of Historical Resources (DHR) assists staff to ensure protection of archaeological and historical sites.

Public Participation

The DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public workshop and an Advisory Group Meeting to present the draft management plan to the public. These meetings were held on Wednesday, April 9 and Thursday, April 10, 2014, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register on April 1, 2014, Volume 40, Issue 63, 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

Constitution Convention Museum State Park is not within an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in Section 380.05, Florida Statutes, and it is not presently under study for such designation. The park is a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System, administered by the Department's Office of Greenways and Trails. Surface waters in this park are classified as Class II waters by the Department. This park is not within or adjacent to an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (Section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

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. 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.

Management Zone	Acreage	Managed with Prescribed Fire	Contains Known Cultural Resources
CCM-A	12.71	No	Yes

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

Constitution Convention Museum State Park and associated structures are situated on several city blocks. The topography of the park is level with the exception of two remnant ditches that run parallel to the length of the park. The remnant ditches frequently hold standing water following heavy rains.

Geology

Gulf County lies within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands geomorphic province (Puri and Vernon 1964). This province is characterized by generally flat, sandy terrain and extends from the coast inland to middle Calhoun County. Superimposed on the flat terrain of the Gulf Coastal Lowlands are a series of relic marine beach ridges, bars, spits, dune fields, and low marine terraces. These terraces are plains formed at certain ranges of elevation by wave action and ocean currents in the past when sea levels were higher. Important geomorphic features of Gulf County include well developed quartz sand beaches and spits and the St. Joseph Bay (Rupert 1991).

Soils

The park contains five soils types as defined by the USDA Soil Survey of Gulf County, Florida (2001) including Leon fine sand, Mandarin fine sand, Pickney and Rutledge soils, Resota fine sand, and Scranton fine sand (Soils Map). All the soil types found in the park are poorly drained and would originally support coastal flatwoods vegetation except for Resota fine sand which is moderately well drained.

Soil erosion will be prevented by maintaining vegetative cover over much of the park. The biggest threat to soil resources in the park is storm surge from St. Joseph Bay during tropical storms. Full soil descriptions are found within Addendum 4.

Minerals

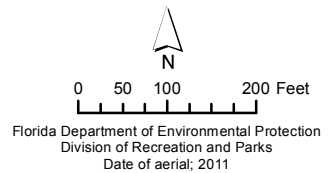
No minerals of commercial value or public interest are located in the park.



Legend

- 22 - Leon fine sand
- 24 - Mandarin fine sand
- 33 - Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 34 - Pickney and Rutlege soils, depressional
- 37 - Scranton fine sand

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SOILS MAP

Hydrology

There are no natural hydrological features at the park. Since the topography of the park is relatively level and near the shore of St. Joseph Bay water pools in areas of the park during periods of large quantities of rain. Remnant ditches that parallel the length of the park from the city-owned Constitution Convention Memorial to Highway 98 were possibly excavated historically to keep water from pooling on the mall that lies in between the ditches. Stormwater from the park runs off into St. Joseph Bay. Hurricanes may threaten the park as storm surge from St. Joseph Bay may possibly inundate the park.

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 and exotic species management 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, and hydrology 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.

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, 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 that link natural communities across the landscape.

The park does not contain any natural communities. It is characterized as an altered land cover type (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 (FLEPPC Category I and II species) will be removed from all developed areas. Other management measures include proper stormwater management and development guidelines that are compatible with prescribed fire management in adjacent natural areas.

Description and assessment: The area of the mall has a historical vantage from the museum building and Gulf County's Constitution Convention Memorial to St. Joseph Bay. The mall was purposefully planned and built to connect the City of Port St. Joe's Centennial Building and Constitution Convention Monument with the water of St. Joseph Bay. The developed area in the park is in good condition. Landscaping and lawn surround the museum building. The open vantage is a bahia grass covered corridor that is maintained by mowing. The continual mowing likely exacerbates storm water issues by increasing the level of sheet flow across the flat terrain into two remnant artificial linear ditches that eventually flows into the St. Joseph Bay. The edge of the corridor is lined with palm trees (*Sabal palmetto*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and live oak trees. Flying squirrels (*Glaucomys volans*) are reported to nest in the palm trees. Very small pockets of remnant flatwoods vegetation including slash pine, sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) still remain within a few islands of non-mowed habitat. "Cat-face" scars persist on two older slash pines located on the north side of the mall path. These trees are leftover from when pine resin was extracted from these trees for making turpentine.

Several non-native exotic species are either part of the landscape or have invaded from neighboring development including camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), lantana (*Lantana camera*), Nandina (*Nandina domestica*), Mexican petunia (*Ruellia simplex*), Pittosporum (*Pittosporum tobira*), Chinese tallow (*Sapium sebifera*), and Boston fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*). Fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) also occur throughout the park.

General Management Measures: The invasive exotic species present in the developed area should be controlled as necessary. Since the area of exotic plants is very small, treatment of exotic species should be achievable. The park should also maintain the area by ensuring that any future exotic plants are found and treated immediately. The mall corridor should be mowed frequently to maintain the historical vantage along the mall of the bay from the county memorial. The islands of native vegetation should be maintained and expand as necessary to reduce sheet flow and associated stormwater issues during heavy rainfall. The palms and slash pines lining the mall corridor should be replaced as necessary to maintain the appealing vantage.



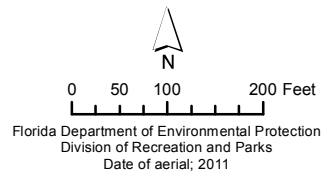
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NATURAL COMMUNITIES MAP

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.

No listed species occur within the park. If any imperiled species are found they will be documented and monitored.

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.

Park personnel are regularly trained on the identification of exotic species that might be present at the park. Although no standardized surveys are conducted, park personnel document the presence of any exotic plant species observed. After initial documentation, the exotics plants are mapped by GPS, the size of the infested area is estimated, and a general description of the infestation is recorded and entered into the exotic plants database. Intensive control efforts over the past few years have succeeded in reducing the coverage of exotic plant species in the park, which was moderately infested in patches by several FLEPPC Category 1 species.

Although the park only has a minor amount of acreage with the presence of exotic plants, these plants need continual treatment and monitoring to prevent infestations from enlarging. A few invasive exotic plants are found in the "vegetation islands"

including camphor trees, Chinese tallow, and Japanese climbing fern. In addition, in areas where large exposed roots are located at the base of live oak or slash pine, mowing is prevented and as a result camphor trees and Chinese tallow have been present in these locations.

Additional exotic plant species have only been observed at the park as a single plant or clump, such as lantana, Nandina, Mexican petunia, Pittosporum, and Boston fern. These species are likely seeding in from neighboring developments with non-native landscaping. For example, a Chinese tallow tree was observed at an adjacent residential property. Single plants or clumps should be treated immediately to prevent an infestation from occurring.

Several slash pines at the park were killed from a beetle infestation. The beetle causing the infestation was not confirmed. In addition, it is unknown if the trees were already stressed and therefore susceptible or if they were infested by an exotic beetle that subsequently killed by the beetles. The remaining slash pine at the park needs to be assessed periodically for signs of stress. If stressed trees are located, park personnel should attempt to search for evidence of beetle infestation and to identify the species of beetle present.

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.

Table 2 contains a list of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I and II invasive, exotic plant species found within the park (FLEPPC 2011). 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 2. Inventory of FLEPPC Category I and II Exotic Plant Species			
Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone (s)
PLANTS			
Camphor tree <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	I	2	CCM-A
Lantana <i>Lantana camera</i>	I	1	CCM-A
Japanese climbing fern <i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	I	1	CCM-A
Nandina <i>Nandina domestica</i>	I	1	CCM-A

Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone (s)
Boston fern <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	I	1	CCM-A
Mexican petunia <i>Ruellia simplex</i>	I	1	CCM-A
Chinese Tallow <i>Sapium sebifera</i>	I	2	CCM-A

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.

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 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: The park was included in the 2011 Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling conducted by The University of South Florida, Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies (Collins et al. 2011). One new resource group, the Constitution Convention Monument and Road (GU00230) was recorded at the park during this study; a more detailed description of this resource group is include in the Historic Structures discussion below. Several scattered bricks and "cat-faced" pine trees were also located during the 2011 study, but were not recorded with the FMSF. Models showed that 30.5 percent of the park was identified as having a high sensitivity for cultural resources and that this area of high sensitivity contained 100 percent of the recorded resources at the park. Any Phase I archaeological survey conducted at the park should take into consideration the park's newly developed archaeological sensitivity model, as well as its priority management needs.

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 Florida Master Site File (FMSF) has two historic sites recorded at the park. In 1835 the settlement of St. Joseph was established in order to compete with the town of Apalachicola as the region's primary trading post. Due to resentments existing between populations in the eastern and middle sections of Florida, St. Joseph was chosen in 1938 as the location for the first State Constitution Convention over the territorial capital of Tallahassee. Both sites located at the park commemorate the initial drafting of Florida's first State constitution that took place in St. Joseph in 1838. This first constitution set the stage for Florida to be granted statehood by the United States. Following four more constitution conventions, Florida was finally admitted to the Union in 1845 as the 27th state.

The Constitution Convention Museum building (GU00228) was built in 1955 by the Florida Park Service to interpret the drafting and ratification of the first constitution of the State of Florida. The Museum houses artifacts and interpretive materials that help to interpret the history of the drafting and signing of the first state constitution as well as the political and social environment of Florida and the historical Town of St. Joseph during that time period. The building is sited between the City of Port St. Joe Centennial Building and Gulf County's Constitution Convention Memorial Monument. The building has been altered since original construction with the enclosure of the porch and remodeling of segregated bathroom facilities to a garage.

GU00230 includes Constitution Convention Memorial Monument as well as the road. The site consists of the monument itself (managed by Gulf County) and the location of the former road that once connected the monument to US highway 98. Given the established connection between the monument and corridor, these two sites were recorded together as a resource group. The monument and road were created in 1922. A review of historic photographs indicates that the corridor was once a dirt driveway providing driving access to the monument. Today, the corridor is grass-covered and is often referred to as a garden mall rather than a road. The mall was intentionally built as a vista to visually connect the Centennial Building and the monument to the bay.

Condition Assessment: The Constitution Convention Museum (GU00228) and the Continuation Convention Monument road (GU00230) are in good condition. Drainage issues from the roof have been noted and may cause future damage.

Level of Significance: The Constitution Convention Museum (8GU00228) was originally designed as a modest International Style building. Since its construction in 1955, it has been altered several times and retains little of its original architectural character. Therefore, it does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or in association with other structures in the area.

The current park grounds were originally designed as a mall area and a commemorative park in the late 1930s and 1940s to connect the Centennial Building (8GU00089) (located immediately outside the park's eastern boundary) to the Constitution Convention Monument. The construction of the Constitution Convention Museum (8GU00228) in 1955 severed the connection between the two structures. However, many of the landscape features of the mall have been retained including sidewalks, a wide grassy lawn, rows of palms, mature pines, and the westerly view from the monument towards St. Joseph Bay. While the mall area may not be considered eligible for the National Register due to its current lack of connection to the National Register listed Centennial Building, its significant landscape features should be retained for their continued association with the monument and as remnants of the original memorial park.

General Management Measures: The park-like mall should be maintained by mowing to keep an open vista from the Constitution Convention Museum to St. Joseph Bay. Trimming of trees along the US Highway 98 may be necessary to maintain the open vista of the St. Joseph Bay. The palm and pine trees lining the vista should be replaced as necessary. The museum building should be maintained using general maintenance procedures. The poor drainage from the roof should be corrected to prevent future damage to the building or the collections housed in the building.

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 collections within the Constitution Convention Museum interpret the drafting and signing of the first constitution of Florida and the time period during which this event took place between 1838 and 1839. The collections are grouped by room into different themes.

The entry displays flags of both the State of Florida and the United States of America and the State of Florida seal. On an antique wood desk, sits an inkwell, brass candlesticks and a copy of a partial draft of the first Florida Constitution. A map of the historic Town of St. Joseph is mounted on the wall.

The Path to Statehood room has interpretive displays mounted on particle board panels. These panels discuss the Spanish occupation and Early American period of Florida. Cases in the room contain Spanish and Native American pottery, Spanish bricks, flint, pewter pieces, and musket ball artifacts from the Spanish time period, ceramic liquor jug, shoe last, hammer, spoke shave, carpenter's brace broad axe, cotton hook, and square nails represent early 19th century tools used during the Early American period, and ladles, a cedar churn, cast iron pot, wood pail, candle mold, stoneware, and mortar and pestle represent kitchen utensils used during the Early American period.

A display showing early Florida newspapers from cities in north Florida such as Pensacola, St. Joseph, and St. Augustine highlight the importance of the Town of St. Joseph and help to interpret the issues of the period. Another exhibit displays bank notes and coins issued by different banks in Florida including the Town of St. Joseph.

The history of the Town of St. Joseph is interpreted on a series of four panels. These cover the formation of the city until its abandonment. A grave marker is displayed of the first victim of the Yellow fever epidemic in the Town of St. Joseph.

The parlor room houses typical items found in parlor rooms during 1839, the time period of the drafting of the first Florida constitution. Items include furniture, rugs, spinning wheel, small wood heat stove, pottery, decorative china, paintings and prints, kerosene lamp, and a mannequin.

A collection of artifacts gathered from Depot Creek are displayed in the porch area. This collection includes cast iron tools and pots, parts of a wood stove, a wood roller chock, and a wood cheek block.

The “Feminine Finery” exhibit includes a display case with artifacts such as china, handheld fan, leather pocketbook, lace mantillas, and parasol.

The “Household Goods” exhibit contains a display case full of pieces of transferware, metal spoons, barrel spigots, glass bottles, and buttons.

The Constitution Convention delegation exhibit is contained in a room that interprets the scene and issues discussed by delegates during the formation of the first constitution of Florida in 1839. Information on and profiles of the delegates are also included on interpretive panels. The collection includes talking mannequins, speaker system, furniture, wood stove, clock, prints, a flag of the United States of America, quills, ink wells, and spittoons. Paintings behind windows depict the Town of St. Joseph as it may have appeared during that time.

The “Early Transportation” exhibit contains a ¾ size wood replica of a steam locomotive to mimic a typical steam engine of the Lake Wimico and St. Joseph Canal Railroad. An interpretive panel explains the history of the St. Joseph’s railroad from 1945 to 1841. A model ship of the period is displayed in a case. An earthenware exhibit is also displayed in a case containing plates, cups, and transferware representative of the period.

Outside the building metal Baldwin steam engine wheels reportedly from the first steam locomotive in Florida and the third such engine made in the United States, are displayed. These wheels were found in St. Joseph Bay. The matching set of wheels is located at the county library.

Condition Assessment: The collections of the park are in good condition. The collections are stored in the Constitution Convention Museum that is locked when not attended by park staff. The talking mannequins in the Constitution delegation exhibit are aging and are becoming difficult to maintain. These mannequins may need to be replaced within this planning period. The particle board interpretive panels on the Spanish occupation and Early American periods are crumbling on the edges. The paper money in the banking exhibit is discolored from ultraviolet light. Climate control includes a central air conditioner and heat system that keeps humidity low and temperatures moderate. The steam engine wheels outside the building are rusting in places but are continually maintained by coats of paint.

Level of Significance: The entrance collections are significant as they set the tone for interpretation of the drafting of the first Constitution Convention of the State of Florida. The Path the Statehood room and the history of the Town of St. Joseph is significant in telling the story leading up to and explaining the lifestyle of Floridians during the time when the first Florida Constitution was drafted. The Constitution Convention delegation exhibit is significant as it interprets and shows how the first state

constitution was drafted. A short biography of the delegates and the issues that were debated and contentious are displayed.

The collections from Depot Creek, the Parlor room, displays entitled, “Feminine Finery”, and “Household Goods”, the Early Transportation room, and the wheels from the first steam locomotive are closely linked to the history of the old Town of St. Joseph and are locally significant but are not significant in terms of interpreting the story of the drafting of the first constitution of Florida. The wheels from the first steam locomotive in Florida should be further researched as to its manufacture, introduction to Florida, and demise in St. Joseph Bay.

General Management Measures: The collections should be properly maintained with regular cleaning, pest control, and climate control. Staff should develop a Scope of Collections Statement to document items in each collection and how and when they were acquired. Collections should be inventoried annually. Staff should be trained in proper recordkeeping and historic artifact maintenance. Some exhibits are outdated or contain inaccurate information.

The collections should be assessed to determine their relevance and suitability for inclusion in the museum and replacement by updated displays with updated information.

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 3 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 3. Cultural Sites Listed in the Florida Master Site File					
Site Name and FMSF #	Culture/Period	Description	Significance	Condition	Treatment
GU00228 Constitution Convention Museum	American Mid-century 1955	Historic Structure	NS	G	RH
GU00230 Constitution Convention Museum Monument and Road	Boom Times (1921-1929)	Resource Group	NE	G	P

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 the DRP’s management goals for Constitution Convention Museum 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 the 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 the 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, the 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. The annual work plans 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 Coordinate with City of Port St. Joe in assessing the direction and impact of stormwater runoff from the park grounds, roads, and surrounding residential area.

Objective B: Work with the City of Port St. Joe to make sure stormwater systems work adequately to prevent flooding of the building and collections.

Action 1 Determine potential mitigation measures against impacts from stormwater or flooding.

Natural Communities Management

Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities 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. No natural communities have been identified for restoration or improvement at Constitution Convention Museum State Park as the park consists of altered landcover that is not in need of restoration. The altered landcover is an ornamental landscape of native trees and shrubs, consisting of the memorial mall and museum building grounds. Maintenance of the memorial mall consists of landscape management that includes grass mowing, limb trimming, and planting for recruitment.

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 by implementing effective management of natural systems. Ongoing inventory and monitoring of imperiled species in the state park system is necessary to meet the DRP’s mission. At this time no imperiled plant or animal species have been documented in the park. DRP staff will continue to monitor for the absence or presence of imperiled species at this site.

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 0.25 acres of exotic plant species in the park.

- Action 1* Annually develop/update exotic plant management work plan.
- Action 2* Implement annual work plan by treating 0.25 acres in park, annually, and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.

The park has individual and sparsely scattered invasive exotic species. Since the area infested is very small, the park is able to control all invasive exotics found. Staff should scout for invasive exotics while mowing and performing other landscaping duties.

Objective B: Implement control measures on 1 exotic animal species in the park.

- Action 1* Assess impacts from armadillos at the park.
- Action 2* Develop exotic animal work plan if damage is detected.
- Action 3* Implement work plan.

The park should control armadillos as needed in the park. Control should take place as armadillos can dig up lawns and damaging the grass on the mall area and impacting the serene vista for park visitors.

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. The DRP will implement the following goals, objectives, and actions, as funding becomes available, to preserve the cultural resources found in Constitution Convention Museum 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, 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 the DHR for consultation and the 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 the DHR.

Objective A: Assess and evaluate 2 of 2 recorded cultural resources in the park.

Action 1 Complete 2 assessments/evaluations of cultural sites.

The park will assess the condition of any known cultural sites within the park every year. Assessments will identify any threats to the site, such as natural erosion, vehicular damage, pedestrian damage, looting, construction, animal disturbances, plant or root damage, or other factors which might cause deterioration of the site. Park staff will use photo points at each site to monitor changes. Management measures will be prioritized after assessments to determine management needs for each site.

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 Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Action 3 Conduct oral history interviews.

Action 4 Compile a park administrative history.

Action 5 Conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for priority areas as identified by the archaeological resource sensitivity model.

A Scope of Collections should be developed as soon as possible to document the artifacts in the collections and assess their condition. Some collections that were part of the museum when it originally opened in 1955 are now reportedly either at the University of Florida or at the City of Port St. Joe library. These collections should also be documented in the record so that the complete history of the collections is documented. Theft is a threat to the artifacts so good documentation of the collection including photographs is important.

Current and former staff members should be interviewed to document their knowledge of the museum, its artifacts, and its operation and administrative history. Local residents should be identified and interviewed to record their recollection of changes to the museum and grounds. Park staff should work with the local historical society and park staff who have personal collections of documents and photos directly relating to the museum and the history of the Town of St. Joseph.

A Phase I archeological survey will be conducted that utilizes the park's archaeological sensitivity model. This survey will focus on the priority areas identified in the model. One new resource group was recorded at the park during this study (GU00230). Several scattered bricks and “cat-faced” pine trees were also located during this study, but were not recorded with the FMSF. Models showed that 30.5 percent of the park was identified as having a high sensitivity and that this contained 100 percent of the recorded resources at the park. The high sensitivity areas primarily designated the areas close to the monument and the “mall” or corridor leading from the monument to US Highway 98.

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

- Action 1* Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 2 cultural sites.
- Action 2* Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.

The museum (GU00228) and mall (GU00230) are in good condition. A cyclical maintenance program should be developed for maintaining the historical landscape, the museum building, and its collections. The historical landscape should be assessed to determine if vegetation and tree removal is needed to maintain the park-like mall vista and environment that was designed to link the Centennial Building and the Constitution Convention Monument to St. Joseph Bay. Photo points should be established at various locations inside and outside the museum and grounds to document changes to the landscaping, structure, and collections. A photo point monitoring plan should be developed in consultation with archeologists. A plan for monitoring the collections should also be developed and implemented.

Objective D: Work with Florida Department of Transportation to trim or remove trees across Highway 98 for the purpose of maintaining gulf views through the historic mall area.

- Action 1* Evaluate the mall from the monument towards the St. Joseph Bay to determine if the open vista is obstructed by trees.
- Action 2* Identify trees that should be trimmed or removed.
- Action 3* Work with the Florida Department of Transportation to trim and/or remove trees.

It may not be possible to maintain the historic westerly view from the monument towards St. Joseph Bay through mowing efforts alone. In order to maintain the historic vista associated with the mall (GU00230), the park should work with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to trim and/or remove trees growing across Highway 98. Before contacting the FDOT, the vista should be evaluated by the park to determine if the view is obstructed (i.e., within the vista of the St. Joseph Bay when standing at the monument). The park staff should identify trees that if removed would improve the historic view of the St. Joseph Bay.

Special Management Considerations

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, the 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. The 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.

Sea Level Rise

Potential sea level rise is now under study and will be addressed by Florida’s residents and governments in the future. The DRP will stay current on existing research and predictive models, in coordination with other DEP programs and federal, state, and local agencies. The DRP will continue to observe and document the changes that occur to the park’s shorelines, natural features, imperiled species populations, and cultural resources. This ongoing data collection and analysis will inform the Division’s adaptive management response to future conditions, including the effects of sea level rise, as they develop.

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. The considered recommendations of the land management review team and updated this plan accordingly.

A land management review was not conducted for this park since its total acreage is below the 1,000-acre threshold established by statute.

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. These responsibilities are to preserve representative examples of original natural Florida, 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's 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, adjacent land uses, and the park's interaction with other facilities.

In total population and population density, Gulf County ranks 58th and 57th, respectively, out of Florida's 67 counties. According to U.S. Census estimates, the county had 15,863 permanent residents in 2010. There are two incorporated cities in Gulf County: Port St. Joe and Wewahitchka. Port St. Joe is located on the west side of the county mainland, on the east coast of St. Joseph Bay, across from the park. Wewahitchka is located in the northeast corner of the county, just south of Dead Lakes County Park. In 2010, an estimated 3,445 individuals lived in Port St. Joe and 1,981 lived in Wewahitchka. The remaining majority of county residents, roughly 68 percent of the population, resided in the unincorporated areas (University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research 2011).

Despite a small population of permanent residents, Gulf County has a significant number of seasonal residents. According to the latest Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) adopted in 2007, the seasonal population is estimated to be more than 30,000. This is nearly two times the permanent resident population, making the population during peak season closer to 45,000. Several neighboring municipalities, such as Mexico Beach and Panama City, have even larger seasonal residents populations. Given that one quarter-million permanent residents live within 50 miles of the park boundary, it is possible for the peak season population to be two to three times that amount.

According to the U.S. Census, approximately three-fourths of permanent Gulf County residents identify as non-Hispanic white. About one-fifth identify as black, while other minorities make up less than six percent of the county population. Working age adults (those aged 20 to 59) make up two-thirds of the county population. While older adults (those over the age of 59) make up just over 20 percent, and children under the age of 19 each make up less than one-fifth of the county's permanent population.

U.S. Census estimates indicate that the population of Gulf County has increased by approximately 1,200 residents, or 8 percent, since 2000. This increase is approximately half the rate of statewide growth during the same period. Population projections for the county predict modest growth over the next decade (BEBR 2011). Projected growth rates apply to the permanent resident population only, and it is expected that the seasonal population will likely increase at a greater rate.

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

Constitution Convention Museum State Park is located on the southern side of the town of Port St. Joe. Across the highway, to the west is St. Joseph Bay, and across the bay is T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park. The park is bordered by three roads, including Allen Memorial Way to the north, Gautier Memorial Lane to the south, and U.S. Highway 98 to the west. The residential community of Oak Grove is located to the immediate south, and the Port St. Joe Centennial Building is located to the immediate east. Port St. Joe High School and athletic fields are southeast of the park. The Port City Trail is a paved shared use trail that begins near the historic downtown of Port St. Joe and terminates at the intersection of Allen Memorial Way and Centennial Drive behind the museum building. This trail facilitates multimodal access to the park.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

The town of Port St. Joe and surrounding area are rich with natural and cultural resources. With future planning, the area could support a large amount of tourism. Constitution Convention Museum State Park serves as an additional attraction to the town's historical features. Continued development of single-family homes is expected on the north and south sides of the property. Potential impacts from additional development could include an increase in stormwater runoff and increased vehicular traffic on U.S. Highway 98 and the two other boundary roads. The Division will face a

major challenge to ensure the protection and preservation of the cultural landscape of Constitution Convention Museum State Park from these changes. Division staff will continue to work with the adjacent property owners, the town of Port St. Joe and regulatory agencies to encourage the inclusion of protective measures in the planning and decision making process, for the visible and the audible vicinity of this unique site.

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

The focus of the Constitution Convention Museum State Park is to interpret the drafting of Florida's first constitution in 1838. The primary public use at this park is visitation to the museum and monument. The museum features a replica of the interior of the Convention Hall. Exhibit panels provide biographical information on each of the 86 territorial delegates. Period furnishings and accessories, through-the-window period street-scenes complete the interpretive picture painted by the exhibits in this museum. As detailed in the Resource Management Component, the marble monument and memorial mall are the main constructed visual elements. Views of St. Joseph Bay, directly across U.S. Highway 98, provide an impressive backdrop for the memorial mall and monument. To preserve the visitor experience of the museum's setting, the viewshed to the bay should be maintained. Future development of facilities should focus on the interpretation of this unique cultural resource.

The monument and mall are important associative and interpretive elements to the function and presentation of this state museum. As detailed in the Resource Management Component, historic preservation treatments to stabilize and repair the structures, and the inventory and management efforts of the artifacts and memorial mall can be used to introduce visitors to the issues involved in the stewardship of cultural resources. A site restoration project to re-establish the original historical intent provides opportunities to inform the visitor about the drafting of the state's first constitution.

Land Area

There are no natural communities present in the park as the museum grounds have been developed and ornamentally landscaped. The landscape of the mall represents examples of native trees and shrubs that have been arranged to accentuate the Constitution Memorial and viewshed to St. Joseph Bay.

Natural Scenery

The park does not include any natural water features, but is nearly adjacent to the mainland shore of St. Joseph Bay, separated only by U.S. Highway 98. Approximately five miles across the bay from the museum is St. Joseph Peninsula State Park. Much of the bay, itself, is protected as the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. The viewshed from the Constitution Memorial to St. Joseph Bay is a prominent aesthetic characteristic of the park. The historical significance of the bay and port are interpreted in the museum's exhibits.

Archaeological and Historic Features

The mall of the museum grounds is considered to be a historical landscape or vista. The museum building, which was constructed in 1955, is the only historical structure in the park. The museum houses interpretive exhibits that reflect the history of the drafting and signing of the first state constitution as well as the broader political and social context of this historic event between 1838 and 1839. Aspects of the region's early history are also interpreted through artifacts that are displayed in the museum.

Assessment of Use

All legal boundaries, significant natural features, structures, facilities, roads, trails, and easements 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

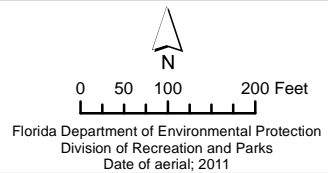
Before acquisition by the state in 1950, the site was operated as a municipal park by the City of Port St. Joe.



bing™

Image courtesy of USGS State of Michigan

CONSTITUTION CONVENTION MUSEUM STATE PARK



Legend

- Park Boundary
- US Highway
- County Road
- Park Road Paved
- Walkways
- Structures
- Parking Lots

BASE MAP

Future Land Use and Zoning

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

The park is located within city limits of the City of Port St. Joe. Current and future land use maps designate the park "Recreation and Open Space". The neighborhoods adjacent to the park, along Allen Memorial Way and Gautier Memorial Lane, are designated for single family residential. A historic building, elementary school, and athletic field located east of the park are designated for public use and open space. These land use designations are consistent with the park's use and compliment the park's historical urban setting and educational function.

The City's Future Land Use Element promotes revitalization of the downtown and waterfront area and developing improved connectivity between downtown, residential neighborhoods, nearby public lands, and the waterfront. Streetscape and pedestrian improvements are supported to increase bicycle and pedestrian access to significant areas. Future projects within the vicinity of the park are proposed to include additional development along the waterfront, further revitalization of the historic downtown, and improvement of the City's existing linear green space along the canal on Forest Park Avenue. Future land use designations and zoning codes within city limits are intended to promote historic preservation, mixed-use development, and multi-modal transportation.

Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

Recreational use of the property is mainly based on historic site interpretation. There are guided and self-guided tours of the museum and grounds. Special events are held throughout the year to raise public awareness and support for the continued preservation of the monument and park.

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 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 Constitution Convention Museum State Park, the area surrounding the monument and mall has been designated as protected cultural zones.

Existing Facilities

Recreation Facilities

Museum Grounds

Museum
Memorial Mall
Marble Monument

Support Facilities

Museum Grounds

Paved Parking (2 sites, 15 vehicles each)
Storage
Office Space

The park's primary recreational facilities are located at the east end of the 12.7 acre museum grounds in a building that contains the museum's interpretive exhibits and displays, including an animatronic reenactment of the signing of the State Constitution, a small diorama of the signing room, historical legal documents and reports, and artifacts representing the region's early history.

The museum mall is situated between three residential neighborhood blocks between two east-west oriented streets on the south side of Port St. Joe. Forming a centerpiece of the mall is the Constitution Monument, which was erected on the grounds in 1922 and bears the names of the delegates engraved in marble. The mall is characterized by an ornamental landscape design of slash pines, live oaks, southern magnolias, various types of native vegetation, and an alley of sabal palms, extending from the monument to the terminus at St. Joseph Bay.

Support facilities include only two parking areas, located on the north and south sides of the museum building, small storage space on the back side of the building, and a small office in a side-room of the museum.

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, and recreational use and as new land is acquired, the conceptual land use plan may be amended to address the new conditions. A detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities will be developed based on this conceptual land use plan as funding becomes available.

During the development of the unit management plan, the division assesses potential impacts of proposed uses on the resources of the property. Uses that could result in unacceptable impacts are not included in the conceptual land use plan. Potential impacts are more thoroughly identified and assessed through a site planning process once funding is available for the development project. At that stage, design elements, such as sewage disposal, stormwater management, and design constraints such as designated species or cultural site locations, are more thoroughly investigated.

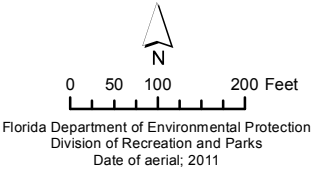
Advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for onsite sewage disposal. Stormwater management systems are designed to minimize



Legend

-  Park Boundary
-  Proposed Shared Use Trail
-  Proposed Improvement Area
-  Walkways

**CONSTITUTION CONVENTION
MUSEUM STATE PARK**



CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

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. After new facilities are constructed, the park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels. Retrofitting of existing facilities and design of new facilities for universal accessibility is also undertaken at this stage.

The park has the potential for expanded programs for interpretive and environmental education based on the unique character and condition of the cultural resources it contains. The primary public use of this park is historic interpretation of the museum exhibits, the memorial mall, and the monument commemorating the drafting of the constitution convention. The link between the museum's exhibits and the history of surrounding community are an important interpretive aspect of this park that should be maintained. There is also potential to expand the scope and extent of the park's educational and recreational opportunities by adding a shared-use trail around the park, benches, picnic pavilions, and interpretive information about the landscape.

Potential Uses

Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

Goal: 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. Improved activities and programs are also recommended and discussed below.

Objective: Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 120 users per day.

The park will continue to provide opportunities for historic interpretation and education through the exhibits displayed in the museum and the cultural landscape of the memorial mall.

Objective: Continue to provide the current repertoire of one interpretive educational program on a regular basis.

The park provides guided tours of the museum and memorial mall. These guided tours are available to visitors upon request and during special events. Visiting school groups are often guided through the museum's exhibits.

Objective: Improve one existing interpretive and educational program.

Recommended improvements to the existing interpretive program include redesigning the exhibit space by condensing the exhibits to create additional space for group gatherings. The current animated exhibit should be maintained and treated as a cultural resource due to its post mid-century technology. Storyboards and timelines may be added to enhance the visual quality of the museum exhibits and provide more in-depth study of the historical subject matter.

New interpretive exhibits should frame the historical subject matter in a context of statewide significance and also relate to the local community. Identities of persons involved in the drafting and signing of the constitution should be noted. Likewise, the names of living elected officials could be provided to represent the role of contemporary government and connect the museum to the state's political heritage.

Proposed Facilities

Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal: 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 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 educational and 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 objectives are to maintain, improve, renovate, and construct new facilities as recommend under the conceptual land use plan for Constitution Convention Museum State Park:

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

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

Objective: Improve/repair two existing facilities.

Major repair projects for park facilities may be accomplished within the ten-year term of this management plan, if funding is made available. These include the modification of existing park facilities to bring them into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (a top priority for all facilities maintained by the DRP). The following discussion of other recommended improvements and repairs are organized by use area within the park.

Museum – Renovation of the museum building’s exterior and interior are recommended to improve the function and aesthetics of the building. The design should be based on architectural form that exemplifies the area’s cultural heritage to enhance visitor attraction and promote the facility as a resource for civic and educational groups. The current interior architecture is not conducive to public gatherings that include periodic visitation of elected officials. The modern exterior design is uninviting and does not connect the exhibit space to the outdoor mall that is used by locals for several annual community events. As funding for renovation becomes available, specific improvements should be prioritized, including a new roof and a new exterior doorway with paved reception area. Renovations may also include replacement of the window and glass elements, addition of storm shutters, structural evaluation of the glass room, upgrading the air conditioning system, and improving accessibility. The protection of cultural resources will be prioritized as proposed projects are further evaluated. Site design and development will incorporate appropriate research and coordination with the Division of Cultural Affairs, to ensure that the property’s cultural resources are preserved.

Grounds – Landscape improvements are recommended to enhance the building’s exterior, connect the building to the mall, and assist with climate control for the building and reception area. Plantings might include sabal palms to extend the mall’s existing landscaping through the reception area. The once existing flagpole should be replaced. Benches should be installed adjacent to the proposed shared-use trail within the protective canopy of the mall and at the west end of the memorial mall as a bayside overlook. Interpretive signs that identify and provide information about native plant species should be placed throughout the landscape of the memorial mall. Additionally, maintenance of the landscape should consider recruitment of new sabal palms and slash pines to preserve the current design as the established palms and pines age. Improved highway signage is recommended to increase attraction to the park and blend the sign with the park’s landscape.

Exterior walkways around the perimeter of the museum building should be replaced with wider walkways using brickwork that compliments the design theme of the local trail system.

Improvements to the two existing parking areas are recommended. Each parking area accommodates up to fifteen vehicles. Average visitation at the park is adequately served by this number of spaces, however, repaving and lengthening the existing parking spaces is recommended to improve accessibility.

Objective: Construct two new facilities, including 3,000 feet of new shared-use trail.

Picnic Pavilions – Two new medium picnic pavilions should be constructed adjacent to the museum building and existing parking areas near the outdoor reception area. The

pavilions will provide an additional opportunity for visitors to recreate on the scenic museum grounds. Design of the pavilions should be consistent with the exterior renovations of the museum building. Placement of the pavilions should maintain the existing viewshed and not interfere with the ornamental landscape of the memorial mall.

Shared-use Trail - A new shared-use trail constructed around the perimeter of the memorial mall is recommended to extend from the local Port City Trail system and stem from the park's improved walkways adjacent to the museum building, providing an accessible route for visitors to experience the memorial mall separate from the roads that surround the park.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for the following list of proposed facilities are provided in the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 5) 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:

- Renovating the museum structure
- Evaluating and upgrading museum exhibits
- Improving and maintaining the landscape around the museum and throughout the memorial mall
- Replacing exterior walkways around the museum building
- Repaving and lengthening the north and south parking spaces
- Constructing two medium-sized picnic pavilions adjacent to the museum building
- Addition of an accessible shared-use trail around the perimeter of the park

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 (Table 4).

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 4.

Table 4. Recreational Carrying Capacity						
Facility/Activity	Existing Capacity		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Optimum Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Museum and Memorial Mall Touring	30	120			30	120
Total	30	120			30	120

Note: When school groups use the museum, the class size determines the number of people in one group. In addition, no carrying capacity is established for special events. When site assessment and a restoration plan are in place, the carrying capacity will be re-evaluated.

Optimum Boundary

As additional needs are identified through park use, development, or research, and changes to land use on adjacent private property occurs, modification of the park's optimum boundary may be necessary. At this time, no lands are identified for acquisition. No lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

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 Constitution Convention Museum in 2003, 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.

Park Administration and Operations

- A Friends of St. Joseph Peninsula State Park volunteer program was reorganized in 2012 to provide assistance to museum maintenance and interpretation.
- The museum building was repainted 2005.
- Roof maintenance was conducted in 2012 and was repaired in 2013.
- Additional maintenance and landscaping equipment was purchased in 2012.

Resource Management

Natural Resources

- Exotic plant species suppression is in maintenance status.
- Interpretive plant identification placards were placed in the memorial mall.

Cultural Resources

- Assessment of the museum building and exhibits was conducted by the American Association of Museums in April 2006.
- Inventory of the museum collections was completed in August 2013.
- Landscape maintenance throughout the memorial mall was completed in 2012.

Recreation and Visitor Services

- A plan and fee structure was established for weddings and other special events.
- A community outreach and education program was developed in 2013 for schools and community groups.

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 (Table 5) 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 5 may need to be adjusted during the ten-year management planning cycle.

Table 5
 Constitution Convention Museum Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
 Sheet 1 of 3

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-years)
Objective A	Continue day-to-day administrative support at current levels.	Administrative support ongoing	C	\$155,000
Objective B	Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.	Administrative support expanded	C	\$20,000
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-years)
Objective A	Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological needs.	Assessment conducted	LT	\$2,000
Action 1	Coordinate with City of Port St. Joe in assessing the direction and impact of stormwater runoff from the park grounds, roads, and surrounding residential area.		LT	\$5,000
Objective B	Work with the City of Port St. Joe to ensure that stormwater systems serve adequately to prevent flooding of the building and collections.	Assessment conducted	LT	\$5,000
Action 1	Determine potential mitigation measures against impacts from stormwater or flooding.		LT	\$3,000
Goal III: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	Annually treat 0.25 acres of exotic plant species in the park.	# Acres treated	C	\$1,915
Action 1	Annually develop/update exotic plant management work plan.	Plan developed/updated	C	\$1,600
Action 2	Implement annual work plan by treating 0.25 acres in park, annually, and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.	Plan implemented	C	\$315
Objective B	Implement control measures on 1 exotic and nuisance animal species in the park.	# Species for which control measures implemented	C	\$6,000
Action 1	Assess impacts from armadillos at the park	Assessment completed	C	\$1,200
Action 2	Develop/update exotic animal work plan if damage is detected	Plan developed/updated	C	\$1,600
Action 3	Implement work plan	Plan implemented	C	\$3,200
Goal IV: Protect, preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	Assess and evaluate 2 of 2 recorded cultural resources in the park.	Assessments complete	LT	\$6,100
Action 1	Complete 2 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.	Assessments complete	LT	\$700
Objective B	Compile documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.	Documentation complete	LT	\$8,000
Action 1	Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.	FMSF entries submitted	ST	\$600
Action 2	Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.	Document completed	ST	\$2,000
Action 3	Conduct oral history interviews.	Interviews complete	LT	\$2,000
Action 4	Compile a park administrative history.	Report completed	ST	\$1,400
Action 5	Conduct a phase I archaeological survey for priority areas as identified by the resource sensitivity model.	Survey completed	LT	\$2,000

* 2013 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

Table 5
 Constitution Convention Museum Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
 Sheet 2 of 3

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.

Objective C	Bring 2 of 2 recorded cultural resource into good condition.	# Sites in good condition	LT	\$3,200
Action 1	Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 1 cultural site.	# Sites monitored	C	\$1,600
Action 2	Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.	Programs implemented	C	\$1,600
Objective D	Work with Florida Department of Transportation to trim or remove trees across Highway 98 for the purpose of maintaining gulf views through the historic mall area.	Tree trimming or removal coordinated	ST	\$1,600
Action 1	Identify trees that should be trimmed or removed.	Trees identified	ST	\$1,600

Goal V: Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 120 users per day.	# Recreation/visitor	C	\$200,000
Objective B	Continue to provide the current repertoire of 1 interpretive and educational program on a regular basis.	# Interpretive/education programs	C	\$1,000

Goal VI: 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-years)
Objective A	Maintain all public and support facilities in the park.	Facilities maintained	C	\$200,000
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	LT	\$30,000
Objective C	Improve and/or repair 3 existing facilities as identified in the Land Use Component.	Improvements completed	LT	\$1,500,000
Action 1	Renovate the interior and exterior of museum building - interpretive exhibits, walkways, and landscaping.		UFN	\$1,000,000
Action 2	Improve the two existing parking areas.		LT	\$250,000
Action 3	Improve the grounds of the memorial, including landscaping, benches, interpretive signs, and park signage.		LT	\$250,000
Objective D	Construct 3,000 feet of shared-use trail around the perimeter of the park as identified in the Land Use Component.	Facilities Constructed/Feet of Trail	LT	\$75,000
Action 1	Construct a picnic area with two medium pavilions.		LT	\$25,000
Action 2	Construct a shared-use trail around the perimeter of the park, approximately 3,000 feet.		LT	\$50,000
Objective E	Expand maintenance activities as existing facilities are improved and new facilities are developed.	Facilities maintained	C	\$10,000

* 2013 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.

Summary of Estimated Costs		
Management Categories		Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Resource Management		\$33,815
Administration and Support		\$175,000
Capital Improvements		\$1,605,000
Recreation Visitor Services		\$411,000
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.	

* 2013 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

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Acquisition History

Purpose of Acquisition:

The state of Florida acquired Constitution Convention Museum State Park to use the property as a public park.

Sequence and Scope of Acquisition:

On April 12, 1922, the Constitution Memorial Commission, which consisted of the governor of the state of Florida, the secretary of the State of Florida, and the attorney general of the State of Florida, purchased the initial area of what is presently known as Constitution Convention Museum State Park. The Memorial Commission acquired this approximately 1.80-acre property from the St. Joseph Land and Development Company.

On March 7, 1950, the city of Port St. Joe donated approximately 11-acre property to the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials (FBPHM). On April 6, 1954, the city donated another piece of property to FBPHM. These two donations and the April 12, 1922 acquisition comprise the current area of Constitution Convention Museum State Park.

On September 28, 1967, FBPHM transferred and conveyed its title interest in Constitution Convention Museum State Park to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida (TIITF).

Title Interest:

The Trustees hold fee simple title interest in Constitution Convention Museum State Park.

Lease Agreement:

On January 23, 1968, the Board of Trustee of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) leased Constitution Convention Museum State Park to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), under Lease No. 2324. The lease is for a period of ninety-nine (99) years and expires on January 22, 2067. In 1988, the Trustees assigned a new lease number, Lease No. 3613, to Constitution Convention Museum State Park without making any changes to the terms and conditions of Lease No. 2324.

According to the lease, the DRP manages the property only for the conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources and for resource-based public outdoor recreation compatible with the conservation and protection of the property.

Special Conditions on Use:

Constitution Convention Museum State Park is designated single-use to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other park related uses. Uses such as water resource development projects, water supply projects, storm-water management projects, and linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park.

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Acquisition History**

Outstanding Reservations:

The following is a list of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances that apply to Constitution Convention Museum State Park.

Instrument:..... Indenture
Instrument Holder: City of Port St. Joe
Beginning Date: March 7, 1950
Ending Date: No Ending Date
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:..... The instrument states that if the property is not used for public park and recreation purposes, it will revert to the instrument holder.

Instrument:..... Deed of Conveyance
Instrument Holder: City of Port St. Joe
Beginning Date: April 6, 1954
Ending Date: No Ending Date
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:..... The instrument states that the property will be used exclusively for public park purposes.

Instrument:..... Easement
Instrument Holder: Trustees
Beginning Date: April 8, 1960
Ending Date: No Ending Date
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:..... The easement allows the city of Port St. Joe to construct and maintain a 5-foot access driveway on a portion of the property.

Instrument:..... Easement
Instrument Holder: DEP/DRP
Beginning Date: September 21, 1964
Ending Date: Perpetual
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:..... The easement allows the St. Joe Natural Gas Company, Inc. to construct, install, and maintain a 3-inch gas line.

Instrument:..... Easement
Instrument Holder: Trustees
Beginning Date: June 7, 1985
Ending Date: Perpetual
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:..... The easement allows the City of Port St. Joe to construct, operate, inspect, alter, improve, maintain, remove, and rebuild a road right-of-way and service lines on a portion of the property.

Addendum 2 – Advisory Group Members and Report

**Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks**

Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Unit Management Plan Amendment
Advisory Group
April 10, 2014

Local Government Representatives

The Honorable Warren Yeager, District 5
Gulf County Board of County
Commissioners
1000 Cecil G. Costin, Sr. Boulevard
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

The Honorable Mel Magidson, Jr., Mayor
City of Port St. Joe
305 Cecil G. Costin, Sr. Boulevard
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Mark Godwin, Councilman
Tupelo Soil & Water Conservation District
127 Heritage Lane
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Agency Representatives

Mark Knapke, Park Manager
St. Joseph Peninsula and Constitution
Convention Museum State Parks
200 Allen Memorial Way
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Mike Wisenbaker, Archeology Supervisor
Bureau of Archeological Research
Division of Historical Resources
1001 De Soto Park Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

**Tourism/Economic Development
Representatives**

Jennifer Jenkins, Director
Gulf County Tourist Development Council
150 Captain Fred's Place
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Paula Pickett, Director
Gulf County Chamber of Commerce
406 Marina Drive
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

**Environmental and Conservation
Representative**

Ina Crawford, Chapter Director
Sweetbay Chapter
Florida Native Plant Society
130 Byrd Drive
Panama City, Florida 32404

Historical Resource Representative

Ms. Charlotte Pierce
St. Joseph Historical Society
305 Cecil G. Costin, Sr. Boulevard
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Educational User Representative

Jim Norton, Superintendent
Gulf County Schools
150 Middle School Road
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Adjacent Landowner

Ms. Barbara Terry
204 Gautier Memorial Lane
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

**Citizen Support Organization
Representative**

Dewey Blaylock, President
Friends of St. Joseph Peninsula State Park
602 Highway 98
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

The Advisory Group meeting to review the proposed unit management plan (UMP) for Constitution Convention Museum State Park was held in the Gulf County Emergency Operations Center on Thursday, April 10 at 9:00 AM.

Steve Wheaton represented the park's citizen support organization, Friends of St. Joseph Peninsula State Park. Both Barbara and Jim Terry attended as representatives of the park's adjacent landowners. Representatives of the Gulf County Board of County Commissioners and Tupelo Soil & Water Conservation District were not in attendance. Mike Wisenbaker was not in attendance, but submitted written comments prior to the meeting. All other appointed Advisory Group members were present.

Attending Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) staff members were Daniel Jones, Tony Tindell, Raya Pruner, Mark Knapke, Joanna Lindsey, and Daniel Alsentzer.

Mr. Alsentzer began the meeting by explaining the purpose of the Advisory Group and reviewing the meeting agenda. He provided a brief overview of the DRP's planning process. Mr. Alsentzer summarized public comments received during the previous evening's public workshop. Mr. Alsentzer then asked each member of the Advisory Group to express his or her comments on the draft plan.

Summary of Advisory Group Comments

Charlotte Pierce (St. Joseph Historical Society) asked for clarification of the design and location of the proposed picnic pavilions. She urged the site planning for these picnic pavilions to preserve the existing landscape and viewshed between the monument and St. Joseph Bay. DRP staff explained that the two proposed pavilions would be small to medium in size to minimize the footprint of the structures and reaffirmed that the pavilions would be constructed on the west side of the museum building in an open area that is not considered part of the memorial mall or monument landscaping.

Jim Terry (adjacent landowner) inquired whether any aspect of the proposed developments at the park will involve removing trees from the memorial mall. He stated that residents of the adjacent neighborhood would prefer to concentrate improvements in the existing developed area of the park, rather than remove trees from the memorial mall. If sitting benches might be added throughout the park, he recommended locating a few benches at the west end of the memorial mall for visitors to enjoy the sunset over the bay from the park. DRP staff responded that the trees of the memorial mall are considered a significant component of the park's cultural landscape that will not be removed for any of the proposed developments. DRP staff additionally stated that the plan recommends recruitment of new sabal palms, live oaks, and southern magnolia in order to ensure that the density and arrangement of the trees throughout the memorial mall are maintained.

Steve Whealton (Friends of St. Joseph Peninsula State Park) approved of the proposed picnic pavilions and multi-use path around the perimeter of the park, but advised careful site planning to maintain the integrity of the park's cultural landscape. He agreed that providing bayside overlook benches at the park's west end would be popular.

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Mayor Mel Magidson (City of Port St. Joe) commended the land use plan and agreed that picnic pavilions and a multi-use path around the park will improve recreational opportunities at the park. He noted that these improvements will invite more visitors and enhance the park as a community asset. He stated that many visitors would appreciate a paved or stabilized path around the memorial mall, as the ground is uneven and often wet. Mr. Magidson elaborated that developing more facilities for visitor use to specifically promote walking, sunset viewing, or picnicking will make the park more welcoming. He also suggested that given appropriate planning, the City of Port St. Joe would be potentially interested in assisting with future museum renovations.

Jennifer Jenkins (Gulf County Tourist Development Council (TDC)) recommended including a visitor information kiosk in the park near the museum building and proposed picnic pavilions. She suggested that a kiosk could be designed similar to an existing kiosk located at the Eagle Harbor use area in St. Joseph Peninsula State Park – including permanent information for interpretation and way-finding as well as temporary non-paid advertising to promote local events or regional recreational opportunities. Additionally, Ms. Jenkins stated that staff at the Gulf County TDC has not been well-informed about the history that the park interprets or events that take place at the park. She stated that the park and regional tourism as a whole could benefit from enhanced sharing of information. She offered the TDC’s marketing support by including the park in future brochures, on the website, media tours, and on information kiosks throughout the county.

Ina Crawford (Florida Native Plant Society) commented that the proposed improvements in the land use plan are appropriate to the needs and character of the park. She complimented the native character of the ornamental landscape and stated that the Sweetbay Chapter of the Florida Native Plant Society is willing to share information about native landscaping as it pertains to the park. She noted the importance of not excessively trimming green fronds from the sabal palms and explained that mismanagement of palm trees and palmettos is common in ornamental gardens. Ms. Crawford recommended that the Gulf County TDC and Port St. Joe Chamber of Commerce include information about the memorial mall in future promotional materials.

Paula Pickett (Gulf County Chamber of Commerce) agreed that local and regional tourism marketing frequently advertises St. Joseph Peninsula, but there is opportunity to also promote Constitution Convention Museum. She affirmed that the existing parking spaces for vans, trucks, and RVs are too short, causing vehicles to extend into the neighborhood roads. She stated that this causes a traffic hazard and added that school buses typically use City of Port St. Joe parking at the nearby athletic fields. Ms. Pickett additionally recommended that the park host events for a wider variety of special occasions or historical commemorations. She additionally inquired whether portions of the park can be reserved for events, such as weddings. She stated that the park’s availability for special events could be more widely promoted.

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Summary of Written Comments

Mike Wisenbaker (Division of Historical Resources) reiterated that the only sites in the park listed in the Florida Master Site File are the Constitution Convention Museum Building (GU228) and the Constitution Convention Memorial (GU230), both of which are combined as one resource group in the Florida Master Site File. He stated that DHR concurs that the building, monument, and overall grounds should continue to be treated as a cultural landscape. He added that this concept has become much more firmly entrenched in the historic preservation community over the past several decades.

Mr. Wisenbaker requested that the museum's historic artifacts from nearby Depot Creek were found on state-owned lands, the DRP should ensure that DHR has been informed. He additionally requested that if the artifacts were not found on state-owned lands, then collections staff within DHR's Bureau of Archaeological Research should be formally notified to demonstrate that these objects are housed in the park's museum.

MR. Wisenbaker requested removal of the phrase "pretesting of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor," from the plan on page 32, noting that after much deliberation, DHR/BAR changed its policy regarding this issue and no longer sanctions pretesting by monitors unless the testing is done under the direction supervision of a qualified professional archaeologist.

Regarding *Action 5 of Objective B*, which indicates that 30 percent of the park needs to be subjected to a professional archaeological survey, Mr. Wisenbaker advised that unless a professional archaeologist is willing to do this at no cost to the park, DHR does not find it is necessary. He recommended that any proposed land altering or ground disturbing activities within the park simply follow DHR Management Procedures, which are included as an appendix to the plan.

On page 39, with regard to historic preservation treatments to stabilize and repair the structures within the park, Mr. Wisenbaker advised that historic architecture staff in DHR's Bureau of Historic Preservation may be able to assist DRP staff by way of technical advice with such endeavors.

Mr. Wisenbaker advised that the contact reference, regarding the display and treatment of items within the museum on page 49, should be to the Museum of Florida History in the Division of Cultural Affairs.

Lastly, Mr. Wisenbaker noted that the small inholding in the park around the monument is not mentioned in the acquisition needs of the park and inquired whether this inholding complicates or impedes effective management of the cultural resource.

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Staff Recommendations

Division staff recommends approval of the proposed management plan for Constitution Convention Museum State Park as presented, with the following changes:

- Language will be added to the plan to propose benches located at the west end of the memorial mall for visitors as a bayside overlook.
- The DRP will continue to coordinate with Gulf County, City of Port St. Joe, and other local agencies to support resource management and land use improvements 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 representation for adequate review of the management plan may require the appointment of additional members. 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.

Addendum 3—References Cited

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References Cited

- City of Port St. Joe, City Commission. 2013. City of Port St. Joe Comprehensive Plan. <http://www.cityofportstjoe.com/comps.cfm>. Accessed October 4, 2013.
- Collins, L.D., S.F. Fernandez, J. DuVernay, K. Driscoll, and T. Doering. Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 1: the Northwest Florida Region. Final Report. 2011. University of South Florida, Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies.
- Dodd, D. 1950. State Constitution Convention Monument. Florida Highways, August.
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- FDEP, DRP. 2013. FY 2012-2013 Florida State Park System Economic Impact Assessment. Tallahassee, Florida. 9 pp.
- Gulf County Planning Department. 2013. Gulf County Comprehensive Plan. <http://www.gulfcounty-fl.gov/PlanningDepartment.cfm>. Accessed December 10, 2013.
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- USDA, Soil Survey of Gulf County, Florida. 2001. Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Addendum 4 – Soil Descriptions

Constitution Convention Museum State Park

Soil Descriptions

The Soil Survey of Gulf County, Florida has not been published although fieldwork and maps have been completed and were used to develop the figure in this plan. Applicable soil descriptions in this addendum have been taken from the Soil Survey of Franklin County, Florida 1994.

(22) Leon sand - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in broad areas in the flatwoods and on knolls or low ridges in tiptoe bogs. Slopes range from zero to 2 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 200 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is white sand about 14 inches thick. The subsoil is sand. The upper 18 inches is very dark brown, and the lower 32 inches is very dark brownish gray and dark brown. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray and dark grayish brown fine sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Lynn Haven, Mandarin, Sapelo, and Scranton soils. The poorly drained Sapelo soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Leon soil. The poorly drained Lynn Haven and Scranton soils are in the slightly lower areas in the flatwoods.

The somewhat poorly drained Lynn Haven and Scranton soils are in the slightly lower areas in the flatwoods. The somewhat poorly drained Mandarin soils are on slightly elevated flats and low knolls. Also included are soils that are similar to the Leon soil but have either a weakly developed spodic horizon or a spodic horizon below a depth of 30 inches. These soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Leon soil.

The Leon soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 6 to 12 inches for 1 to 4 months in most years. The water table recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches during dry periods. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers and low in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate or moderately rapid in the subsoil and underlying material. The content of organic matter is low or moderate. Natural fertility is low. Most areas are wooded. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, slash pine, saw palmetto, gallberry, waxmyrtle, wiregrass running oak, black titi, and fetterbush lyonia.

This soil is poorly suited to cultivated crops because of the wetness and the low fertility. The number of adapted crops that can be grown is limited unless intensive management practices are applied. A water-control system removes

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Soil Descriptions

excess water during wet periods and provides for surface irrigation during dry periods. Row crops can be rotated with close-growing, soil-improving crops.

Incorporating crop residue, to maintain the content of organic matter. Seedbed preparation, including bedding of rows, reduces the rate of seedling mortality caused by wetness. Applications of fertilizer can increase crop yields.

This soil is well suited to pasture and hay. Water-control measures reduce surface wetness. Applications of fertilizer and the proper selection of adapted grasses and legumes help to maximize yields. Proper stocking rates, pasture rotation, and restricted grazing during wet periods help to keep the pasture in good condition.

Typically, this soil supports vegetation that is characteristic of the North Florida Flatwoods range site. If good management practices are applied, this creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, chalky bluestem, and Curtis dropseed. If the range deteriorates because of poor management practices, the site is dominated by saw palmetto and wiregrass.

This soil is moderately suited to the production of pine trees. It is limited mainly by the seasonal wetness and occasional droughtiness, which increase the seedling mortality rate, restrict the use of equipment, and cause plant competition. Potential productivity is medium for slash pine. Site preparation, such as chopping, burning, and bedding, removes debris, minimizes plant competition, facilitates planting, and reduces the seedling mortality rate. Using special equipment, such as rubber-tired or crawler machinery, and harvesting during dry periods minimize soil compaction and root damage during thinning activities. Using a harvesting system that leaves plant debris distributed over the site helps to maintain the content of organic matter. The trees respond well to applications of fertilizer.

This soil is poorly suited to use as a site for homes, small commercial buildings, and local roads and streets because of the wetness. On sites for septic tank an absorption fields, mounding helps to maintain the system above the seasonal high water table. Adding suitable fill material to elevate roadbeds and building site helps to overcome the wetness. If adequate outlets are available, a drainage system can lower the water table. Using an irrigation system, installing a drainage system, and selecting species that tolerate both seasonal wetness and droughtiness can help to establish lawn grasses and landscaping plants.

If areas of this soil are developed for recreational uses, such as playgrounds, picnic areas, and paths

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Soil Descriptions

or trails, stabilizing the sandy surface layer by adding suitable topsoil or some other material helps to prevent excessive erosion.

The capability subclass is IVw. The woodland ordination symbol is 9W.

(24) Mandarin fine sand - This somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on low coastal ridges and knolls in the flatwoods. Slopes range from zero to 3 percent. Individual areas are narrow and elongated and range from 5 to 100 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 4 inches thick. Below this, to a depth of about 25 inches, is light gray fine sand. The subsoil is about 9 inches of fine sand. It is dark reddish brown that grades to dark brown. The next 27 inches is brown fine sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is white fine sand that has brown and yellow mottles.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Corrolla, Hurricane, Leon, Resota, and Ridgewood soils. The somewhat poorly drained Ridgewood, Corrolla, and Hurricane soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Mandarin soil. The poorly drained Leon soils are on low flats and in slight depressions. The moderately well drained Resota soils are on the higher ridges.

Also included are soils that have a weakly developed, stained subsoil. These soils are poorly drained and are on low flats.

The Mandarin soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 18 to 36 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees or support natural vegetation. Some areas have been used for homesite development. The natural vegetation consists of sand pine, slash pine, longleaf pine, and turkey oak and an understory of wiregrass, pennyroyal, and scattered saw palmetto.

This soil is poorly suited to most cultivated crops because of droughtiness and the rapid leaching of plant nutrients. If the soil is cultivated, soil blowing is a hazard. Applying fertilizer and using a well-designed irrigation system can increase crop yields. Returning crop residue to the soil and using a cropping system that includes grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures help to maintain

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fertility and tilth. Soil blowing can be controlled by maintaining a good ground cover of close-growing plants, minimizing tillage, establishing windbreaks, and wind strip-cropping.

This soil is moderately suited to pasture and hay. Proper applications of fertilizer and lime help deep-rooted plants, such as coastal bermudagrass and bahiagrass, to tolerate drought. Overgrazing results in deterioration of the plant cover and increases the extent of undesirable species. Proper stocking rates and pasture rotation help to keep the pasture in good condition.

Typically, this soil supports vegetation that is characteristic of the North Florida Flatwoods range site. If good management practices are applied, this site has the potential to produce significant amounts of creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, chalky bluestem, and Curtis dropseed. If the range deteriorates because of poor management practices, the site is dominated by saw palmetto and wiregrass.

This soil is moderately suited to the production of pine trees. Potential productivity is medium for slash pine. Slash pine grows best with an adequate supply of phosphorus. The major management concerns are the seasonal wetness and occasional droughtiness, which increase the seedling mortality rate, restrict the use of equipment, and cause plant competition. Careful site preparation, such as chopping and bedding, removes debris helps to control competing vegetation, and facilitates hand and mechanical planting. Using a logging system that leaves plant debris distributed over the site improves soil fertility. The trees respond well to applications of fertilizer.

This soil is only moderately suited to use as a site for homes, small commercial buildings, and local roads and streets because of the seasonal wetness and occasional droughtiness. Because of the rapid permeability, areas for onsite waste disposal should be carefully selected to prevent the contamination of ground water. Homes should not be clustered together, and the disposal site should not be located adjacent to any body of water. On sites for septic tank absorption fields, mounding increases the depth to the seasonal high water table and thus helps to overcome the wetness. Mulching, applying fertilizer, and using an irrigation system help to establish lawn grasses and other small-seeded plants. Installing a drainage system and adding suitable fill material help to overcome the wetness

If areas of this soil are developed for recreational uses, such as playgrounds, picnic areas, and paths or trails, stabilizing the sandy surface layer by adding suitable topsoil or some other material helps to prevent excessive erosion. The capability subclass is VIs. The woodland ordination symbol is 8S.

Addendum 5 – Plant and Animal List

GYMNOSPERMS

Southern red cedar.....	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>
Pond cypress.....	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>

ANGIOSPERMS

Red buckeye.....	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Bluestem spp.....	<i>Andropogon spp.</i>
Salt bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Camphor tree*	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Sweet pepperbush.....	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Dogwood**	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Beggar's lice	<i>Desmodium spp.</i>
Elephant's foot.....	<i>Elephantopus spp.</i>
Penny wort.....	<i>Hydrocotyle spp.</i>
St. john's wort.....	<i>Hypericum spp.</i>
Yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Lantana*	<i>Lantana camera</i>
Border grass*.....	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Japanese climbing fern*	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
Southern Magnolia.....	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Nandina*	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Sword fern, Boston fern*	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Wax myrtle.....	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Laurel oak.....	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
Overcup oak.....	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>
Black berry	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Mexican petunia*	<i>Ruellia simplex</i>
Sabal palm.....	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
Chinese tallow*	<i>Sapium sebifera</i>
Saw palmetto	<i>Seranoa repens</i>
Greenbriar	<i>Smilax spp.</i>
Basswood.....	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Grape.....	<i>Vitis spp.</i>
Spanish bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>

INSECTS

Red fire ant.....	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> DV
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AMPHIBIANS

Southern toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i> DV
Southern leopard frog	<i>Lithobates utricularia</i> DV

REPTILES

Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis carolinensis</i> DV
Six-lined racerunner	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus sexlineatus</i> DV
Southern Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i> DV
Eastern glass lizard	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i> DV
Southern fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus undulatus</i> DV

BIRDS

Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> DV
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i> DV
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> DV
Cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> DV
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> DV
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i> DV
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> DV
American goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i> DV
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i> DV
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i> OF
Hermit thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i> DV
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i> DV
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i> DV
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i> DV
Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i> DV
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i> DV
Black vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i> OF
Fish crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i> DV
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> DV
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> DV
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i> DV
Palm warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i> DV
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> DV
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> DV
Loggerhead strike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> DV
Laughing gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i> OF
Ring-billed gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i> OF
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> DV
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodi</i> DV
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> DV

Black-and-white warbler.....	<i>Mniotilta varia</i> DV
Brown-headed cowbird.....	<i>Molothrus ater</i> DV
Great crested flycatcher.....	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> DV
Eastern screech owl.....	<i>Otus asio</i> DV
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> OF
Northern parula	<i>Parula americana</i> DV
Tufted titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i> DV
Carolina chickadee.....	<i>Parus carolinensis</i> DV
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i> DV
Savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> DV
Indigo bunting.....	<i>Passerina cyanea</i> DV
Rose-breasted grosbeak.....	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> DV
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i> DV
Hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i> DV
Eastern towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i> DV
Blue-gray gnatcatcher.....	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> DV
Purple martin.....	<i>Progne subis</i> DV
Common grackle.....	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> DV
Ruby-crowned kinglet.....	<i>Regulus calendula</i> DV
Golden-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i> DV
Eastern phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i> DV
Eastern bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i> DV
Brown-headed nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i> DV
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> DV
Chipping sparrow.....	<i>Spizella passerina</i> DV
Eastern meadowlark.....	<i>Sturnella magna</i> DV
European starling.....	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> DV
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> DV
Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i> DV
House wren.....	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> DV
American robin.....	<i>Turdus migratorius</i> DV
Eastern kingbird.....	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> DV
Mourning dove.....	<i>Zenaida macroura</i> DV

MAMMALS

Nine-banded armadillo.....	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> *DV
Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> DV
Flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i> DV
Raccoon.....	<i>Procyon lotor</i> DV
Eastern gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> DV

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
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

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 – 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.

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.

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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 .

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

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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 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
 - e)** 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.