

CONSTITUTION CONVENTION MUSEUM STATE PARK

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVED PLAN

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Recreation and Parks**

March 11, 2003



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Marjorie Stoneman Douglas Building
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

March 11, 2003

Ms. BryAnne White
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning, M.S. 525
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Constitution Convention Museum State Park

Lease # 3613

Ms. White:

On March 11, 2003 the Office of Environmental Services, acting as agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, approved the management plan for Constitution Convention Museum State Park. Pursuant to Section 253.034, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code this plans five-year update will be due on March 11, 2008.

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. Please forward copies of all permits to this office upon issuance.

Sincerely,

Delmas T. Barber

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

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.

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INTRODUCTION

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 the east side or westbound lane of U.S. Highway 98 in Port St. Joe. The vicinity map also reflects 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 12.70 upland acres. At Constitution Convention Museum State Park, public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property (see Addendum 1). There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property.

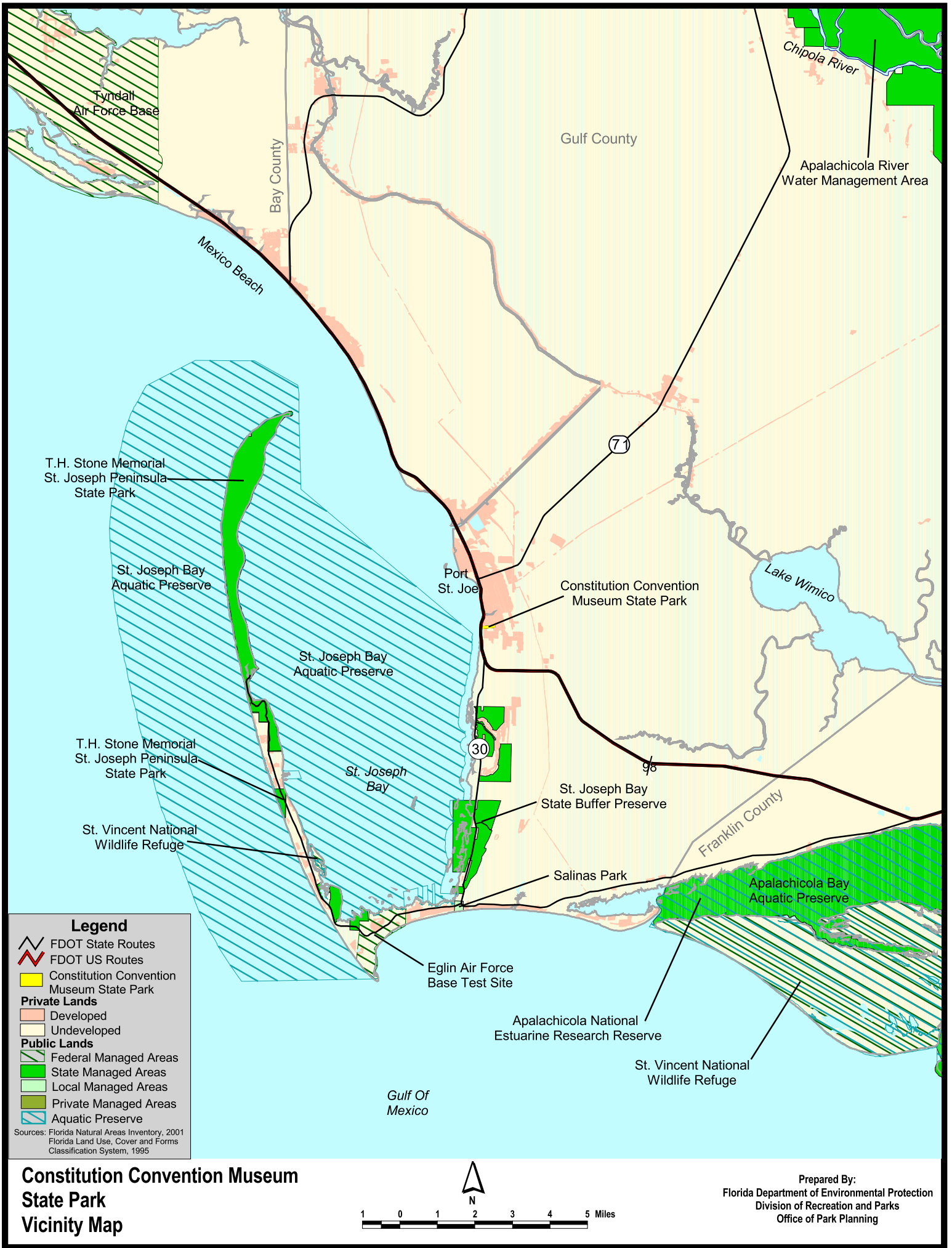
PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Constitution Convention Museum State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the objectives, criteria and standards that guide each aspect of park administration and set forth the specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes, Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code, and intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan. With approval, this management plan will supercede and replace the current approved plan of December 11, 1997. All development and resource alteration encompassed in this plan is subject to the granting of appropriate permits, easements, licenses and other required legal instruments. Approval of the management plan does not constitute an exemption from complying with the appropriate local, state, or federal agencies. This plan is also intended to meet the requirements for beach and shore preservation, as defined in Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 62B-33, 62B-36 and 62R-49, Florida Administrative Code.

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

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

In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes ("multiple uses") was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the division's statutory responsibilities and an analysis of the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the natural and cultural resources of the park, 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 or the management purposes of the park and should be discouraged.



Tyndall Air Force Base

Bay County

Gulf County

Chipola River
Apalachicola River Water Management Area

Mexico Beach

T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park

St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve

Port St. Joe

Constitution Convention Museum State Park

Lake Wimico

St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve

St. Joseph Bay

T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park

St. Joseph Bay

St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve

St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge

Salinas Park

Franklin County

Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve

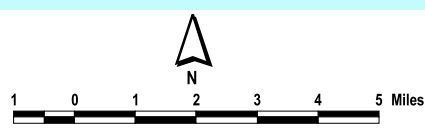
Legend

- FDOT State Routes
- FDOT US Routes
- Constitution Convention Museum State Park
- Private Lands**
- Developed
- Undeveloped
- Public Lands**
- Federal Managed Areas
- State Managed Areas
- Local Managed Areas
- Private Managed Areas
- Aquatic Preserve

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2001
Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, 1995

Gulf Of Mexico

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Vicinity Map



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

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 revenue for land management. Instead, techniques such as entrance fees, concessions, and similar measures will be employed on a case-by-case basis as a means of supplementing park management funding.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Management Authority and Responsibility

In accordance with Chapter 258, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62D-2, Florida Administrative Code, the Division of Recreation and Parks (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 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.

The Trustees have also granted management authority of certain sovereign submerged lands to the Division under Management Agreement MA 68-086 (as amended January 19, 1988). The management area includes a 400-foot zone from the edge of mean high water, where a park boundary borders sovereign submerged lands fronting beaches, bays, estuarine areas, rivers or streams. Where emergent wetland vegetation exists, the zone extends waterward 400 feet beyond the vegetation. The agreement is intended to provide additional protection to resources of the park and nearshore areas and to provide authority to manage activities that could adversely impact public recreational uses.

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

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

Park Goals and Objectives

The following park goals and objectives express the Division's long-term intent in managing the state park. At the beginning of the process to update this management plan, the Division reviewed the goals and objectives of the previous plan to determine if they remain meaningful and practical and should be included in the updated plan. This process

ensures that the goals and objectives for the park remain relevant over time.

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

Natural and Cultural Resources

1. Identify, preserve and actively manage the park's natural and cultural resources.
 - A. Develop a management program for the grounds of the museum and mall to reflect the historic landscape.
 - B. Prevent invasive exotics from spreading onto park property, most notably Chinese tallow (*Sapida sebiferum*) and Rattlebox (*Sesbania punicea*). Both occur near the western park boundary.
 - C. Manage pines for communicable diseases and parasites such as Southern Pine Beetle.
 - D. Manage collection according to Division standards.
 - E. Research significant aspects of local history for possible inclusion in the museum's exhibits.

Recreation

2. Continue to provide quality recreational and interpretive programs and facilities at the state park.
 - A. Provide museum tours focused on interpreting the development of the State's first constitution.
 - B. Provide electrical service and special event planning near the monument and throughout much of the mall for community-sponsored events.
 - C. Establish formal and informal partnerships for special events, cooperative publicity, temporary exhibits, research and educational activities.
3. Seek funding to expand recreational and interpretive opportunities through the improvement of programs and the development of new use areas and facilities, as outlined in this management plan.
 - A. Coordinate interpretive program development with local school curricula based on Sunshine State Standards.
 - B. Evaluate existing museum exhibits and upgrade as necessary to meet modern interpretive standards.
 - C. Complete needed museum structure renovations.
 - D. Improve museum parking areas.

Park Administration/Operations

4. Provide efficient and effective management of park resources and facilities while maintaining a high level of visitor service.
 - A. Pursue funding for the upgrade of existing facilities to assure compliance with the ADA.
 - B. Seek OPS/outsourcing funding for collection management and accessioning.
 - C. Assure that appropriate training is provided to all staff in visitor services, park information, and emergency procedures.

- D. Maintain high maintenance standards and conduct routine safety inspections to provide clean and safe facilities and use areas.
- E. Periodically evaluate park interpretive programs and tours to ensure up-to-date, quality programming.
- F. Continue to recruit and maintain volunteer support to assist park staff with the maintenance of park facilities, protection of park resources and implementation of park programs.
- G. Pursue adequate funding to meet park operational needs, such as corrective maintenance, visitor protection, resource management and visitor services. These efforts should include partnerships and other alternatives to the Legislative appropriation process.
- H. Assure compliance with Division, state and federal safety guidelines and training requirements.

Management Coordination

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

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

Public Participation

The Division provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public workshop and an advisory group meeting. A public workshop was held on June 25, 2002. The purpose of this meeting was to present this draft management plan to the public. A DEP Advisory Group meeting was held on June 26, 2002. The purpose of this meeting was to provide the Advisory Group members the opportunity to discuss this draft management plan. Addendum 1 contains a list of advisory group members and the advisory group meeting staff report.

Other Designations

Constitution Convention Museum State Park is not within an Area Of Critical State Concern as defined in section 380.05, Florida Statutes. Currently it is not under study for such designation. This park is a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302, Florida Administrative Code. Surface waters in this unit are also classified as Class III waters by DEP. This unit is adjacent to the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

The area of the park has a maximum elevation of 1.5 feet and slopes gently toward St. Joseph Bay without other visible relief within the property boundary.

Geology

The geology of this park has no relevance with regard to this plan.

Soils

This small unit has five distinct soils as identified by the Soil Survey of Gulf County (USDA 1994) that includes: Leon fine sand, Mandarin fine sand, Resota, Pickney and Rutledge soils, and Scranton fine sand (see Soils Map). Detailed soil descriptions are contained in Addendum 2. Standard building and lawn maintenance should address any soil erosion issues. It is not likely that erosion will be a concern at this park.

Minerals

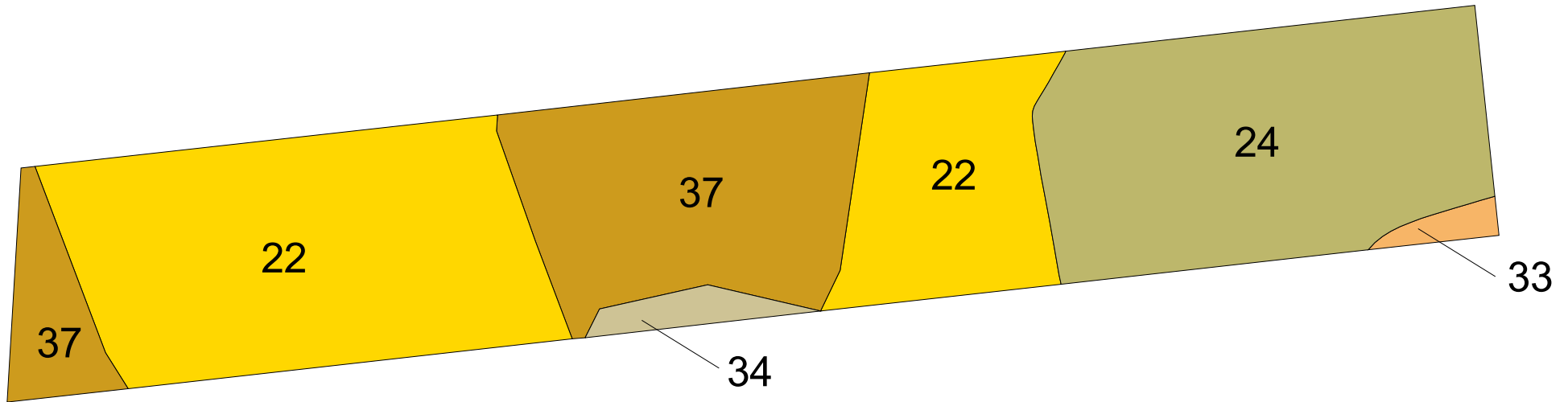
There are no known mineral deposits of commercial value at this unit.

Hydrology

This small property has no hydrological significance. At 1.5 above sea level, it is possibly at risk from flooding due to hurricanes and tropical storms.

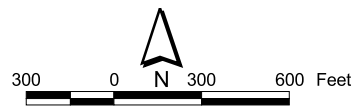
Natural Communities

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). The premise of this system is that physical factors such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology and fire frequency generally determine



LEGEND

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



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SOILS MAP

the species composition of an area, and that areas which are similar with respect to these factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, despite similar physical conditions. In other instances, physical factors are substantially different, yet the species compositions are quite similar. For example, coastal strand and scrub two communities with similar species compositions generally have quite different climatic environments and these necessitate different management programs.

The park contains no distinct natural communities. A list of plants and animals occurring in the unit is contained in Addendum 3.

The limited acreage of this unit contains no distinct natural communities but does contain ruderal and developed areas (see Natural Communities Map). The entire area of this unit has been so altered that natural communities and related natural systems do not remain. The entire area, which is not occupied with the museum building, monument, walks and parking lots, is mowed lawn. The museum grounds have been landscaped with non-native shrubs. The eastern portion of the property containing the museum, parking, walkways and monument is developed. The larger portion of the park to the west, the mall, is ruderal.

The ruderal area has a vegetative canopy of predominately mature planted slash pine and longleaf pine. Throughout this area are scattered live oak, cabbage palm, magnolia, pond cypress and red cedar. The understory is mowed lawn with scattered clumps of saw palmetto and yaupon. Wildlife species frequenting the unit are limited to grey squirrels and birds, which normally frequent lawns and gardens in the area, and appear to be dependent in part on adjacent land parcels.

Designated Species

Designated species are those that are listed by the FNAI, the FFWCC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDA) as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Management measures will be addressed later in this plan.

There are no designated species known to occur on this property. As such, no designated species list is included.

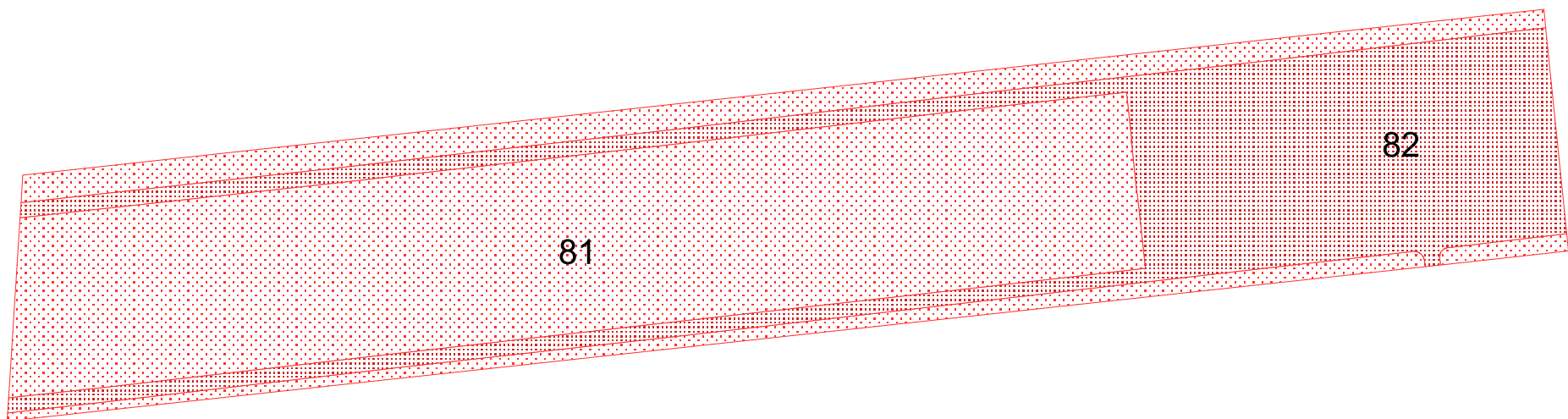
Special Natural Features

There are no special natural features associated with this site. It is a cultural/historic site.

Cultural Resources

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair or poor. These terms describe the present state of affairs, rather than comparing what exists against the ideal, a newly constructed component. Good describes a condition of structural stability and physical wholeness, where no obvious deterioration other than normal occurs. Fair describes a condition in which there is a discernible decline in condition between inspections, and the wholeness or physical integrity is and continues to be threatened by factors other than normal wear. A fair judgment is cause for concern. Poor 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 to re-establish physical stability.

Cultural resources are the focus of the park. The resources include the Constitution Monument, mall and the collection objects managed as museum exhibits inside the museum building. The grounds of the park have not been subjected to a cultural resources survey at any level; therefore, the existence of additional resources has not been established.



LEGEND

-  **81 - Ruderal**
-  **82 - Developed**



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NATURAL COMMUNITIES
MAP

The mall and stone monument comprise the major visual element of the park. The monument was erected in 1922. This significant outdoor artwork serves as the visual focal point for a vista, which extends to the edge of St. Joseph Bay. Paved walks accent the mall and ornamental plantings further enrich the vista. Pines are the dominant trees on the mall now. It is not known whether the mall was planned with pines or, for that matter, any particular trees in mind. The ground cover is grass. The vista to St. Joseph Bay remains, although passing traffic on U.S. Highway 98 near the water's edge occasionally interrupts visual continuity.

The collection objects maintained within the museum are used as supporting materials in exhibits, which interpret the history of the area and of the Florida Constitutional Convention of 1838-1839. The objects range in age and size from pre-contact potsherds to a 1950s 3/4-size replica of an early steam locomotive. The objects in the collections of the park are owned by the division or loaned to it for exhibit purposes.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Special Management Considerations

Timber Management Analysis

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

A timber management analysis was not conducted for this park. The total acreage for the unit is below the 1,000-acre threshold established pursuant to Florida statutes. Additionally, it was determined that the primary management objectives of the unit could be met without conducting timber management activities for this 5-year management plan cycle. Timber management will be re-evaluated during the next 5-year revision of this management plan.

Additional Considerations

The only management considerations to be aware of with regard to natural resources is regular monitoring of the planted pines on the grounds.

Management Needs and Problems

In this park where all natural areas have been significantly altered, natural resource management needs are limited to managing the ruderal area of the mall to compliment the cultural resource and to a degree, possibly recreate the original intent of the Constitution Monument. Management problems would be related to the cultural resource.

The condition of cultural resources in the park is described on a three-part scale, good, fair or poor. Good describes a condition in which the subject is physically stable with no apparent evidence of decline. Fair describes the subject as stable, though with some predictable signs of decline, either in appearance or physical integrity, due largely to age. Poor describes the subject as unstable, in obvious and accelerated decline of either appearance or physical integrity, or both, endangered from either its own physical or chemical properties, or from other climatic or human induced causes. It is difficult to estimate the condition of the mall due to a lack of original documentation. Suffice it to say the design integrity of the mall itself was altered by the change in its base with the construction of the museum building in the 1950s. The physical integrity of the mall is

probably poor. Shrubbery and other ornamental plantings may no longer exist. Although the mall is mowed on schedule, the pines are likely more mature than intended by design. Oaks and other species have invaded the pines. Trees are closely spaced. The vista to St. Joseph Bay may need additional trimming in order to provide an open vista.

The monument is in fair to poor condition. Though cleaned annually, instructions for cleaning are oral, with results using materials and techniques that have varied widely through the years. Joints have widened and grout has deteriorated, with the consequence that microhabitats have been established within the monument. There are visual indications that the entire monument or a foundation component has settled. Tree cover shades the structure and forms an additional welcoming microclimate for organisms, which deface and ultimately degrade the physical integrity of the stone joints or the stone itself.

The collection objects generally appear to be in fair condition. Encased objects are dusted when their cases are opened and objects without cases are dusted periodically. There are no specific schedules or procedures for evaluating and cleaning collection objects. The park does not have a Scope of Collections Statement, and the collection records do not meet current division standards.

Management Objectives

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

The management objective will be to restore and maintain to the extent possible, the cultural resources of this park in a manner that recreates the original intent of the "commission authorized" to construct a monument to the first Constitution Convention in the State.

Management Measures for Natural Resources

Hydrology

No hydrological management measures are recommended for this unit. There is no hydrological information to report.

Prescribed Burning

The objectives of prescribed burning are to create those conditions that are most natural for a particular community and to maintain ecological diversity within the unit's natural communities. To meet these objectives, the unit is partitioned into burn zones, and burn programs are implemented for each zone. These programs are periodically reviewed and maintained in the unit's burn plan. All prescribed burns are conducted under permit from the DOF. Wildfire suppression activities will be coordinated between staff of the Division and the DOF.

This unit will does not have sufficient resources to mention prescribed burning. At just over 12 acres, most of which is landscaped, the need for prescribed fire is not present.

Designated Species Protection

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

No designated species are known to occur at this unit. Protection measures are therefore unnecessary for purposes of this plan.

Exotic Species Control

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

The only exotics known on this property are non-native shrubs when the park was landscaped. These shrubs should be replaced with native shrubs when possible. Any invasive exotics found on the property should be removed immediately. They are most likely to enter along the boundary with U.S. Highway 98.

Problem Species

Problem species are defined as native species whose habits create specific management problems or concerns. Occasionally, problem species are also a designated species, such as alligators. Management must devise measures that balance designated species protection with problem species control.

No problem species are likely to be encountered on this property. However, in the event that a problem occurs, Division policy will be followed.

Management Measures for Cultural Resources

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

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

1. Develop and implement a written maintenance program for the monument with weekly, monthly and yearly reports and activities.
2. Catalog all owned and on-loan collections and artifacts in compliance with division standards.
3. Formulate and implement a Scope of Collections Statement.
4. Retain a professional statutory conservator to study the monument to identify existing and potential structural problems and suggest methods for restoration.

Research Needs

Natural Resources

Any research or other activity that involves the collection of plant or animal species on park lands requires a collecting permit from the DEP. Additional permits from the FFWCC, USFWS or FDA may also be required.

There are no natural resource needs identified at this park.

Cultural Resources

The most needed research for this park concerns the original intent and plan of the committee that sponsored the monument and memorial mall. The main research objective would be to acquire definitive information to enable management to plan restoration and

future management of the mall. Such research could be accomplished piecemeal or as a whole, by qualified researchers or interns in history, planning or landscape architecture.

A Level I cultural resources survey. Although no subsurface cultural resources are anticipated, it would be well to accomplish a survey before finalizing plans to extensively alter or restore the mall. Survey work requires a permit(s) from the DHR, and project approval by the Division.

Research to enable planning for a comprehensive renovation of the museum and development of a program of interpretive exhibits that reflects recent research about Florida history.

Resource Management Schedule

A priority schedule for conducting all management activities which is based on the purposes for which these lands were acquired, and to enhance the resource values and cost estimates for conducting priority management activities are based on the most cost effective methods and recommendations currently available (see Addendum 4).

Land Management Review

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, established land management review teams to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, the board of trustees, acting through the DEP. The managing agency shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 5-year update of its management plan.

Currently, a land management review of this park has not been conducted.

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.

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

Constitution Convention State Museum is located on the southern side 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. 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. The Port St. Joe High School and athletic fields are southeast of the park.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

The town of Port St. Joe and surrounding area are rich with natural and cultural resources and 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 re-creation 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 and the sight line to the bay should be maintained. Future development of facilities should focus on the interpretation of this unique cultural resource.

Historic integrity (as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Criteria for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places) is not a concern at this site because the relevant historic event took place away from the actual park boundary. However, the monument and mall are important associative and secondary 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(s) to re-establish the original historical intent provides opportunities to inform the visitor about the drafting of the state's first constitution.

Assessment of Use

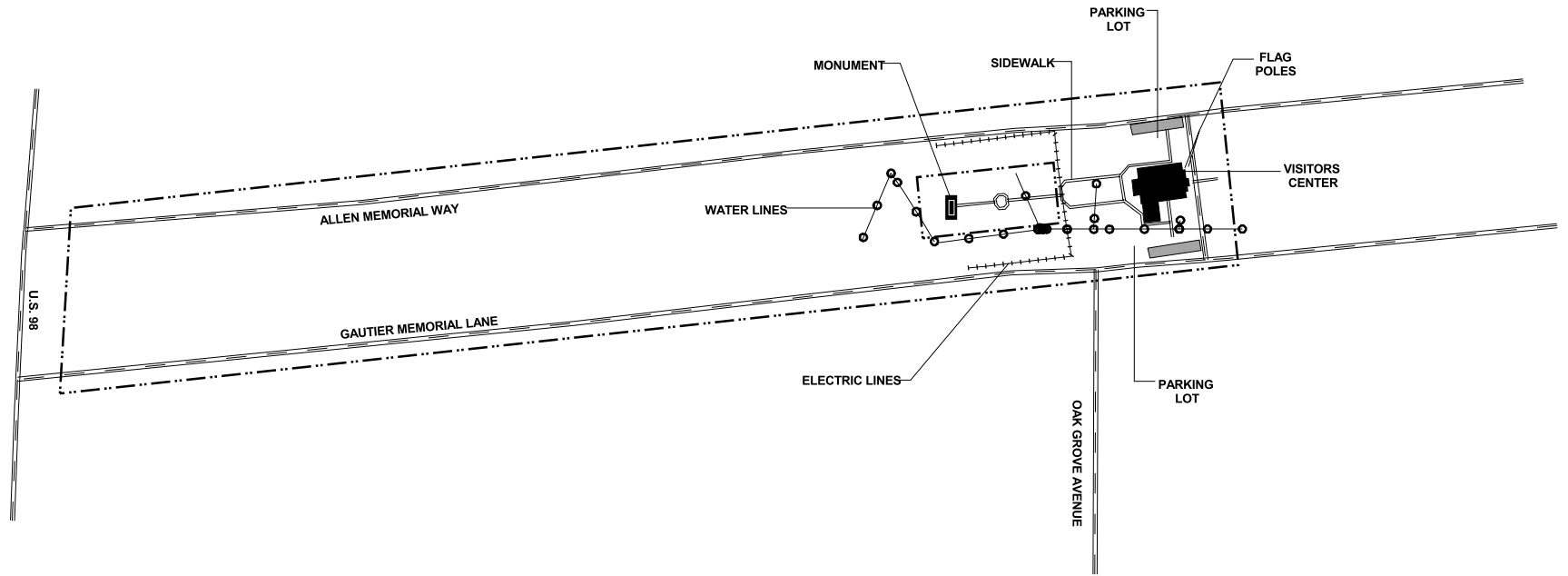
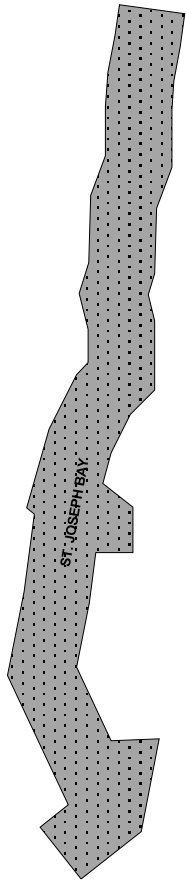
All legal boundaries, significant natural features, structures, facilities, roads, trails and easements existing in the unit are delineated on the base map (see Base Map). Specific uses made of the unit are briefly described in the following sections.

Past Uses

During the time of the Constitution Convention, St. Joseph was a boomtown trade-port that competed with the town of Apalachicola in size and importance. Local and period reports estimated the population at anywhere between 4,000 and 12,000 people. Modern estimates place the permanent population at 2,000. By 1844, there had been a combination of lingering economic problems, beginning in 1837 with a forest fire followed by a yellow fever epidemic. Then in 1844, a destructive hurricane obliterated the town. By 1904, Port St. Joe was established in the general vicinity of the historic town of St. Joseph. Before acquisition by the state in 1950, the site was operated as a park by Port St. Joe.

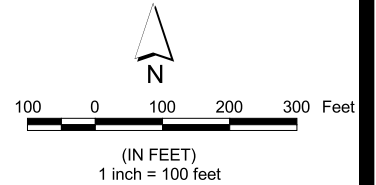
Recreational Uses

Recreational use of the property is mainly based on historic site interpretation. There are



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- STABILIZED ROAD
- ELECTRICAL LINE
- WATER LINE
- FENCES
- MULTI-USE TRAIL
- HIKING/BIKING TRAIL
- PARK BOUNDARY
- PARK BOUNDARY
- STABILIZED ROAD
- ROADWAY



DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS
 OFFICE OF PARK PLANNING

**CONSTITUTION CONVENTION
 STATE MUSEUM**

ACERAGE
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 DATE-DRAWN
 09/14/2000

BASE MAP

DRAWN BY
 B. BRADNER
 APPROVED BY
 DRP-GIS
 SHEET 1 OF 1

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 ea.)

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

The following narrative represents the current conceptual land use proposal for this park. As new information is provided regarding the environment of the park, cultural resources, recreational use and as new land is acquired, the conceptual land use plan may be amended to address the new conditions. 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 on-site sewage disposal. Stormwater management systems are designed to minimize impervious surfaces to the greatest extent feasible, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to avoid impacts and to mitigate those that cannot be avoided. Federal, state and local permit and regulatory requirements are met by the final design of the projects. 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.

Potential Uses and Proposed Facilities

Constitution Convention Museum State 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 visiting the museum, the monument commemorating the drafting of the constitution convention and



LEGEND

- PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS
- CULTURAL PROTECTION ZONE
- PARK BOUNDARY

Cultural Protection Zone
and
Proposed Site Restoration Area

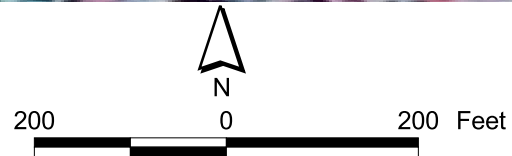
Cultural
Protection
Zone

Museum
Renovations

Improve
Parking Area

Re-pave
Parking Area

CONSTITUTION CONVENTION MUSEUM STATE PARK CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN



Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning

the memorial mall. The linkage between these and the surrounding community are an important interpretive aspect of this park. The two protected zones will remain the core of the interpretive area for this park.

As detailed in the Resource Management Component, the proposed site restoration plan will determine the future activities allowed in the two protected zones. In general, interpretive facilities will be developed to inform the public on the cultural landscape of Constitution Convention Museum State Park, as well as determine the future development, improvement and management of the exhibits within the museum.

In addition to the site restoration plan proposed earlier, the museum structure is in need of immediate exterior renovations. These renovations include replacement of some of the window and glass elements, addition of storm shutters, structural evaluation of the glass room, upgrading of the a/c system and universal accessibility issues. The protection of cultural resources will be a priority during any design project at Constitution Convention Museum State Park. Any site design and development will incorporate appropriate research and coordination with DHR, to ensure that the property's cultural resources are preserved. The division also recognizes that additional changes to the museum structure are possible outcomes of the site restoration plan. In the near future, with the exception of improved parking at the northern lot to accommodate additional visitors and re-paving of the southern lot, no support facilities are needed at Constitution Convention Museum State Park.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for the following list of proposed facilities are provided in Addendum 5. 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. The following is a list of facilities needed to implement the conceptual land use plan for Constitution Convention Museum State Park:

1. Exhibit evaluation and upgrades
2. Museum structure renovations
3. Improved parking at the northern parking lot
4. Re-paving of the southern parking lot

Existing Use and Optimum Carrying Capacity

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

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

Table 1--Existing Use and Optimum Carrying Capacity

Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Optimum Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Museum	30	120			30	120
TOTALS	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, research, and as adjacent land uses change on private properties, modification of the unit's optimum boundary may occur for the enhancement of natural and cultural resources, recreational values, and management efficiency.

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

At this time, no lands are identified for acquisition. No lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

Addendum 1--Acquisition History, Advisory Group List and Staff Report

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Acquisition History

Purpose and Sequence of Acquisition

The State of Florida has acquired Constitution Convention Museum State Park to develop, operate, and maintain the property for public outdoor recreational, park, conservation, historic and related purposes.

Acquisition of the park was the result of a donation from the city of Port St. Joe to the state on March 7, 1950. On April 6, 1954, the city donated an additional parcel to the State. The park contains approximately 12.70 upland acres.

On January 23, 1968, the Board of Trustees 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 DIVISION 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.

Title Interest

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

Special Conditions on Use

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

Outstanding Reservations

Following is a listing 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:	Forever
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:	Forever
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:	There is no specific ending date given.
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	The easement allows the city of Port St. Joe to construct and maintain a 5-foot access driveway

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Acquisition History**

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's 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 and inspect, alter, improve, maintain remove and rebuild a road right of way and service lines a portion of the property.

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
DEP Advisory Group List**

The Honorable Frank Pate, Mayor
8004 Alabama Avenue
Port St. Joe, FL 32456

Represented by:
Mr. James Roberts
1506 Monument Avenue
Port St. Joe, FL 32456

The Honorable
Carmen L. McLemore, Chair
Gulf County Board of
County Commissioners
1000 Cecil G. Costin, Sr. Blvd.
Port St. Joe, FL 32456

Ms. Ann J. Harvey, Park Manager
Constitution Convention
Museum State Park
8899 Cape San Blas Road
Port St. Joe, FL 32456

David Harrelson, Chair
Tupelo Soil and Water
Conservation District
837 Leonard Street
Blountstown, FL 32424

Ms. Charlotte Pierce
St. Joe Historical Society
Post Office Box 231
Port St. Joe, FL 3245

Paula Ramsey Pickett, Director
Gulf County Tourism and Development Council
1000 Cecil G. Costin, Sr. Blvd.
Port St. Joe, FL 32456

Ron Houser, President
Bay County Audubon Society
Post Office Box 1182
Panama City, FL 32402

Mr. Russell Sholtz
2105 Constitution Drive
Port St. Joe, FL 32456

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
DEP Advisory Group Staff Report**

The Advisory Group appointed to review the proposed land management plan for Constitution Convention Museum State Park met at 9:00 am, June 26, 2002 at the Museum. James Roberts represented The Honorable Frank Pate. The Honorable Carmen L. McLemore and Paula Ramsey Pickett did not attend. All other appointed advisory group members were present. Attending staff were Roland Hall, Harold Mitchell, Anne Harvey, Bill Wilkinson, and Michael Kinnison.

Mr. Kinnison began the meeting by explaining the purpose of the advisory group, reviewing the meeting agenda and format, providing an overview of the Division's planning process and discussing the main topics of the previous evening's workshop. The meeting was then opened for the advisory group to comment on the proposed management plan.

Summary Of Advisory Group Comments

David Harrelson stated that the Soil and Water Conservation District's primary concerns relate to natural resource issues, and indicated that the plan appears to adequately address them. He inquired about the park's policy regarding the removal of dead or diseased pine trees. **Ms. Harvey** responded that the park has removed twelve trees recently, but that staff is sensitive to the impacts that removing trees has on the adjacent neighborhood.

Charlotte Pierce expressed her appreciation for efforts to maintain and update the museum. She stressed the important role it has in educating visitors, especially children, to the important historic events that have occurred in the area.

Russell Sholtz thanked Ms. Harvey for her diligence in looking after the park and being sensitive to neighbors. He would like to maintain the existing tree canopy on the mall and discussed how popular the area has become with residents for recreation. **Ms. Harvey** indicated that restoration of the memorial would likely involve trimming select limbs from a nearby oak. **Mr. Sholtz** discussed the need for policies that would guide the use of signs along the boundary of the park at highway 98. He discouraged the use of lighted signs given the presence of houses nearby. **Ms. Harvey** stated that she recently received a variance from District to avoid lighting the museum's entrance sign. She also responded that she will be meeting with the Department of Transportation to discuss additional signage recently added along the roadway as part of the Department of State Florida Heritage Program. She explained that her desire is to consolidate the existing signage to reduce clutter the landscape. She explained that the park has allowed the placement of banners to advertise chamber of commerce sponsored events in the past, but will be considering another location in the future. **Mr. Sholtz** supported the existing uses of the museum but encouraged staff to remain sensitive to the fact that access is along residential streets. He also encouraged replanting to replace trees that have been removed and would like to see the central avenue of palms maintained. He also recommended reestablishing the flagpole near the memorial to display the state flag. He discussed the problem of residents on Gautier Drive parking on the edge of the mall and asked if this could be addressed. **Ms. Harvey** indicated that this is periodically a problem that has been difficult to control.

Ron Houser encouraged replanting to replace lost trees and to use a variety of natives to create wildlife habitat. He asked about park policy regarding maintaining snags, leaf litter, etc. on the grounds to enhance wildlife habitat. Staff discussed the nature of managing a cultural landscape versus a natural landscape and explained that issues concerning safety, spread of disease and pests, and maintenance of the historic viewshed were of primary concern at the park. **Ms. Harvey** indicated that additional research was needed to guide proper management of the mall landscape and that she was seeking a balance between maintaining public green space and the historic character of the area.

Ms. Harvey encouraged volunteerism to support her limited staff. She discussed planned exhibit changes and stated that additional community input was important for future interpretive improvements. She discussed the need to compile oral histories of long time area residents and plans for cataloguing museum collections. She explained that a conservator recently conducted an evaluation of the monument and will be providing a report that will guide its restoration and maintenance. She reviewed planned ADA improvements for parking areas, access routes,

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
DEP Advisory Group Staff Report**

restrooms and exhibits. Ms. Harvey closed by thanking the city for their support in providing inmate crews to assist with maintaining the grounds.

James Roberts provided no additional comments.

Ms. Pierce asked for clarification on plans to maintain the viewshed of the Bay. **Ms. Harvey** explained that this currently involves pruning of trees to maintain a view from the museum towards the water. **Ms. Pierce** discussed the area's critical economic concern designation and how this provided an opportune time to seek funding for improvements.

Mr. Hall initiated a discussion about the eligibility status of the property for listing on the National Register. **Ms. Harvey** indicated that she was not sure if statuary were eligible, but that she would clarify with the Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources.

After closure of the meeting, **Mr. Sholtz** requested to have the record reflect that he is strongly opposed to turning over management of the museum to the city, and that it should remain a state park.

Advisory Group Vote

The advisory group members were asked if they approved the draft unit management plan for the Constitution Convention Museum State Park. All members present agreed that the draft plan was appropriate and should be approved.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Staff Recommendations

Staff recommends approval of the proposed management plan for Constitution Convention Museum State Park as presented.

Addendum 2--Soils 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 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

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Soil Descriptions

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

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

Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Soil Descriptions

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 VI. The woodland ordination symbol is 8S.

Addendum 3--Plant And Animal List

Constitution Convention Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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GYMNOSPERMS

Slash pine
Longleaf pine

Pinus elliotii
Pinus palustris

ANGIOSPERMS

Dicots

Wax myrtle

Myrica cerifera

Constitution Convention Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
REPTILES		
Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Throughout
BIRDS		
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	29,53,63
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	29,53,63
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	29,53,63
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	29,53,63
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	29,53,63
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	29,63
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	29,63
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	8,15,8
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	8,15,8
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	8,53,
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	53,63
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	53,63
Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	53,63
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	8,15,8
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	8
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	All
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Parus carolinensis</i>	15,8
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	15,8
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	8
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	8
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	15,82
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	8
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	15,8
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	15
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	8
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	8
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	8,26
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	8
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	8,15,8
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	8
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	8
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	8,15,8
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	8,15,8
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	8
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	8,63
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	8
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	8
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	8,15,8

* Non-native Species

Natural Community Habitat Designation

Terrestrial

- 1 Beach Dune
- 2 Bluff
- 3 Coastal Berm
- 4 Coastal Rock Barren
- 5 Coastal Strand
- 6 Dry Prairie
- 7 Maritime Hammock
- 8 Mesic Flatwoods
- 9 Coastal Grasslands
- 10 Pine Rockland
- 11 Prairie Hammock
- 12 Rockland Hammock
- 13 Sandhill
- 14 Scrub
- 15 Scrubby Flatwoods
- 16 Shell Mound
- 17 Sinkhole
- 18 Slope Forest
- 19 Upland Glade
- 20 Upland Hardwood Forest
- 21 Upland Mixed Forest
- 22 Upland Pine Forest
- 23 Xeric Hammock

Palustrine

- 24 Basin Marsh
- 25 Basin Swamp
- 26 Baygall
- 27 Bog
- 28 Bottomland Forest
- 29 Depression Marsh
- 30 Dome
- 31 Floodplain Forest
- 32 Floodplain Marsh
- 33 Floodplain Swamp
- 34 Freshwater Tidal Swamp
- 35 Hydric Hammock
- 36 Marl Prairie
- 37 Seepage Slope
- 38 Slough
- 39 Strand Swamp
- 40 Swale
- 41 Wet Flatwoods
- 42 Wet Prairie

Lacustrine

- 43 Clastic Upland Lake
- 44 Coastal Dune Lake
- 45 Coastal Rockland Lake
- 46 Flatwood/Prairie Lake
- 47 Marsh Lake

- 48 River Floodplain Lake
- 49 Sandhill Upland Lake
- 50 Sinkhole Lake
- 51 Swamp Lake

Riverine

- 52 Alluvial Stream
- 53 Blackwater Stream
- 54 Seepage Stream
- 55 Spring-Run Stream

Estuarine

- 56 Estuarine Composite Substrate
- 57 Estuarine Consolidated Substrate
- 58 Estuarine Coral Reef
- 59 Estuarine Grass Bed
- 60 Estuarine Mollusk Reef
- 61 Estuarine Octocoral Bed
- 62 Estuarine Sponge Bed
- 63 Estuarine Tidal Marsh
- 64 Estuarine Tidal Swamp
- 65 Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate
- 66 Estuarine Worm Reef

Marine

- 67 Marine Algal Bed
- 68 Marine Composite Substrate
- 69 Marine Consolidated Substrate
- 70 Marine Coral Reef
- 71 Marine Grass Bed
- 72 Marine Mollusk Reef
- 73 Marine Octocoral Bed
- 74 Marine Sponge Bed
- 75 Marine Tidal Marsh
- 76 Marine Tidal Swamp
- 77 Marine Unconsolidated Substrate
- 78 Marine Worm Reef

Subterranean

- 79 Aquatic Cave
- 80 Terrestrial Cave

Miscellaneous

- 81 Ruderal
- 82 Developed

MTC Many Types
Of Communities

OF Overflying

Addendum 4--Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates**

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

1. Phase 1 Survey of property – **ESTIMATED COST: \$7,000**
2. Conservation of Monument – **ESTIMATED COST: \$10,000** plus **\$150 Annually** for maintenance
3. Collections Conservation – **ESTIMATED COST: \$500** plus **\$100 Annually** for maintenance
4. Research, planning, and implementation of Exhibit plans – **ESTIMATED COST: \$124,000** plus **\$150 Annually** for Maintenance

**Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates**

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Multiplier	Amount
Recreation and Support Facilities					
Exhibit Evaluation and Upgrades	1.000	LS	\$70,000.00	1.00	\$70,000.00
Improve Northern Parking Area	1.500	per 10	\$12,000.00	1.00	\$18,000.00
Museum Renovations	1.000	LS	\$200,000.00	1.00	\$200,000.00
Repaved Parking (10 Car)	1.500	per 10	\$6,000.00	1.00	\$9,000.00
			Sub-Total		<u>\$297,000.00</u>
			20 Percent Design, Permitting and Contingency Fee		<u>\$59,400.00</u>
			Total		\$356,400.00

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