

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK

APPROVED Unit Management Plan

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**Division of Recreation and Parks
December 23, 2015**





Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Rick Scott
Governor

Carlos Lopez-Cantera
Lt. Governor

Jonathan P. Steverson
Secretary

December 23, 2015

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

RE: Cedar Key Museum State Park - Lease #2324

Dear Ms. Carver:

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 **Cedar Key Museum State Park** management plan. The next management plan update is due December 23, 2025.

Approval of this land management plan does not waive the authority or jurisdiction of any governmental entity that may have an interest in this project. Implementation of any upland activities proposed by this management plan may require a permit or other authorization from federal and state agencies having regulatory jurisdiction over those particular activities. Pursuant to the conditions of your lease, please forward copies of all permits to this office upon issuance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paula L. Allen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and "A".

Paula L. Allen
Office of Environmental Services
Division of State Lands

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INTRODUCTION

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located in Levy County adjoining the City of Cedar Key (see Vicinity Map). The entrance is about one mile from downtown Cedar Key. Access to the park is from Museum Drive (SW 166th Court) off Hodges Drive (see Reference Map). The Vicinity Map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

The Cedar Key Museum State Park was initially acquired in 1960 as a donation from Cedar Key Shores, Inc. Since the initial 1960 donation, no new lands have been acquired for the park. Currently the park comprises 18.63 acres. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) hold fee simple title to the park and on September 28, 1968, the Trustees leased (Lease No. 2324) the property to DRP under a 99-year lease. In 1988, the Trustees assigned a new lease number, Lease No. 3611, without changing any of the terms and conditions. The current lease will expire on January 22, 2067.

Cedar Key Museum State Park is designated single-use to provide public outdoor recreation and other park-related uses. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property (see Addendum 1).

Purpose and Significance of the Park

The purpose of the Cedar Key Museum State Park is to provide a museum for educational and park related purposes. The park provides an opportunity for historical interpretation of the native inhabitants of this area of Florida, the City of Cedar Key and surrounding keys, as well as the life and collections of the local naturalist and collector Mr. St. Clair Whitman.

Park Significance

- Mr. Whitman's collection, house, and life in Cedar Key are the foundation of the park. The displays offer opportunities for research into the community during the late 1880s and first half of the 1900s.
- The museum and park are within the Cedar Keys Historic and Archeological district which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Cedar Key is one of Florida's oldest European coastal communities with its history including early settlement, pirate activity, the Seminole Wars, pre and post-Civil War activity, a visit from famed naturalist John Muir, the first east-west Florida railroad connection, and early Florida manufacturing and tourism.
- The park educates visitors about the rich history of the surrounding area from prehistoric times through the 1930s, including the City of Cedar Key and neighboring keys as well as Native American sites, numerous historic and archaeological sites, including the boom time in Cedar Key as a fiber and timber community, as an important shipping port, rail line, and a military post on a neighboring key.

- The Whitman House contains several display cases that are vintage and the museum is representative of some of the Florida park's early and best work done by the University of Florida exhibits shop from the 1950s and 1960s.

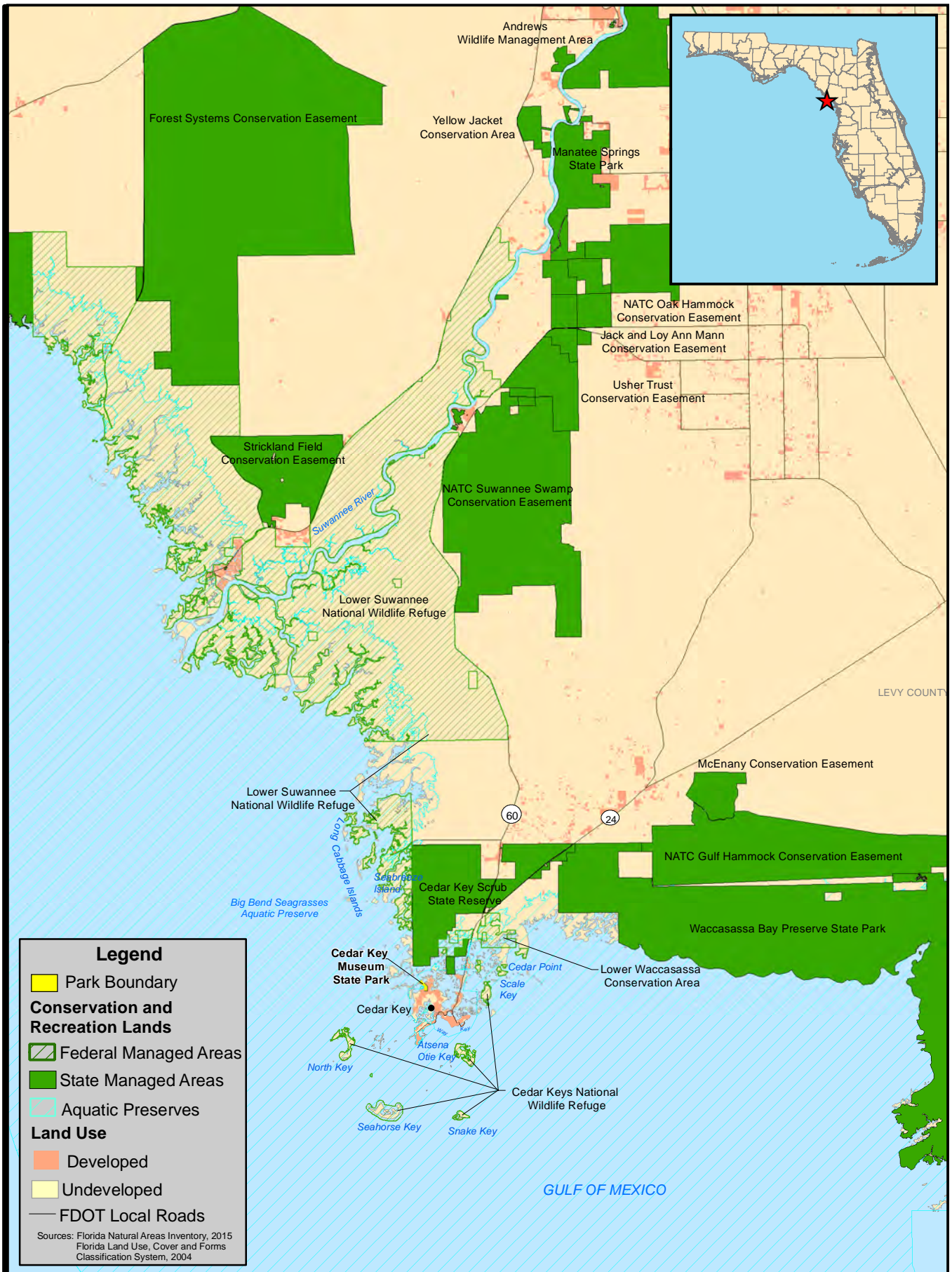
The Cedar Key Museum State Park is classified as a "State Museum" in the DRP unit classification system. Interpretation which relates to natural, historical, cultural, or other such interests important to the general locality but not specifically to the exact sites on which the museums are located is 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 hiking may be provided. Certain uses are not allowed at this park based on deed restrictions.

Purpose and Scope of the Plan

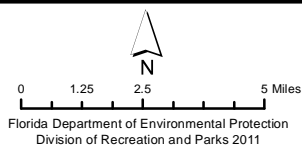
This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Cedar Key Museum State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the goals, objectives, actions and criteria or standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific 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. Upon 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 problems and needs are identified, and measurable management objectives are established for each of the park's management goals and resource types. This component provides guidance on the application of such measures as prescribed burning, exotic species removal, imperiled species management, cultural resource management and restoration of natural conditions.

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 identify use areas and propose the types of facilities and programs as well as the volume of public use to be provided.



CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK



VICINITY MAP



CEDAR KEY #4 CHANNEL

Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail

Whitman House

Museum Building

Legend

- Paddling Trails
- Park Boundary

bing™

City of Cedar Key

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK

N

0 87.5 175 350 Feet

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

REFERENCE MAP

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

All development and resource alteration proposed in this plan is subject to the granting of appropriate permits, easements, licenses, and other required legal instruments. Approval of the management plan does not constitute an exemption from complying with the appropriate local, state or federal agencies.

In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the DRP's statutory responsibilities and the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the park's natural and cultural resources, management needs, aesthetic values, and visitation and visitor experience. For this park, it was determined that no secondary purposes could be accommodated in a manner that would not interfere with the primary purpose of resource-based outdoor recreation and conservation. Uses such as water resource development projects, water supply projects, stormwater management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan.

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

The DRP may provide the services and facilities outlined in this plan either with its own funds and staff or through an outsourcing contract. Private contractors may provide assistance with natural resource management and restoration activities or a concessionaire may provide services to park visitors in order to enhance the visitor experience. For example, a concessionaire could be authorized to sell merchandise and food and to rent recreational equipment for use in the park. A concessionaire may also be authorized to provide specialized services, such as interpretive tours, or overnight accommodations when the required capital investment exceeds that which the DRP can elect to incur. Decisions regarding outsourcing, contracting with the private sector, the use of concessionaires, etc. are made on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the policies set forth in the DRP's Operations Manual (OM).

Management Program Overview

Management Authority and Responsibility

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

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

The park boundary includes approximately 9 acres of submerged resources that are managed by the DRP in accordance with the policy stated above. A number of specific management activities are conducted within this area of the park, including protection from future dredging, runoff and pollution, and from invasion by exotic plants. Further detail regarding management of submerged resources is provided in the Resource Management Component.

Many operating procedures are standardized system-wide and are set by internal direction. These procedures are outlined in the OM that covers such areas as personnel management, uniforms and personal appearance, training, signs, communications, fiscal procedures, interpretation, concessions, public use regulations, resource management, law enforcement, protection, safety and maintenance.

Park Management Goals

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

- Provide administrative support for all park functions.
- Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
- Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.

- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
- Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.
- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
- Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.

Management Coordination

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

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) assists staff in the enforcement of state laws pertaining to wildlife, freshwater fish and other aquatic life existing within the park. In addition, the FWC aids DRP with wildlife management programs, including imperiled species management. The Florida Department of State (FDOS), Division of Historical Resources (DHR) assists staff to ensure protection of archaeological and historical sites.

Public Participation

DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public hearing and Advisory Group meeting to present the draft management plan to the public. These meetings were held on Wednesday, September 23, 2015 and Thursday, September 24, 2015, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, September 15, 2015, Volume 41, Issue 179, 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

Cedar Key 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 Division's Office of Greenways and Trails.

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. Surface Waters in the unit are also classified as Class III Waters by DEP. This unit is adjacent to the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, 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 DEP's overall mission in ecosystem 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 park values.

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

Because park units are often components of larger ecosystems, their proper management can be affected by conditions and events that occur beyond park boundaries. Ecosystem management is implemented through a resource management evaluation program that assesses resource conditions, evaluates management activities and refines management actions, and reviews local comprehensive plans and development permit applications for park/ecosystem impacts.

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

Table 1 Cedar Key Museum State Park Management Zones			
Management Zone	Acreage	Managed with Prescribed Fire	Contains Known Cultural Resources
CKM-1	9.77	N	Y
CKM-2	8.86	N	N

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands on a low sandy ridge that gradually slopes downward to a narrow strip of salt marsh and an expanse of estuarine tidal flats (i.e., estuarine unconsolidated substrate natural community). The tidal flats extend northwest to the Number Four Channel, which provides boats with a navigable route to the Gulf of Mexico. Elevations within the park range from sea level to ten feet above mean sea level.

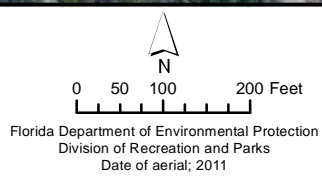
Based on interpretation of historic aerial photographs from 1961 and 1974, the park has experienced some major topographic disturbances, including the excavation of a rectangular basin in the tidal flats on the northwest side of the park and the dredging of a channel linking the basin with the Number Four Channel. Spoil from the dredging operations appears to have been deposited in various locations in the immediate area, creating spoil islands in the tidal flats and substantially increasing the mainland part of the park by filling what apparently at that time was salt marsh. Since then, salt marsh species have gradually reestablished themselves along the northwest edge of the filled marshland. The majority of the fill area, which continues to artificially extend the park's uplands past the original shoreline, is now vegetated with a variety of early successional species.

Geology

In descending order, youngest to oldest, geologic deposits underlying the park include surficial sands, the Ocala Limestone, Avon Park Limestone, Lake City Limestone, Oldsmar Limestone, and the Cedar Keys Formation. The surficial sand deposits are the remnants of ancient dunes that were formed during the Pleistocene epoch (White 1970). The Ocala Limestone, of late Eocene age, is composed primarily of limestone, with dolomite representing only a minor component of the lithology. The average thickness of the Ocala Limestone deposit is about 100 feet. The Avon Park Limestone, of mid-Eocene age, often attains a thickness of at least 150 feet. It consists of highly fossiliferous limestone and dolomite, with only small amounts of evaporites (gypsum and anhydrite) present. Lake City Limestone, also






CEDAR KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK



MANAGEMENT ZONES
MAP

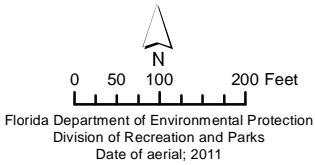


Legend	
	03-Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes
	23- Zolfo sand
	99-Water

bing™

Image courtesy of 1988 Earth Resources, Inc. © 2011 Microsoft Corporation

**CEDAR KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK**



SOILS MAP

of mid-Eocene age, is composed of highly fossiliferous limestone and brown to dark brown dolomite, with minor amounts of evaporites and carbonaceous materials interspersed. This deposit typically ranges in thickness from 575 to 900 feet. Oldsmar Limestone, of early Eocene age, consists of dolomite and limestone with a minor component of evaporites. Seams of chert and anhydrite are present. The thickness of this deposit ranges from 400 to 550 feet. The oldest and deepest deposit, the Cedar Keys Formation, attains a thickness of about 600 feet. It consists mainly of dolomite and evaporites, with minor amounts of limestone present (Chen 1965). Large sections of this deposit may be impregnated with gypsum.

The major topographic disturbances described in the Topography section above significantly changed surficial geology in the park. In addition, several minor alterations of geologic formations occurred when some of the surficial sand deposits were leveled during road and building construction.

Soils

Cedar Key Museum State Park contains two soil types (see Soils Map). Orsino fine sand and Zolfo sand occur in the uplands. Both are sandy in composition, but the Orsino sand is moderately well drained, while the Zolfo sand is somewhat poorly drained (SCS 1991). Previously a third soil, Wulfort muck was mapped at the park. This area is now mapped as water and occurs in the estuarine unconsolidated Substrate natural community as discussed below. Wulfort muck, is very poorly drained, frequently floods, and occurs in the salt marsh and tidal flats. Complete descriptions of these soils are found in Addendum 4.

Foot traffic from visitors, coupled with occasionally strong rainfall events, is causing some relatively minor runoff and soil erosion in three areas of the park. One problem area lies east of the museum in a former parking lot, another is located northwest of the museum in a sparsely vegetated area that drains to the current parking lot, while the third is adjacent to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) ramp at the St. Clair Whitman House. Additional landscaping and possibly a new walkway may suffice to control the erosion. Management activities will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent runoff and soil erosion and to conserve soil and water resources on site.

Minerals

No minerals of commercial value are known from this site.

Hydrology

Cedar Key Museum State Park lies near the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, with access to the Gulf provided by the Number Four Channel. The waters adjacent to the property are closed to shellfish harvesting (Florida DEP 1997) and are considered Class III waters, those classified for recreation. However, waters open to shellfish harvesting and propagation lie within 300 feet of the park boundary. Surface water quality is good (Hand 2000). Presently, there are no known concerns

with surface water runoff from the park into adjacent waters of the Gulf of Mexico. There is, however, a growing concern about the potential impacts of saltwater intrusion on groundwater resources in the region (Hydrogeologic Inc. 2010). During the extreme drought of 2012, the Cedar Key Water and Sewer District declared the water supply for the City of Cedar Key to be “non-potable” due to saltwater intrusion (Cedar Key Water and Sewer District 2012). This was a significant event for the Cedar Key Museum because the City of Cedar Key is the sole provider of potable water to the park.

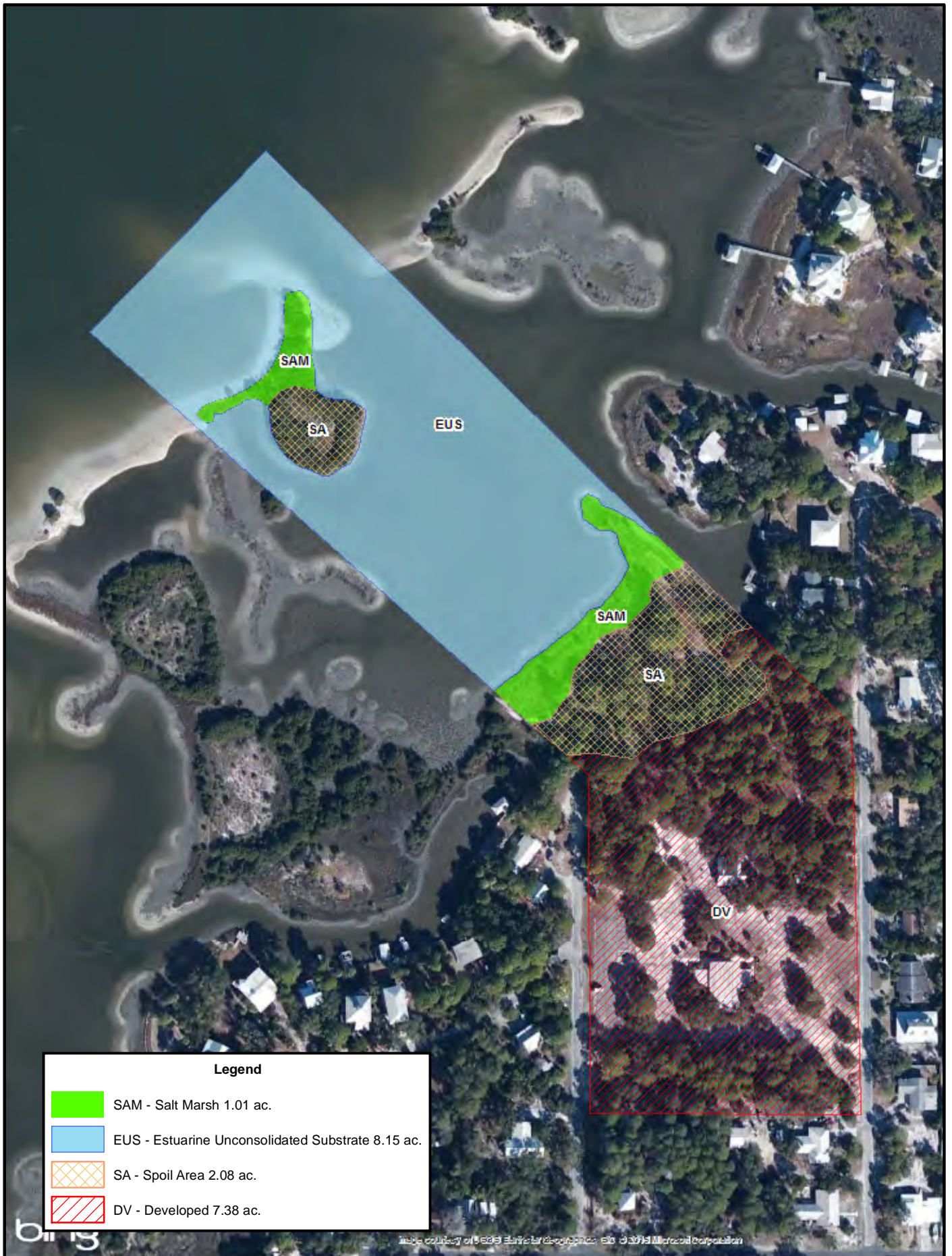
Natural Communities





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, exotic species management, imperiled species management (and population restoration) are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component.

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

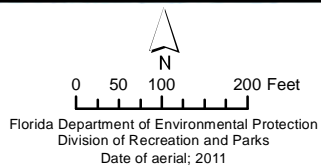
When a natural community within a park reaches the desired future condition, it is considered to be in a “maintenance condition.” Required actions for sustaining a community’s maintenance condition may include, maintaining optimal fire return intervals for fire-dependent communities, ongoing control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

The park contains two distinct natural communities and two altered landcover types (see Natural Communities Map). A list of plants and animals known to occur in the park is contained in Addendum 5.



Legend	
	SAM - Salt Marsh 1.01 ac.
	EUS - Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate 8.15 ac.
	SA - Spoil Area 2.08 ac.
	DV - Developed 7.38 ac.

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK



NATURAL COMMUNITIES
EXISTING CONDITIONS
MAP

Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate

Desired Future Condition: Estuarine unconsolidated substrate will consist of expansive unvegetated, open areas of mineral-based substrate composed of shell, coralgal, marl, mud, and/or sand (sand beaches). The desired future condition is an undisturbed substrate, which can be achieved by preventing soil compaction, additional dredging, and the accumulation of pollutants.

Description and Assessment: In the early 1960s, the northwest half of the park near the Gulf of Mexico apparently consisted of a narrow strip of salt marsh and a larger area of estuarine unconsolidated substrate (i.e., tidal flats) that extended westward of the marsh. At some point prior to 1974, a sizeable portion of the tidal flats was dredged to provide boat access to the Gulf. Some of the spoil was deposited on spoil islands within the tidal flats, while some was used to fill the strip of salt marsh. The estuarine unconsolidated substrate, albeit dotted with several small spoil islands, is still present northwest of the fill area. The footprint of the dredged basin is still visible in current aerial photographs, but the disturbance is not readily detectable from the shore. Considering the amount of previous disturbance, the condition of the estuarine unconsolidated substrate community appears to be good.

General Management Measures: Active restoration is not planned for the estuarine unconsolidated substrate. Dredged tidal areas tend to fill in gradually over time, and it is likely that infaunal and transient organisms have adapted to the local conditions. The area will be protected from future dredging, runoff, and pollution, and from invasion by exotic plants.

Salt Marsh (and Salt Flat Variant)

Desired Future Condition: Salt marsh is a largely herbaceous community that occurs in the portion of the coastal zone affected by tides and seawater and protected from large waves. Salt marsh typically will have distinct zones of vegetation based on water depth and tidal fluctuations. Saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) will dominate the seaward edge, the area most frequently inundated by tides. Needle rush (*Juncus roemerianus*) will dominate the higher, less frequently flooded areas. Other characteristic species will include Carolina sea lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*), perennial saltmarsh aster (*Symphotrichum tenuifolium*), wand loosestrife (*Lythrum lineare*), marsh fimbry (*Fimbristylis spadicea*), and shoreline seapurslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*). A landward border of salt-tolerant shrubs including groundsel tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*), saltwater falsewillow (*Baccharis angustifolia*), marshelder (*Iva frutescens*), and Christmasberry (*Lycium carolinianum*) may exist. Soil salinity and flooding will be the two major environmental factors that influence salt marsh vegetation. While there is little data on natural fire frequency in salt marshes, fire probably will occur sporadically and in a mosaic pattern, given the patchiness of the fuels intermixed with tidal creeks, salt flats, etc.

Within a salt marsh, areas of slightly higher elevation, flooded only by storms and extreme high tides and isolated from sources of freshwater, become very saline and desiccated due to constant evaporation. These areas are dominated by species that can tolerate the extreme salinity, including saltwort (*Batis maritima*), annual glasswort (*Salicornia bigelovii*), perennial glasswort (*Sarcocornia ambigua*) and bushy seaside oxeye (*Borrchia frutescens*), or by short grasses such as saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*), and shoregrass (*Monanthochloe littoralis*).

Description and Assessment: Most of the original salt marsh in the park was filled with dredge spoil sometime between 1961 and 1974. Salt marsh species such as Carolina sea lavender, saltmarsh cordgrass, marshhay cord grass (*Spartina patens*), saltwater falsewillow, marshelder, and others have since colonized the fringes of that spoil area. This vegetation is now well established. Several black mangroves (*Avicennia germinans*) have also taken hold in the salt marsh. A nature trail skirts the landward edge of the marsh, and two very short spur trails extend out to the low tide line.

General Management Measures: Since the salt marsh appears to be recovering on its own over time, there are no plans to supplement its recovery with active restoration measures. However, the park will protect the salt marsh from future dredging activities, excessive runoff, sources of pollution, and from invasion by exotic plants.

Altered Landcover Types: Developed

Description and Assessment

The area surrounding the Cedar Key Museum and the St. Clair Whitman House is developed. In addition to the footprints of the structures, the developed area includes sidewalks and parking areas.

General Management Measures: Management of the developed area will include removal of all priority invasive exotic plants (FLEPPC Category I and II species, FLEPPC 2013). Other measures will include proper storm water management and the designing of any future development so that it is compatible with protection of water quality in the adjacent Gulf of Mexico.

Spoil Area

Description and Assessment: At some time between 1965 and 1974, the natural shoreline in the northwest half of the park was altered significantly. Much of the soil excavated during dredging of a channel and boat basin was deposited in this area of the park, filling a narrow band of salt marsh and creating additional upland acres. Other spoil was deposited within the estuarine unconsolidated substrate community, forming small islands. Black mangroves now occupy some of those islands. A portion of the salt marsh has recovered to the extent that it is now recognizable again as a distinct natural community. The upland spoil areas, however, are still in various stages of revegetation. Pioneer species that have colonized the upland spoil areas include slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), laurel oak (*Quercus*

laurifolia), and red bay (*Persea borbonia*). Other species that have become established include wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), and winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*).

General Management Measures: Management of the spoil areas will include removal of all high priority invasive exotic plants (Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I and II species) and any arrow bamboo (*Pseudosasa japonica*) present. Other measures will include proper storm water management and the designing of any future development so that it is compatible with protection of water quality in the adjacent Gulf of Mexico. The isolated spoil area in the Gulf of Mexico will naturally become salt marsh which is its desired future condition. The spoil area adjacent to the developed area of the park will be allowed to regenerate naturally to the desired future condition of maritime hammock.

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.

Gopher tortoises occur at Cedar Key Museum State Park. Park staff regularly monitors and protects them from disturbance. No listed plants or mammals occur in the park.

Several imperiled birds have been recorded at the park (see Table 2 below). The short-tailed hawk, swallow-tailed kite, and magnificent frigatebird are species that are occasionally observed flying over the property. Brown pelicans and the three wading bird species listed below appear regularly in the tidal flats in the western half of the park. As a protective measure for the latter species, staff will regularly monitor the tidal flats for signs of hydrological disturbance.

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

Table 2. Imperiled Species Inventory						
Common and Scientific Name	Imperiled Species Status				Management Actions	Monitoring Level
	FWC	USFWS	FDACS	FNAI		
PLANTS						
No listed plants occur in the park.						
REPTILES						
Gopher tortoise <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	ST	C		G3, S3	2,8,10, 13	Tier1
BIRDS						
Short-tailed hawk <i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	N	N		G4, G5, S1		Tier 1
Little blue heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	SSC	N		G5, S4	4	Tier I
Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	SSC	N		G5, S3	4	Tier I
White ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	SSC			G5, S4	4	Tier 1
Swallow-tailed kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	N	N		G5, S2		Tier 1
Magnificent frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i>	N	N		G5, S1		Tier 1
Brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	SSC			G4, S3		Tier 1
MAMMALS						
No listed mammals occur in the park.						

Management Actions:

1. Prescribed Fire
2. Exotic Plant Removal
3. Population Translocation/Augmentation/Restocking
4. Hydrological Maintenance/Restoration
5. Nest Boxes/Artificial Cavities
6. Hardwood Removal
7. Mechanical Treatment
8. Predator Control
9. Erosion Control
10. Protection from visitor impacts (establish buffers)/law enforcement
11. Decoys (shorebirds)
12. Vegetation planting
13. Outreach and Education
14. Other

Monitoring Level:

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

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

Exotic and Nuisance Species

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

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

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

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

Fortunately, Cedar Key Museum has few problems with exotic or nuisance animals. The park is an important migratory bird stop, however, and if circumstances

warrant, the staff will protect the property from feral cats, dogs and hogs in accordance with DRP policy.

The park regularly treats invasive exotics within its boundaries. Brazilian pepper continues to appear in the park and is treated as needed. The biggest challenge for the park is the removal of arrow bamboo (*Pseudosasa japonica*), which covers about an acre in management zone CKM-1. This is not a species categorized by the FEPPC as a Category I or II species, but nevertheless, it is aggressively invading the park. Staff is testing different removal methods to determine treatment efficacy. It will require several years of consistent, repeated treatments to remove this species. Other exotic species in the park that occur on a more incidental basis are regularly treated. Since 2003, the park has treated 9.8 acres of invasive exotic plants.

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

Table 3: Inventory of FLEPPC Category I and II Exotic Plant Species			
Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone (s)
PLANTS			
Mimosa <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	I	1	CKM-1
Sprenger's asparagus-fern <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	I	2	CKM-1
Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i>	I	1	CKM-1
Tuberous sword fern <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	I	1	CKM-1
Brazilian pepper <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	I	2	CKM-1
Chinaberry <i>Melia azedarach</i>	II	1	CKM-1
Chinese brake fern <i>Pteris vittata</i>	II	1	CKM-1

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.

Special Natural Features

No special natural features occur at this park.

Cultural Resources

This section addresses the cultural resources present in the park that may include archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes and collections. The Florida Department of State (FDOS) maintains the master inventory of such resources through the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). State law requires that all state agencies locate, inventory and evaluate cultural resources that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Addendum 7 contains the FDOS, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) management procedures for archaeological and historical sites and properties on state-owned or controlled properties; the criteria used for evaluating eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Secretary of Interior's definitions for the various preservation treatments (restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization and preservation). For the purposes of this plan, significant archaeological site, significant structure and significant landscape means those cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The terms archaeological site, historic structure or historic landscape refer to all resources that will become 50 years old during the term of this plan.

Condition Assessment

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

Level of Significance

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

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

The following is a summary of the FMSF inventory. In addition, this inventory contains evaluations 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: Cedar Key Museum State Park is located within the part of the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District (LV00244), which was listed on the National Register in October 1989. This mixed resource group, which recognizes the rich history of the surrounding area from prehistoric times through the 1960s, encompasses the town of Cedar Key and many of the neighboring keys. In addition to Native American sites, there are numerous historic archaeological sites from the boom time of Cedar Key when the town had fiber and timber mills, was an important shipping port on the Gulf connecting to rail lines, and had a military post located on a neighboring key. The historic sites are important for an understanding of the settlement, transportation, and military history, not only of the immediate area, but also of Florida and the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

The cultural resources at Cedar Key Museum State Park include historic and prehistoric elements. The Florida Master Site File lists two archaeological sites within the park. The remains of a destroyed burial mound (Site LV00286) may be partially located on park property near the museum building. According to Borremans and Moseley (1990), this site was disturbed in the 1970s. Consequently, neither its exact nature nor its cultural affiliation can be determined. The former

site is reputedly located where the museum now stands. A predictive model recently developed for the park showed that the FMSF location matches the aerial LIDAR elevation difference (Collins 2012). The authors feel this is suggestive of a mound location. The other known site (LV00510) is an artifact scatter. Both prehistoric sites are of unknown cultural affiliation.

No known but unrecorded sites exist within the park. A predictive model for the park was completed in 2012 (Collins 2012).

Condition Assessment: The condition of the mound site (LV00286) is poor. It reportedly was destroyed prior to park acquisition (Borremans and Moseley 1990). Very little is known about LV00510. It is primarily a lithic scatter. The recorder of the site did not evaluate its condition. The primary threat to these sites may be foot traffic from visitors.

Level of Significance: Neither the Museum Mound (LV00286) nor the Cedar Key Museum (LV00510) archaeological sites have been evaluated for potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places as individual sites by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In addition, neither site has been evaluated for potential inclusion as a contributing site to the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District (LV00244).

General Management Measures: Since so little of the mound site (LV00286) remains, it will not be possible to improve its condition. The other site, LV00510, has not been professionally evaluated for condition. Currently, it is not experiencing any disturbance. Museum Mound (LV286) was purported to contain human remains, this should be taken into consideration if there is any disturbance in this area. Staff should continue to protect both sites from disturbance.

Historic Structures

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

Description: There are two historic structures within the park, the St. Clair Whitman House (LV00193) and the Cedar Key Museum (LV00831). The St. Clair Whitman House was originally located on the west side of 6th Street and listed as a contributing structure to the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District (LV00244). Mr. Whitman, a resident of Cedar Key from 1882 until his death in 1959, purchased the house in 1921. During this time, he was employed by two major industries in the area, the Eagle Pencil Company and the Standard Manufacturing Company (palm fiber industry). He became a leading authority on Cedar Key history. During his life in Cedar Key, he amassed a collection of shells, butterflies, insects, prehistoric artifacts, and historical and rare documents.

It was in Mr. Whitman's house, which became known as Cedar Key's first museum. He would display his collection in the "Museum Room" and give tours to visitors.

Upon his death, he donated his collection to the people of Cedar Key. Portions of the collection are now housed in exhibit cases in the museum building at Cedar Key Museum State Park.

In January 1991, the St. Clair Whitman House was donated to the State of Florida by Mr. Whitman's granddaughter-in-law, Elizabeth Griffis, and her three daughters. Prior to the donation of the house, the structure was in danger of being demolished. After the state accepted the house and relocated it to the Cedar Key Museum State Park site in March 1991, the house was removed from the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure to the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District (LV00244). However, the Cedar Key Museum State Park is located within the overall boundary of the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District (LV00244), and the St. Clair Whitman House is treated and interpreted as an historic structure.

The Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) was built in 1961, in part to house the St. Clair Whitman collection. It is an excellent example of mid-20th Century Modern architecture. The structure is in its original configuration with the exception of the exterior block decorative walls, which were replaced with wooden louvers. The museum houses a collection of natural and cultural artifacts that represent life in Cedar Key and the surrounding Gulf coast.

Condition Assessment: The St. Clair Whitman House (LV00193) is in fair condition; however, several areas are in need of attention to avoid decay. Areas with wood rot need to have the wood replaced. Staff should examine the foundation piers for settling and check the flooring for sagging, repair them as needed. Annual on-going funding for maintenance is also a must for a structure of this nature.

Overall, Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) is in good condition, but it does have some issues that need attention to prevent deterioration. There are several areas on the building exterior where the roof contacts the walls on the north and south sides of the restrooms. In these areas, rainwater had poured from the roof and damaged the walkway below. In addition, between the north bathroom and the exterior decorative wall there is an area where water tends to pond. Gutters have been installed in an effort to correct these issues.

At some point, the decorative exterior block walls of the museum were replaced with wooden louvers. The concrete support structures that remain between the louvers are beginning to crack. It appears that the decorative concrete blocks may have provided some additional structural support. The structural integrity of the museum without the blocks needs to be evaluated. Regardless, the decorative block should be replaced to return the building to its original design. No historic structures in the park are planned for demolition.

Level of Significance: The St. Claire Whitman House (LV00193) is not considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was listed as a contributing building to the Cedar Keys Historic & Archaeological District (LV00244), however since it has been moved to the park and reoriented, it is no

longer considered a contributing structure and therefore is no longer listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The relocation of the building from its original setting and environment to the park is the main reason for its no longer being considered eligible under Criterion A, B, or C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

The Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) at this time is not considered as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. First, its construction falls outside of the period of significance for the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District (LV00244) and could not be added to that district as a contributing structure. Second, while the building is a good example of mid-century Modern architecture, it is not of such architectural significance that it could qualify for individual listing under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) has not been evaluated for potential eligibility for the National Register by the SHPO.

General Management Measures: The museum property has a deed restriction that indicates there will be no campers, picnic tables or trailers for housing placed in the park. It further states that "nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the construction, use and occupancy on said premises of custodial housing facilities for the use of the permanent and transient personnel."

The St. Clair Whitman House (LV00193) needs several repairs to ensure its continued preservation. Areas with wood rot in the house need to have the wood replaced, issues with settling and sagging floors need to be addressed, and annual on-going funding for maintenance is also a must for a structure of this nature.

While the Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) is generally in good condition, the structural integrity of the concrete supports by the exterior wood louvers needs evaluation. Gutters, or some other solution, are necessary to prevent the continued ponding of water near the museum entrance.

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: With the exception of a few items displayed on the museum grounds, the park's collections are housed in the Cedar Key Museum and the St. Clair Whitman House. The foundation of the original collection is Mr. Whitman's objects accumulated during his life in Cedar Key, which range from prehistoric items to natural history objects from the region. In addition, the St. Clair Whitman House contains personal items from Mr. Whitman's life, as well as furnishings and display items that the park's Citizens Support Organization (CSO) acquired or donated to the house. The Cedar Key Museum, which contains exhibits developed by the University of Florida in the 1960s depicting life and history in the Cedar Keys, also houses some of Mr. Whitman's personal collection. The museum grounds also house

two 18-pound cannons, a fire wagon, a salt kettle and an historic marker commemorating John Muir's visit to Cedar Key. The cannons were originally from Sea Horse Key.

Many of the items in the St. Clair Whitman House accumulated by the CSO are of a decorative nature and not related specifically to Mr. Whitman's life. These include shells, furniture and other household items, not all of which belong to the era of Mr. Whitman's life. Only items pertinent to that era should be used to furnish the house.

Some of Mr. Whitman's original collection is also currently housed in the Cedar Key Museum. Collection items include shells, artifacts of aboriginal life, and objects from the 19th and early-20th century period of lumber and fiber production in the Cedar Key area. Ownership of the cannons and the salt kettle need to be verified as well.

The museum exhibits themselves are now vintage examples (1950s-1960s) of the University of Florida (UF) exhibits shop that developed displays for state parks during those years. As such, they have historic and interpretive value in and of themselves. The displays in the museum are excellent examples and generally are in good condition.

The park's records regarding ownership of the items in the Cedar Key Museum still need some updating. If items have been removed for curation they should be recorded as such. All items in the Whitman House belong to the park and have been recorded in Past Perfect. Ownership of all items previously donated or purchased by the CSO were transferred to the park in 2015. Staff is currently working to determine if the collection items in the museum are still on loan from the Florida Museum of Natural History (formerly Florida State Museum) or if the collections now belong to the park.

Condition Assessment: In general, the condition of the items in the Cedar Key Museum are good. There are a few exceptions, however. Some of the shells are affected by Bynesian decay, a chemical reaction which if not treated causes permanent damage. Other types of items can be susceptible to the same decay. The UF exhibits shop displays from the 1950s and 1960s are in good condition and warrant preservation.

The park does not currently have a formal scope of collections, but all items have been documented. If any additional objects are needed for the collection, they should be identified. Items should not be accepted into the collection without specified need or family provenance.

The museum's overall interpretation would benefit from an update and an expansion of its interpretive themes. Cedar Key has become a hub or gateway to many public conservation lands in the area, and the museum could provide additional interpretation of these to the public. Since the museum was originally established, much more is known about the archaeology of the area. Archaeological and environmental contexts are intimately linked and could provide the basis for an

updated display of collections and interpretation as well as an introduction to conservation lands along the Gulf.

When updating the museum it is important to keep in mind that the museum itself contains exhibit displays that are themselves vintage and representative of some of the best work of the UF exhibits shop from the 1950s and 1960s. Because of their quality, care should be taken to preserve these existing UF exhibits during any updates or modifications to the museum's displays.

The museum currently has space that could accommodate additional exhibits and also small rotating or traveling exhibits. The lobby is a potential exhibit space. The integrity of the museum architecture would need to be preserved if there is any addition of exhibits, however.

The security of the collections at the St. Clair Whitman House needs to be evaluated and the best method of protecting the contents needs to be determined. All of the Whitman-related artifacts should be displayed in a secure manner or removed for protection if adequate security cannot be provided. Both the house and museum are climate controlled.

Level of Significance: The collection items belonging to Mr. Whitman, his house and personal items, and the museum collection and collection displays designed by the Florida Museum of Natural History are all very significant to the park and to the community of Cedar Key. Mr. Whitman's collection, house and life in Cedar Key are the foundation of the state park museum. They offer opportunities for research into the community during the late 1880s and first half of the 1900s. The museum displays are excellent examples of the work done by the University of Florida museum display shop in the 1950s and 1960s.

General Management Measures: All collection items that were donated to the CSO have been photographed and documented. The Florida Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Florida History should be contacted to gather any records pertaining to the collection located in the Cedar Key Museum. A collections management assessment is needed for all of the collections. Climate control and housekeeping conditions designed to prevent and/or treat Bynesian decay need to be established.

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

Table 4: Cultural Sites Listed in the Florida Master Site File					
Site Name and FMSF #	Culture/Period	Description	Significance	Condition	Treatment
LV00193 St. Clair Whitman House	1880s	Historic Structure	NE	F	P
LV00244 Cedar Keys Historic & Archaeological District	500 B.C. to 1932 A.D.	Resource Group Mixed District	NR	G	P
LV00286 Museum Mound	Unspecified	Archaeological Site	NE	P	P
LV00510 Cedar Key State Museum	Unspecified	Archaeological Site	NE	NE	P
LV00831 Cedar Key Museum	Mid-Century Modern	Historic Structure	NE	G	RH

Significance:

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

Condition

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

Recommended

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

Resource Management Program

Management Goals, Objectives and Actions

Measurable objectives and actions have been identified for each of the DRP's management goals for Cedar Key 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 needs.

- Action 1 Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs

The park has no freshwater wetland resources and restoration of the estuarine communities is neither practical nor desirable at this time. The DRP will continue its tradition of close cooperation with state and federal agencies and independent researchers engaged in estuarine research and monitoring programs in the area. The Division will rely on agencies such as the SRWMD, USGS, and FDEP to keep it apprised of any local declines in surface water quality or increases in saltwater intrusion. Biological staff in District 2 will continue to monitor Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) and Water Use Permit (WUP) requests for the region in order to provide timely and constructive comments that will promote protection of the park's hydrological resources.

Objective B: Mitigate erosion in the park where needed.

- Action 1 Mitigate three areas of the park experiencing erosion.
- Action 2 Control erosion with techniques such as supplemental planting and landscaping, addition of footpaths with landscaping and possible reconfiguring of straight pathways.

Three areas of erosion needing attention include: 1) the east boundary of the park where a drive leading to the museum formerly existed, 2) the area northwest of the museum, sloping toward the parking lot, and 3) the slope from the Whitman House north to the outhouse. The first area needs supplemental plantings or landscaping to control erosion and vehicular access. Area 2 may need a footpath and additional plantings. Area 3 currently has a straight pathway that provides a channel for

runoff. The erosion issue there could be resolved by reconfiguring the path. Only native plants should be used in the erosion control landscaping.

Natural Communities Management

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

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

Currently there is not a need for natural community restoration or improvement at this park, and all natural community improvements can be accomplished with routine resource management practices such as erosion control, monitoring and removal of invasive exotic plants and animals. There are no fire-dependent natural communities at Cedar Key Museum State Park and prescribed fire is not necessary for this small site.

Imperiled Species Management

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

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

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

Ongoing inventory and monitoring of imperiled species in the state park system is necessary to meet the DRP's mission. Long-term monitoring is also essential to ensure the effectiveness of resource management programs. Monitoring efforts must be prioritized so that the data collected provides information that can be used to improve or confirm the effectiveness of management actions on conservation priorities. Monitoring intensity must at least be at a level that provides the

minimum data needed to make informed decisions to meet conservation goals. Not all imperiled species require intensive monitoring efforts on a regular interval. Priority must be given to those species that can provide valuable data to guide adaptive management practices. Those species selected for specific management action and those that will provide management guidance through regular monitoring are addressed in the objectives below.

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

Staff will continue to document imperiled species and other species that occur in the park. The Division will enlist the assistance of academic researchers and staff from other agencies during development of species occurrence inventory lists, especially where necessary for certain taxonomic groups. Currently there are no imperiled plant species that occur in the park.

Objective B: Monitor 1 imperiled animal species in the park.

- Action 1 Develop and implement a monitoring protocol for gopher tortoises that inhabit the park.

Although staff will continue to document imperiled species when seen within the park, one species in particular, the gopher tortoise, will be monitored regularly to ensure that burrows are protected from disturbance.

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 given to those causing ecological damage. Removal techniques may include mechanical treatment, herbicide treatment, or use of biocontrol agents.

Objective A: Annually treat 0.1 acres of exotic plant species in the park.

- Action 1 Annually update the exotic plant management work plan.
- Action 2 Implement the annual work plan by treating 0.1 acres annually and continue maintenance and follow-up treatments.

All exotic plants in the entire park should be treated annually, and the park should be surveyed for invasive exotics every two years. Arrow bamboo, Brazilian pepper and asparagus fern, in particular, need annual removal.

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

- Action 1 Monitor for exotic animals in the park and remove according to DRP policy.

The DRP actively removes exotic animals from state parks, with priority being given to those species causing the greatest ecological damage. There are currently no

exotic animal species in the park. When encountered, exotic animal species will be removed from the park in accordance with DRP policy.

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural resources are individually unique, and collectively, very challenging for the public land manager whose goal is to preserve and protect them in perpetuity. The DRP is implementing the following goals, objectives and actions, as funds become available, to preserve the cultural resources found in Cedar Key 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 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 the 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 4 of 5 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Action 1 Park staff should consult with BNCR to determine if Historic Structures Reports (HSR) are needed for historic buildings.
- Action 2 Archaeological sites should be assessed on a regular basis to ensure there is no erosion or disturbance.

All archaeological sites should be assessed regularly to ensure there is no erosion or other disturbance. The park should consult with BNCR to determine if a Historic Structures Report is needed for either structure in the park. The resource group mixed district (LV00244) does not require evaluation.

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

- Action 1 Clarify the provenance of the collections in the Museum. Determine what was loaned or given to the museum from the Florida Museum of Natural History (U of F) or from the Museum of Florida History (Tallahassee).
- Action 2 Develop a formal Scope of Collections Statement to determine what additional items related to the Whitman family or period of Mr. Whitman's life will be accepted for display in the park.

All known archaeological sites and historic structures have been recorded with the FMSF. A predictive model for the park is complete. The park needs to clarify the provenance of items in the collection in the museum. Staff should contact both the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville and the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee to obtain any records that pertain to the collection and its loan status.

The park has an informal scope of collections statement. It needs to be formalized and updated to indicate what other items, if any, will be accepted in the park collection. Only items directly related to the family should be accepted, or those specifically identified items of the period of Mr. Whitman's life in Cedar Key that are needed to furnish the house. In addition, the park needs to identify those items that are inappropriate to the era being interpreted and remove them from the collection.

Objective C: Bring 2 of 5 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Action 1 Develop and implement a cyclical maintenance program for the St. Clair Whitman House and the Museum.
- Action 2 Develop a plan for the St. Clair Whitman House that addresses wood rot, interior window frames, sagging interior floors and foundation issues.
- Action 3 Avoid deterioration of the museum building by evaluating the integrity of the concrete supports, replace wooden louvers with decorative block to restore original building, and determine solution to ponding water at museum entrance.

Both the St. Clair Whitman House (LV00193) and the Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) need some repairs or maintenance. Repairs on the St. Clair Whitman House are the most critical. All locations with exterior wood rot, namely on the back wall and doorsills and by the air conditioner, need to be repaired, and the cause of the rot corrected. Interior window frames need repair. This may also include issues such as the house settling, floor sagging, and foundation piers cracking. Support piers may be necessary to prevent sagging and to relieve stress on the existing foundation piers. Shimming or some other form of strengthening may be required to remedy sagging of the interior flooring. Annual ongoing funding for maintenance is also a must for a structure of this nature.

The Cedar Key Museum (LV00831) needs work to avoid deterioration. The structural integrity of the concrete supports by the exterior wood louvers needs to be evaluated. This evaluation should occur prior to replacing the exterior decorative block, which will return the building to its original design. Gutters, or some other solution, are necessary to prevent the continued ponding of water near the museum entrance.

A cyclical maintenance program needs to be developed and documented for both historic structures. The archaeological sites in the park should be monitored for additional disturbance and maintained with a goal of no further deterioration.

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 DRP's statutory responsibilities and an analysis of the park's resource needs and values. The long-term management goal for forest communities in the state park system is to maintain or re-establish old-growth characteristics to the degree practicable, with the exception of those communities specifically managed as early successional.

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

Arthropod Control Plan

All DRP lands are designated as "environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive" in accordance with Ch. 388 and Ch. 388.4111 Florida Statutes. If a local mosquito control district proposes a treatment plan, DRP works with the local mosquito control district to achieve consensus. By policy of the 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. The district has not proposed an arthropod control plan for the park.

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. DRP considered recommendations of the land management review team and updated this plan accordingly. Cedar Key Museum State Park has not been subject to a land management review.

LAND USE COMPONENT

Introduction

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

The general planning and design process begins with an analysis of the natural and cultural resources of the unit, and then proceeds through the creation of a conceptual land use plan that culminates in the actual design and construction of park facilities. Input to the plan is provided by experts in environmental sciences, cultural resources, park operation and management. Additional input is received through public workshops, and through environmental and recreational-user groups. With this approach, the DRP 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 expressed in general terms.

External Conditions

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

The Cedar Key Museum State Park is located on the northwestern side of the city of Cedar Key in Levy County. The park is located approximately 55 miles southwest of Gainesville and 125 miles north of Tampa adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. Approximately 24,000 people live within 30 miles of the park (U.S. Census 2010).

According to the U.S. Census Data (2013), approximately 21% of residents in Levy County identify as black, Hispanic or Latino, or another minority group. Nearly half of residents in Levy County (48%) can be described as youth or

seniors (U.S. Census 2010). 63 percent of the population in Levy County are of working age (16 to 65) (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Levy County's per capita personal income was \$29,002 in 2013 (below the statewide average of \$41,497) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis 2013).

There are a number of resource-based recreation opportunities such as, aquatic preserves, national wildlife refuges and state and local parks in close proximity to the Cedar Key Museum State Park. These include the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve and the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. Within a few miles of the Cedar Key Museum State Park there are a number of state parks and public lands including Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park and the Lower Waccasassa Conservation Area. These parks and preserves offer picnicking, fishing, paddling, primitive camping, birding and hiking, as well as excellent educational opportunities related to area ecosystems. The City of Cedar Key has a boat marina and waterfront city park that offers swimming, picnicking and watercraft activities, as well as a local historical museum, all in close proximity to the park. The Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail runs from the Lower Aucilla River to the Cross Florida Greenway, past the Cedar Key Museum State Park.

The area's scenic coastal location and proximity to the Gulf of Mexico serves as a draw for a number of residents and visitors in this area of the state. The park is located in the North Central Vacation Region, which includes Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Wakulla counties (Visit Florida 2013). According to the 2013 Florida Visitor Survey, 2% of domestic visitors to Florida visited this region. Of the estimated 1.8 million domestic visitors who came to this region in 2012, approximately 95% traveled for leisure. Visiting friends and relatives and shopping were the most popular activities for those visiting the region. Summer was the most popular season for visitors, with winter a close second. Most visitors traveled by non-air (85%), reporting an average stay of 3 nights and spending an average of \$79 per person per day (Visit Florida 2013).

Florida's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) indicates that participation rates in this region for hiking, biking, nature study, canoe/kayaking, and visiting historical and archaeological sites are higher than the state average, with demand for additional facilities increasing moderately through 2020. To address this need, paddling support facilities and updates to museum-related historical and archaeological information will be provided in the park (FDEP 2013).

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

The park is located adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. The park is surrounded on the east, west and south by low density residential development, and adjoins a salt marsh to the north. There are adjacent streets on the east and west sides of the park that provide access to the park.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

Levy County has not experienced rapid growth as many other areas in Florida have. Neighboring Marion and Alachua Counties have both experienced a steady growth in population. Levy County has actually lost population. According to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) 2014 population estimate update of the 2010 Census, Levy County's residential population has decreased approximately 1.7%. Currently BEBR projects a population decrease in Levy County from 40,473 in 2010 to 40,187 in 2014. BEBR projects adjacent Marion County to increase population by 1.99% to 337,455 and Alachua County to increase its population by 1.4% to 250,730.

The future land use and zoning classification for the area around the park is Low Density Residential. This category allows residential uses at one dwelling per acre or two per acre if water and sewer are available. The area is basically built out in residential uses and there does not appear to be a great deal of development pressure on the area adjacent to the park.

Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS)

The Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS) is made up of existing, planned and conceptual non-motorized trails and ecological greenways that form a connected, integrated statewide network. The FGTS serves as a green infrastructure plan for Florida, tying together the greenways and trails plans and planning activities of communities, agencies and non-profit organizations throughout Florida. Trails include paddling, hiking, biking, multi-use and equestrian trails. The Office of Greenways and Trails maintains a priority trails map and gap analysis for the FGTS to focus attention and resources on closing key gaps in the system.

In some cases, existing or planned priority trails run through or are adjacent to state parks, or they may be in close proximity and can be connected by a spur trail. State parks can often serve as trailheads, points-of-interest, and offer amenities such as camping, showers and laundry, providing valuable services for trail users while increasing state park visitation. The Cedar Key Museum State Park is a designated component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

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.

Recreational Resource Elements

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

Land Area

The Cedar Key Museum State Park is 18.6 acres in size and is located off Hodges Drive on Museum Drive adjoining the town of Cedar Key. The property has been altered by previous activities and there are no distinctive natural communities in the southern portion of the park. The northern half of the park supports salt marsh vegetation adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. The park is limited by restrictions that were part of the requirements related to the donation of the land for a park. The deed prohibits picnic facilities, camping, trailers, agricultural uses and domestic animals. This limits a number of facilities that the park might have otherwise accommodated.

Shoreline

Approximately 400 feet of shoreline along the tidal flats adjoining the Gulf of Mexico is included within the boundary of the park. This area affords access to the Gulf of Mexico and could be an appropriate place for a small unimproved canoe/kayak launch.

Natural Scenery

The northern portion of the park contains salt marsh that transitions to tidal flats. The existing trail that follows the landward edge of the marsh allows for a very nice view of the open salt flats and Gulf of Mexico. The park has a significant view of the salt marsh and wading birds from the park's wetlands. This area could accommodate a small boardwalk and overlook, allowing visitors to safely enjoy the view.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The museum contains exhibits that depict the colorful history of the Cedar Key area before, during, and after the Civil War. It also houses a portion of the collections assembled by St. Clair Whitman. The museum needs to be updated, repurposing large open spaces in the museum to serve as the information center/gateway to the other state parks and public lands that are in close proximity to the park. The museum could be more interactive and better tell the story of the history and natural systems of the area, while also serving as the visitor center and gateway to the public lands in the region.

CEDAR KEY #4 CHANNEL



WHITMAN TRAIL

WHITMAN HOUSE

JOHN MUIR
HITORIC MARKER

OUTHOUSE

STORAGE SHED

CANNONS

SALT KETTLE

MUSEUM BUILDING

WAGON

RESTROOMS









PUMP HOUSE

MUSEUM DRIVE

WHITMAN DRIVE

HODGES DRIVE

Legend

-  Park Boundary
-  County Road
-  Park Road Paved
-  Park Road Unstabilized
-  Nature Trail
-  Walkways
-  Structures
-  Parking Lot

bing

Image courtesy of USGS Earthstar Geographics SIO ©2011 Microsoft Corporation

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK

N
0 50 100 200 Feet

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of aerial; 2011

BASE MAP

There are two archaeological sites listed in the FMSF in the park. Both sites are in poor condition. One is a previously destroyed mound and the other is a lithic scatter that has not been evaluated and is not experiencing any disturbance. Neither site is suitable for interpretation.

Assessment of Use

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

Past Uses

The property was vacant and had been used as a site for dredge spoil before the park was built. In 1960, the property was donated by Cedar Key Shores, Inc., for the museum, which was built in 1961.

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 typical state park uses and facilities necessary for the provision of resource-based recreation.

The park currently has the land use designation of Public on the future land use map. This future land use category allows for public buildings and grounds which include city halls, post offices, fire and police stations, public utilities and educational facilities, as well as churches, clubs, hospitals and care facilities for the aged and infirm.

There is not a separate zoning map; therefore, the future land use map serves as the zoning map. The future land use plan has a Recreation land use category as part of their future land use map. This category may be more appropriate for the park than the current category of Public.

Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

Historic interpretation is the primary recreational use at the Cedar Key Museum State Park. Visiting the museum and the St. Clair Whitman House are the primary public uses of the park. Passive recreational uses such as hiking are also permitted in the park. The park provides an opportunity for historical interpretation of the native inhabitants of this area of Florida, the City of Cedar Key and surrounding keys, as well as the life and collections of the local naturalist and collector Mr. St. Clair Whitman. Mr. Whitman's collection, house, and life in Cedar Key are the foundation of the park. The displays offer opportunities for research into the community during the late 1880s and first half of the 1900s.

The Cedar Key Museum State Park recorded approximately 13,924 visitors in FY 2013/2014. By DRP estimates, the FY 2013/2014 visitors contributed over \$1,082,307 in direct economic impact, the equivalent of adding 15 jobs to the local economy (FDEP 2014).

Other Uses

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

Protected Zones

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

At Cedar Key Museum State Park all wetlands and floodplains as well as the estuarine unconsolidated substrate and the salt marsh natural communities have been designated as the protected zones. The park's current protected zone is delineated on the Conceptual Land Use Plan.

Existing Facilities

The existing recreation facilities at the Cedar Key Museum State Park include the museum, the St. Clair Whitman House, and cultural resources displayed in the park. The park has a nature trail that takes visitors for an easy walk out to the salt marsh and an unimproved canoe/kayak launch (see Base Map).

Recreation Facilities

Museum
St. Clair Whitman House
Outhouse
Cannons (2)
Fire hose cart
Salt kettle
John Muir Historic Marker
Canoe/kayak launch (unimproved)
Nature/interpretive trail

Support Facilities

The existing support facilities at the park consist of a storage building near the St. Clair Whitman House and a pump house/equipment shelter south of the

museum. Restrooms and utility rooms are adjoining the museum. Paved parking is located on the west side of the museum.

Storage building
Restrooms (2)
Pump house/equipment shelter
Parking (32 spaces)

Conceptual Land Use Plan

The following narrative represents the current conceptual land use proposal for this park. The conceptual land use plan is the long-term, optimal development plan for the park, based on current conditions and knowledge of the park's resources, landscape and social setting (see Conceptual Land Use Plan). The conceptual land use plan is modified or amended, as new information becomes available regarding the park's natural and cultural resources or trends in recreational uses, in order to adapt to changing conditions. Additionally, the acquisition of new parkland may provide opportunities for alternative or expanded land uses. The DRP develops a detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities based on this conceptual land use plan, as funding becomes available.

During the development of the conceptual land use plan, the DRP assessed the potential impact of proposed uses or development on the park resources and applied that analysis to determine the future physical plan of the park as well as the scale and character of proposed development. Potential resource impacts are also identified and assessed as part of the site planning process once funding is available for facility development. At that stage, design elements (such as existing topography and vegetation, sewage disposal and stormwater management) and design constraints (such as imperiled species or cultural site locations) are investigated in greater detail. Municipal sewer connections, advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for on-site sewage disposal. Creation of impervious surfaces is minimized to the greatest extent feasible in order to limit the need for stormwater management systems, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to limit and avoid resource impacts. Federal, state and local permit and regulatory requirements are addressed during facility development. This includes the design of all new park facilities consistent with the universal access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). After new facilities are constructed, park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels.

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. New and improved activities and programs are also recommended and discussed below.

Objective A: Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 908 users per day.

Historic interpretation is the primary recreational use at the Cedar Key Museum State Park. Passive recreational uses such as hiking are also permitted in the park.

Objective B: Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 16 users per day.

The plan recommends the establishment of a canoe/kayak launch at the edge of the salt marsh in the northern portion of the park. Currently this area is being used by visitors who are aware of the available access to the water from the park, but no signage, stabilized path, or official launch area has been established. Improving this area and establishing an actual canoe/kayak launch will improve visitation, safety, and better protect the salt marsh natural community.

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

The park currently offers self-guided tours of the museum, grounds, and St. Clair Whitman House five days a week.

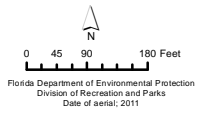
Objective D: Develop 2 new interpretive, educational, and recreational program.

Develop an interpretive signage plan and place additional information panels throughout the park. Better interpretive signage is needed on the museum grounds. In some areas, signs need better placement and more information. Accurate information is needed in some areas, such as the cannons. Better visitor circulation is needed throughout the park to guide visitors to the trails and down to the water and direct them from the museum to the Whitman House and other items displayed in the park.



Legend	
	Park Boundary
	Nature Trail
	Protected Zones
	Walkways
	Parking Lot

**CEDAR KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK**



CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

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 natural and cultural resources contained in the park and should be maintained. New construction, as discussed further below, is recommended to improve the quality and safety of the recreational opportunities that visitors enjoy while in the park, to improve the protection of park resources, and to streamline the efficiency of park operations. The following is a summary of improved renovated and new facilities needed to implement the conceptual land use plan for Cedar Key Museum Historic State Park.

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

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

Objective B: Improve or repair 3 existing facilities in the park.

Develop a plan to update the museum and the content, while maintaining portions of the original material where appropriate. Cedar Key Museum has the space and location to serve as the gateway to all the public lands in the area.

The message of the museum needs clarification. It currently serves as a museum and a visitor center. It is situated such that it could also serve as a gateway to Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park, the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, and other natural or cultural resources in the area. An updated message should be determined before revising any museum displays.

The museum needs to be updated, potentially by making it more interactive, and repurposing large open spaces in the museum to serve as the information center/gateway to the other state parks and public lands that are in close proximity to the park. The museum could be redesigned to hold additional exhibits and better tell the story of the history and natural systems of the area, while also serving as the visitor center and gateway to the public lands in the region. Also, much more is known about the archaeology of the area than when the museum was established, and this aspect of area history could be expanded. When updating the museum, it is important to keep in mind that the museum architecture would need to be preserved and that the museum contains exhibit displays that are themselves vintage and representative of some of the best work of the UF exhibits shop from the 1950s and 1960s.

The security of the collections at the St. Clair Whitman House needs to be evaluated and the best method of protecting the contents needs to be determined. All of the Whitman-related artifacts should be displayed in a secure manner or removed for protection if adequate security cannot be provided.

There is an area in the park that is currently being used by people to launch canoes and kayaks. This area is not an official canoe or kayak launch, but needs to be developed as one in order to maintain visitor safety and protect the natural areas in the park. Items such as signage directing visitors to the launch and some low wooden rail fencing or other mechanism to direct them to the path that leads to the launch site would improve the informal launch area. Based on location, this could be a launch area designed with minimal facilities and low impact. Park staff would monitor the launch area for impacts.

Objective C: Construct 2 new facilities.

There is a significant view of the salt marsh from the park's wetlands. In order to allow visitors to safely enjoy the view, a small boardwalk and overlook is proposed to be built adjoining the existing nature trail at the edge of the salt marsh. This would add interest to the trail and improve access to the vista for visitors while protecting the marsh areas from excessive foot traffic.

Fencing, such as low wooden rail fencing, is proposed for the parking lot and on the east side of the park. This will provide additional security, direct foot traffic, help protect new landscaping, and reduce erosion. Native vegetation should be planted along the fence line to assist with the erosion issues and make it more aesthetic and inviting to visitors.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for these recommended facilities and improvements are provided in the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 6) located in the Implementation Component of this plan. These cost estimates are based on the most cost-effective construction standards available at this time. The preliminary estimates are provided to assist the division in budgeting future park improvements, and may be revised as more information is collected through the planning and design processes. New facilities and improvements to existing facilities recommended by the plan include:

Museum and Visitor Center Area

- Update museum, expand exhibit area and expand interpretive theme
- Add low fencing and native vegetative buffer along east/west park boundary
- Develop an official canoe/kayak landing/launch
- Build a boardwalk and small scenic overlook

Recreational Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is an estimate of the number of users a recreation resource or facility can accommodate and still provide a high quality recreational experience and preserve the natural values of the site.

The carrying capacity of a unit is determined by identifying the land and water requirements for each recreation activity at the unit, and then applying these requirements to the unit's land and water base. Next, guidelines are applied which estimate the physical capacity of the unit's natural communities to withstand recreational uses without significant degradation. This analysis identifies a range within which the carrying capacity most appropriate to the specific activity, the activity site and the unit's classification is selected (see Table 5).

The recreational carrying capacity for this park is a preliminary estimate of the number of users the unit could accommodate after the current conceptual development program has been implemented. When developed, the proposed new facilities would approximately increase the unit's carrying capacity as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Recreational Carrying Capacity

Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity*		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Recreational Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Nature trails and overlook	6	24	4	16	10	40
Museum	200	800			200	800
Whitman House	15	60			15	60
Canoe/kayak launch	6	24			6	24
TOTAL	227	908	4	16	231	924

*Existing capacity revised from approved plan according to DRP guidelines.

Optimum Boundary

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

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

Management Progress

Since the approval of the last management plan for Cedar Key Museum State Park 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.

Acquisition

The Cedar Key Museum State Park was initially acquired in 1960 as a donation from Cedar Key Shores Inc. Since the initial donation, no new lands have been acquired for the park. Currently the park comprises 18.63 acres.

Park Administration and Operations

- The park continues to actively work with organizations and members of the public that wish to volunteer their time.
- The park does not have a Citizen Support Organization (CSO) at this time. The park maintains an ongoing relationship with local organizations such as Cedar Key Volunteer Fire Department, Cedar Key Garden Club, Friends of Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, Cedar Key Chamber of Commerce, Pure Water Wilderness and Levy County Tourism Board.

Resource Management

Natural Resources

- Park staff has worked to maintain the natural resources in the park through protection, enhancement and public education.
- Staff has worked to protect the remnant natural communities such as salt marsh and estuarine unconsolidated substrate, by removing invasive exotic

plants and protecting these area from dredging activities, excessive runoff and sources of pollution.

- Staff has worked to maintain the imperiled species in the park by monitoring gopher tortoises and tracking sightings of imperiled birds.

Cultural Resources

- Staff has worked to protect and maintain the two archaeological sites (both destroyed prior to park acquisition). Staff monitors these sites and protects them from disturbance.
- Staff has worked to repair wood rot on the Whitman House and around window frames. Major repairs were conducted to repair rot, replace shingles and replace both back doors in the rear center portion of the house, including redesigning the access. Sections of flooring in the dining room and parlor along with the entire foyer into the bedroom were replaced. The AC unit was replaced and relocated to prevent additional damage to existing shingle siding.
- Rain gutters were added to the museum building to prevent further degradation of the Ocala brick.
- The entire collection housed in the St. Clair Whitman House has been cataloged and entered into PastPerfect. Ownership of the collection was transferred from the former CSO to the State.

Recreation and Visitor Services

- A trash can and 2 additional benches have been installed along the Whitman Trail.

Park Facilities

- An ADA hand rail was added at the entrance to the museum.
- Water efficient toilets were installed in both restrooms.

Management Plan Implementation

This management plan is written for a timeframe of ten years, as required by Section 253.034 Florida Statutes. The Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 6) summarizes the management goals, objectives and actions that are recommended for implementation over this period, and beyond. Measures are identified for assessing progress toward completing each objective and action. A time frame for completing each objective and action is provided. Preliminary cost estimates for each action are provided and the estimated total costs to complete each objective are computed. Finally, all costs are consolidated under the following five standard land management categories: Resource Management, Administration and Support, Capital Improvements, Recreation Visitor Services and Law Enforcement.

Many of the actions identified in the plan can be implemented using existing staff and funding. However, a number of continuing activities and new activities with measurable quantity targets and projected completion dates are identified that

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

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

**Table 6
Cedar Key Museum State Park
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	\$125,335
Objective B	Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.	Administrative support expanded	C	\$2,272
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.		C	\$3,500
Action 1	Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.	Cooperation ongoing	C	\$3,500
Objective B	Mitigate erosion in the park as needed.		C	\$6,600
Action 1	Mitigate erosion in 3 areas; east boundary where driveway to park once existed, northwest of museum sloping toward the parking lot, and area from the Whitman House north to the outhouse.	Areas mitigated	ST	\$3,100
Action 2	Control erosion with techniques such as supplemental planting and landscaping, addition of footpaths with landscaping and possible reconfiguring straight pathways.	Erosion controlled	ST	\$3,500
Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
	Currently there is not a need for natural community restoration or improvement at this park, and all natural community improvements can be accomplished with routine resource management practices such as erosion control, monitoring and removal of invasive exotic plants and animals.			
Goal IV: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals, as needed.	List updated	C	\$1,500
Action 1	There are currently no imperiled plant species in the park, but staff will monitor the park and alert district staff if any imperiled plants are found in the park.		C	\$1,500
Objective B	Monitor and document 1 selected imperiled animal species in the park.	# Species monitored	C	\$1,500
Action 1	Develop and implement a monitoring protocol for gopher tortoises in the park; ensure their borrows are protected from disturbance.	# of gopher tortoises monitored	C	\$1,500

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

Table 6
Cedar Key Museum State Park
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.

Goal V: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	Annually treat 0.1 acres of exotic plant species in the park.	# Acres treated	C	\$4,500
Action 1	Annually update the exotic plant management work plan and survey the entire park every two years .	Surveys completed, plan updated	ST	\$1,500
Action 2	Implement annual exotic plant work plan by treating 0.1 acres annually; continue maintenance and follow-up treatments.	Plan implemented	C	\$3,000
Objective B	Implement control measures on 0 exotic animal species in the park.			\$1,500
Action1	Monitor for exotic animals in the park and remove according to DRP policy.			\$1,500
Goal VI: 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 4 of 5 recorded cultural resources in the park.	Documentation complete	LT	\$3,500
Action 1	Park staff should consult with BNCR to determine if Historic Structures Reports (HSR's) for historic buildings are needed.	Assessments complete	ST	\$2,000
Action 2	Archeological sites should be assessed on a regular basis to ensure there is no erosion or disturbance.	Sites assessed	C	\$1,500
Objective B	Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological sites.	Documentation complete	LT	\$7,300
Action 1	Clarify the provenance of the collections in the Museum. Determine what was loaned from or given to the museum from the Florida Museum of Natural History (U of F) or from the Museum of Florida History (Tallahassee).	Source of collection items documented	LT	\$300
Action 2	Develop a formal Scope of Collections Statement to determine what additional items related to the family or from the period of Mr. Whitman's life will be accepted for display in the park.	Scope of Collections formalized/ updated	LT	\$7,000
Objective C	Bring 2 of 5 recorded cultural resources into good condition.	# Sites in good condition	LT	\$48,800
Action 1	Develop and implement a cyclical maintenance program for the St. Clair Whitman house and the Museum.	# Sites monitored	C	\$11,300
Action 2	Develop a plan for the Whitman house that addresses wood rot, interior window frames, sagging interior floors, foundation issues and ongoing maintenance.	Plan developed and implemented	ST	\$13,000
Action 3	Avoid deterioration of the museum building by evaluating the integrity of the concrete supports, replace wooden louvers with decorative block to restore original building, and determine solution to ponding water at museum entrance.	Evaluation complete, solutions implemented	LT	\$24,500

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

Table 6
Cedar Key Museum State Park
Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
Sheet 3 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 VII: 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 908 users per day.	# Recreation/visitor	C	\$125,335
Objective B	Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 16 users per day.	# Recreation/visitor	ST	\$2,208
Objective C	Continue to provide the current repertoire of 1 interpretive, educational and recreational programs on a regular basis.	# Interpretive/education programs	C	\$0
Objective D	Develop 2 new interpretive, educational and recreational programs.	# Interpretive/education programs	LT	\$27,500
Goal VIII: Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	Maintain all public and support facilities in the park.	Facilities maintained	C	\$140,375
Objective B	Continue to implement the park's transition plan to ensure facilities are accessible in accordance with the American with Disabilities Act of 1990.	Plan implemented	C	\$15,000
Objective C	Improve and/or repair 3 existing facilities in the park	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	\$536,000
Objective D	Construct 2 new facilities, 0 miles of trail and 0 feet of road	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	\$299,400
Objective E	Expand maintenance activities as existing facilities are improved and new facilities are developed.	Facilities maintained	C	\$2,544
Summary of Estimated Costs				
Management Categories			Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)	
Resource Management			\$10,000	
Administration and Support			\$127,607	
Capital Improvements			\$1,018,275	
Recreation Visitor Services			\$189,687	
Law Enforcement Activities ¹				
			¹ Note: Law enforcement activities in Florida State Parks are conducted by the FWC Division of Law Enforcement and by local law enforcement agencies.	

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

Addendum 1—Acquisition History

Purpose of Acquisition:

The State of Florida initially enacted a bill to establish a historic memorial museum at the City of Cedar Key to be named and designated as the St. Clair Whitman Museum and to develop, operate, and maintain the property for outdoor recreational, park, conservation, historic and related purposes.

Sequence of Acquisition:

On May 19, 1960, the State obtained title to an 18.6 acres property, which later became the Cedar Key Museum State Park.

Title Interest:

The Trustees hold fee simple title to the Cedar Key Museum State Park.

Lease Agreement:

On January 23, 1968, the State conveyed its management authority of the Cedar Key Museum State Park to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division Recreation and Parks (DRP) under Lease No. 2324. The lease is for a period of ninety-nine (99) years, and it expires on January 23, 2067. In 1988, the State assigned a new lease number, Lease No. 3611, to Cedar Key Museum State Park without making any changes to the terms and conditions of Lease No. 2324. A copy of the lease is available upon request.

According to the lease agreement, the DRP manages Cedar Key Museum State Park for developing, improving, operating, maintaining and otherwise managing the property for public outdoor recreational use, park, historic conservation and related purposes.

Special Conditions on Use:

Cedar Key Museum State Park is designated as a single-use property to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other related uses.

Outstanding Reservations:

The DRP's lease from Trustees stipulates that all the property be used for public outdoor recreation and related purposes. Following is a listing of outstanding issues such as deed restrictions (encumbrances) and reverters that apply to Cedar Key Museum State Park

Type of Instrument:	Easement, Easement No. 26289
Grantor:	Trustees
Grantee:	Cedar Key Special Water and Sewerage District
Beginning Date:	December 30, 1982

Ending Date: When the subject area, in the opinion of the grantor, is not used for the intended purpose.
Outstanding Rights: The easement allows the Cedar Key Special Water and Sewerage District to construct and maintain a sanitary sewer line within certain portion of the park.

Type of Instrument: Deed (Indenture)
Grantor: Cedar Key Shores, Inc.
Grantee: Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials
Beginning Date: May 19, 1960
Ending Date: Perpetuity
Outstanding Restriction: According to this deed, the subject property shall be exclusively used for public purposes of the character authorized by the FBPHM. The deed specifically prohibits use of the property for domestic animals or fowls; agricultural purposes; and trailer, camping site or picnic facility. The deed also states that no structures or work is allowed on the property except those that are deemed necessary for and incident to the establishment, operation and maintenance on said premises, and general residential or lodging purpose.

Addendum 2—Advisory Group Members and Report

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Advisory Group Staff Report**

**Local Government
Representatives**

The Honorable John Meeks
Commission Chair
Levy County Board of County
Commissioners

The Honorable Heath Davis, Mayor
Cedar Key City Council

Agency Representatives

Tommy Pavao, Park Manager
Cedar Key Museum State Park

Scotland Talley, Conservation Biologist
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission

Mike Wisenbaker
Archaeology Supervisor, Public Lands
Bureau of Archaeological Research
Division of Historical Resources

Jacob Sache, Chair
Levy Soil and Water Conservation
District

**Tourism/Economic Development
Representatives**

Carol McQueen, Executive Director
Levy County Tourist Development
Council

Leslie Valen, Executive Director
Cedar Key Chamber of Commerce

**Environmental and Conservation
Representatives**

Allan Pither, President
Florida's Nature Coast Conservancy

Recreational User Representatives

John McPherson
Hidden Coast Paddling

Adjacent Land Owners

Robert Robinson
Adjacent Property Owner

Volunteer

John Andrek
Volunteer at the Park

Cultural Resources

Toni C. Collins, President
Levy County Historical Society Inc.

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Advisory Group Staff Report**

Cedar Key Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

The Advisory Group meeting for Cedar Key Museum State Park was held at the Senator George G. Kirkpatrick Marine Laboratory in Cedar Key on September 24, 2015. Tara Maillard represented Jacob Sache. Leslie Valen was unable to attend. All other Advisory Group members were in attendance. Mike Wisenbaker submitted written comments. Attending staff were Clifton Maxwell, Brian Fugate, Anne Barkdoll, Tommy Pavao, Christopher Camargo, Ralph Perkins, Jennifer Carver, Martha Robinson, and Enid Ehrbar.

Mr. Perkins began the meeting by greeting everyone and introducing staff. Ms. Ehrbar explaining the purpose of the Advisory Group, reviewed the meeting agenda, and summarized the comments from public workshop that was held the previous evening. Ms. Ehrbar then asked each member of the Advisory Group to express his or her comments on the draft plan.

Summary of Advisory Group Comments

Heath Davis (Mayor, City of Cedar Key) stated he could not speak for the entire council without consensus, but he did not see any issues with the plan. He is concerned about any changes in the park that would impact the area, if the park ever went away. The company that donated the land had a reverter clause, and future development of the property would be a concern for the City. There could be traffic issues for the school and for the residential areas around the park. He questioned if the Division of State Lands could review the deed and determine if the state could retain the land if something happened to the park. There was discussion about the City annexing the park and some question as to whether the park was actually in the City or County. Clif Maxwell said they needed to check with the Division of State Lands to see what was in the deed and the state's options regarding the reverter clause.

Allan Pither (President, Florida's Nature Coast Conservancy) stated that he thought the canoe/kayak access was a good idea and liked the boardwalk/overlook idea. He likes to see things that also promote educational programs for schools and area citizens. He thought the plan was going in the right direction.

John McPherson (Hidden Coast Paddling) thought this area needs paddling access. He had some concerns about access to the area at low tide and suggested warning signs that inform paddlers of potential issues with the launch at low tide would be helpful. He supports the canoe/kayak launch. He noted that the Cedar Key Historical Museum was not listed as a group with which the park maintains a relationship. He thought it would be good if the museums worked together to support each other and thought the park museum could have a different focus than the Historical Society Museum. He thought the museums might want to coordinate during the update of the museum exhibits, so it would benefit both museums. Ms. Ehrbar said that the Historical Society Museum focused more on the City of Cedar Key, while the park took a broader look at the history of the whole area and the Whitman

Cedar Key Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

house and its collections. Mr. McPherson also noted that the Whitman house was an asset to the park -- a good job was done moving it to the park and furnishing it and maintaining it. He thinks more information is needed to explain about the house and how it fit into Cedar Key, how it was moved, and where it came from. Ms. Ehrbar and Mr. Maxwell both noted the plan is clear that maintaining the house is a priority for the park. Anne Barkdoll discussed the ongoing preventative maintenance in the house, and Mr. Maxwell and Tommy Pavao, the park manager, discussed routine facility checks and the annual building inspection and maintenance plan done by the district assistant bureau chief and the park manager.

Carol McQueen (Executive Director, Levy County Tourist Development Council) stated she was excited about the plan. She thought the canoe/kayak launch would be good for tourists and residents. Regarding the tide and access, she suggested the park look at a boardwalk that could access deeper waters. Although she knew that would be more costly, she felt the access needed to work. She was concerned that the park needs better signage directing people to the park, more visibility. She thought the past issues between the Historical Society and the Museum Citizens Support Organization (CSO) were in the past and hoped both museums would work to promote each other and promote more tourism for the whole area. Ms. McQueen said she was working with Leslie Sturmer from the Florida Sea Grant Extension on the idea of developing a coastal "Shellfish Trail" in the area. She also thought that more outdoor displays/informational signage on the museum grounds would be helpful to tourists when the museum was closed and for people who do not kayak or canoe. She thought informational displays along the proposed boardwalk and overlook would enhance the experience and educate visitors. She liked the idea of the park being a hub for the area and promoting other museums and parks and preserves in the area. This would help keep visitors longer and enhance the economy. Ms. McQueen also suggested if there were an issue with people being in the park after hours, maybe the park could put up a gate. Clif Maxwell noted that currently this is not an issue. The park also wants to increase visitation to the park while not creating a bad situation. He does not expect the canoe/kayak launch to be heavily promoted, but it is being used now and the park wants to manage access and impact. If issues arise, the park has experience in dealing with these issues and will address them. Ms. McQueen also asked if the parks used Quick Response (QR) codes or had tours that could be downloaded to phones. Staff noted that certain parks have some tours that can be used with the IPod and pointed out the Pocket Ranger application that is available.

John Meeks (Chairman, Levy County Board of County Commissioners) stated that he agreed with Carol McQueen, and encourages more ecotourism in Cedar Key. He likes the idea of interactive experiences that educate people. He suggested more information be made available so people learn the importance of mangroves and seagrasses. The Museum's location is off the beaten path, so he encourages whatever gets more people to the park.

Cedar Key Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

He stated he thought the canoe/kayak launch and boardwalk/overlook would add to the attraction of the park. He liked the idea of more outside informational displays to give visitors something to see when the museum was closed.

Scotland Talley (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission) thought the plan was thorough. He only had one concern and it was not a huge concern. The area is critical for a number of shorebird species; he suggested signs be posted that inform paddlers not to disturb the shorebirds. He also noted that there is a Nature Coast Shorebird group that he would recommend the park manager participate in and develop a partnership with them.

Robert Robinson (adjacent landowner) asked if a picnic table was considered a facility. Ms. Ehrbar confirmed that it was. He then recommended more benches be placed in the park so people could relax and stay longer. He further discussed the confusion over the park being located in the City or County. He thought it was shown as within the City on the future land use map. He asked about hours of operation in the park, and the park manager stated that the park was open from sunup to sundown. He stated he had some concerns about people using the canoe/kayak launch late at night and staying there to fish. He was concerned about people being there late at night, since this is a residential area. There was discussion about enforcement of the park hours, and it was noted that both City and County police can operate in the area. Mr. Robinson did think signs were needed to direct people out of the area and back toward town. Because the area is served by residential streets, people can get confused when leaving the museum. He stated he thinks the museum is a good neighbor; they have always had a good relationship with the museum, and he thinks the plan is going in the right direction. He just wanted to have everyone think about potential issues.

John Andrek (museum volunteer) suggested that if the park had a vendor for the canoe/kayak launch, the vendor could be responsible for handling the issues related to the launch. He stated that when he was a docent at the Historical Society Museum he always told visitors about the state park museum. He thought the issues between the museums were going away and he didn't think it was a problem. He suggested that some source of clean-up facility be available for paddlers so they could clean up after paddling, so they would not cause issues with the park restrooms. Mr. Andrek asked if there could be a residence at the park. Ms. Ehrbar stated that the deed restrictions do allow a residence for a caretaker in the park, but it must be a site-built structure and no trailers are allowed.

Toni Collins (President, Levy County Historical Society, Inc.) stated that the Levy County Historical Society has a three-year plan to help bring part of the Florida Maritime Trail to this area. She also suggested that not much had

Cedar Key Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

been done within the Cedar Key area regarding the history of the Civil War, and this was a popular theme for visitors. She thought the museum should have a theme and the Civil War might be one to consider. She discussed a large vessel that had sunk in Cedar Key and that the Levy County Historical Society had been trying to get permission and grants to do underwater archaeology at the site, but they had been denied permission to excavate and their grant was not approved by the state. She stated that the Levy County Historical Society had gone ahead and purchased property at SR 24 and CR 347 with plans to establish a replica of the ship, memorial markers, and work with the state to connect a trail to the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve. She suggested a major issue for the park was to reestablish a CSO -- a good CSO is mandatory for a park with a small staff. She also asked if the park had done an assessment on the remains of the burial mound. Staff stated it had not been assessed by the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). Anne Barkdoll noted that a predictive model had been done for the park. Ms. Collins thought it might be a good opportunity for an outdoor classroom. Ms. Collins asked if the parks were allowed to apply for state grants, and Mr. Maxwell stated that they rely heavily on state grants to help maintain the parks.

Summary of Public Comments

Brack Barker stated he had been a docent at the Florida Museum of History and they utilized traveling suitcase exhibits for educational programs. He thought the park might want to consider this for an educational program. He heard discussions about the boardwalk and overlook and thought people might be thinking it was going to be used like a pier. He stated people have been using the launch area in the park for years. He guides trips out of there but is watchful of the tides. He thinks there is a benefit to signage; it can educate people about the tides, birds, and natural areas. He said he heard the discussion about after hours use but has not really seen a lot of that. He stated the launch was proposed as a low impact site with no structures, and he had discussed the use of geotextiles and synthetic materials with the park manager. The area has lost some grass and marine vegetation, but it's in good shape. The map with proposed uses shows the access to the launch at the end of the street. He would like to see that used for parking. Ms. Ehrbar stated the intent is to allow drop-off at the end of the street with parking in the paved lot at the park. There was some discussion about people hanging around that area after dark. Staff stated that so far this has not been an issue. Mr. Maxwell noted that the park does not own the end of the roadway, and our intent is for paddlers to leave vehicles in the park's paved lot. The park cannot provide parking on someone else's property. Mr. Barker noted the statewide concern over public access to waterways. He thought the proposed launch facility would be beneficial to the park and paddlers.

Cedar Key Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

Summary of Written Comments

Mike Wisenbaker (Division of Historical Resources) noted that the plan provides a thorough accounting of the park's history as well as the history and prehistory of the Cedar Key area. He noted that the St. Clair Whitman House does not show up on the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) geographic information system (GIS) as being park property, although the site file form notes the structure is now located in the park. He suggested staff might want to check and see if this is the way these issues are normally handled when a structure is moved. He concurs with the idea of expanding interpretation of the archaeological and historic resources at the park and suggested some ideas for grant funding. He recommends that the plan mention that the Museum Mound site was purported to contain human remains, so if there ever was disturbance of the site, everyone would be aware of this and follow required procedures. As long as the park continues to follow the DHR Management Procedures, this should lessen the possibility of damage occurring. Mr. Wisenbaker encouraged the parks to send as many staff as possible to archaeological resource monitoring (ARM) training. The written comments are attached.

Staff Recommendations

Suggestions received from the Advisory Group meeting resulted in the following modifications to the draft management plan:

- Language will be added to the plan that states the Museum Mound (LV286) was purported to contain human remains and any disturbance that occurs within this area will follow all required DHR Management Procedures.

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

With these modifications, DRP staff recommends approval of the proposed management plan for the Cedar Key Museum State Park.

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,

Cedar Key Museum State Park Advisory Group Staff Report

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

Cedar Key Museum State Park References Cited

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Addendum 4 -- Soil Descriptions

Cedar Key Museum State Park Soil Descriptions

3. Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes - This unit consists of moderately well drained, very deep Orsino soils. These nearly level to gently rolling soils are on dunes and ridges. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand and extends to a depth of 4 inches. The subsurface layer is fine sand and extends to a depth of about 13 inches. It is very pale brown in the upper 4 inches and white below. The subsoil is fine sand and extends to a depth of about 70 inches. It is brownish yellow to a depth of about 48 inches, light yellowish brown to a depth of about 58 inches, and brownish yellow below that. The underlying material is white fine sand.

23. Zolfo sand - These nearly level soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained, occurring on low ridges and knolls. The surface layer is approximately 4 inches thick and consists of very dark gray sand. The subsurface layer is approximately 71 inches deep and is composed of pale brown sand to 8 inches, gray sand to 32 inches, light gray sand to 50 inches, pale brown sand to 65 inches, and light brownish-gray sand to about 71 inches. The subsoil is composed of very dark grayish-brown, organically coated sand, and extends to depths beyond 80 inches.

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Soil Descriptions**

Addendum 5—Plant and Animal List

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary HabitatCodes (for imperiled species)
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GYMNOSPERMS

Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Sand pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	
Florida arrowroot; Coontie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>	DV

ANGIOSPERMS

MONOCOTS

Sprenger's asparagus-fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> *	
Coastal sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>	
Whitemouth dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	
Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	
Red lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis secundiflora</i> subsp. <i>oxylepis</i>	
Fourspike fingergrass	<i>Eustachys neglecta</i>	
Carolina fimbry	<i>Fimbristylis caroliniana</i>	
Needle rush	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> *	
Arrow bamboo	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i> *	
Sandyfield beaksedge	<i>Rhynchospora megalocarpa</i>	
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
Tall nutgrass	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	
Saw greenbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	
Laurel greenbrier	<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	
Saltmarsh cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	
Marshhay cord grass	<i>Spartina patens</i>	
St. Augustinegrass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
Spanish moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	

DICOTS

Silktree; Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> *	
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Black mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	
Saltwater falsewillow	<i>Baccharis angustifolia</i>	
Groundsel tree; Sea-myrtle	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
Saltwort	<i>Batis maritima</i>	
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>	

* Non-native species

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary HabitatCodes (for imperiled species)
American beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	
Baybean; seaside jackbean	<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	
Spurred butterfly pea	<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	
Partridge pea.....	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	
Canadian horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Vente conmigo.....	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	
Poor Joe.....	<i>Diodia teres</i>	
American burnweed	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i>	
Eastern milkpea.....	<i>Galactia volubilis</i>	
Coastal bedstraw	<i>Galium hispidulum</i>	
Pinebarren frostweed.....	<i>Helianthemum corymbosum</i>	
Cucumberleaf dune sunflower ...	<i>Helianthus debilis</i> subsp. <i>cucumerifolius</i>	
Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	
St. Andrew's-cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Bigleaf sumpweed.....	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	
Flamegold	<i>Koeleruteria elegans</i> *	
Hairy pinweed	<i>Lechea mucronata</i>	
Shortleaf gayfeather.....	<i>Liatris tenuifolia</i>	
Carolina sealavender	<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>	
Coral honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	
Coastalplain staggerbush	<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	
Spotted beebalm.....	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	
Southern bayberry; Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Seabeach eveningprimrose.....	<i>Oenothera humifusa</i>	
Erect pricklypear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	
Jerusalem thorn.....	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> *	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Corkystem passionflower	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	
Red bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	
Turkey tangle fogfruit	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	
Drummond's leafflower	<i>Phyllanthus abnormis</i>	
Walter's groundcherry	<i>Physalis walteri</i>	
Little hogweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> *	
Pink purslane.....	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	
Sand live oak.....	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	
Laurel oak; Diamond oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Myrtle oak.....	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	
Red mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	
Dollarleaf	<i>Rhynchosia reniformis</i>	
Rose.....	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	

* Non-native species

** Extirpated, historically present

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary HabitatCodes (for imperiled species)
Blackeyed Susan.....	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	
Perennial glasswort	<i>Sarcocornia ambigua</i>	
Brazilian pepper.....	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> *	
Piedmont blacksenna.....	<i>Seymeria pectinata</i>	
Cuban jute	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	
Wand goldenrod.....	<i>Solidago stricta</i>	
Forked bluecurls	<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	
Shiny blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	
Hairy pod cowpea	<i>Vigna luteola</i>	
Summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	
Muscadine	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	

* Non-native species

++ Extirpated, historically present

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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INVERTEBRATES

Butterflies and Moths

Luna Moth	<i>Actias luna</i>	MTC
Zebra Longwing	<i>Heliconius charithonia</i>	MTC
Common Buckeye	<i>Junonia coenia</i>	MTC
Pearl Crescent	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	MTC
Common Checkered-Skipper	<i>Pyrgus communis</i>	MTC
Little Yellow	<i>Pyrisitia lisa</i>	MTC
Echo Moth	<i>Seirarctia echo</i>	MTC
Long-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus proteus</i>	MTC
Tersa Sphinx Moth	<i>Xylophanes tersa</i>	MTC
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	MTC

Dragonflies

Common Green Darner	<i>Anax junius</i>	MTC
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Beetles

Ground Beetle	<i>Pasimachus strenuus</i>	MTC
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Ants

Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> *	MTC
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Crustaceans

Fiddler Crab	<i>Uca</i> sp.	SAM
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AMPHIBIANS

Frogs and Toads

Southern Toad	<i>Anaxyrus terrestris</i>	DV
Green Treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	SA, DV
Squirrel Treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>	SA, DV

REPTILES

Turtles

Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	SA, DV
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Lizards

Mediterranean Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i> *	DV
Green Anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	SA, DV
Cuban Brown Anole	<i>Anolis sagrei</i> *	SA, DV

* Non-native species present

** Extirpated, historically

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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Snakes

Southern Black Racer	Coluber constrictor priapus	SA, DV
East. Diamond-backed Rattlesnake.....	Crotalus adamanteus	SA
Brahminy Blind Snake.....	Ramphotyphlops braminus *	DV

BIRDS

Loons

Common Loon	Gavia immer	EUS
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Frigatebirds

Magnificent Frigatebird	Fregata magnificens.....	OF
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Cormorants

Double-crested Cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus.....	EUS, OF
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Anhingas

Anhinga	Anhinga anhinga	EUS, OF
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Pelicans

American White Pelican.....	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	OF
Brown Pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis.....	EUS, OF

Hérons and Egrets

Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias.....	SAM, EUS
Great Egret	Ardea alba	SAM, EUS
Snowy Egret.....	Egretta thula.....	SAM, EUS
Little Blue Heron	Egretta caerulea	SAM, EUS

Ibises and Spoonbills

White Ibis	Eudocimus albus	SAM, EUS
Roseate Spoonbill.....	Platalea ajaja	SAM, EUS

Storks

Wood Stork	Mycteria americana	EUS, OF
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New World Vultures

Turkey Vulture.....	Cathartes aura	SA, OF
Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus	SA, OF

Hawks, Eagles, and Kites

Osprey.....	Pandion haliaetus	EUS, OF
Swallow-tailed Kite.....	Elanoides forficatus.....	OF

* Non-native species

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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Bald Eagle.....	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	EUS, OF
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	SAM, EUS, OF
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	SA, OF
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	OF
Red-tailed Hawk.....	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	OF

Oystercatchers

American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	EUS, OF
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Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies

Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	EUS, OF
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Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	OF
Royal Tern.....	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	OF
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	EUS, OF

Falcons

American Kestrel.....	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	SA, DV, OF
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	OF

Pigeons and Doves

Eurasian Collared-Dove.....	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> *.....	DV
Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	SA, DV
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	SA, DV

Cuckoos and Anis

Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	DV
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Owls

Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	SA, DV
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Swifts

Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	OF
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Kingfishers

Belted Kingfisher.....	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	EUS, OF
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Woodpeckers

Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	SA, DV
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	SA, DV
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	SA, DV

Tyrant Flycatchers

Eastern Phoebe.....	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MTC
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* Non-native species
present

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	SA, DV
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	DV
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	DV

Vireos

White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	SA, DV
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	DV
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	DV

Crows and Jays

Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MTC
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MTC
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	MTC

Swallows

Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	OF
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Tits and Allies

Carolina Chickadee	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	MTC
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	MTC

Nuthatches

Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	SA
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Wrens

Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	MTC
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Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	MTC
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Thrushes

Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	SA
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	SA
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	SA
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	DV
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	DV

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

Gray Catbird.....	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	SA, DV
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MTC
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	SA, DV

Starlings

European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	DV
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* Non-native species
present

** Extirpated, historically

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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New World Warblers

Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	SA
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	DV
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	SA, DV
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	DV
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	SA, DV
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	SAM, SA
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	SA
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	DV
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	SA, DV
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	SA, DV
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	DV
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	SA
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	SA, DV
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	SA, DV
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	SA, DV
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	DV
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	SA, DV
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	SA, DV
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	SA, DV

Tanagers

Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga vermillion</i>	DV
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	SA, DV

Sparrows and Allies

Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	SA, DV
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	SA, DV

Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Buntings

Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	MTC
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	SA, DV
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	DV
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	SA, DV
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	SA, DV

Blackbirds and Allies

Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MTC
Boat-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>	MTC
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MTC
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	DV
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	DV

Finches and Allies

House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	DV
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* Non-native species
present

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Animals**

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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MAMMALS

Eastern Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	MTC
Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i> *	MTC

* Non-native species
present

++ Extirpated, historically

Natural Community Habitat Codes

TERRESTRIAL

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

PALUSTRINE

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

Primary Habitat Codes

Wet Prairie WP

LACUSTRINE

Clastic Upland Lake CULK
Coastal Dune Lake CDLK
Coastal Rockland Lake CRLK
Flatwoods/Prairie FPLK
Marsh Lake MLK
River Floodplain Lake..... RFLK
Sandhill Upland Lake SULK
Sinkhole Lake SKLK
Swamp Lake SWLK

RIVERINE

Alluvial Stream AST
Blackwater Stream BST
Seepage Stream SST
Spring-run Stream SRST

SUBTERRANEAN

Aquatic Cave ACV
Terrestrial Cave TCV

ESTUARINE

Algal Bed EAB
Composite Substrate ECPS
Consolidated Substrate ECNS
Coral Reef ECR
Mollusk Reef EMR
Octocoral Bed EOB
Seagrass Bed ESGB
Sponge Bed ESPB
Unconsolidated Substrate..... EUS
Worm Reef EWR

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

Primary Habitat Codes

ALTERED LANDCOVER TYPES

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Many Types of Communities	MTC
Overflying	OF

Addendum 6—Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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

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

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

FNAL GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS

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

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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

LEGAL STATUS

FEDERAL

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

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

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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

STATE

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

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

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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

- LE Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- LT Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.

Addendum 7—Cultural Information

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

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

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

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

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

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

* * *

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

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

Phone: (850) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

Eligibility Criteria for National Register of Historic Places

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

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

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

Eligibility Criteria for National Register of Historic Places

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

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

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

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

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

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

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