Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council Laws of Minnesota 2015 Accomplishment Plan

Date: October 16, 2014

Program or Project Title: Accelerated Native Prairie Bank Protection - Phase IV

Funds Recommended: \$3,740,000

Manager's Name: Jason Garms Organization: MN DNR Address: 500 Lafayette Rd City: Saint Paul, MN 55155 Office Number: 651-259-5130 Mobile Number: 612-516-4553

Email: jason.garms@state.mn.us

Legislative Citation:

Appropriation Language:

County Locations: Not Listed

Regions in which work will take place:

- Forest / Prairie Transition
- Prairie

Activity types:

• Protect in Easement

Priority resources addressed by activity:

• Prairie

Abstract:

The Native Prairie Bank Program will work with willing landowners to enroll 760 acres of native prairie in perpetual easements. Enrollment will focus on Minnesota Prairie Plan identified landscapes and target high quality prairies that provide valuable wildlife habitat.

Design and scope of work:

The loss of native prairie and associated grassland habitat is arguably the greatest conservation challenge facing western and southern Minnesota. This proposal aims to permanently protect 760 acres of native prairie habitat by accelerating the enrollment of Native Prairie Bank easements.

This acceleration is necessary to address today's rapid loss of native prairie and associated grasslands and meet the habitat protection goals set forth in the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan. Minnesota was once a land of 18 million acres of prairie, today about 1.3 percent remains. The few acres of native prairie that remain in Minnesota may have once been thought of as too rocky or wet for row crops – not anymore. The Midwest is experiencing a rate of grassland-to-cropland conversion in the Corn Belt that has not been seen since the 1920s and 1930s, the era of rapid mechanization of America's agriculture. The current combination of low interest rates, high corn and soybean prices and ever-increasing yields per acre make it economically attractive to convert even marginal lands that were never before deemed tillable. If the current trajectory of grassland and prairie loss continues it will be devastating to grassland dependent wildlife populations.



Recognizing that protecting grassland and wetland habitat is the one of the most critical conservation challenges facing Minnesota, over a dozen leading conservation organizations have developed a road map for moving forward – the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan. This plan calls for several outcomes, one being the protection of all remaining native prairie, largely through conservation easements. One of the primary easement tools for native prairie protection in Minnesota is the DNR administered Native Prairie Bank Program easement program. The Native Prairie Bank Program was established by the 1987 legislature to protect private native prairie lands by authorizing the state to acquire conservation easements from willing landowners. To date 113 Native Prairie Bank easements have been enrolled into the program, covering a little over 9,000 acres. The Native Prairie Bank Program targets the protection of native prairie tracts, but can also include adjoining lands as buffers and additional habitat. Eligible tracts are prioritized based on several factors including:

- 1) Size and quality of habitat, focusing on diverse native prairie communities that have been identified by the Minnesota Biological Survey
- 2) The occurrence of rare species, or suitability habitat for rare species
- 3) Lands that are part of a larger habitat complex

Native Prairie Bank easements provide enduring, long-term protection to prairie habitat by placing restrictions on future land use, including, but not limited to:

- 1) No topographic changes or alterations to the natural landscape (plow, drain, fill, etc.)
- 2) No dumping trash or garbage
- 3) Motor vehicle use limited to management purposes (weed control, prescribed burning, etc.)
- 4) No drawing of water for irrigation or other uses
- 5) No building or placing of structures on the protected property
- 6) No subdivision or dividing of the parcel
- 7) No introduction of invasive species
- 8) No pesticide use without DNR approval

In addition, a Native Prairie Bank easement grants the DNR the right to enter the property to manage the prairie as needed, as well as monitor and enforce the easements terms/conditions.

To accelerate efforts, the Native Prairie Bank Program is coordinating with Minnesota Prairie Plan partners and using the network of established Local Technical Teams (LTT's) to reach out to landowners and increase program enrollment. The LTT's are local staff from SWCD's, NRCS, DNR, USFWS, The Nature Conservancy and Pheasants Forever - to name a few. The LTT's have already begun cultivating relationships with prairie landowners and eagerly await funding to deliver this program to willing landowners - there is a waiting list. The new enrollment of 760 acres will focus on priority landscapes identified in the Minnesota Prairie Plan, which directly coincides with the location of LTT's.

Crops:

Will there be planting of corn or any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program - No

How does the request address MN habitats that have: historical value to fish and wildlife, wildlife species of greatest conservation need, MN County Biological Survey data, and/or rare, threatened and endangered species inventories:

Native Prairie Bank gives priority to sites identified by the Minnesota Biological Survey and targets rare and endangered plant and animal species, high quality plant communities, and key habitats for Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) identified in the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). SWAP identifies 139 SGCNs alone in the Prairie Parkland Province. SWAP also identifies prairie as a key habitat in 11 different subsections within the State. Prairie, as a habitat type, contains more SGCNs than any other habitat in Minnesota. The Native Prairie Bank Program can protect these unique wildlife habitats, work with the landowners of these tracts to manage and enhance them, all in way that is permanent and enduring.

What is the nature of urgency and why it is necessary to spend public money for this work as soon as possible:

Minnesota was once a land of 18 million acres of prairie, today only 1.3 percent remains. Development pressures continue and native prairies are converted to other uses everyday. While roughly half of the few native prairies that remain have some level of formal protection, many do not.

Describe the science based planning and evaluation model used:

The Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) systematically collects, interprets and delivers data on plant and animal distribution and the ecology of native plant communities. These data is used directly in the scoring and evaluation of potential Native Prairie Bank parcels. MBS also conducts long-term monitoring to assess outcomes of conservation actions.

Which sections of the Minnesota Statewide Conservation and Preservation Plan are applicable to this project:

• H1 Protect priority land habitats

Which other plans are addressed in this proposal:

- Minnesota DNR Strategic Conservation Agenda
- Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal:

Forest / Prairie Transition:

• Protect, enhance, and restore rare native remnant prairie

Prairie:

• Protect, enhance, and restore remnant native prairie, Big Woods forests, and oak savanna

Relationship to other funds:

Not Listed

The Native Prairie Bank Program has a good track record of securing Environmental and Natural Resource Trust Fund (ENRTF) dollars for the stewardship of Native Prairie Bank easements. This includes funding for landowner stewardship plans, technical assistance, prescribed burning and invasive species control, as well as additional acquisition of easements. The program will continue to seek ENRTF funds for native prairie stewardship activities.

How does this proposal accelerate or supplement your current efforts in this area:

Since inception of Native Prairie Bank, the program has been able to enroll an average of 4 properties protecting 354 acres each year. This is a reflection of funding available and not landowner interest in the program. At that pace most native prairies will be lost before the landowners can be offered protection options. A majority of existing Native Prairie Bank projects where acquired with state bonding funds, while others have been acquired with Environmental and Natural Resource Trust Funds. In addition to this proposal, the Native Prairie Bank Program is also working toward accelerating funding available from state bonding and the Environmental and Natural Resource Trust Funds.

Describe the source and amount of non-OHF money spent for this work in the past:

Appropriation Year	Source	Amount
ML14	Outdoor Heritage Fund	\$3,000,000
ML06	Bonding - State	\$900,000
ML05	Bonding - State	\$950,000
ML03	ENRTF (LCCMR)	\$191,600
ML13	Outdoor Heritage Fund	\$800,000
ML13	ENRTF (LCCMR)	\$472,000
ML11	ENRTF (LCCMR)	521,000
ML11	Outdoor Heritage Fund	347,900
ML10	Outdoor Heritage Fund	590,700
ML10	ENRTF (LCCMR)	\$94,500
ML08	Bonding - State	\$1,600,000
ML08	ENRTF (LCCMR)	\$475,000

How will you sustain and/or maintain this work after the Outdoor Heritage Funds are expended:

The policy of the DNR is to follow, as closely as possible, established industry practices in the stewardship of its conservation easement interests. The intent of this stewardship is to protect both the conservation values of the property protected by these easements and the investment of the state in those interests. Elements of this stewardship include the creation of baseline property reports,

enforcement protocols, regular compliance monitoring, effective record keeping and reporting, and maintaining effective working relationships with the owners of these easement properties. The Native Prairie Bank Program implements this policy by following the "Scientific & Natural Areas Program Conservation Easement Long-Term Stewardship, Monitoring & Enforcement Plan". This plan calls for annual landowner contacts as well as on-the-ground site evaluations every year for the first three years, then once every three years if no violations are found. Budgeted into this proposal is funding to establish an account dedicated to the perpetual monitoring and enforcement of Native Prairie Bank easements acquired under this proposal.

Explain the things you will do in the future to maintain project outcomes:

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2020		Year 1: Notify landowner, conduct site visit and monitor easement to ensure terms and conditions are being upheld		
2021		Year 2: Notify landowner, conduct site visit and monitor easement to ensure terms and conditions are being upheld		
2022		Year 3: Notify landowner, conduct site visit and monitor easement to ensure terms and conditions are being upheld		
2023	• • •	Year 4: No tify lando wner, remind them of easement terms and conditions, discuss management concerns		
2024	I	Year 5: No tify lando wner, remind them of easement terms and conditions, discuss management concerns		
2025		Year 6:No tify landowner, conduct site visit and monitor easement to ensure terms and conditions are being upheld		
Ongoing				

Activity Details:

If funded, this proposal will meet all applicable criteria set forth in MS 97A.056 - Yes

Will the eased land be open for public use - No

Is the land you plan to acquire free of any other permanent protection - Yes

Accomplishment Timeline:

Activity	Approximate Date Completed
Enroll 760 acres of Native Bank Bank easements	June 30, 2019

Federal Funding:

Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program - Yes

Are the funds confirmed - No

What is the approximate date you anticipate receiving confirmation of the federal funds - January, 2015

Outcomes:

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

- Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands, and large and small wetlands Acres of native prairie protected from conversion
 - Acres of native prairie protected with high connectivity to other conservation lands
 - Acres protected within Prairie Plan Core and Corridor Areas

- Average size of protected complex

Programs in prairie region:

- Remnant native prairies and wetlands are perpetually protected and adequately buffered Acres of native prairie protected from conversion
 - Acres of native prairie protected with connectivity to other conservation lands
 - Acres protected within Prairie Plan Core and Corridor Areas
 - Average size of protected complex

Budget Spreadsheet

Budget reallocations up to 10% do not require an amendment to the Accomplishment Plan

How will this program accommodate the reduced appropriation recoomendation from the original proposed requested amount

All components of the project can be scaled down proportionately. A reduced appropriation amount will result in a proportional reduction in the acres protected.

Total Amount of Request: \$ 3740000

Budget and Cash Leverage

Budget Name	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$216,300	\$0		\$216,300
Contracts	\$5,000	\$0		\$5,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Acquisition	\$3,154,000	\$0		\$3,154,000
Easement Stewardship	\$165,000	\$0		\$165,000
Travel	\$8,000	\$0		\$8,000
Pro fessio nal Services	\$110,000	\$0		\$110,000
Direct Support Services	\$73,500	\$0		\$73,500
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0
Capital Equipment	\$0	\$0		\$0
Other Equipment/Tools	\$1,000	\$0		\$1,000
Supplies/Materials	\$7,200	\$0		\$7,200
DNR IDP	\$0	\$0		\$0
Total	\$3,740,000	\$0		\$3,740,000

Personnel

Position	FTE	Over#ofyears	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Project Coordinator	0.05	4.00	\$16,000	\$0		\$16,000
Natural Resource Specialist	0.60	4.00	\$170,300	\$0		\$170,300
Acquisition Coordinator	0.10	4.00	\$30,000	\$0		\$30,000
Total	0.75	12.00	\$216,300	\$0		\$216,300

Amount of Request: \$3,740,000

Amount of Leverage: \$0 Leverage as a percent of the Request: 0.00%

Output Tables

Table 1a. Acres by Resource Type

Туре	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Pro tect in Easement	0	760	0	0	760
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	760	0	0	760

Table 1b. How many of these Prairie acres are Native Prairie?

Туре	Native Prairie
Restore	0
Pro tect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0
Pro tect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0
Pro tect in Easement	720
Enhance	0
Total	720

Table 2. Total Requested Funding by Resource Type

Туре	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pro tect in Easement	\$0	\$3,740,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,740,000
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$3,740,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,740,000

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

Туре	Metro Urban	Fo rest Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N Forest	Total
Restore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pro tect in Easement	0	200	0	560	0	760
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	200	0	560	0	760

Table 4. Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section

Туре	Metro Urban	ForestPrairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N Forest	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$984,000	\$0	\$2,756,000	\$0	\$3,740,000
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$984,000	\$0	\$2,756,000	\$0	\$3,740,000

Table 5. Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type

Туре	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pro tect in Easement	\$0	\$4921	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 6. Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section

Туре	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SEForest	Prairie	Northern Forest
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$4920	\$0	\$4921	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

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Parcel List

For restoration and enhancement programs ONLY: Managers may add, delete, and substitute projects on this parcel list based upon need, readiness, cost, opportunity, and/or urgency so long as the substitute parcel/project forwards the constitutional objectives of this program in the Project Scope table of this accomplishment plan. The final accomplishment plan report will include the final parcel list.

Section 1 - Restore / Enhance Parcel List

No parcels with an activity type restore or enhance.

Section 2 - Protect Parcel List

No parcels with an activity type protect.

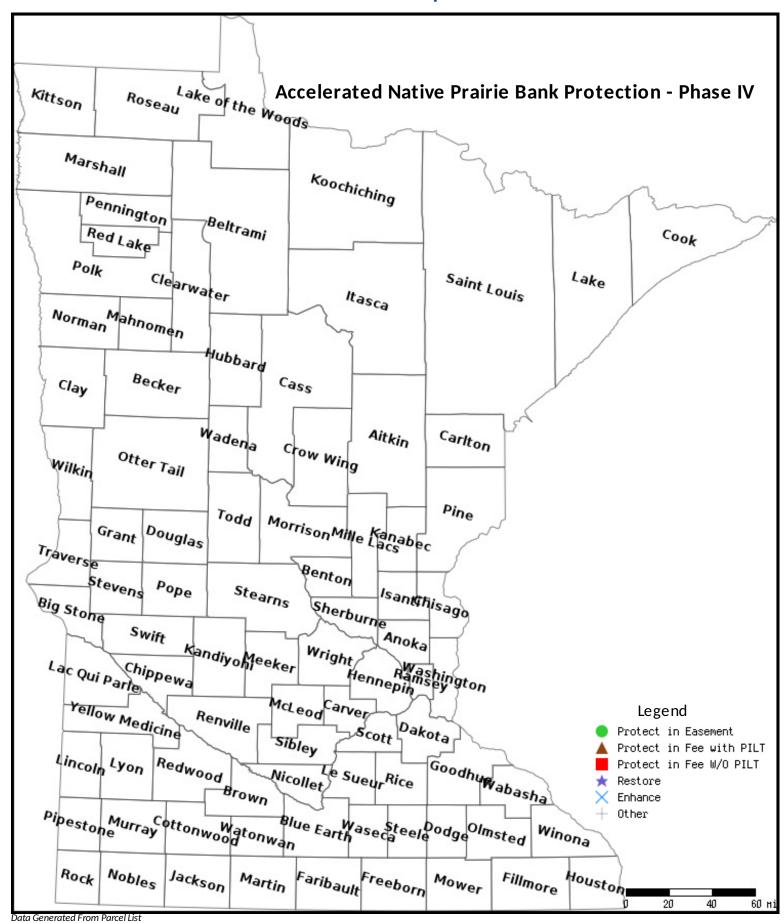
Section 2a - Protect Parcel with Bldgs

No parcels with an activity type protect and has buildings.

Section 3 - Other Parcel Activity

No parcels with an other activity type.

Parcel Map



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Native Prairie Bank Evaluation Form

Date:

ļ	Site Name	County	<i></i>
	Township	Range Section(s)
	Acres	Landowner Name(s)	

EVALUATION FACTORS	NOTES	POINTS
Diversity and quality of native prairie habitat		
Size of prairie		
Occurrence of, or suitable habitat for, rare species		
Location relative to other native prairie and/or public lands		
Potential for long-term management and enhancement		
Additional factors (include as appropriate)		
OVERALL SITE EVALUATION		Total Points

Native Prairie Bank Evaluation Guidelines

EVALUATION FACTORS	NOTES	POINT
Diversity and quality of native prairie habitat	 Presence of a native plant community with A, B, or B/C element occurrence (EO) ranking based on DNR Natural Heritage Database and Minnesota Biological Survey protocols; and/or At least 75% of the project site's native prairie communities are C rank or higher based on DNR Natural Heritage Database, Minnesota Biological Survey protocols; and/or Site identified as Minnesota Biological Survey site of Outstanding Biodiversity Significance; and/or Presence of regionally significant prairie community type (e.g. wet prairie communities in predominately drained regions of the state); and/or Locally documented high biodiversity despite a previous low Minnesota Biological Survey ranking – must be confirmed by DNR staff using Minnesota Biological Survey protocols. 	5-30
	 25 Points At least 50% of the project site's native prairie communities are C rank or higher based on DNR Natural Heritage Database, Minnesota Biological Survey protocols; and/or Site identified as Minnesota Biological Survey site of High Biodiversity Significance. 15 Points At least 25% of the project site's native prairie communities are C rank or higher based on DNR Natural Heritage Database, Minnesota Biological Survey protocols; and/or 	
	 Site identified as Minnesota Biological Survey site of Moderate Biodiversity Significance. Foints The only native prairie present on site has a D ranking based on DNR Natural Heritage Database, Minnesota 	
Size of prairie	Biological Survey protocols. 15 Points Prairie is regionally significant in size. Example: a 20-acre bluffland prairie in Southeastern or along the Minnesota River is regionally significant, but a 20-acre site in the Agassiz Beach Ridge is not regionally significant.	0-15
	 10 Points Moderate sized prairie remnant relative to other prairies in the area. 0-3 Points 	
	Small prairie remnant relative to other prairies in the area.	

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Native Prairie Bank Evaluation Guidelines

EVALUATION FACTORS	NOTES	POINTS
Occurrence of, or suitable habitat for, rare species	 20 Points Presence of, or habitat for, a federally listed rare species; and/or Presence of one or more state endangered or threatened species with an A, B or B/C element occurrence (EO) rank. 	0-20
	Presence of one or more state endangered or threatened species with an A, B or B/C element occurrence (EO) rank. 15 Points Suitable habitat for rare species; species found within ½ mile. Five or more Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) as determined by Tomorrow's Habitat for the Wild and Rare: Minnesota's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. An unranked occurrence of a state endangered or threatened species. 10 Points Presence of one or more special concern species with a C/D or D element occurrence (EO) rank. O Points No rare species on site or within 2 miles. 15 Points In a Core Area of the Prairie Plan or within a relatively high concentration of native prairie remnants and rare species occurrences; and/or Near or adjacent to other permanently protected conservation lands; particularly units with prairie/grassland habitat. 10 Points	
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Location relative to other native prairie and/or public lands	 In a Core Area of the Prairie Plan or within a relatively high concentration of native prairie remnants and rare species occurrences; and/or 	0-15
	10 PointsIn a Prairie Plan Corridor.	
	 O-5 Points Isolated parcel. Other prairie habitat or conservation lands within 2 miles = 5 points; greater than 10 miles = 0 points. 	
Potential for long- term management and enhancement	 10 Points Improves management options for larger, contiguous area (e.g. prescribed fire, invasive species control). Direct access from a public road (property borders road). 	0-10
	 8 Points No major limitations to management Access route from a public road to the property that landowner is willing to designate as legal access. 	
	 O-3 Points Significant limitations to management (e.g. surrounding residential development, invasive species control issues). Poor or non-existent access. May include needing permission from neighboring parcel to access, or crossing other privately-owned parcel(s) to access. 	

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Native Prairie Bank Evaluation Guidelines

EVALUATION FACTORS	NOTES	POINTS
Additional factors (include as appropriate)	 10 Points Jeopardy of losing prairie because site is in an area experiencing development pressure due to gravel mining, cropland conversion, housing, or other imminent threats. Landowner is willing to donate significant acreage and donation would contribute to prairie conservation goals. 5 Points Evaluation and a recommendation for protection by local staff familiar with the site. May be staff from DNR, USFWS, NRCS, SWCD, or researchers. 	5-10
OVERALL SITE EVALUATION	Overall summary for enrollment based on evaluation criteria. Write a succinct statement describing your evaluation of the site. This is very helpful for developing the fact sheet and for future reports.	Total Points



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