

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Fiscal Year 2022 / ML 2021 Request for Funding



Date: May 28, 2020

Program or Project Title: RIM Buffers for Wildlife and Water - Phase IX (PA07)

Funds Requested: \$10,000,000

Manager's Name: Sharon Doucette

Organization: BWSR

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County Locations: Not Listed

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Forest / Prairie Transition
- Southeast Forest
- Prairie
- Metro / Urban

Activity types:

- Protect in Easement
- Restore

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Prairie

Abstract:

This continuation of the RIM Buffers program will protect and restore riparian areas, permanently protecting approximately 2,200 acres on 73 easements. This program will continue utilizing a science-based ranking and selection process and be implemented locally, working with SWCD staff in targeted areas in the state. Historically, buffer funding was used to expand basic water quality buffers into larger buffers. The focus of the funding is modified in this phase to include larger areas (floodplain scale) rather than the narrower areas traditionally thought of as riparian buffers and is in conjunction with a similar funding request to the CWC.

Design and scope of work:

Riparian corridors containing healthy buffer and floodplain areas contribute to clean water and, when done correctly, provide critical wildlife habitat and travel corridors. The MN Buffer Law requires a modest buffer area on roughly 50% of these riparian areas but does not follow technical design criteria or accommodate flooding issues, and allows continued disturbance of these areas not favorable to wildlife. By extending the smaller required buffer area, we can create significantly better wildlife habitat while achieving multiple benefits. This partnership program between Outdoor Heritage Fund, Clean Water Fund, and potentially Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), would establish permanent riparian areas that provide both improved habitat and water quality benefits.

Criteria used to evaluate and prioritize parcels funded under this program include: One Watershed One Plans or other comprehensive water plans, proximity to other permanently protected habitat, DNR Pheasant Action Plan, MN Prairie Plan, proximity to lands open to public hunting, overall size, and type of water resource being buffered. A competitive RIM application process for landowners will be used. The goal for this new phase will be funding from both LSOHC and Clean Water Fund on a 1:1 basis as well as USDA when possible under existing or new CRP enrollment. Wider riparian areas provide long-term water quality treatment and increased habitat. Buffers that are established in proximity to other grasslands within the landscape benefit grassland nesting birds and other wildlife.

Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Buffers program delivery will be supported by delivery through Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) and administered by Minnesota BWSR.

How does the proposal address habitats that have significant value for wildlife species of greatest conservation need, and/or threatened or endangered species, and list targeted species:

Buffers are commonly viewed as a water quality practice, but buffers have positive impacts on wildlife due to their unique habitat. This is especially true for expanded width buffers enrolled through this program. Not only are grasslands protected or restored, detrimental impacts to stream-reliant biota is reduced. Many species of amphibians, such as the Northern Cricket Frog (endangered) rely on aquatic habitat during the breeding season and then spend most of their lives in upland habitat. In Southeastern MN, reptiles such as the Blanding's Turtle (endangered) rely on meandering streams, rivers, and adjacent lands.

The Sedge Wren, a Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) most commonly associated with grassland habitat, is encountered in buffer areas. Bird occurrence is influenced by buffer width; larger width buffers have a greater abundance and diversity of birds and grassland species. However, bird occurrence is negatively associated by edge exposure. In an effort to limit edge exposure, sites that may serve as corridors, preserve larger areas or expand current complexes receive higher weight during this program's scoring and ranking process.

Diverse vegetation, access to a water resource, and protection from pesticides are important to Minnesota's native pollinator species. BWSR's native vegetation guidelines and pollinator initiative demonstrate BWSR's commitment to protecting native pollinators. Complexes and corridors targeted through RIM Buffers provide areas that are safe from pesticides and are natural passageways for pollinators. Targeted pollinator species include the Monarch Butterfly and solitary bee species including Leafcutter Bees, Mason Bees, and Yellow-faced Bees.

SGCN in the RIM Buffers area include the Five-lined Skink, Two-spotted Skipper, Northern Pintail, American Black Duck, Grasshopper Sparrow, Upland Sandpiper, Sedge Wren, Dickcissel, and Western Grebe. In addition to the SGCN, the threatened or endangered species targeted in this proposal include the Dakota Skipper, Poweshiek Skipperling, and Rusty Patched Bumble Bee.

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

CRP contracts continue to expire (with over 330,000 acres expiring over the next 3 years) and farming pressure leads to more habitat fragmentation and agricultural fields within the floodplain. It is critical to retain as many acres of habitat in those important locations. A combination of permanent protection with RIM and re-enrollment of CRP, when possible, will reduce this impact from habitat loss.

Describe how the proposal uses science-based targeting that leverages or expands corridors and complexes, reduces fragmentation or protects areas identified in the MN County Biological Survey:

Through a combination of targeted outreach, eligibility screening, and a scoring and ranking process, each site is evaluated on its benefits to the surrounding landscape, as well as the site-specific features that provide benefits for permanent protection.

During the application process, a review of adjacent permanent habitat and easement size is conducted to indicate a site's importance as a corridor or extension to an existing habitat complex. Other examples of the science-based targeting include drainage to shallow lakes, buffering along lakeshore, planned vegetative diversity, and proximity to land open to public hunting.

As we implement this phase, we will utilize similar science-based considerations that have been historically used by the RIM Buffers Program.

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

- H2 Protect critical shoreland of streams and lakes
- H7 Keep water on the landscape

Which other plans are addressed in this proposal:

- Long Range Plan for the Ring-Necked Pheasant in MN
- Outdoor Heritage Fund: A 25 Year Framework

Describe how your program will advance the indicators identified in the plans selected:

Permanent habitat protection is vital to the future of waterfowl, grassland birds and other wildlife dependent on native and restored prairies. A strategy of the Long Range Plan for the Ring-Necked Pheasant in MN is to increase enrollment of perennial grassland in the CRP and RIM programs. With the addition of Clean Water Funds, RIM Buffers will permanently protect and restore approximately 4,400 acres of riparian buffers, resulting in a healthy and plentiful supply of habitat for fish, game, and wildlife, especially for waterfowl and upland birds.

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal:

Prairie:

- Protect expiring CRP lands

Forest / Prairie Transition:

- Protect, enhance, and restore wild rice wetlands, shallow lakes, wetland/grassland complexes, aspen parklands, and shoreland that provide critical habitat for game and nongame wildlife

Metro / Urban:

- Protect habitat corridors, with emphasis on the Minnesota, Mississippi, and St. Croix rivers (bluff to floodplain)

Southeast Forest:

- Protect, enhance, and restore habitat for fish, game, and nongame wildlife in rivers, cold-water streams, and associated upland habitat

Describe how your program will produce and demonstrate a significant and permanent conservation legacy and/or outcomes for fish, game, and wildlife as indicated in the LSOHC priorities:

Prairie Section - Selection criteria will include protection of expiring CRP lands as an important scoring element while protecting and restoring habitat complexes.

Southeast Forest Section - Protection and restoration of riparian buffers provides habitat for both game and nongame wildlife, a priority in the SE Forest section.

Forest/Prairie Transition Section - This program targets and restores existing corridors and complexes, as well as those areas where complexes exist but the addition of a buffer provides a needed connection. Diverse and productive grasslands and wetlands that are connected by corridors provide multiple benefits in the face of climate change and other stressors.

Metro Section- The program focuses on protecting and restoring habitat corridors. Sites are analyzed for their function as habitat linkages.

Relationship to other funds:

- Clean Water Fund

Describe the relationship of the funds:

Since 2009, BWSR has received a total of \$60.9 million through the Clean Water Fund to establish and restore permanent RIM Reserve easements for buffers to reduce runoff to decrease sediment, pollutant and nutrient transport, reduce hydrological impacts to surface waters and increase infiltration for groundwater recharge.

Does this program include leverage in funds:

No

Per MS 97A.056, Subd. 24, Any state agency or organization requesting a direct appropriation from the OHF must inform the LSOHC at the time of the request for funding is made, whether the request is supplanting or is a substitution for any previous funding that was not from a legacy fund and was used for the same purpose:

This funding request is not supplanting existing funding or a substitution for any previous funding.

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

Appropriation Year	Source	Amount
2009-2019	Clean Water Fund	60,900,000
2008, 2011, 2012 and 2014	Bonding	17,640,206

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

BWSR is responsible for monitoring and enforcement of RIM easements. BWSR partners with local SWCDs to carry out oversight, monitoring and inspection of conservation easements. Easements are inspected every year for the first five years beginning the year after the easement is recorded. Thereafter, on-site inspections are performed every three years and compliance checks are performed in the other two years. SWCDs document findings and report to BWSR on each site inspection conducted. A non-compliance procedure is implemented when potential violations or problems are identified.

Perpetual monitoring and enforcement costs are \$6,500 per easement. This value is based on using local SWCD staff for monitoring and existing enforcement authorities. The amount listed for Easement Stewardship includes costs of SWCD regular monitoring, BWSR oversight and any enforcement necessary.

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

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2021-Ongoing	Stewardship Account	Inspections every year for the first 5 years; then every 3rd year.	Corrective actions of any violations	Enforcement action taken by MN Attorney General office
2021-Ongoing	Landowner Responsibility	Maintain compliance with easement terms		

Identify indicator species and associated quantities this habitat will typically support:

DNR staff, in consultation with a variety of experts in NGOs and other agencies, have compiled a select group of indicator species and associated quantities to be used by any applicant to answer the question above.

Pheasant

By looking at the ratios of CRP acres in Minnesota to pheasant harvest, we can estimate that every three acres of grassland habitat has the potential to produce one harvested pheasant rooster.

Bobolink and Grasshopper Sparrow

The breeding territory size of bobolinks and grasshopper sparrows is 1.7 and 2.1 acres respectively in high quality habitat in Wisconsin. If all of the habitat was occupied, 100 acres of habitat could potentially hold approximately 60 and 48 pairs of bobolinks and grasshopper sparrows respectively.

Monarch Butterfly

Research from the University of Minnesota has shown that it takes approximately 30 milkweed result in one monarch butterfly contributing to the overwintering Mexican population. Grasslands can have between 100-250 milkweed stems per acre. An acre of restored or enhanced grassland could potentially contribute 3 to 8 monarchs to the population.

Mallards

Both the Prairie Pothole Joint Venture and the Upper Mississippi River and Great Lakes Region Joint Venture (UMRGLRJV) - use the mallard as a focal species. The biological model used in the UMRGLRJV to estimate habitat needs to support mallard population growth uses a simple but accepted rate of 1 mallard pair per hectare (1 mallard pair per 2.47 acres) of wetland habitat (noting that upland habitat for nesting is also obviously needed).

Activity Details

Requirements:

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

Is the land you plan to acquire (easement) free of any other permanent protection - **Yes**

Will restoration and enhancement work follow best management practices including MS 84.973 Pollinator Habitat Program - **Yes**

Is the restoration and enhancement activity on permanently protected land per 97A.056, subd 13(f), tribal lands, and/or public waters per MS 103G.005, Subd. 15 - **Yes (RIM Perpetual Easements)**

Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program - **No**

Land Use:

Will there be planting of corn or any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program - **Yes**

Explain

In certain circumstances, wildlife food plots are an allowable use on RIM easements as part of an approved Conservation Plan. Food plots on narrow buffers, steep slopes and wet areas are not allowed. RIM policy limits food plots to 10% of the total easement area or 5 acres, whichever is smaller. There is no cost share for establishment of food plots and upon termination the landowners must re-establish vegetation as prescribed in the Conservation Plan at their expense. Food plots are infrequently used by landowners, to date less than 3% of RIM easements have food plots.

Will the eased land be open for public use - **No**

Are there currently trails or roads on any of the acquisitions on the parcel list - **Yes**

Describe the types of trails or roads and the allowable uses:

Existing trails and roads are identified during the easement acquisition process and are often excluded from the easement area if they serve no purpose to easement maintenance, monitoring or enforcement. Some roads and trails, such as agricultural field accesses, are allowed to remain.

Will the trails or roads remain and uses continue to be allowed after OHF acquisition - **Yes**

How will maintenance and monitoring be accomplished:

Under the terms of the RIM Easement, landowners are required to maintain compliance with the easement. Easements are monitored annually by SWCDs in cooperation with BWSR for the first 5 years and then every 3rd year after easement acquisition to assure compliance with easement terms.

A conservation plan is developed with the landowner and maintained as part of each easement. Basic easement compliance costs are borne by the landowner, periodic enhancements may be cost shared from a variety of sources.

Will new trails or roads be developed or improved as a result of the OHF acquisition - **Yes**

Describe the types of trails or roads and the allowable uses:

Though uncommon, new trails could be developed if they contribute to easement maintenance or benefit the easement site (e.g. fire breaks, berm maintenance). Unauthorized trails are in violation of the easement.

How will maintenance and monitoring be accomplished:

The easements secured under this project will be managed as part of the BWSR RIM Reserve Program that has over 7,000 easements currently in place. Easements are monitored annually for each of the first 5 years and then every 3rd year after that. BWSR, in cooperation with SWCDs, implement a process to track, monitor quality and assure compliance with easement terms.

Under the terms of the Reinvest In Minnesota (RIM) Easement Program, landowners are required to maintain compliance with the easement. A conservation plan is developed with the landowner and maintained as part of each easement. Basic easement compliance costs are borne by the landowner, periodic enhancements may be cost shared from a variety of sources.

Will the land that you acquire (fee or easement) be restored or enhanced within this proposals funding and availability? - **Yes**

Land Use:

Have you received OHF dollars in the past through LSOHC? - **Yes**

Past appropriations and spending to date:

Apprp Year	Approp Amount Received	Approp Amount Spent to Date	Leverage as Reported in AP/th>	Leverage Realized to Date	Total Acres Affected in AP	Total Acres Affected to Date	Program Complete and Final Report Approved?
2018	5000000	35100	25967200		1900	0	No
2017	5333000	166900	27666900		2053	0	No
2016	6708000	3309000	33553400		2655	697	No
2015	4544000	2141000	22720000		1793	475	No
2014	2200000	2110500	2200000		375	303	No
2013	3520000	3431600	3520000	3413500	700	533	Yes
2012	2090000	2088400	2254200	4858900	400	375	Yes
2011	2249000	2249000	2000000	4950800	1156	1595	Yes

Accomplishment Timeline

Activity	Approximate Date Completed
Obtain applications from eligible landowners	June 30, 2023
Easements recorded	June 30, 2025
Restorations completed and final report submitted	June 30, 2029

Budget Spreadsheet

Total Amount of Request: \$10,000,000

Budget and Cash Leverage

Budget Name	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$450,500	\$0		\$450,500
Contracts	\$153,300	\$0		\$153,300
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Acquisition	\$8,789,300	\$0		\$8,789,300
Easement Stewardship	\$474,500	\$0		\$474,500
Travel	\$17,500	\$0		\$17,500
Professional Services	\$0	\$0		\$0
Direct Support Services	\$82,400	\$0		\$82,400
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0
Capital Equipment	\$0	\$0		\$0
Other Equipment/Tools	\$7,500	\$0		\$7,500
Supplies/Materials	\$25,000	\$0		\$25,000
DNR IDP	\$0	\$0		\$0
Total	\$10,000,000	\$0	-	\$10,000,000

Personnel

Position	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Program Management	0.35	5.00	\$210,000	\$0		\$210,000
Easement Processing	0.38	3.00	\$196,500	\$0		\$196,500
Engineering/Eco Services	0.15	3.00	\$44,000	\$0		\$44,000
Total	0.88	11.00	\$450,500	\$0	-	\$450,500

Amount of Request: \$10,000,000

Amount of Leverage: \$0

Leverage as a percent of the Request: 0.00%

DSS + Personnel: \$532,900

As a % of the total request: 5.33%

Easement Stewardship: \$474,500

As a % of the Easement Acquisition: 5.40%

How did you determine which portions of the Direct Support Services of your shared support services is direct to this program:

BWSR calculates direct support services costs that are directly related to and necessary for each request based on the program type.

What is included in the contracts line?

The contract line amount will be used for payments to SWCD staff for easement implementation. Estimated restoration costs are included in the easement acquisition line.

Does the amount in the travel line include equipment/vehicle rental? - No

Explain the amount in the travel line outside of traditional travel costs of mileage, food, and lodging:

The travel line only includes traditional travel costs of mileage, food and lodging.

I understand and agree that lodging, meals, and mileage must comply with the current MMB Commissioner Plan: - Yes

Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:

Similar buffers/floodplain easement funding request for Clean Water Funding for FY 2022/2023 is expected.

Does this proposal have the ability to be scalable? - Yes

Tell us how this project would be scaled and how administrative costs are affected, describe the “economy of scale” and how outputs would change with reduced funding, if applicable:

A reduction in funding would reduce outputs proportionally. Program management costs are the exception, due to program management & oversight remaining consistent regardless of appropriation amount.

What is the cost per easement for stewardship and explain how that amount is calculated?

Perpetual monitoring and enforcement costs are calculated at \$6,500 per easement. This value is based on using local SWCD staff for monitoring and landowner relations and existing enforcement authorities. The amount listed for Easement Stewardship covers costs of the SWCD regular monitoring, BWSR oversight, and enforcement.

Has funding for these positions been requested in the past? - Yes

Please explain the overlap of past and future staffing and position levels previously received and how that is coordinated over multiple years?

This is Phase 9 of an ongoing program. These funds will pay for staff time spent on new easements associated with this phase.

Output Tables

Table 1a. Acres by Resource Type

Type	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
Protect in Easement	0	2,200	0	0	2,200
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,200	0	0	2,200

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

Type	Native Prairie
Restore	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Easement	0
Enhance	0
Total	0

Table 2. Total Requested Funding by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	\$0	\$484,000	\$0	\$0	\$484,000
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	\$9,516,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,516,000
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern 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	220	220	220	1,540	0	2,200
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	220	220	220	1,540	0	2,200

Table 4. Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore	\$48,400	\$48,400	\$48,400	\$338,800	\$0	\$484,000
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	\$951,600	\$951,600	\$951,600	\$6,661,200	\$0	\$9,516,000
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000

Table 5. Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type

Type	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
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$4,325	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 6. Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	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	\$4,325	\$4,325	\$4,325	\$4,325	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Automatic system calculation / not entered by managers

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

0

I have read and understand Section 15 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Minnesota Statute 97A.056, and the Call for Funding Request. I certify I am authorized to submit this proposal and to the best of my knowledge the information provided is true and accurate.

Outcomes

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

- Protected, restored, and enhanced aspen parklands and riparian areas *A summary of the total acres acquired through this appropriation will be reported. On-site inspections are performed every three years and compliance checks are performed in the other two years to ensure maintained outcomes. An increase of native grassland habitat is expected to increase the carrying capacity of grassland-dependent wildlife. This would have a positive impact on both game and non-game species. We expect more abundant populations of endangered, threatened, special concern and game species as these areas are restored.*

Programs in metropolitan urbanizing region:

- A network of natural land and riparian habitats will connect corridors for wildlife and species in greatest conservation need *A summary of the total acres acquired through this appropriation will be reported. On-site inspections are performed every three years and compliance checks are performed in the other two years to ensure maintained outcomes. An increase of native grassland habitat is expected to increase the carrying capacity of grassland-dependent wildlife. This would have a positive impact on both game and non-game species. We expect more abundant populations of endangered, threatened, special concern and game species as these areas are restored.*

Programs in southeast forest region:

- Rivers, streams, and surrounding vegetation provide corridors of habitat *A summary of the total acres acquired through this appropriation will be reported. On-site inspections are performed every three years and compliance checks are performed in the other two years to ensure maintained outcomes. An increase of native grassland habitat is expected to increase the carrying capacity of grassland-dependent wildlife. This would have a positive impact on both game and non-game species. We expect more abundant populations of endangered, threatened, special concern and game species as these areas are restored.*

Programs in prairie region:

- Expiring CRP lands are permanently protected *A summary of the total acres acquired through this appropriation will be reported. On-site inspections are performed every three years and compliance checks are performed in the other two years to ensure maintained outcomes. An increase of native grassland habitat is expected to increase the carrying capacity of grassland-dependent wildlife. This would have a positive impact on both game and non-game species. We expect more abundant populations of endangered, threatened, special concern and game species as these areas are restored.*

Parcel List

Explain the process used to select, rank and prioritize the parcels:

Through a combination of eligibility screening followed by a scoring and ranking process, the RIM Buffers program evaluates each application on the potential to restore ecological functions and values; optimizing wildlife habitat benefits and providing other benefits including water quality. Each site is evaluated on its benefits to the surrounding landscape and any site-specific features that are important for permanent protection of habitat.

During the application process, a review of adjacent permanent habitat and easement size is conducted to indicate a site's usefulness as a corridor or as an extension of an existing habitat complex.

BWSR will continue to utilize similar science-based considerations as have been historically used by the RIM Buffers Program.

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

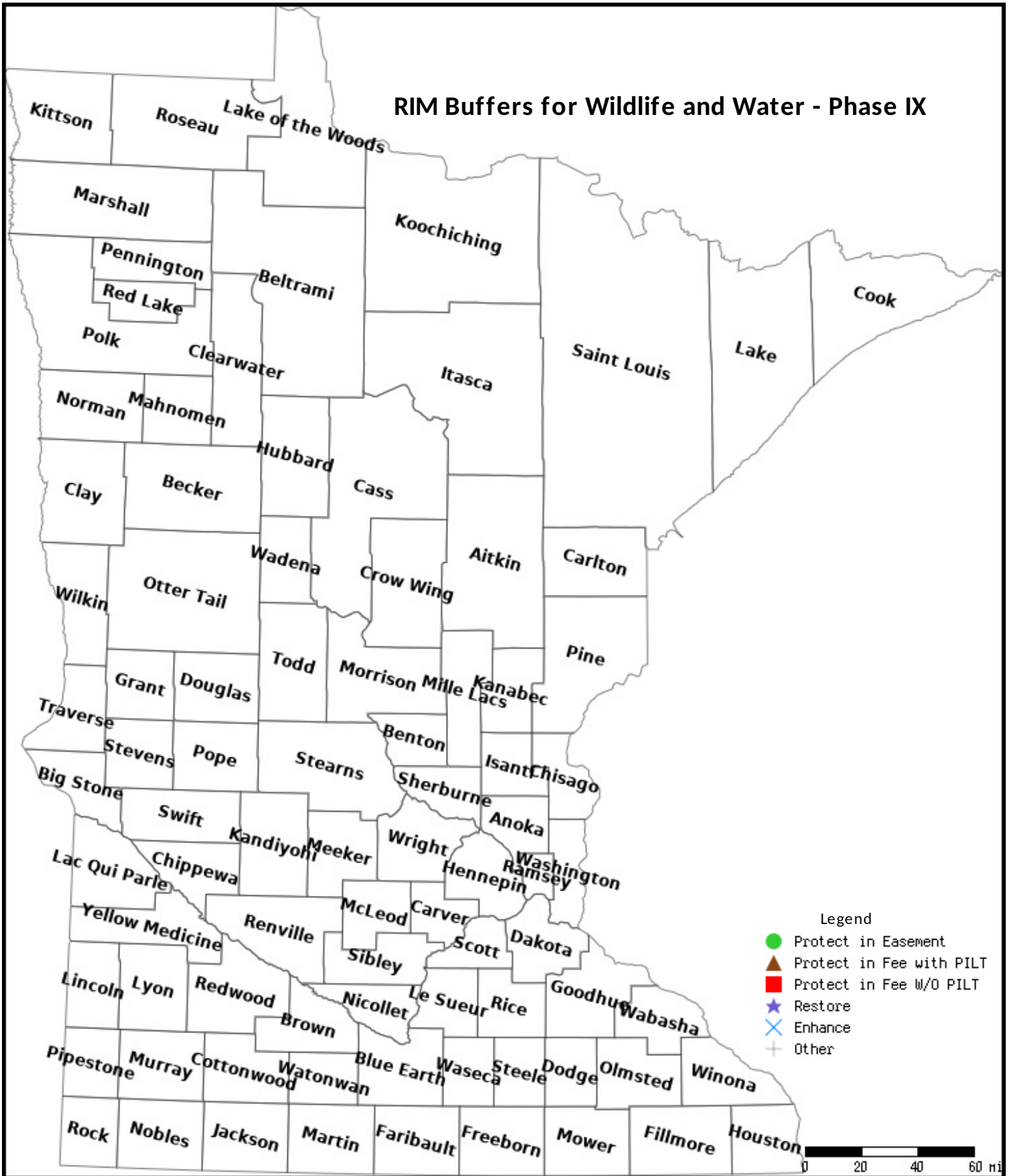
No parcels with an activity type protect and has buildings.

Section 3 - Other Parcel Activity

No parcels with an other activity type.

Parcel Map

RIM Buffers for Wildlife and Water - Phase IX



Data Generated From Parcel List

RIM Buffers Phase IX

Phase IX Request

Corridors for wildlife are critical to linking larger habitat complexes while maintaining agricultural landscapes. RIM Buffers Phase 9 targets parcels where landowners are experiencing flooding, erosion, and sedimentation resulting in marginal agricultural production.

- Permanent protection and restoration of 2,200 acres
- Permanently protects, restores, and manages resources while private ownership continues
- \$10 million request
- Leverages Clean Water Fund dollars



Funding History and Accomplishments



Phases I – IV \$10,059,000

- Over 2,800 acres protected through OHF funding
- Over 4,000 acres total protected acres of riparian habitat (all sources of funding)

Phases V-VIII \$21,585,000

- Using Clean Water Fund and federal leverage in combination with OHF funding, an estimated 16,800 acres of environmentally sensitive lands will be protected

Outcomes – Benefits to Minnesotans

- Restores and permanently protects wildlife habitat that supports healthy populations
- Improves hunting and fishing by building permanent wildlife complexes
- Creates and sustains Minnesota jobs

Enhances MN Buffer Law Through Expanded Riparian Protection

- Covers the waters not required to have a buffer (roughly 50% statewide)
- Uses technical criteria to design and install a water quality buffer above the 50 ft requirement
- Provides an opportunity to protect expiring CRP



No buffer



Minimum required



OHF/CWF riparian buffer



OHF/CWF expanded riparian protection

For More Information:

Sharon Doucette
Conservation Easement Section Manager
(651) 358-4127
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Dusty Van Thuyne
FBAP/CREP Implementation Coordinator
(651) 508-0000
Dusty.VanThuyne@state.mn.us

RIM FILTER STRIP - CP21 ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS SCORING SHEET



Landowner Name:

County/SWCD Office:

Choose only ONE answer per question below

CP21 Total Score

1. LOCATION — At least a portion of the CP21 offer is adjacent to a: (maximum score 20)

Score

- a. Public water included on the Buffer protection map — 20 pts
- b. Public drainage system included on the Buffer protection map — 7 pts
- c. Priority water identified in a State approved local water plan — 7 pts
- d. None of the above — 0 pts

2. LINEAR CORRIDOR CONNECTIVITY (maximum score 15)

Score

- a. Permanently protected land (fee title or easement) or another Minnesota Water Quality and Habitat CREP eligible offer or approved contract is on both ends of the land to be devoted to CP21 — 15 pts
- b. Permanently protected land (fee title or easement) or another Minnesota Water Quality and Habitat CREP eligible offer or approved contract is only on one end of the land to be devoted to CP21 — 7 pts
- c. Permanently protected land (fee title or easement) or another Minnesota Water Quality and Habitat CREP eligible offer or approved contract on the same watercourse/water body is within one mile of either end of the land to be devoted to CP21 — 4 pts
- d. Permanently protected land (fee title or easement) or another Minnesota Water Quality and Habitat CREP eligible offer or approved contract on the same watercourse/water body is greater than one mile from either end of the land to be devoted to CP21 — 2 pts

3. LENGTH — total length of the CP21 offer in linear feet as measured as close to the watercourse as possible, each side is counted and added together (if both sides of a watercourse are a part of the offer) (maximum score 30)

Score

- a. > 20,000 ft — 30 pts
- b. > 5,000 and ≤ 20,000 ft — 20 pts
- c. > 2,500 and ≤ 5,000 ft — 12 pts
- d. > 1,000 and ≤ 2,500 ft — 8 pts
- e. ≤ 1,000 ft — 4 pts

RIM FILTER STRIP - CP21 ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS SCORING SHEET

4. Sediment and Sediment Associated Materials Potential (derived from MN NRCS Filter Strip Standard 393, Table 1). Select the score that represents the specific filter strip situation of the CP21 offer as utilized when filter strip width was determined. (maximum score 17)

Score

RUSLE2 Soil Loss tons/acre/yr	Upland Watershed Area to Filter Strip Area Ratio			
	60:1	40:1	20:1	10:1
≤ 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
2.1-4	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
4.1-6	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
6.1-8	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

OR

Soluble Materials Potential (sediment and sediment associated materials potential already included in the chart below) (derived from MN NRCS Filter Strip Standard 393, Table 1). Select the score that represents the specific filter strip situation of the CP21 offer as utilized when filter strip width was determined. (maximum score 35)

% Slope of Contributing Area	Upland Watershed Area to Filter Strip Area Ratio			
	60:1	40:1	20:1	10:1
1.1-3	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
3.1-5	<input type="checkbox"/> 29	<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 20
5.1-12	<input type="checkbox"/> 35	<input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 29	<input type="checkbox"/> 24