



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Southeast Minnesota Protection and Restoration Phase 11

ML 2023 Request for Funding

General Information

Date: 05/31/2022

Proposal Title: Southeast Minnesota Protection and Restoration Phase 11

Funds Requested: \$8,181,700

Manager Information

Manager's Name: David Ruff

Title: Conservation Project Manager

Organization: The Nature Conservancy

Address: 60042 CR 84

City: Kellogg, MN 55945

Email: david.ruff@tnc.org

Office Number: (507) 261-4954

Mobile Number: (507) 261-4954

Fax Number:

Website: nature.org/

Location Information

County Location(s): Fillmore, Houston, Wabasha, Winona, Dodge and Olmsted.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Southeast Forest

Activity types:

- Protect in Easement
- Protect in Fee
- Restore
- Enhance

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands
- Prairie
- Forest
- Habitat

Narrative

Abstract

This project will protect approximately 1,960 acres using conservation easement and fee land acquisition, and restore and enhance approximately 1,050 acres of declining habitat for important wildlife species. Actions will occur in strategically targeted, resilient corridors of biodiversity significance within the Blufflands of Southeast Minnesota, resulting in increased public access and improved wildlife habitat.

Design and Scope of Work

The Southeast Blufflands is Minnesota's most biodiverse region. Some 86 different native plant communities have been mapped by the Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) in the program area, covering nearly 150,000 acres. These communities provide habitat for 183 rare state-listed plants and animals and more Species in Greatest Conservation Need than anywhere else in the state. These imperiled species are concentrated within 749 Sites of Biodiversity Significance.

Despite this biological richness, only 5% of the region has been protected to date.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Minnesota Land Trust (MLT) and The Trust for Public Land (TPL), in partnership, are working to change this circumstance. Through our Southeast Minnesota Protection and Restoration Program, we are working to expand and connect larger contiguous blocks of protected lands, allowing land managers to restore, enhance and maintain high-quality habitats at a scale difficult to accomplish with fragmented ownership. Protecting and managing these lands is not only important for ecological reasons, but also benefits public enjoyment of these lands and the resources they provide. This program is increasing access to public lands to meet the continued high demand for outdoor recreation within the region.

This Program has a long, proven track record of protecting, restoring and enhancing lands that meet both state and local priorities for biodiversity conservation, land access and watershed health. To date, the Partnership has protected 8,797 acres of priority lands and 39 stream and river miles, and has restored/enhanced 2,611 acres of habitat.

This 11th Phase of our Southeast Minnesota Protection and Restoration Program continues this body of work:

1. **Conservation Easements.** MLT will protect 1,380 acres of high-quality private land through conservation easements and develop restoration and habitat management plans for eased lands. MLT will identify potential projects within targeted priority areas through an RFP process coupled with local outreach via SWCD offices. This competitive landowner bid process will rank projects based on ecological value and cost, prioritizing the best projects and securing them at the lowest cost to the state.
2. **Fee Acquisition.** TNC and TPL will coordinate with MN DNR on all potential fee title acquisitions. TNC and TPL will assist the participating DNR Divisions by conducting all or some of the following activities: initial site reviews, negotiations with the willing seller, appraisals, environmental reviews and acquisition of fee title. TNC and TPL will transfer lands to the DNR except when TNC ownership is appropriate. Fee acquisition of forest (365 acres), prairie (215 acres) and 2.5 miles of coldwater trout stream is planned.
3. **Restoration and Enhancement.** TNC will use a stewardship crew and contractors to restore/enhance approximately 1,050 acres of bluff prairie, floodplain, riparian habitat and forest within priority complexes of protected lands. Ecological restoration enhancement management plans will be developed in coordination with the DNR staff, landowners and/or hired subcontractors.

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?

Most of the projects selected for this proposal are located in complexes of biodiversity significance, as identified by MBS. Many are also in close proximity to current state land. Building and expanding contiguous blocks of natural vegetation protects habitat continuity in a fragmented landscape.

Sedimentation and erosion are major threats to fish in the region. Protecting and enhancing upland natural communities, especially on the steep bluffs that flank most trout streams, will help prevent additional erosion. Aquatic habitat also benefits from protection of trout stream banks and floodplains. The water quality benefit that comes with the protection of forested upland areas is significant and contributes to improved trout and non-game fish and mussel habitat.

Proposed projects contain over 311 documented occurrences of some 110 Species in Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) identified by the Natural Heritage Inventory. This proposal will continue with high impact projects that protect, restore, and enhance habitat for Minnesota's rarest and most vulnerable species. Specific habitats include bluff prairie, oak savanna, barrens prairie, oak-hickory woodland, jack pine-oak woodland, white pine - oak/maple forest and maple basswood hardwood forest. These habitats support species including: tri-colored and northern long-eared bats, timber rattlesnake, Blanding's turtle, western foxsnake, North American racer, American ginseng, great Indian plantain, plains wild indigo and red-shouldered hawk.

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

Habitat fragmentation caused by the continued growth from Rochester and demand for rural residential housing and cropland continues to be a threat. This program has generated several large protection and restoration projects that are increasingly rare to the region. When larger landholdings come available, it's crucial to move fast to protect them. Protecting large parcels while expanding existing protected areas helps improve the efficiency and effectiveness of ecological management and ensures the long-term viability of the ecosystem.

Invasive species threaten many of the high quality habitat complexes in the region. Active management is needed to maintain native plant communities. Likewise, the lack of fire on bluff prairies and oak savannas within larger fire dependent habitat threatens the long-term ecosystem viability. Delaying action in those habitats by even a couple years can make future management more difficult and costly.

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:

Southeast Minnesota benefits from a wealth of conservation planning and biological indices and analyses. Our partnership has defined our priorities based on these existing plans, like the watershed-based Landscape Stewardship Plans and DNR's Wildlife Action Network along with the Conservation Focus Areas in the Root River and Whitewater watersheds to identify priority areas to focus our efforts and resources (see proposal handout). Individual projects are assessed based on their significance to biodiversity (according to data from the MN Biological Survey), along with several other important criteria such as:

- location within a priority area
- health and extent of existing natural communities
- areas of significant biodiversity and native plant communities
- expected resilience to climate change
- proximity to existing conservation lands

- parcel size
- importance for stream quality
- risk of conversion

Which two sections of the Minnesota Statewide Conservation and Preservation Plan are most applicable to this project?

- H1 Protect priority land habitats

Which two other plans are addressed in this proposal?

- Minnesota's Wildlife Action Plan 2015-2025
- Outdoor Heritage Fund: A 25 Year Framework

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

OHF 25 Year Framework

1. Protect forest habitat through acquisition in fee or easement to prevent parcelization and fragmentation and to provide the ability to access and manage landlocked public properties. 4,684 acres opened to public hunting, fishing and recreation to date. 3,660 protected through conservation easements.
2. Protect, enhance and restore habitat for wildlife in rivers, cold water streams and associated upland habitat. 39 miles of streams protected to date, 20 miles opened to fishing.
3. Restoration and enhancement from bluff to stream accomplished on 2,611 acres.
4. Protect and restore bluff prairies. 1,095 acres protected/enhanced.
5. Restore forest habitat that has experienced substantial decline in recent decades. Over 650 acres of forest restored or enhanced.

Wildlife Action Plan

Stabilize and increase SGCN populations on: oak savanna, native prairie, cliffs and bluffs and stream habitats. Over 446 acres of bluff prairie and savanna enhanced

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal?

Southeast Forest

- Protect forest habitat through acquisition in fee or easement to prevent parcelization and fragmentation and to provide the ability to access and manage landlocked public properties

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:

To date, over 13 square miles of critical habitat have been protected. Over 8 square miles opened for public hunting and fishing and allowing increased management within habitat complexes and nearly 6 square miles of permanent conservation easements within priority habitat complexes improving habitat within large complexes. This program has protected habitat for 110 different Species in Greatest Conservation Need, including 9 classified as Endangered and 22 considered Threatened. The importance of habitat protection in Southeast Minnesota was

highlighted recently by new research from TNC scientists. They identified the Blufflands as a resilient landscape that gives native species the greatest opportunity to adapt to a changing climate. Investing in the protection, restoration, and enhancement of resilient landscapes like the Blufflands will have a bigger impact on future wildlife, as these areas are expected to remain viable habitat for more of our native species as climate change shifts their historic ranges.

What other fund may contribute to this proposal?

- Environment and Natural Resource Trust Fund
- Clean Water Fund

Does this proposal include leveraged funding?

Yes

Explain the leverage:

The Minnesota Land Trust encourages landowners to fully or partially donate the value of conservation easements as part of its landowner bid protocol. An estimated leverage of \$270,000 of donated value from landowners from easement acquisition is a conservative estimate.

Partners are also leveraging private funds to cover a portion of travel and direct support services cost totaling \$42,500.

Per MS 97A.056, Subd. 24, Please explain 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 proposal does not substitute or supplant previous funding that was not from a Legacy fund.

Non-OHF Appropriations

Year	Source	Amount
2013	The Nature Conservancy	\$67,661
2014	The Nature Conservancy	\$2,173,459
2015	The Nature Conservancy	\$14,200
2016	The Trust for Public Land	\$250,000
2016	The Nature Conservancy	\$25,656
2017	The Nature Conservancy	\$82,539
2017	Trust for Public Land - Land Donation	\$55,000
2017	RIM Critical Habitat Match	\$500,000
2018	Trust for Public Land - Private	\$21,250
2018	The Nature Conservancy	\$27,251
2019	The Nature Conservancy	\$51,592

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

Tracts acquired in fee title will be transferred to the state for ongoing management except when TNC ownership is appropriate. Acquisition projects will be near or adjacent to existing protected lands, including state-owned lands and lands under conservation easement, allowing for the expansion of management activities that are already taking place. Habitats cleared of invasive species will be maintained with prescribed fire and other practices depending on funding. Protection and restoration projects will improve future prescribed fire and maintenance activities through economies of scale. The tracts protected and enhanced as part of this proposal also meet the prioritization for Minnesota's Wildlife Action Plan. MN DNR has been successful in securing federal habitat enhancement funding.

Land protected through conservation easements will be sustained by MLT through a state-of-the art easement stewardship standards and practices. MLT is a nationally-accredited and insured land trust with a successful easement stewardship program that includes annual property monitoring and defending the easements as necessary. In addition, MLT encourages landowners to undertake active ecological management of their properties, provides them with habitat management plans and works with them to secure resources (expertise and funding) to undertake these activities over time.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Every 4-6 years	US Fish and Wildlife Service	prescribed fire	-	-
Every 4-6 years	Game and Fish Fund	prescribed fire	-	-
2023 and perpetually	MLT Easement Stewardship and Enforcement Fund	Annual monitoring in perpetuity	Enforcement as necessary	-

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

Natural populations, including healthy populations with good habitat, vary among locations, and also rise and fall within lakes and rivers. Most fish surveys conducted by DNR produce an index of abundance (catch per unit effort) rather than a population estimate. This project is estimated to benefit 600

pounds of brook trout and 780 pounds of brown trout. Species such as rusty patch bumblebee, monarch butterfly, timber rattlesnake, bull snake, Blanding's turtle, Louisiana water thrush, wild turkey, and whitetail deer will also benefit from this program, along with species unique to Southeast Minnesota.

How will the program directly involve, engage, and benefit BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) and diverse communities:

The Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy, and Minnesota Land Trust all hold a commitment to diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice as a core value. Examples of that commitment include, but are not limited to, working with diverse communities to put a park, trail, or natural area within a 10-minute walk of every Twin Cities resident; programs to protect camps and nature centers that serve a diversity of Minnesota Youth; partnerships with indigenous communities to protect culturally important resources like wild rice; and to undertake shared learning around cultural practices like prescribed fire. Recognizing the conservation community's historical failings, we are committed to deeper self-reflection on how we fulfil that commitment, and in what ways we fall short.

Protecting, restoring, and enhancing diverse and resilient habitat benefits all Minnesotans. It keeps our air and water clean, mitigates the impacts of climate change, conserves the biological diversity that is every Minnesotan's natural heritage, and provides the public with opportunities for recreation and spiritual fulfillment. In Southeast Minnesota, where the majority of land is privately owned, public lands provide opportunities for hunting and fishing to people without access to private lands, including members of indigenous communities who were displaced from the land and immigrant communities who have had fewer opportunities to acquire it. Moving forward, we look forward to continuing this important work in a way that more directly, and authentically, engages diverse communities and partners in an equitable and just manner.

As each organization in this partnership grows in its commitment to diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice, we will

continue to strive to use these values as a lens in project, partner, and contractor selection. We recognize this as an area where we could do more.

Activity Details

Requirements

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

Yes

Will county board or other local government approval be formally sought prior to acquisition, per 97A.056 subd 13(j)?**

No

Describe any measures to inform local governments of land acquisition under their jurisdiction:

We will follow the county/township board notification processes as directed by current statutory language.

Is the land you plan to acquire (fee title) free of any other permanent protection?

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

Where does the activity take place?

- WMA
- SNA
- AMA
- Permanently Protected Conservation Easements
- County/Municipal
- Public Waters
- State Forests
- Other : TNC Preserve aquired with Outdoor Heritage Funds

Land Use

Will there be planting of any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program?

Yes

Explain what will be planted:

Short-term use of agricultural crops is an accepted best practice for preparing a site for prairie restoration. For example, short-term use of soybeans could be used for restorations in order to control weed seedbeds prior to prairie planting. In some cases this necessitates the use of GMO treated products to facilitate herbicide use in order to control weeds present in the seedbank, however neonicotinoids will not be used.

MLT - The purpose of the Minnesota Land Trust's conservation easements is to protect existing high quality natural habitat and to preserve opportunities for future restoration. As such, we restrict any agricultural lands and use on the properties. In cases in which there are agricultural lands associated with the larger property, we will either carve the agricultural area out of the conservation easement, or in some limited cases, we may include a small percentage of agricultural lands if it is not feasible to carve those areas out. In such cases, however, we will not use OHF funds to pay the landowners for that portion of the conservation easement.

Is this land currently open for hunting and fishing?

No

Will the land be open for hunting and fishing after completion?

Yes

Describe any variation from the State of Minnesota regulations:

None

Will the eased land be open for public use?

No

Are there currently trails or roads on any of the proposed acquisitions?

Yes

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

Lands protected with conservation easements often include private roads or trails used by the landowners on their property.

Will the trails or roads remain and uses continue to be allowed after OHF acquisition?

Yes

How will maintenance and monitoring be accomplished?

Landowners with easements may continue to use private trails on their property.

Will new trails or roads be developed or improved as a result of the OHF acquisition?

No

Will the land that you acquire (fee or easement) be restored or enhanced within this proposal's funding and availability?

No

Explain how, when, and source of the R/E work:

Restoration expenses include program development activities in addition to restoration construction expenses. MLT restoration personnel will conduct outreach with easement landowners to evaluate, scope, design and schedule additional restoration projects. These activities will improve the project selection, cost-estimates and outcomes for future OHF funding requests.

Other OHF Appropriation Awards**Have you received OHF dollars in the past through LSOHC?**

Yes

Approp Year	Approp Amount Received	Amount Spent to Date	Leverage Reported in AP	Leverage Realized to Date	Acres Affected in AP	Acres Affected to Date	Complete/Final Report Approved?
2021	\$4,068,000	\$1,415,024	\$253,800	-	1,851	70	No
2020	\$2,704,000	\$1,491,210	\$152,100	\$483	925	243	No
2019	\$5,741,000	\$4,609,078	\$375,900	\$428,142	2,185	3,471	No
2018	\$2,142,000	\$2,068,800	\$136,600	\$69,348	884	709	No
2017	\$2,375,000	\$2,295,439	\$247,900	\$610,472	830	952	No
2016	\$5,000,000	\$4,990,900	\$380,200	\$1,062,800	1,655	2,022	Yes
2015	\$2,910,000	\$2,910,000	\$19,800	\$14,200	659	945	Yes
2014	\$5,770,000	\$5,765,700	\$53,300	\$2,294,950	1,974	2,059	Yes
2013	\$2,750,000	\$1,644,600	\$152,000	\$36,440	974	1,065	Yes
2009	\$500,000	\$471,900	-	\$100,000	300	548	Yes

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Purchase agreements or options on acquisition of fee land	June 30, 2026
Acquisition of fee land	June 30, 2027
Restoration/Enhancement on parcels protected with grant	June 30, 2032
Restoration/Enhancement on parcels protected without grant	June 30, 2028
Easement acquisition	June 30, 2027

Budget**Grand Totals Across All Partnerships**

Item	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$674,100	-	-	\$674,100
Contracts	\$1,183,000	-	-	\$1,183,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$2,950,000	-	-	\$2,950,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	\$1,800,000	\$270,000	Landowners	\$2,070,000
Easement Stewardship	\$384,000	-	-	\$384,000
Travel	\$61,000	\$3,000	-, Private	\$64,000
Professional Services	\$684,000	-	-	\$684,000
Direct Support Services	\$230,600	\$39,500	-, Private	\$270,100
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$35,000	-	-	\$35,000
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000
Supplies/Materials	\$105,000	-	-	\$105,000
DNR IDP	\$70,000	-	-	\$70,000
Grand Total	\$8,181,700	\$312,500	-	\$8,494,200

Partner: Trust for Public Land

Totals

Item	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000
Contracts	\$50,000	-	-	\$50,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$1,700,000	-	-	\$1,700,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	-	\$3,000	Private	\$3,000
Professional Services	\$70,000	-	-	\$70,000
Direct Support Services	\$39,500	\$39,500	Private	\$79,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$25,000	-	-	\$25,000
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	-	-	-	-
Supplies/Materials	-	-	-	-
DNR IDP	\$40,000	-	-	\$40,000
Grand Total	\$2,024,500	\$42,500	-	\$2,067,000

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
TPL Protection and Legal Staff	0.16	3.0	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000

Partner: The Nature Conservancy

Totals

Item	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$294,100	-	-	\$294,100
Contracts	\$1,000,000	-	-	\$1,000,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$1,250,000	-	-	\$1,250,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$36,000	-	-	\$36,000
Professional Services	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000
Direct Support Services	\$115,100	-	-	\$115,100
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$10,000	-	-	\$10,000
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	-	-	-	-
Supplies/Materials	\$105,000	-	-	\$105,000
DNR IDP	\$30,000	-	-	\$30,000
Grand Total	\$2,940,200	-	-	\$2,940,200

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
TNC Restoration/Enhancement Crew	0.9	4.0	\$99,600	-	-	\$99,600
TNC Project Management, Protection and Grants Admin	0.9	3.0	\$194,500	-	-	\$194,500

Partner: Minnesota Land Trust**Totals**

Item	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$280,000	-	-	\$280,000
Contracts	\$133,000	-	-	\$133,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	\$1,800,000	\$270,000	Landowners	\$2,070,000
Easement Stewardship	\$384,000	-	-	\$384,000
Travel	\$25,000	-	-	\$25,000
Professional Services	\$514,000	-	-	\$514,000
Direct Support Services	\$76,000	-	-	\$76,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000
Supplies/Materials	-	-	-	-
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	\$3,217,000	\$270,000	-	\$3,487,000

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
MLT Protection Staff	0.7	4.0	\$280,000	-	-	\$280,000

Amount of Request: \$8,181,700**Amount of Leverage:** \$312,500**Leverage as a percent of the Request:** 3.82%**DSS + Personnel:** \$904,700**As a % of the total request:** 11.06%**Easement Stewardship:** \$384,000**As a % of the Easement Acquisition:** 21.33%**Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:**

TPL will leverage privately sourced funds to cover direct support services (DSS) costs not reimbursed.

TPL has leveraged private funds for travel.

MLT encourages landowners to donate value as a participant in the program. This leverage (\$270,000) is a conservative estimate of expected landowner contribution.

Does this proposal have the ability to be scalable?

Yes

If the project received 70% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?

A reduction in funding would reduce outputs (acres/activities) slightly more than proportionately. Some

costs related to program development and oversight remain constant regardless of appropriation amount. The costs of many professional services related to land protection also do not scale proportionately, forcing a larger reduction in acres/activities.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?

Program management costs (personnel and DSS expenses) will be reduced as well. However, not exactly proportionately as program development and oversight costs remain consistent regardless of appropriation amount.

If the project received 50% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?

A reduction in funding would reduce outputs (acres/activities) more than proportionately. Some costs related to program development and oversight remain constant regardless of appropriation amount. The costs of many professional services related to land protection also do not scale proportionately, forcing a larger reduction in acres/activities.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?

Program management costs (personnel and DSS expenses) will be reduced as well. However, not exactly proportionately as program development and oversight costs remain consistent regardless of appropriation amount.

Personnel

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?

Phase 11 is a component of the larger Southeast Minnesota Protection and Restoration Program. Continuity of funding across multiple phases allows us flexibility when prioritizing parcels for protection or enhancement. Further, it ensures stability in our staffing model and provides the ability to plan and prioritize projects over multiple years. The flexibility provided by stable funding is critically important to achieving conservation goals given the uncertainty and variability of field season weather conditions.

Contracts

What is included in the contracts line?

TNC and TPL contract line items are dedicated to enhancement and restoration work. Typical contractors include private vendors and Conservation Corps of MN/IA.

MLT will use contract funds for three purposes: to complete habitat management plans on new easement acquisitions; for restoration projects; and partnering with SWCDs on outreach.

Fee Acquisition

What is the anticipated number of fee title acquisition transactions?

3-5

Easement Stewardship

What is the number of easements anticipated, cost per easement for stewardship, and explain how that amount is calculated?

The Land Trust expects to close 16 projects. The average cost per easement to perpetually fund the Minnesota Land Trust's long-term monitoring and enforcement obligations is \$24,000; in extreme circumstances, a larger amount may be sought. This figure has been determined by using a detailed stewardship funding calculator or "cost analysis" which is the industry standard according to the Land Trust Accreditation process. This cost-analysis is on file with the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council staff and the Land Trust shares a new version with the Council whenever updates are made.

Travel

Does the amount in the travel line include equipment/vehicle rental?

Yes

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

Vehicle rental is also included.

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

Yes

Direct Support Services

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

TNC: DSS is based on The Nature Conservancy's Federal Negotiated Rate (FNR) as proposed and approved by the US Dept. of Interior on an annual basis. In this proposal we are requesting reimbursement of 7.5% of eligible base costs as determined by our annual FNR and based on suggestions from the Council in prior years' hearings. The amount requested for reimbursement represents less than one-third of the total reimbursable costs allowed under the FNR. Examples of expenses included in the FNR include services from in-house legal counsel; finance, human resources; and information technology support, all of which contribute directly to the implementation of the project. The FNR is not applied to capital equipment over \$50,000 or land acquisition.

MLT: In a process that was approved by the DNR on March 17, 2017, Minnesota Land Trust determined our direct support services rate to include all of the allowable direct and necessary expenditures that are not captured in other line items in the budget, which is similar to the Land Trust's proposed federal indirect rate. We will apply this DNR approved rate only to personnel expenses to determine the total amount of the direct support services.

TPL: The Trust for Public Land's DSS request is based upon our federally approved indirect rate, which has been approved by the DNR. 50% of these costs are requested from the grant and 50% is contributed as leverage.

Other Equipment/Tools

Give examples of the types of Equipment and Tools that will be purchased?

Equipment and tools to be purchased will be those necessary for protection, restoration and management

activities. Examples include Personal Protective Equipment, other field safety equipment, GPS units, backpack sprayers for herbicide application, bladder bags, and assorted hand tools for prescribed fire.

Federal Funds

Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program?

No

Output Tables**Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)**

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	0	200	150	0	350
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	215	365	0	580
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	380	1,000	0	1,380
Enhance	0	250	450	0	700
Total	0	1,045	1,965	0	3,010

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

Type	Native Prairie (acres)
Restore	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Easement	0
Enhance	30
Total	30

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	\$250,000	\$250,000	-	\$500,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	\$1,352,200	\$2,267,400	-	\$3,619,600
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	\$887,000	\$2,330,000	-	\$3,217,000
Enhance	-	\$600,000	\$245,100	-	\$845,100
Total	-	\$3,089,200	\$5,092,500	-	\$8,181,700

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	350	0	0	350
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	580	0	0	580
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	1,380	0	0	1,380
Enhance	0	0	700	0	0	700
Total	0	0	3,010	0	0	3,010

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	\$500,000	-	-	\$500,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	\$3,619,600	-	-	\$3,619,600
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	\$3,217,000	-	-	\$3,217,000
Enhance	-	-	\$845,100	-	-	\$845,100
Total	-	-	\$8,181,700	-	-	\$8,181,700

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
------	---------	---------	--------	---------

Restore	-	\$1,250	\$1,666	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	\$6,289	\$6,212	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	\$2,334	\$2,330	-
Enhance	-	\$2,400	\$544	-

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	\$1,428	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	\$6,240	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	\$2,331	-	-
Enhance	-	-	\$1,207	-	-

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

2.5

Outcomes

Programs in southeast forest region:

- Large corridors and complexes of biologically diverse wildlife habitat typical of the unglaciated region are restored and protected ~ *We will track the acres of priority parcels protected within the Conservation Opportunity Areas (COA) identified as priorities in regional planning. Success within each COA will be determined based on the percentage of area protected, restored and/or enhanced.*

Parcels

Sign-up Criteria?

[Yes](#)

Explain the process used to identify, prioritize, and select the parcels on your list:

For Protection in Fee Simple, parcels are prioritized based on:

- Location within a Conservation Opportunity Area or Area of Significant Native Biodiversity (allows for large landscape management and management efficiencies, i.e. large scale Rx fire)
- Presence of Minnesota Biological Survey mapped native plant communities
- Parcels equal to or greater than 80 acres in size are strongly preferred
- Proximity to a state-owned parcel
- A Conservation Partner willing to accept the property/meets partner objectives (SNA, WMA, Forestry)
- Must have a willing seller

Additionally, the Land Trust uses the attached criteria to prioritize parcels not currently on the parcel list. All protection parcels will be added to the parcel list before incurring any expenses in accordance with LSOHC guidance.

Restore / Enhance Parcels

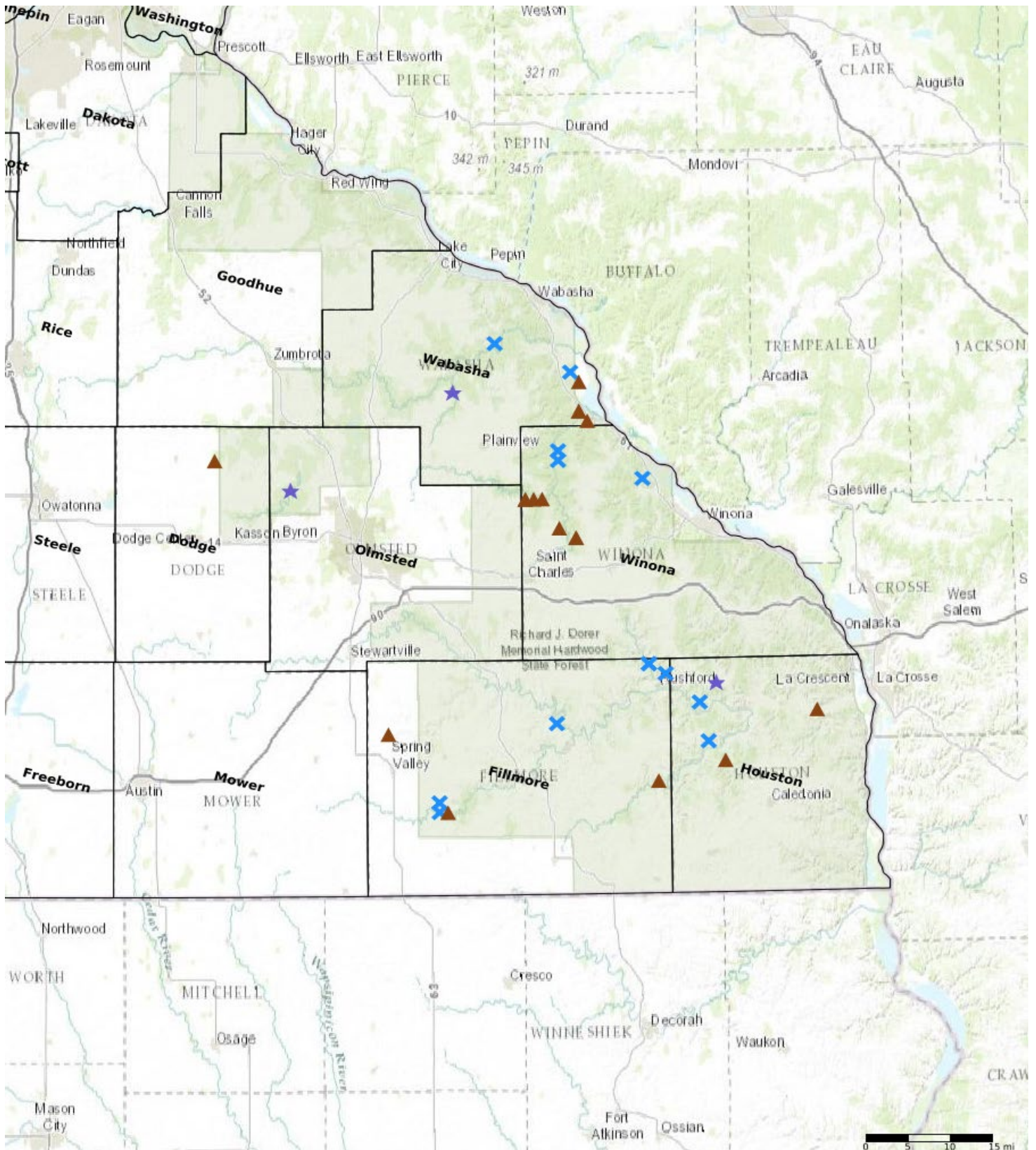
Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Rush Creek Woods bluffs	Fillmore	10408212	20	\$15,000	Yes
Schueler WMA bluffs	Fillmore	10408203	25	\$15,000	Yes
Schueler WMA pasture resto	Fillmore	10408203	30	\$30,000	Yes
7 Springs pasture	Fillmore	10212221	10	\$15,000	Yes
7 Springs Woods	Fillmore	10212216	60	\$35,000	Yes
Eagle Bluff Forest	Fillmore	10310202	50	\$30,000	Yes
Wetbark Direct Seeding	Houston	10407213	40	\$40,000	Yes
Vinegar Ridge Blufs	Houston	10407227	100	\$70,000	Yes
Wet Bark Bluffs	Houston	10307214	65	\$70,000	Yes
Moon Valey Prairie	Olmsted	10715204	100	\$100,000	Yes
Zumbro Woods	Wabasha	11011221	60	\$35,000	Yes
Snake Creek Seeding	Wabasha	10912215	70	\$70,000	Yes
McCarthy Lake Prairie	Wabasha	10910201	35	\$20,000	Yes
Drainage District Bluff	Winona	10808233	20	\$30,000	Yes
Whitewater Bluffs	Winona	10810223	60	\$80,000	Yes
Whitewater Forest	Winona	10810214	80	\$50,000	Yes

Protect Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Middle Fort Zumbro River SNA	Dodge	10817224	175	\$787,500	No
Batcave (Bear Creek)	Fillmore	10313209	600	\$1,800,000	No
Forestville 2	Fillmore	10212222	130	\$455,000	No
Choice WMA 7	Fillmore	10208202	570	\$2,000,000	No
Root River WMA	Houston	10405236	37	\$135,000	No
Wet Bark 3	Houston	10306230	325	\$1,137,500	No
McCarthy Lake 2	Wabasha	10909207	100	\$450,000	No
Whitewater WMA Main II	Wabasha	10909232	210	\$486,000	No
Whitewater WMA Main	Wabasha	10909230	50	\$252,000	No
Whitewater WMA Main	Wabasha	10909230	50	\$252,000	No
Whitewater WMA North I	Winona	10710207	41	\$259,000	No
Whitewater WMA Main III	Winona	10710209	54	\$277,900	No

Whitewater WMA South	Winona	10709231	430	\$2,300,000	No
Whitewater WMA South II	Winona	10710226	543	\$1,884,000	No
Whitewater WMA North I	Winona	10710207	41	\$259,000	No
Whitewater WMA North II	Winona	10710208	86	\$624,900	No
Whitewater WMA South	Winona	10709231	430	\$2,300,000	No

Parcel Map



- Protect in Easement
- ▲ Protect in Fee with PILT
- ▲ Protect in Fee W/O PILT
- ★ Restore
- ✕ Enhance
- ⊕ Other



Southeast Minnesota Protection & Restoration Phase 11



Request	\$8,181,700
Leverage	\$312,500
Acres protected	1,960
Acres restored	1,050

For more information:

David Ruff

Conservation Project Manager
The Nature Conservancy
David.Ruff@tnc.org
(507) 261-4954

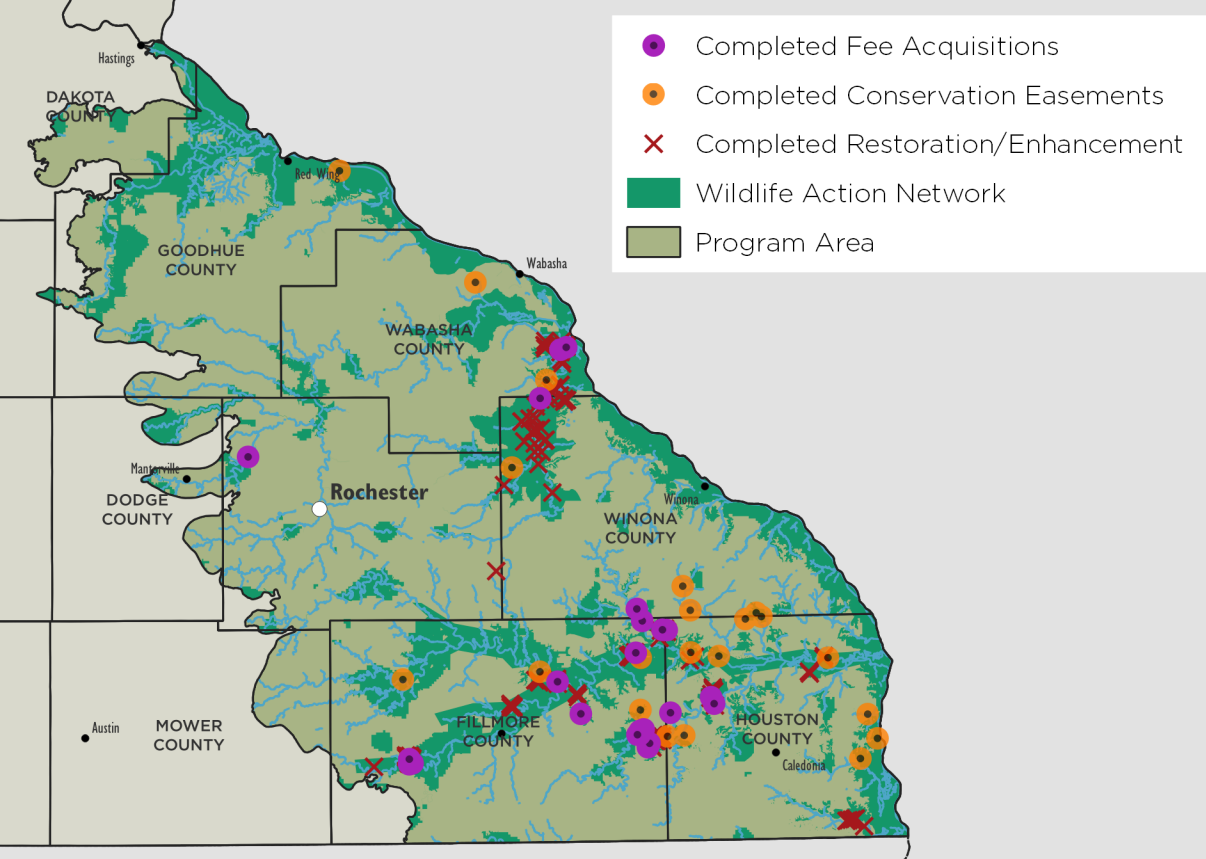
The Blufflands Region of Southeast Minnesota contains some of the highest quality, most diverse and least protected wildlife habitat in Minnesota. This program will invest in targeted land protection through fee simple and conservation easement acquisitions and the restoration of important habitat types. This program builds on existing protected lands to improve large landscape management for Species in Greatest Conservation Need through land acquisition and restoration. These actions will focus on areas of High or Outstanding Biodiversity Significance. They will return communities to healthy conditions and improve their stability, making ongoing management easier and more effective in the future.

Partners

The Nature Conservancy and The Trust for Public Land will complete all fee simple land acquisitions in collaboration with the Minnesota DNR. The Nature Conservancy will also coordinate habitat restoration and enhancement with DNR.

The Minnesota Land Trust will complete permanent conservation easements in partnership with private landowners.





1101 West River Pkwy.
Suite 200
Minneapolis, MN 55415

(612) 331-0700

nature.org



2610 University Ave. W
Suite 300
St. Paul, MN 55114

(651) 999-5307

tpl.org/our-work/minnesota

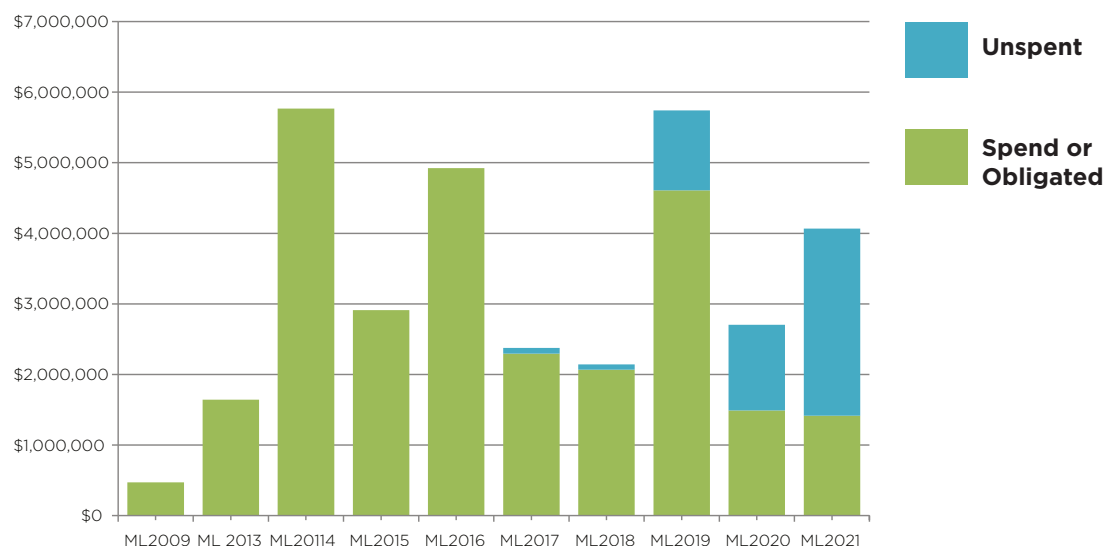
Program Facts

Spent \$25,012,751

There are 5 complete phases of the Southeast Minnesota Protection & Restoration Program. Phases 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9 are currently active with phase 10 slated to come online this year.

	% of goal
Leverage \$4,388,034	114%
Protected 8,797 acres	81%
Conservation easements 3,660 acres	87%
Fee title 5,137 acres	77%
Restored 2,611 acres	149%

Expenditures by Grant



**MINNESOTA
LAND TRUST**

2356 University Ave. W.
Suite 240
St. Paul, MN 55114

(651) 647-9590

mnland.org



MINNESOTA LAND TRUST

A Decision Support Tool for Prioritizing Conservation Easement Opportunities

The Minnesota Land Trust often employs within its conservation program areas an RFP (Request for Proposals) model to both identify high-quality projects and introduce a level of competition into the easement acquisition process. Below, we briefly discuss how the system works and the framework put in place to sort the varied opportunities that come before us.

How the Ranking System Works

The parcel ranking framework employed through the Minnesota Land Trust's RFP process is intended as a **decision support tool** to aid in identifying, among the slate of landowners submitting bids for conservation easements, the most ecologically significant opportunities for the price. Using this framework, the Land Trust and its partners use an array of weighted data sets tailored to the specific circumstances inherent in a program area to identify those worthy of consideration.

It is important to note that this parcel ranking framework enables the Land Trust to rank projects *relative* to one another. That's important to do, but it's also important to understand how a project (or suite of projects) relates to the ideal situation (i.e., a project that is of exceptional size, condition and superb landscape context). If, for example, an RFP generated 20 proposals in a program area, the framework would effectively sift among them and identify the relatively good from those relatively bad. However, this information alone would not determine whether any of those parcels were of sufficient quality to pursue for protection (all may be of insufficient quality to warrant expenditure of funds). To solve this problem and make sure ranked projects are high priorities for conservation, we step back and evaluate them relative to the ideal - i.e., is each project among the best opportunities for conservation we can expect to find in the program area?

As part of its proposals to LSOHC, the Land Trust included easement sign-up criteria that laid out at a general level the framework utilized by the organization. Below is a more detailed description of the process the Land Trust utilizes in ranking potential parcels relative to one another, and identifying those with which a conservation easement will be pursued. We also include a ranking form illustrating the representative weighting applied to each criteria. These weightings will be refined as we move forward in applying this approach in each program area.

The Framework

We evaluate potential projects based on two primary factors: ecological significance and cost. Both are assessed independent of one another.

Factor 1: Ecological Significance

The Ecological Significance score is determined by looking at 3 subfactors, each weighted equally (as a default). Each of these constitutes 1/3 of the total ecological significance score.

Subfactors:

- **Size or Quantity** – the area of the parcel to be protected (how big is it?), length of shoreline, etc. The bigger the better.
- **Condition or Quality** – the condition of the natural communities and/or target species found on a parcel. The higher quality the better.
- **Landscape Context** – what's around the parcel, both ecologically and from a protected status standpoint. The more ecologically intact the surrounding landscape the better; the extent to which a parcel builds off of other protected lands to form complexes or corridors, the better.

Note that we have the ability to emphasize one subfactor over another if the specific circumstances warrant it, but we begin with a default standard at the onset. At present, all of our geographies are using the default standard.

Indicators:

A suite of weighted indicators is used to score each parcel relative to each of the above subfactors. Indicators are selected based on their ability to effectively inform the scoring of parcels relative to each of the respective subfactors. Weightings for each criterion are assessed and vetted to ensure that a set of indicators for each subfactor produces meaningful results, then applied across each of the proposed parcels. Finally, we vet and make improvements to the scoring matrix when we identify issues or circumstances where results seem erroneous.

Data sets used for this purpose must offer wall-to-wall coverage across the program area to ensure that bias for or against parcels does not creep into the equation. Where gaps in such coverages exist, we attempt to fill them in to the extent feasible (via field inventory, etc.). Finally, we vet and make improvements to the scoring matrix when we identify issues or circumstances where results seem erroneous.

Factor 2: Cost

Cost is a second major factor used in our consideration of parcels. Although ecological significance is *the* primary factor in determining the merits of a project, our RFP programs also strive to make the greatest conservation impact with the most efficient use of State funds. As such, we look at the overall cost of each project relative to its ecological significance; we also ask landowners to consider donating all or some of their easement value to the cause and to better position their proposals. Many landowners participate in that fashion.

Cost, as a primary factor, is assessed independently of the ecological factors. Given equal ecological significance, a project of lower cost will be elevated over those of higher cost in the ranking. That said, exceptionally high quality projects are likely to be pursued even if no or modest landowner donation is put forward. Alternatively, there are projects offered as full donations that are not moved forward because their ecological significance is not acceptable. The degree to which cost factors into the ranking of parcels relative to one another is made on a case-by-case basis.

SOUTHEAST BLUFFLANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM Conservation Easement Selection Worksheet		SITE 1	SITE 2	SITE 3	SITE 4	SITE 5	SITE 6	SITE 7	SITE 8	SITE 9	SITE 10	SITE 11	SITE 12	Notes
COUNTY														
100 Pts	ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE													
Weighting Factor	Size/Abundance of Habitat (33 points)													
	a) Size (33 pts): Acres of Habitat to be Protected by an Easement													
	SUBTOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weighting Factor	Quality of Natural Resources to be Protected by the Easement (33 points)													
	a) Habitat Quality (28 pts): Quality of Existing Ecological Systems (Terrestrial & Aquatic)													
	b) Imperiled Species (5 pts): Occurrence of Documented Rare Species on Parcel													
	SUBTOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weighting Factor	Landscape Context (34 points)													
	Current Status (30 points)													
	a) Protection Context (15 points)													
	i. Size of Contiguous Protected Lands (8 pts)													
	ii. Amount of Protected Lands within 3 miles of Property													
	: Protected Land within 0.5 miles of Property (4 pts)													
	: Protected Land 0.5-3 miles from Property (3 pts)													
	b) Ecological Context (15 points)													
	i. Size of Contiguous Ecological Habitat (8 pts)													
	ii. Amount of Ecological Habitat within 3 miles of Property													
	: Ecological Habitat within 0.5 miles of Property (4 pts)													
	: Ecological Habitat 0.5-3 miles from Property (3 pts)													
	Future Potential (4 points)													
	a) Conservation Plan Context (2 pts)													
	b) Amount of Existing Activity (2 pts)													
	SUBTOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL ECOLOGICAL VALUE POINTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	COST													
	i. Bid amount (\$)/acre	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	ii. Estimated donative value (\$)/acre	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	TOTAL ACQUISITION COST (\$)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

KEY	
	Priority
	Possible
	Out

SOUTHEAST BLUFFLANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM

Conservation Easement Selection Worksheet – Scoring and Criteria

Three primary factors when taken together provide a good estimate of long-term viability for biodiversity: 1) **Size** of the occurrence (species population or example of natural community), 2) **Condition** of the occurrence, and 3) its **Landscape context**. This framework is used widely across the world by a large number of conservation organizations and agencies and here in Minnesota by the Minnesota DNR, The Nature Conservancy and others. The Minnesota Land Trust has adopted this practice as well.

In this summary document, we provide an overview of the framework used by the Land Trust in assessing and prioritizing land protection opportunities before the organization.

- 1. Habitat Size (33 points):** Parcels are scored based on acres of habitat to be protected through the easement relative to the largest parcels available for protection in the program area. Although size can pertain to species populations, the size of such populations is often constrained by available habitat. In addition, very little information pertaining to the size of species populations on a given property typically exists, making any determination suspect. Habitat size is a valid indicator in these circumstances.

Scoring: Parcels are scored by how they fall relative to twelve size classes of habitat:

0 pt	1-40 acres
3 pts	41-50 acres
6 pts	51-75 acres
9 pts	76-108 acres
12 pts	109-152 acres
15 pts	153-224 acres
18 pts	225-320 acres
21 pts	321-460 acres
24 pts	461-660 acres
27 pts	661-960 acres
30 pts	961-1380 acres
33 pts	>1380 acres

- 2. Quality of Natural Resources (33 points):** Parcels are scored based on the quality or condition of occurrences of ecological communities (habitat) and imperiled species if known. As with Habitat Size above, population data for imperiled species is often minimal on private lands. As such, the condition of score is heavily influenced by the condition of natural communities on a property. However, we do allocate a modest level of points to the presence of imperiled species if they have been documented on a property.

Scoring: Parcels are scored based on the condition of focal ecological community targets – both terrestrial and freshwater – and presence of imperiled species on the property, as such:

- a) Habitat Quality (28 points) –** The Minnesota Biological Survey natural community element occurrence ranking framework (for terrestrial systems) and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency fish and insect indices of biotic integrity are used to score habitat quality on parcels, as such:

- 0 pts Absence of natural communities; fish/insect IBI = 0-10.
- 4 pts Natural communities averaging D rank; fish/insect IBI = 10-20.
- 8 pts Natural communities averaging CD rank; fish/insect IBI = 20-40.
- 12 pts Natural communities averaging C rank; fish/insect IBI = 50-59.
- 16 pts Natural communities averaging BC rank; fish/insect IBI = 60-69.
- 20 pts Natural communities averaging B rank; fish/insect IBI = 70-79.
- 24 pts Natural communities averaging AB rank; IBI = 80-89.
- 28 pts Natural communities averaging A rank; IBI > 90.

b) Imperiled Species (5 points) – Scoring of the parcel is based on species abundance, as follows:

- 1 pt 1 occurrence
- 2 pts 2 occurrences
- 3 pts 3 occurrences
- 5 pts 4 or more occurrences

- 3. Landscape Context (34 points):** Parcels are scored based current ecological context of the property and protected lands surrounding it; in addition, points are also allocated based on the likelihood that lands around a parcel will be protected going forward based on the identification of these adjacent lands in respective conservation lands.

Scoring: Parcels are scored based as follows:

- a)** Protection Context (15 points) – Is calculated based on two subfactors, including size of contiguous protected land (if any) and amount of protected land within 3 miles of the property. Here, we look at two subfactors:

- i) Amount of protected land (acres) contiguous with the parcel. Scoring of the parcel is based on the amount of protected land contiguous to the parcel (8 points), as follows:

- 1 pt 0-80 acres of contiguous protected lands
- 2 pts 81-320 acres
- 3 pts 321-640 acres
- 4 pts 641-960 acres
- 5 pts 961-1920 acres
- 6 pts 1921-3840 acres
- 7 pts 3841-7680 acres
- 8 pts >7680 acres

- ii) Amount of protected lands within a 3-mile radius of the parcel, whether contiguous or not (7 points). Blocks of habitat nearby but not contiguous can also play a very significant role in the maintenance of biodiversity over the long term. In this assessment, we weight protected lands within ½ mile of the parcel higher than those farther removed, and score them separately.

- (a) Amount (acres) of protected land within ½ mile of protected property (4 points) – The amount of protected land within ½ mile of the parcel, scored as follows:

- 1 pt 0-80 acres of protected land

- 2 pts 81-360 acres
- 3 pts 361-640 acres
- 4 pts >640 acres

Amount (acres) of protected land ½-3 miles of the protected property (3 points) –

- 1 pt 0-640 acres of protected land
- 2 pts 641-2560 acres
- 3 pts >2561 acres

b) Ecological Context (15 points) – As with Protection context, ecological context is calculated based on two subfactors, including size of contiguous ecological habitat (if any) and amount of ecological habitat within 3 miles of the property.

- i) Amount of ecological habitat (acres) contiguous with the parcel, providing species with direct access to larger blocks of permanent habitat (8 points). Scoring of the parcel is based on the amount of natural ecological habitat contiguous to the parcel, as follows:

- 1 pt 0-80 acres of contiguous ecological habitat
- 2 pts 81-320 acres
- 3 pts 321-640 acres
- 4 pts 641-960 acres
- 5 pts 961-1920 acres
- 6 pts 1921-3840 acres
- 7 pts 3841-7680 acres
- 8 pts >7680 acres

- ii) Amount of protected lands within a 3-mile radius of the parcel, whether contiguous or not (7 points). Blocks of habitat nearby, whether contiguous or not play a very significant role in the maintenance of biodiversity over the long term. In this assessment, we weight ecological habitat within ½ mile of the parcel higher than that farther removed, and score them separately.

Amount (acres) of protected land within ½ mile of protected property (4 points) – The amount of protected land within ½ mile of the parcel, scored as follows:

- 1 pt 0-80 acres of protected land
- 2 pts 81-360 acres
- 3 pts 361-640 acres
- 4 pts >640 acres

Amount (acres) of protected land ½-3 miles of the protected property (3 points) –

- 1 pt 0-640 acres of protected land
- 2 pts 641-2560 acres
- 3 pts >2561 acres

c) Future Potential (4 points) – The degree to which the area within which a parcel lies has been identified as a priority for conservation action and the degree to which action is being

implemented in that area is a direct indicator of the long-term potential for maintenance of biodiversity associated with a parcel. Lands affiliated with priority areas are more likely to be complemented with additional levels of nearby protected lands than those outside of priority areas. In areas experiencing high levels of development, this factor may carry a significant amount of weight in setting protection priorities.

Scoring: Parcels are scored based on two subfactors: 1) their position relative to priority areas identified in statewide or local planning efforts, and 2) the degree to which action is being implemented within a priority area.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 0 pts | Parcel not within priority area |
| 1 pt | Parcel within priority area; minimal activity occurring |
| 2 pts | Parcel within priority area; modest activity occurring |
| 3 pts | Parcel within priority area; good levels of activity occurring |
| 4 pts | Parcel within priority area; high levels of activity occurring |