BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

State Strategies

One Watershed One Plan

Purpose: *BWSR's vision for One Watershed, One Plan is to align local water planning on major watershed boundaries with state strategies towards prioritized, targeted and measurable implementation plans. There are many state strategy documents in Minnesota that are related to water resource issues. In this document, BWSR has compiled and summarized strategies and their relation to the vision of One Watershed, One Plan. This document is intended to help planning partnerships developing Comprehensive Watershed Management Plans through the One Watershed, One Plan program align their plans with state strategies. Please note: There may be other relevant state strategies not included in this document which could align with local plans. State agency members of planning partnerships can help provide further context and interpretation of the documents listed here during the planning process.*

CLEAN WATER LAND & LEGACY AMENDMENT

Contents

NON-POINT PRIORITY FUNDING PLAN

Board of Water and Soil Resources, 2014

Description

Sets forth: high level state priorities for investing Clean Water Fund implementation funding; high-level keys to implementation; criteria for evaluating proposed activities for purposes of prioritizing nonpoint funding; and estimated costs for implementing nonpoint activities.

Relation to *One Watershed, One Plan*

- Keys to implementation for successful achievement of clean water goals in the NPFP are: accelerate *watershed-scale* implementation, *prioritize* and *target* at the watershed scale, *measure* results at the watershed scale, utilize science-based information, build local capacity, maximize existing laws and regulations, support innovative non-regulatory approaches, and integrate hydrologic management systems into watershed plans. These keys to implementation in the NPFP align with the goals of *One Watershed, One Plan*.
- Having "locally *prioritized* and *targeted*" activities at the watershed scale and having the capacity to produce "*measurable* effects" are among nine other criteria that are used to evaluate proposed program or project activities.

Visit: http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/planning/npfp/NPFP%20Final.pdf

MINNESOTA OFFICE OF SOIL HEALTH (MOSH)

Board of Water and Soil Resources and U of M Water Resources Center

Description

MOSH's mission is to protect and improve soil resources and water quality by developing the knowledge, skills and abilities of local experts to more effectively promote sustainable soil and land management. Emphasizes the importance of soil health and the water quality and economic impacts of applied land and water management practices.

Relation to *One Watershed, One Plan*

- Soil heath initiatives are being identified as key strategies in multiple comprehensive watershed management plans.

- MOSH may be able to provide technical assistance or data to watershed partnerships to track and evaluate tillage, cover crop, and erosion surveys.
- MOSH is partnering with local governments to do regional measurements of soil health and soil health management systems.

Visit: https://www.wrc.umn.edu/mosh

WATERSHED RESTORATION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES (WRAPS)

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 2017

Description

Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS) are developed by MPCA in cooperation with partners. WRAPS are typically done on the HUC 8 spatial scale, but sometimes vary in size. They are required by the Legacy Act and are approved by MPCA. WRAPS summarize monitoring and assessment, stressor identification, modeling information, and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and include strategies that outline the level of effort that will be required to meet water quality standards and protect surface waters that are not impaired.

Relation to *One Watershed, One Plan*

- WRAPS rely on comprehensive monitoring conducted by MPCA and its partners, water quality assessment, data and trend analysis, modeling, risk assessment and protection and restoration strategy development to inform local water planning and 1W1P development
- Strategies identified in WRAPS help determine what actions are needed to improve or maintain water quality and are intended to help prioritize waters and focus implementation actions and strategies to enhance measurable outcomes.

Visit: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/watershed-approach-restoring-and-protecting-water-quality

MINNESOTA'S NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 2013 (As of October 2019, the plan is currently being updated.)

Description

Includes a comprehensive inventory of nonpoint issues affecting rivers, streams, lakes, groundwater and wetlands, with high-level priority strategies for each, often including specific practices.

Relation to *One Watershed, One Plan*

- Details non-point source (NPS) policies, laws, regulations, programs, and knowledge to guide policy and decision making on NPS water pollution issues in the coming years.

- Presents opportunities to representatives of federal, state, local, and private organizations to develop Action Plans recommending their priorities for the future. These priorities may be incorporated into a One Watershed, One Plan.
- Identifies primary NPS funding sources.
- Statewide action plans with goals, milestones, timelines, funding sources and lead agency responsibilities are provided in this plan for each of the following water resources: groundwater, lakes, rivers and streams, and wetlands. Action plans are also included for monitoring, information and education, feedlots, agricultural erosion, agricultural nutrients, pesticides, urban runoff, forestry, subsurface sewage treatment systems, and effects of atmospheric pollution on water quality.

Visit: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/minnesota-nonpoint-source-management-program-plan

MINNESOTA NUTRIENT REDUCTION STRATEGY

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 2014

Description

Identifies phosphorus and nitrogen load reductions, including loads to downstream watersheds within and beyond Minnesota impacting Lake Superior, Lake Winnipeg, and the Gulf of Mexico hypoxia zone. Includes agricultural management practices that:

- Account for natural levels and historical buildup of phosphorus in the soil;
- Keep soil erosion in check;
- Reduce nitrogen application rates;
- Increase vegetative cover during spring and fall months through perennials and cover crops;
- Trap and treat tile water on site to reduce the amount of nitrogen transported offsite.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- The Nutrient Reduction Strategy outlines a framework for the types of practices and associated adoption acreages needed at the large basin scale to meet milestones and goals for downstream waters. One Watershed, One Plan uses that framework as a starting point to develop locally tailored BMP adoption goals to meet water quality objectives for both within the watershed and for downstream.
- The Nutrient Reduction Strategy identifies example fair-share nutrient load reduction targets for each watershed that will collectively meet downstream goals. Since nitrogen impairments to waters are often nonexistent within watersheds, the primary link to local planning for nitrogen goals is the Nutrient Reduction Strategy. Also, in some watersheds, especially where local eutrophication impacts are limited, additional phosphorus reduction as identified in the Nutrient Reduction Strategy is needed to meet downstream objectives.
- One goal of the Nutrient Reduction Strategy is to further focus on the efforts of existing state-level plans and strategies for MN water issues, especially those addressing nutrients, thereby coordinating among these other plans.

- Ongoing monitoring and tracking of progress in our waters and with BMP adoption provides information to help One Watershed, One Plan to gauge future needs, strategies and direction.

Watersheds are prioritized on a statewide basis relative to nutrient loads and impacts, and implementation activities are targeted to ensure efficient use of resources.

Visit: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/nutrient-reduction-strategy

SEDIMENT REDUCTION STRATEGY FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN AND SOUTH METRO MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 2015

Description

Includes strategies for achieving major reductions in sediment loading from the Minnesota River Basin and significant reductions from the South Metro Mississippi Watershed to meet TMDLs, including interim reduction goals for the next 15 years. Recommended land use changes are practices that reduce sediment loading for both upland and near-channel sources.

Relation to *One Watershed, One Plan*

- WRAPS and *One Watershed, One Plan* will be developed at the major watershed scale as a part of the Watershed Approach. These documents should be developed to protect and restore local water resources as well as to achieve nutrient and sediment reductions. The nutrient strategy provides these milestones for nutrients and the Sediment Reduction Strategy document provides them for sediment.
- Outlines general strategies and actions for local watershed managers to utilize in the development of an individualized action plan that will meet their sediment reduction goals.
- BMP Scenarios were modeled in the Mississippi River Basin to determine which BMP scenarios would meet interim and final goals. These scenarios may be leveraged in the creation of a *One Watershed, One Plan*.
- Priority Initiatives identified: Reduce peak flow magnitude and duration, reduce two-year annual peak flow by 25% by 2030, decrease number of days the two-year peak flow is exceeded by 25% by 2030, set water storage goals by watershed, define effective water storage practices, consider hydrology and downstream waters in local watershed planning efforts, provide funding assistance for design and implementation of water storage options in priority watersheds, increase living cover, combine state and federal funding for CPR-RIM partnership for water storage.

Visit: http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/view-document.html?gid=20703

MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Board of Water and Soil Resources, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 2013

Description

Voluntary opportunity for farmers and agricultural landowners to take the lead in implementing conservation practices that protect our water. Those who implement and maintain approved farm management practices will be certified and in turn obtain regulatory certainty for a period of ten years.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Minnesota Governor's Executive Order 19-12 states, "The Commissioners of MDA, DNR, BWSR, and MPCA will incorporate and promote this program through other existing watershed approaches and programs to support clean water."
- Certifies farmers for managing the land within their operation in a way that protects water quality.
- Implements site-specific water quality conservation practices and management in the certification process.
- Producers going through the certification process have priority access to financial assistance.
- Strong partnership between state, local, and federal agencies as well as private industry.

Visit: https://www.mda.state.mn.us/environment-sustainability/minnesota-agricultural-water-quality-certification-program

NITROGEN FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Minnesota Department of Agriculture, 2015

Description

Highlights preventing and mitigating groundwater contamination from nitrogen fertilizer. Includes statewide and regional Nitrogen Fertilizer Best Management Practices (BMPs) focusing on the type of nitrogen fertilizer and the rate, timing, and method of application to cropland as well as other practices protective of groundwater.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Conducts private well testing in select townships to screen for presence of nitrate in groundwater.
- Prevention and mitigation efforts are prioritized and rely on voluntary Nitrogen Fertilizer BMPs and other practices protective of groundwater.
- Includes engaging local communities in protecting groundwater from nitrate contamination through formation of local advisory teams (and other means).
- BMPs for nitrogen fertilizer have been developed, revised, and promoted to aid in producing measurable results.
- May support long-term nitrate monitoring networks in townships found to have high nitrate concentrations.

Visit: https://www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/minnesota-nitrogen-fertilizer-management-plan

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION RULE

Minnesota Department of Agriculture, 2019

Description

The Groundwater Protection rule minimizes potential sources of nitrate pollution to the state's groundwater and protects our drinking water. The rule restricts fall application of nitrogen fertilizer in areas vulnerable to contamination, and it outlines steps to reduce the severity of the problem in areas where nitrate in public water supply wells is already elevated.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- The Rule is intended to promote appropriate Nitrogen Fertilizer Best Management Practices (BMPs) and to involve local farmers and agronomists in adopting the most current science based and economically viable practices that can reduce nitrate in groundwater. These other practices are called alternative management tools (AMTs).
- Beginning in 2020, use of nitrogen fertilizer in the fall and on frozen soils will be restricted in areas of the state with vulnerable groundwater, such as areas with coarse textured soil, shallow bedrock, or karst geology, and in public wellhead areas – known as Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (DWSMAs) – with elevated nitrate levels.
- May support long-term nitrate monitoring networks in DWSMAs found to have high nitrate concentrations.

Visit: https://www.mda.state.mn.us/nfr

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Minnesota Department of Agriculture, 2007

Description

Guidance document for the prevention, evaluation and mitigation of occurrences of pesticides or pesticide breakdown products in groundwaters and surface waters of the state, and is a requirement of the Pesticide Control Law (Minn. Stat. § 18B.045).

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Includes components promoting prevention, developing appropriate responses to the detection of pesticides or pesticide breakdown products in groundwater and surface waters, and providing responses to reduce or eliminate continued pesticide movement to groundwater and surface water.
- Implementation to date includes the development, promotion, and evaluation of pesticide-specific best management practices as a response to the presence of herbicides and insecticides in Minnesota's groundwater or surface water from normal agricultural use.

- Coordinated with other state agency plans and with other state agencies through the Department of Administration's Environmental Quality Board (EQB).

Visit: https://www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/waterprotection/pmp

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

Minnesota Department of Health

Description

Source Water Protection (SWP) planning is a science-based planning process that protects the source of drinking water by providing a framework for public water supply systems to identify drinking water protection areas and implement management strategies targeted at identified risks. Partners often include state agencies, local government, citizens, and natural resource professionals.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- SWP plans (includes Wellhead Protection Plans) provide a targeted approach to address risks identified by a public water supplier in a local aquifer that recharges their wells.
- Managing land use is a core principle of the program that requires successful partnerships to implement, as protection areas are often outside of public water supplier's jurisdiction. 1W1P participants, and the programs they manage**,** are the same partnerships and programs relied on by a public water supplier to protect the health of their drinking water supply.

Visits: https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/index.htm

GROUNDWATER RESTORATION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES

Minnesota Department of Health

Description

Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategies (GRAPS) reports are designed to help prioritize and target local efforts to restore and protect groundwater resources as part of local water planning. While groundwater is not broken into watersheds like surface water, several state agencies have worked together to compile information and strategies for groundwater to be easily incorporated into comprehensive watershed plans. A GRAPS report uses existing state data and information combined with land-use practices that affect groundwater in the watershed to identify key groundwater quality and quantity concerns.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- GRAPS has been developed to help target where groundwater is at greatest risk to contamination and overuse within a given watershed.
- A list of strategies and recommended actions are identified to help protect the groundwater resource. The strategies and actions were developed considering the programs and resources available to local partners implementing the 1W1P.

Visit: https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/cwf/localimplem.html

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM STRATEGIC PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2013

Description

Ensures that permitted groundwater appropriations do not adversely impact aquifer water quality or threaten trout streams, calcareous fens, and other groundwater-dependent biological communities.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- DNR and public partners will begin to collect additional information and engage in new collaborations—for example, focusing on groundwater management areas—necessary to support sustainable groundwater management. This new data and these collaborations will be used during data aggregation for *One Watershed, One Plan*.
- Strategies to accomplish goals: 1) Heighten priority given to groundwater management, 2) improve information available for groundwater management decisions, 3) improve the management of groundwater appropriation permits, 4) improve compliance with groundwater appropriation regulations, 5) improve communication and education for users, stakeholders, partners, and the general public about the importance of groundwater resources and the challenges facing groundwater management, 6) effectively address groundwater management challenges in areas of high groundwater use and/or limited groundwater supply, and 7) promote the use of groundwater and the implementation of water conservation practices.
- During the development of *One Watershed, One Plan*, Strategy #1 may impact plan prioritization activities, Strategy #2 may impact data aggregation during plan development, and Strategy #5 may aid in plan implementation.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/gwmp/gwsp-draftplan.pdf

MINNESOTA PRAIRIE CONSERVATION PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2011

Description

Minnesota's conservation partners in the Prairie Region of the state collaborated to develop a twenty-five year strategy for accelerating prairie conservation.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Strategic coordination in the plan will prevent potential duplication of efforts, missed opportunities, and the confusion that could stem from conservation entities pursuing their own plans independently.
- Scaled conservation: Identifying geographically large core areas, narrowing in to corridors to connect core areas, and narrowing further still to corridor complexes within the corridors.

- A number of state, federal, and private programs will play important roles in implementing this plan. The activities each program will engage in are detailed (Table 8). The acreage goals are also summarized (Table 9).
- Effectiveness measures for restoration and enhancement activities are included as part of the plan to determine how well the activities are working.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/mcbs/mn_prairie_conservation_plan.pdf

SHALLOW LAKES PROGRAM PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2010

Description

The goal in the Shallow Lakes Plan is to protect and manage at least 1,800 shallow lakes in Minnesota for their ecological, recreational, and economic importance to the citizens of the state, with particular emphasis on wildlife and wildlife-based recreation. The goals for management and protection of shallow lakes have been identified in order to: meet the objectives in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) Long Range Duck Recovery Plan (Duck Plan) and Division of Fish and Wildlife Strategic plan, and provide clearer focus for shallow lake management efforts undertaken by the DNR Section of Wildlife Management.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Plan objectives are aimed at managing those basins with high wildlife management potential and maximum wildlife and public benefit.
- The plan describes how multiple impacts to shallow lakes necessitate the need for active management of aquatic habitats and watersheds for wildlife and waterfowl.
- The plan is a broad plan to guide wildlife management activities on shallow lakes over the next 45 years, but also provides short-term implementation targets and evaluation of habitats and management.

Visit: http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/wildlife/shallowlakes/index.html

FISH HABITAT PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2013

Description

Describes principles of protecting and restoring water quality to provide habitat necessary for biological communities. Identifies focal areas of the state for implementing water quality focused habitat protection.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- This plan recognizes the importance of watershed management to fish habitats.

- The Section of Fisheries focuses on both protection and restoration, and will strive to direct approximately 60% of habitat management resources towards protection and 40% towards restoration efforts.
- Plan calls for increased coordination between the Section of Fisheries and a variety of partners, both within and external to the DNR.
- The plan draws together a portfolio of existing plans and reports that provide strategic direction, guidance, and performance measures regarding Minnesota's aquatic resources.
- Fish habitat objectives include defining landscape level work areas, prioritizing lakes within the work areas, choosing projects, engaging partners, education and outreach, tracking results (outcomes of habitat project activity should be quantifiable and long-term monitoring is needed to observe effects of protection/restoration), influencing natural resource policy, and learning from and adapting the implementation process. A suite of implementation strategies has been developed for each objective.
- Aquatic habitat protection and restoration is prioritized through the lakes framework (based on stresses to the lake from near-shore disturbance and land use in the watershed), and the stream framework (centered around the index of biological integrity (IBI)).
- Protection, enhancement, and restoration goals will be tailored to specific ecoregions.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/fish_wildlife/fisheries/habitat/2013_fishhabitatplan.pdf

LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR WILD TURKEY IN MINNESOTA

Department of Natural Resources, 2006

Description

Provides a long-term vision for the wild turkey management program with specific actions for fiscal years 2006-2011 to produce a spring population of 75,000 wild turkeys and 35,000 spring hunting permits by 2011.

Strategies:

- Improve turkey habitat throughout the turkey range in Minnesota;
- Leverage other funds to acquire turkey habitat in fee title or perpetual easement.

Actions:

- Establish native woody cover/shrub plantings with emphasis on winter fruit bearing species; Increase oak savannah and oak forest management;
- Increase streamside corridor development and management of woody cover;
- Annually acquire 20-50 acres of important wild turkey habitat.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan:

- Describes how habitat management and land acquisition projects initiated for the benefit of wild turkeys have a positive impact on other wildlife species in Minnesota.

- Identifies information and education as a primary action.
- Describes how long-range planning objectives have been combined with specific actions and time lines to form an operational plan.
- Completed through multi-group cooperation: National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF), Fond du Lac and Mille Lacs Bands of Ojibwe, White Earth Reservation, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Visit: http://www.sportsmenforchange.org/DNR%20Plans/long_range_turkey_plan_2007.pdf

LONG-RANGE DUCK RECOVERY PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2006

Description

This plan describes methods to accomplish 1) increasing the state's average breeding duck population from 636,000 to 1 million birds producing a fall population of 1.4 million birds from Minnesota by 2056, and 2) protecting 2 million acres of duck habitat.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Focuses on current acquisition and easement programs employed by state and federal agencies;
- Describes protecting and restoring wetlands and grasslands and protection and enhancement of on-going management of 1,800 shallow lakes across Minnesota;
- Describes how models will be used to track the duck population for results-productivity;
- Promotes outreach to introduce youth to waterfowling.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/recreation/hunting/waterfowl/duckplan_042106.pdf

LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE RING-NECKED PHEASANT IN MINNESOTA

Department of Natural Resources, 2005

Description

By the year 2025, stakeholders envision a Minnesota pheasant harvest averaging 750,000 roosters. This vision assumes a sufficient habitat base to support an average fall population of 3 million birds. High pheasant populations serve as an indicator of a healthier agricultural ecosystem.

Strategies:

- Protect, acquire, maintain, and improve reproductive and winter habitat;
- Provide technical and financial assistance for private land management;
- Encourage tax credits and incentives for developing or managing critical habitat.

Actions:

- Increase undisturbed grasslands by 330,000 acres by 2008;
- Increase undisturbed grasslands by 1.56 million acres by 2025.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Describes how Natural Resources Conservation Service and Soil and Water Conservation District staff report that a primary management goal of landowners enrolling in cropland-retirement programs is to increase pheasant numbers on their property. This relates to *One Watershed, One Plan* implementation objectives of increased land retirement.
- Emphasizes farm policy, conservation practices, and subsidies to achieve habitat and population goals.
- Meshes well with long-range plans for many other prairie and farmland wildlife species, as well as plans for conservation of grassland and wetland habitats.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/recreation/hunting/pheasant/pheasantplan_final2005.pdf

MUSKIE AND LARGE NORTHERN PIKE LONG RANGE PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2008

Description

The purpose of the Muskie and Large Northern Pike Long Range Plan is to guide fisheries management of muskellunge and northern pike in Minnesota for the next 12 years. Management goals are to improve opportunities for trophy muskellunge and large northern pike, while also providing opportunities to harvest northern pike. This plan builds on the foundation of previous long range plans and incorporates the latest research and management experience.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Developed with stakeholder input from angling interests, including six workshops, two roundtables, and public comment through the DNR website.
- Builds on the foundation of previous long range plans and incorporates the latest research and management experience.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/fish_wildlife/fisheries/plans/muskiepike_2020.pdf

LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR TROUT STREAM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST MINNESOTA

Department of Natural Resources, 2011

Description

At the midpoint of a 12-year strategic plan for southeast Minnesota trout streams, this plan reported on progress and fine-tuned the plans for the 2010 to 2015 period to give these ecologically sensitive streams the special attention needed to assure they remain healthy and productive. Work is under way to update the plan.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Popular with anglers from around the upper Midwest, the trout streams of southeast Minnesota trout streams are an important recreational and economic resource.
- Actions to protect and enhance trout habitat also produce clean water and other environmental benefits. Some actions require a watershed-wide perspective.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/areas/fisheries/lanesboro/setrout_mgtplan/full_report.pdf

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE MINNESOTA WATERS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

Department of Natural Resources, 2016-2025

Description

Identifies strategies and actions the Minnesota DNR is focusing on, that others can use as well, to effectively and efficiently protect and provide for sustained use of the Lake Superior fish community.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Identifies goals and objectives for managing fish habitat, native prey fish, and non-native prey fish in general, as well as goals and objectives for specific species in the Lake Superior fish community: lean lake trout, brook trout, rainbow trout, chinook salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, brown trout, sturgeon, and others.
- Includes information on beaver management in trout streams and data that supports the discontinuation of steelhead fry stocking.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/fisheries/lakesuperior/superiormp_draft.pdf

PARKS AND TRAILS LEGACY PLAN: A 25-YEAR LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR MINNESOTA

Department of Natural Resources, 2011

Description

A long-range plan including a 10-year strategy for using Parks and Trails Fund money and traditional funding sources to: 1) Connect people and the outdoors: Better develop Minnesota's stewards of tomorrow through

efforts to increase life-long participation in parks and trails; 2) Acquire land, create opportunities: Create new and expanded park and trail opportunities to satisfy current customers and reach out to new ones. 3) Take care of what we have: Provide safe, high-quality park and trail experiences by regular re-investment in park and trail infrastructure and natural resource management; and, 4) Coordinate among partners: Enhance coordination across the large and complex network of public, private, and non-profit partners that support Minnesota's parks and trails to ensure seamless, enjoyable park and rail experiences for Minnesotans.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Priorities in the plan reflect input from citizens and multiple park and trail providers across the state.
- Successful implementation of the plan relies heavily on collaboration among providers and active citizen engagement.
- The plan incorporates strategies related to managing and enhancing water recreation opportunities and the water quality impacts of parks and trails management.

Visit: http://www.legacy.leg.mn/sites/default/files/resources/parks_trails_legacy_plan_0.pdf

MINNESOTA'S WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 2015-2025

Description

A partnership-based conservation plan to: 1) Ensure the long-term health and viability of Minnesota's wildlife with a focus on species that are rare, declining, or vulnerable to decline; 2) Enhance opportunities to enjoy Species in Greatest Conservation Need and other wildlife and to participate in conservation; and 3) Acquire the resources necessary for successful implementation.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Defines the concept of Species in Greatest Conservation Need and identifies species that fit the definition.
- Prioritizes conservation for Species in Greatest Conservation Need and other wildlife within a mapped **Wildlife Action Network** of quality terrestrial and aquatic habitats throughout the state.
- Recommends targeting conservation actions within the Wildlife Action Network as the most effective and efficient way to stem declining populations of Species in Greatest Conservation Need. This includes potential Conservation Focus Area partnerships.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/assistance/nrplanning/bigpicture/mnwap/wildlife-action-plan-2015-2025.pdf

MINNESOTA WETLANDS CONSERVATION PLAN

Department of Natural Resources, 1997

Description

The purpose of the Minnesota Wetlands Conservation Plan is to guide stewardship of wetlands. The goal for wetland conservation in Minnesota is to maintain and restore the quality and diversity and increase the overall quantity of wetlands in the state, varying regionally in accordance with differences in the character and health of the wetland resource, in order to promote ecologically, socially, and economically sustainable communities.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- This plan is a voluntary initiative, created through the collaborative effort of a diverse group of experienced citizens, professionals, and state agencies.
- Strong and thorough local water plans and wetland plans (*prepared on a watershed-basis*) and local land use plans are essential for wetlands conservation in Minnesota, and this plan can support those efforts.
- This plan was a product of an interactive, "grass roots" planning process, bringing together science, citizen knowledge and experience, and land use conditions to create a plan that would have broad-based public and governmental support.

Visit: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/wetlands/wetland.pdf

STATEWIDE CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION PLAN

University of Minnesota: Institute on the Environment, 2008

Description

The Final Plan of the Statewide Conservation and Preservation Plan provides a series of recommendations for addressing the critical issues and trends identified as having impacts or implications for Minnesota's environment and natural resources. The Plan identifies four priority drivers of change that negatively impact each natural resource, and, if addressed, would benefit the greatest number of natural resources:

- Land and water habitat fragmentation, degradation, loss, and conversion;
- Land use practices;
- Transportation;
- Energy production and use, and mercury as a toxic contaminant related to energy production.

The recommendations included in the Final Plan will prove useful to a wide variety of public and private entities. In particular, they will be used to help guide expenditures from the Minnesota Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund.

Relation to One Watershed, One Plan

- Planning, whether for transportation, energy, community development, water resources, agriculture, or forestry, should be integrated across all agencies and at a multijurisdictional scale.

Visit: http://www.lccmr.leg.mn/documents/scpp/statewide_plan/scpp_2008-07-08_final_plan_overview.pdf