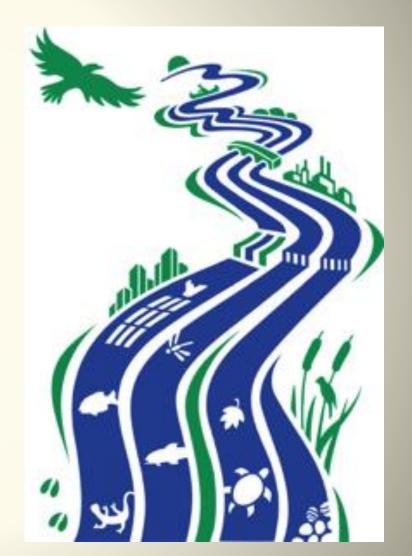


Mississippi National River & Recreation Area

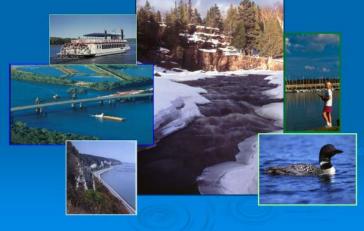
"The Mississippi River's National Park"

John O. Anfinson, Superintendent



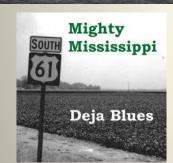






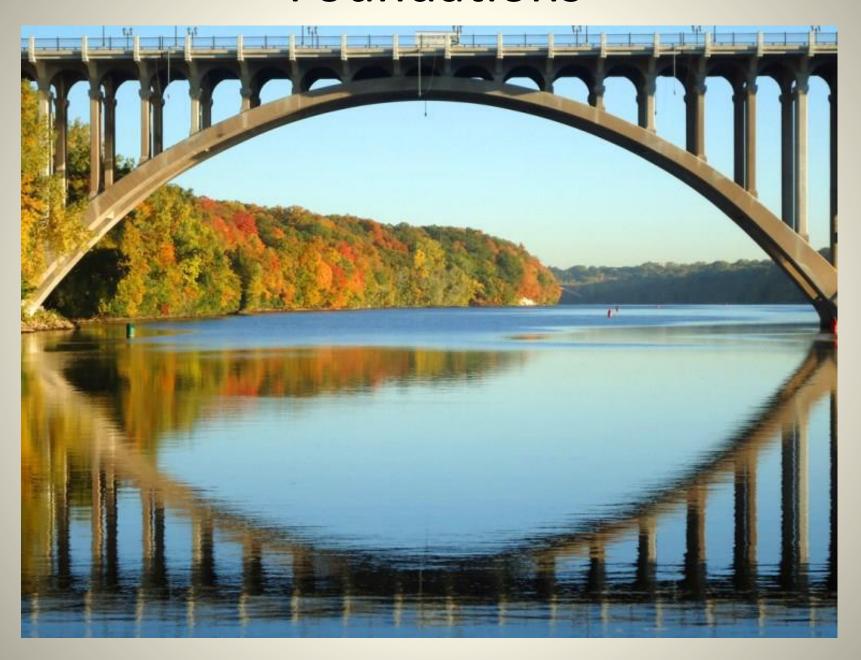






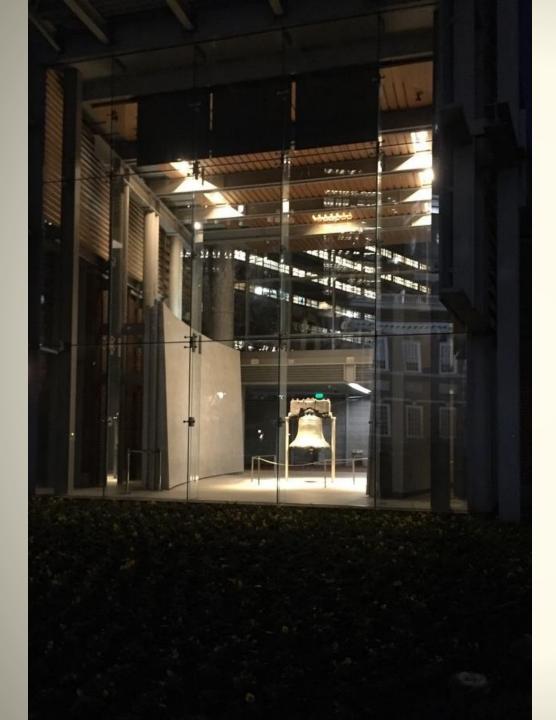


Foundations



Statue of Liberty





Liberty Bell, Independence National Historical Park



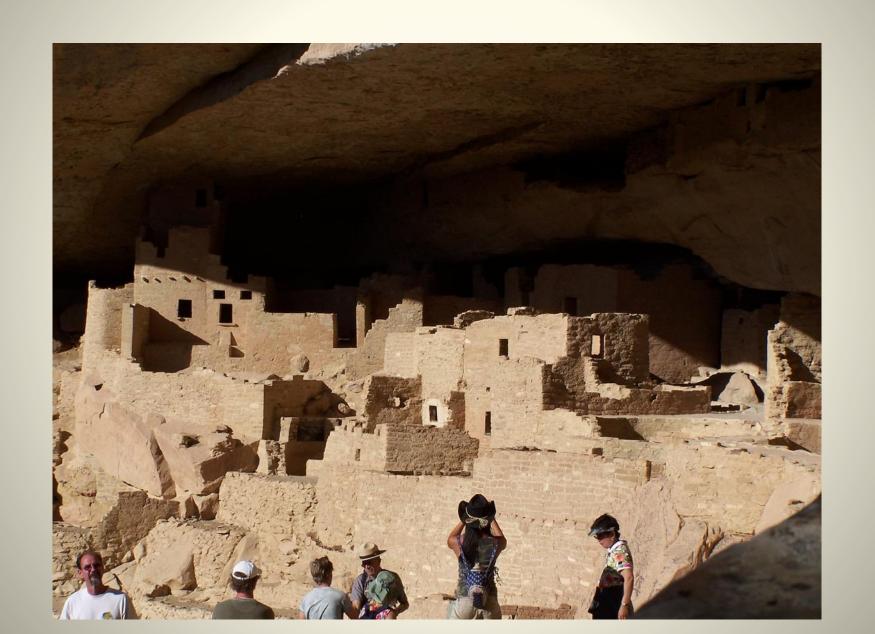




Antietam National Battlefield



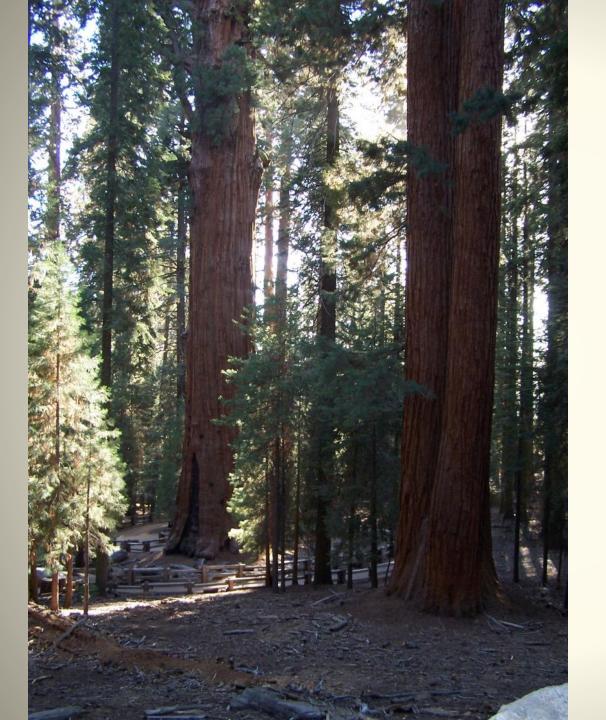
Cliff Dwelling, Mesa Verde National Park





Glacier National Park





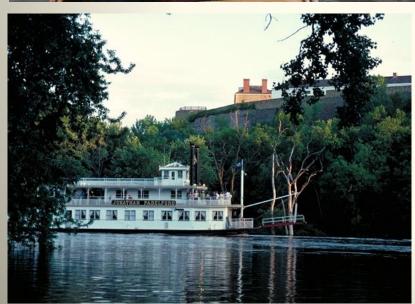
Sequoia National Park

Grand Canyon National Park



Mississippi National River & Recreation Area



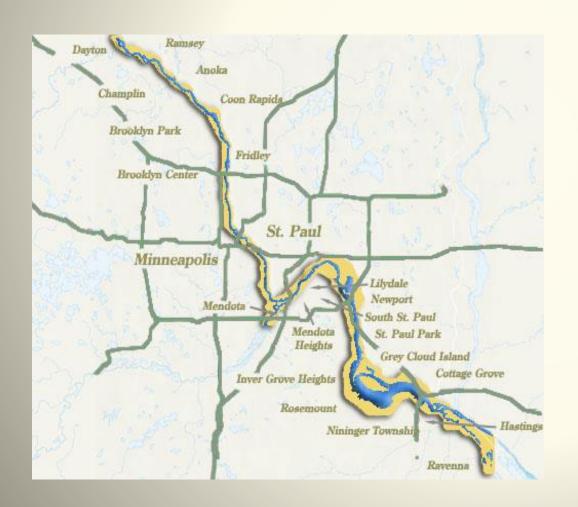




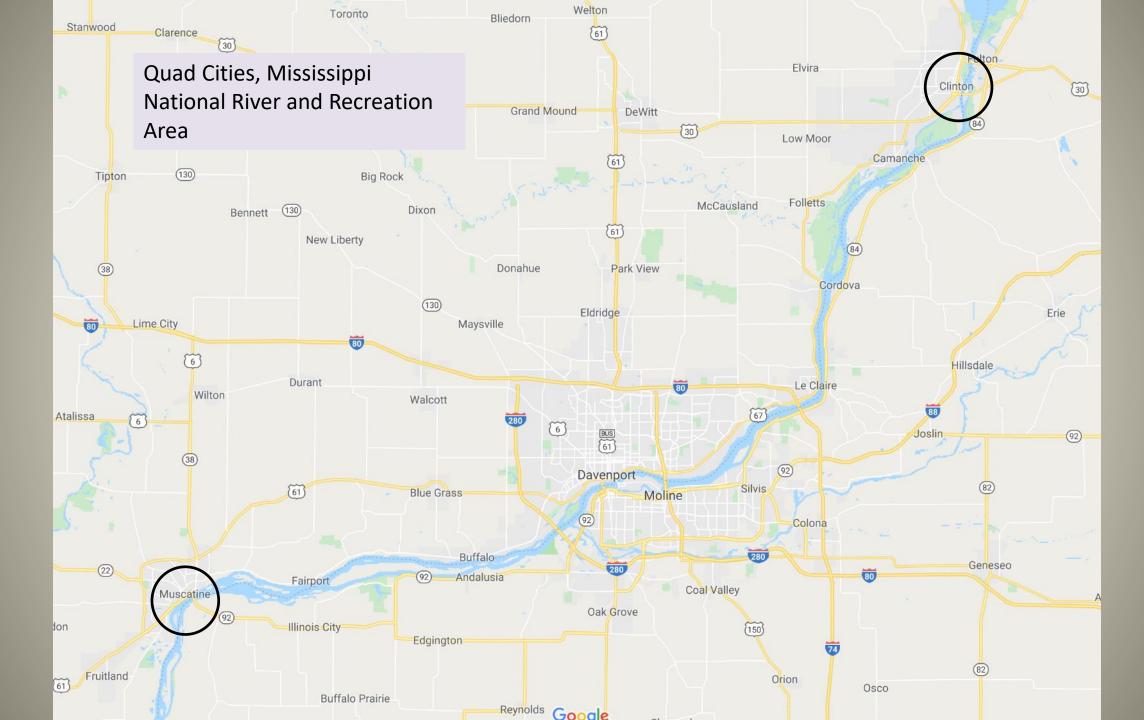




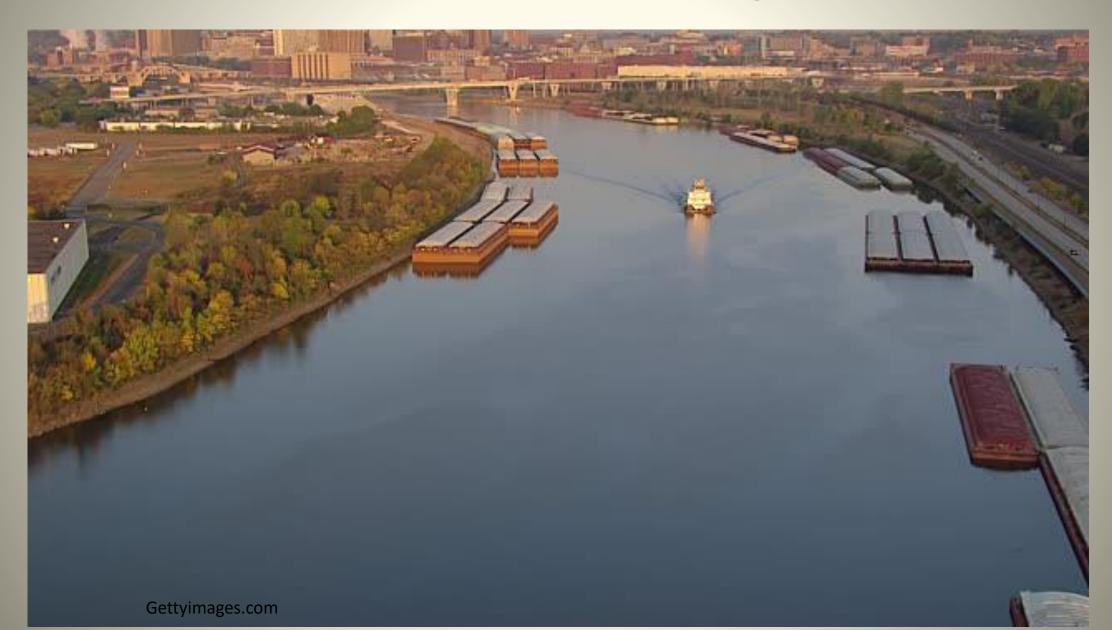
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area



- Established 1988
- 72 Miles of the Mississippi River
- 4 Miles of the Minnesota River
- 54,000 acres
 - 64 acres fee title
- 5 counties
- 21 towns & cities
- 4 townships
- Yellow = Boundaries
- Partnership park
- Headquarters St. Paul



St. Paul, Head of Navigation









Establishment Context

- 1973 Minnesota Critical Area Act
- 1976 Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area Executive Order
 - Democratic Governor Wendel Anderson
- -1979
 - Renewed by Republic Governor Albert Quie
 - Made permanent by the Metropolitan Council
- 1988 Congress established MNRRA
- 1994-95 Comprehensive Management Plan signed by the Governor Arne Carlson and Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt

3 Missions

- MNRRA was established by Congress to
 - (1) protect, preserve and enhance the significant values of the Mississippi River corridor through the Twin Cities metropolitan area,
 - (2) encourage coordination of federal, state and local programs and
 - (3) provide a management framework to assist the state of Minnesota and units of local government in the development and implementation of integrated resource management programs and to ensure orderly public and private development in the area.

Some of What the Critical Area Rules Address

- Responsibilities and duties of state, regional and local government
- Preparation, review, approval and adoption of local plans and ordinances
- Establishment of six districts, each with dimensional standards for water and bluff setbacks, and building height
- Standards for
 - protecting bluffs and steep slopes
 - vegetation management and land alteration in sensitive areas
 - protecting key resources as part of new development and redevelopment

Six Critical Area Districts

Rural & Open Space District (CA-ROS)

 Rural undeveloped and developed low density residential land that is riparian or visible from the river, often contains tracts of high quality ecological resources.

River Neighborhood District (CA-RN)

 Developed residential lands and existing/planned parkland that are visible from the river, or that abut riparian parkland

River Towns and Crossings District (CA-RTC)

 Historic downtown and river crossing commercial areas, as well as existing institutional campuses.

Separated from River District (CA-SR)

Land that is separated from and not visible from the river.

Urban Mixed District (CA-UM)

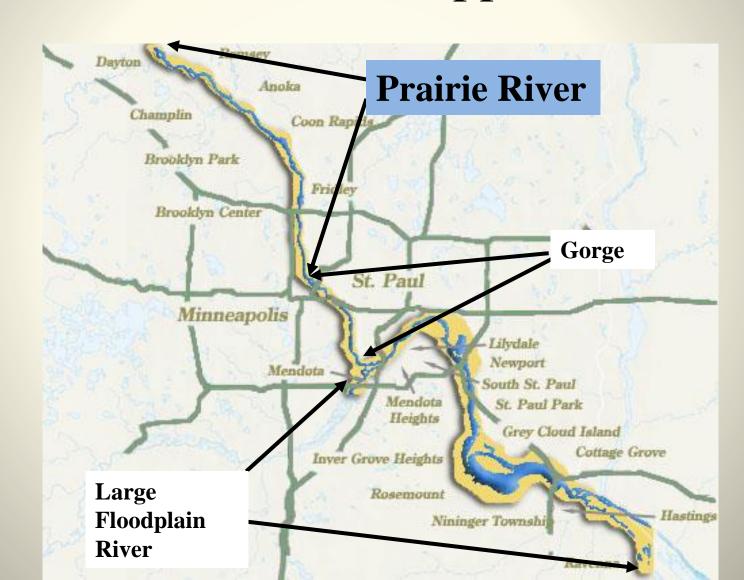
Commercial, institutional, and industrial mixed-use areas as well as existing/planned parklands.

Urban Core District (CA-UC)

Urban cores of Minneapolis and St. Paul.



Three Mississippis







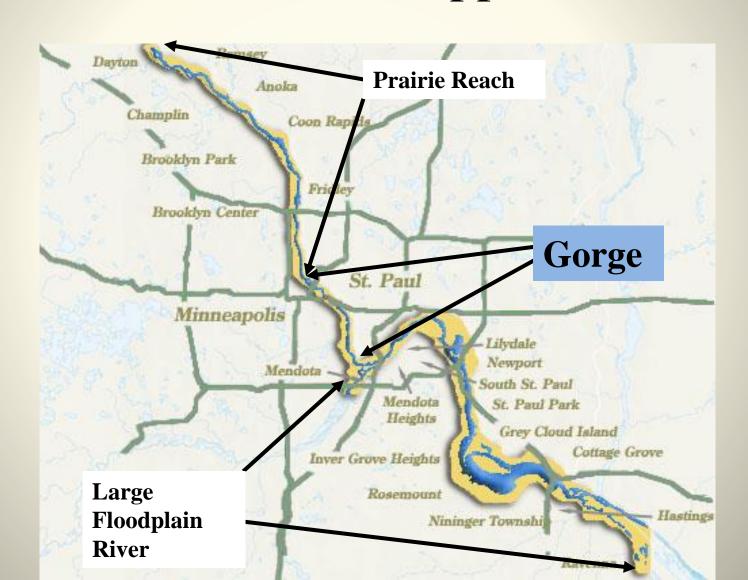


Prairie River

- Northern border to St. Anthony Falls
- 25.6 miles
- Undeveloped, suburban and urban
- 2 free flowing reaches and 2 impoundments
- Banks not bluffs
- Limited floodplain, some islands and side channels
- No commercial navigation now that the Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock is closed.



Three Mississippis





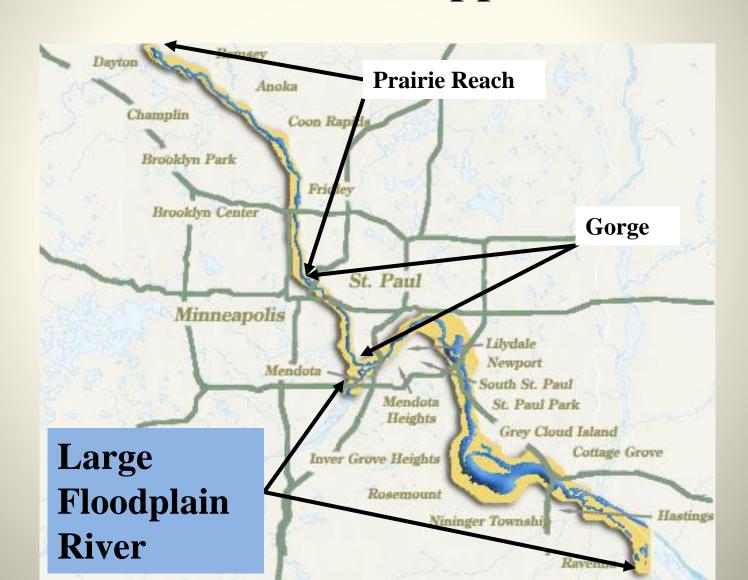


Gorge

- St. Anthony Falls to the Minnesota River
- 8.5 miles
- Bluffs 1/4 to 1/3 mile apart, 80-110 feet high
- Tight, narrow canyon
- No islands, very little floodplain no backwaters
- No more commercial tow boats, only tour boats and small boats



Three Mississippis









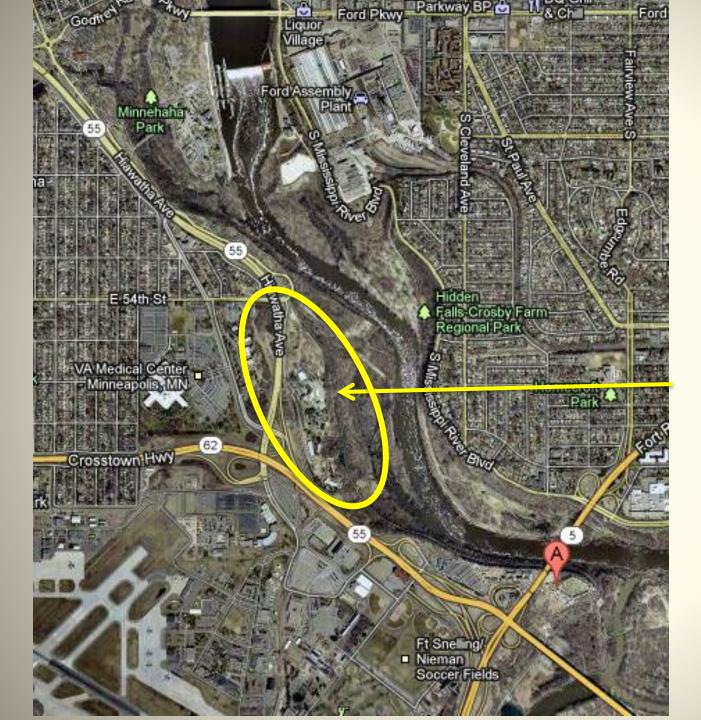
Large Floodplain River

- Minnesota River to southern boundary
- 38.5 miles
- Undeveloped, suburban & urban
- Bluffs 1/2 mile wide to >2 miles
- Large floodplain, backwater lakes, small and large islands
- Commercial and all other navigation

Mississippi River Visitor Center Science Museum of Minnesota



https://www.nps.gov/miss/planyourvisit/images/GordonDietzman-20160827-8291_1.jpg



Coldwater Spring

Coldwater Spring

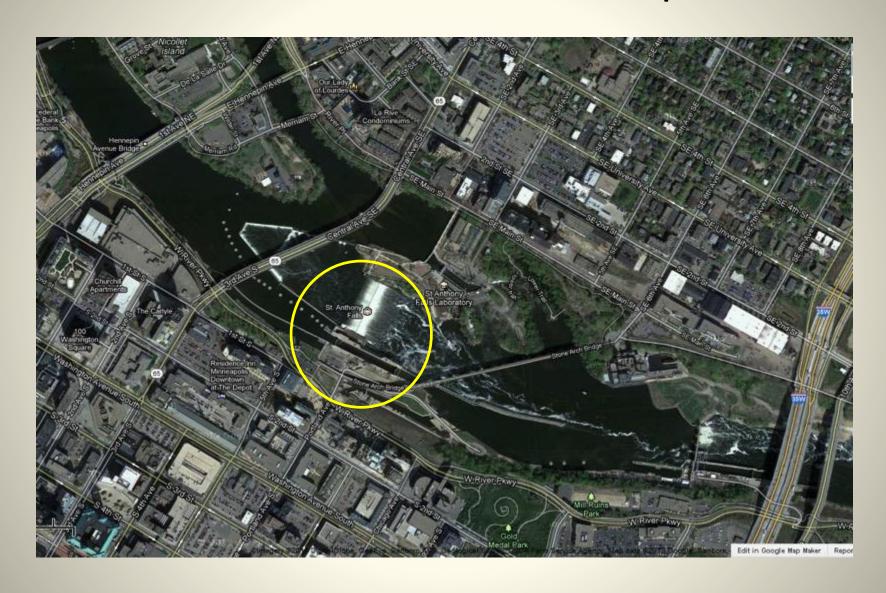








USAF Lock & Dam, Minneapolis



Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock & Dam, Minneapolis



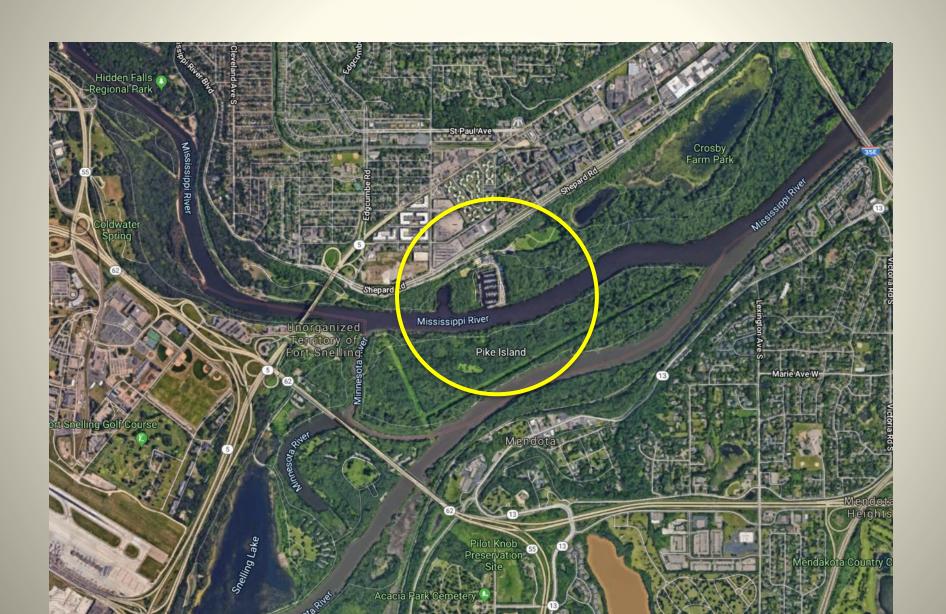
blogs.citypages.com

Friends of the Lock & Dam Vision



Friends of the Lock & Dam; Mill City Times

Watergate Marina, St. Paul



Park Headquarters & River Learning Center



https://fmr.org/sites/default/files/styles/1280w/public/screen_shot_2018-03-12_at_5.14.44_pm.png?itok=14VH7oxh

Big River Journey



https://www.nps.gov/miss/parknews/images/BRJ_FSSP2.jpg

UWCA – Embarking Mississippi River, Minneapolis



"...for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations." National Park Service

Fishing with a Ranger





Fur Trade History with a Ranger



Special Events – Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock

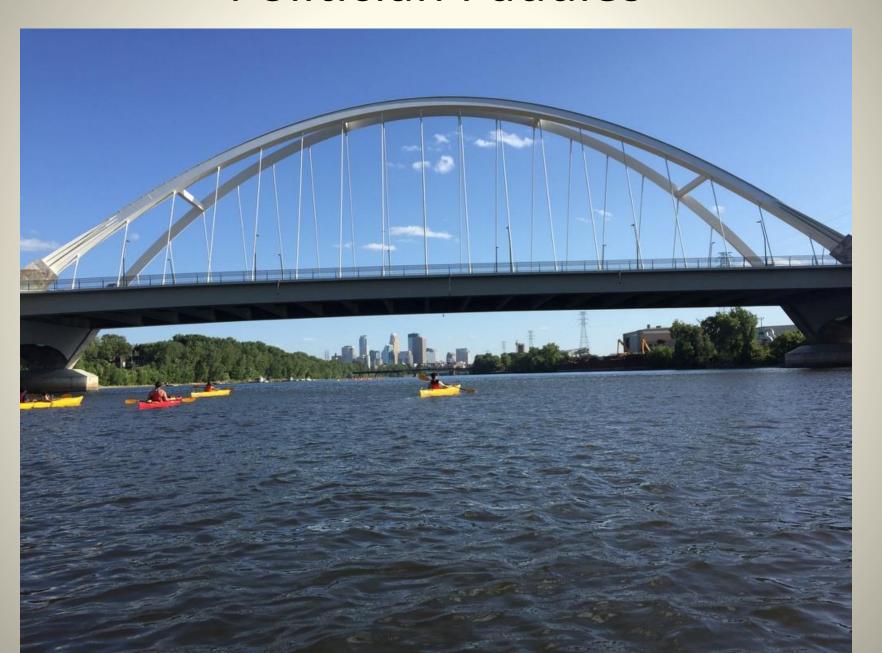


Southside Aces – Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock





Politician Paddles



Murder Mystery Theater on the Mississippi Cast





Plein Aire Artists at Coldwater Spring



Warbler Paddle in the Vermillion River Bottoms

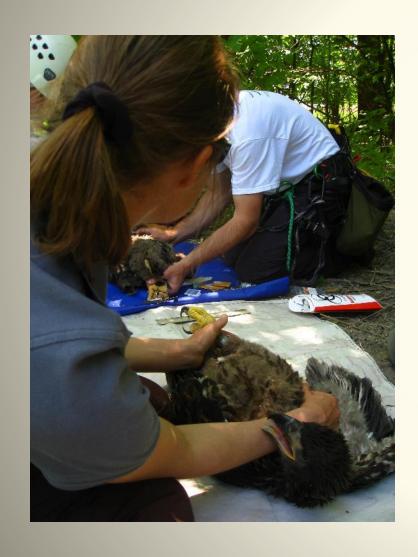


Mississippi Park Connection

Mussel Monitoring and Protection



Eagle Monitoring – Lead and Mercury





Urban Wildlife – Coyote Census



eDNA Testing for Asian carp

 Environmental DNA or eDNA testing is done by collecting water samples and then analyzing the samples in a lab.





Our Potential: Midwest Region Parks

- 2015 112,349 25th of 60 parks
- 2016 221,266 17th of 60
- 2017 & 2018 430,000+ 14th of 60
- 2024 >1,500,000 Top 5









