

Project Title	2008 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Request for State Funds (\$ by Session)				Governor's Recommendations 2008	Governor's Planning Estimate	
		2008	2010	2012	Total		2010	2012
Historic Fort Snelling Visitor Center & Site Revitalization	1	\$24,799	\$0	\$0	\$24,799	\$0	\$0	\$0
Historic Sites Asset Preservation	2	7,349	4,068	3,102	14,519	5,000	5,000	5,000
County and Local Historic Preservation Grants	3	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	0	0	0
Kelley Farm Revitalization	4	1,500	10,500	0	12,000	0	0	0
Heritage Trails	5	894	0	0	894	0	0	0
History Center Enhancements		0	2,000	6,000	8,000	0	0	0
Total Project Requests		\$36,542	\$18,568	\$11,102	\$66,212	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

Agency Profile At A Glance

Two-year operating budget:

- ◆ \$50.323 million in state general funds (FY 2008 – 09 appropriated)
- ◆ \$29.346 million in non-state funds including earned revenue, gifts, grants, etc. (FY 2006 – 07 estimated)

The Society serves, each year:

- ◆ Nearly 700,000 visitors served at historic sites and museums
- ◆ Nearly 225,000 visitors served at History Center museum
- ◆ Nearly 240,000 school children on organized programs and sites and History Center
- ◆ Over 6.5 million “visitor sessions” on the Society’s web site, www.mnhs.org

This work is carried out by

- ◆ 180.3 full-time employees (FTE)
- ◆ 191.0 part-time and seasonal employees (FTE)

The Society preserves over one million items in collections, including three-dimensional objects, artifacts, books, maps, photos, government records, and archaeological artifacts for the benefit of Minnesotans of today and of the future.

Agency Purpose

The Minnesota Historical Society (Society) was created by the Territorial Legislature in 1849 as one of the first educational and cultural institutions in Minnesota.

Today, the Society serves a statewide audience through programs and services at the History Center in the Capitol Complex in St. Paul and through a statewide network of historic sites and museums.

The **Mission** of the Society is to foster among people an awareness of Minnesota history so that they may draw strength and perspective from the past, and find purpose for the future.

The **Mission** is carried out by:

- ◆ Providing opportunities for people of all ages to learn about the history of Minnesota.
- ◆ Collecting and caring for materials that document human life in Minnesota, making them known and accessible to people in Minnesota and beyond.
- ◆ Encouraging and doing research in Minnesota history.

The Society’s **Vision** is: To serve as an educational institution providing a variety of historical programs and services. Through these activities we help people gain meaning for their lives. The Society is a creative and dynamic institution, documenting life in Minnesota and offering programs that are at once educational, engaging, and entertaining.

The Society is governed by an Executive Council of 30 members who are responsible for establishing major policies and monitoring the quality of its programs and services.



Core Functions

The Society serves the citizens of Minnesota through a variety of programs and services. Major operations are as follows:

Historical Programs and Education Division, Departments include:

- ◆ Historic Preservation, Field Services, and Grants
- ◆ Archaeology
- ◆ History Center Museum and Education
- ◆ Enterprise Technology and Business Development

Historic Sites and Museums Division

- ◆ 32 historic sites statewide
- ◆ Mill City Museum

Library, Publications and Collections Division, Departments include:

- ◆ Collections
- ◆ Reference
- ◆ State Archives
- ◆ Collections Management
- ◆ MHS Press

External Relations Division, Departments include:

- ◆ Marketing and Communications
- ◆ Government Relations
- ◆ Development

**Human Resources and Volunteer Services
Finance and Administration****Budget**

The Society is supported by state appropriations of approximately \$24.5 million each year, for ongoing operation of the History Center (including building services and debt service, for which approximately \$5.5 million each year is transferred to the Department of Administration), the Historic Sites Network and other activities (including State Archives), the History Center

Museum, the History Center Library, the State Historic Preservation Office, and numerous other functions.

In addition, the Society is supported by non-state funds, including earned revenue, gifts, and grants.

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Websites

Minnesota Historical Society Homepage: www.mnhs.org

The Society Web links:

History Center information:

<http://www.mnhs.org/places/historycenter/index.html>

Library: Including catalogs, special databases, and genealogy information:

<http://www.mnhs.org/library/index.html>

Minnesota Place Names: <http://mnplaces.mnhs.org/index.cfm>

Upcoming Events: <http://www.mnhs.org/events/index.html>

Membership Information: <http://www.mnhs.org/about/members/index.html>

Minnesota's Historic Sites Network

For further information about MHS Historic Sites:

<http://www.mnhs.org/places/sites/index.html>

At A Glance: Agency Long-Range Strategic Goals

Long-Range Strategic Goals in Relation to Capital Requests:

In the Minnesota Historical Society's most recent Strategic Planning Process, seven overriding goals were identified:

- ◆ Increase opportunities for people of all ages to learn about the history of Minnesota.
- ◆ Collect and care for materials that document human life in Minnesota, making them known and accessible to people in Minnesota and beyond.
- ◆ Encourage and carry out research in Minnesota history.
- ◆ Achieve greater inclusiveness in all aspects of the institution by reflecting the pluralism of Minnesotans.
- ◆ Maintain and strengthen the Society's long-term relationship with the state of Minnesota to ensure its ability to meet its obligation to the people of the state.
- ◆ Maintain and strengthen its long-term financial stability.
- ◆ Utilize the Web and emerging technologies, critical tools in delivering and expanding the reach of its collections, programs, and services.

Trends, Policies and Other Issues Affecting the Demand for Services, Facilities, or Capital Programs**Agency Mission Statement and Governance:**

- ◆ The Minnesota Historical Society (the Society) is the oldest educational/cultural institution in the state, having been chartered by the first legislature of the Minnesota Territory in 1849.
- ◆ The mission of the Society is to foster among people an awareness of Minnesota history so that they may draw strength and perspective from the past and find purpose for the future.
- ◆ This mission is carried out by providing opportunities for people of all ages to learn about the history of Minnesota; collecting and caring for materials that document human life in Minnesota, making them known and accessible to people in Minnesota and beyond; and encouraging and doing research in Minnesota history.

- ◆ The Society is governed by an executive council of 30 members responsible for establishing major policies and monitoring the quality of its programs and services.
- ◆ The council also performs duties mandated by the legislature under M.S. Chapter 138 and various session laws, as well as federal statutory mandates.

Trends and Issues Impacting the MHS Capital Budget

- ◆ Asset Preservation. Historic resources are like natural resources in that if lost they cannot be replaced. Absent a carefully planned capital investment strategy, Minnesota's historic resources will not survive to be enjoyed by future generations. The Society's 32 historic sites include land, trails, buildings, infrastructure, and exhibits; they are textbook examples of the problems associated with the "capital iceberg" of unmet facilities needs. The factors contributing to the iceberg are magnified in the sites network, not only because of age, but because of the long-term environmental effects on construction materials and techniques used at the time these structures were built.
- ◆ Historic sites are recognized by statute as important public resources worth preserving. The "Minnesota Historic Sites Act" (M.S. 138.661-138.669), first passed by the legislature in 1965, sets up the state historic sites network as a state responsibility, and confers upon the Society the control and responsibility for preserving, developing, interpreting, and maintaining the sites for public use and benefit.
- ◆ Public Demand and Attendance. The state historic sites network is in its fifth decade of heavy use by patrons. Since the early 1980s, as well as more recently, when the Society's budget was reduced as a result of a downturn in state resources, the upkeep and repair of the 125 structures at the 32 state historic sites have suffered. Recent operating budget appropriations for repair and replacement have helped with facilities needs, but the historic sites network still has unmet needs. Limited financial resources have forced the deferral of important restoration activities. Heavy public use (averaging over 600,000 annual visitors for over a decade) coupled with ongoing environmental factors have created visible and substantive wear and tear on the structures within the state historic sites system. Renewed marketing efforts have helped with overall historic sites attendance. However, this increased use will also increase wear and tear on sites facilities.

Historic Sites Attendance

Fiscal Year		Fiscal Year	
1990	673,950	2000	662,705
1991	670,628	2001	702,579
1992	574,535	2002	630,352
1993	577,000	2003	608,842
1994	545,929	2004	529,320
1995	566,997	2005	596,897
1996	672,030	2006	570,561
1997	691,856	2007	609,652
1998	695,759	2008 (est.)	628,000
1999	741,276	2009 (est.)	663,000

- ◆ *The Changing Nature of Education.* Education is no longer seen solely as a classroom-based function. Now education will be less defined by formal structure; learning will be recognized as a life-long activity that will take place in many non-traditional settings. The state’s historic sites and the Minnesota History Center are places where citizens will learn about our common history. New information technologies enable individuals and institutions including state agencies, other museums, schools, libraries, and anyone with a connection to the Internet to access the vast resources contained within the Society.
- ◆ *Heritage Tourism and Economic Impact.* Visiting historic sites is one of the primary reasons that tourists travel in Minnesota and across the nation. A recent survey by the Travel Industry Association of American found that 49 percent of U.S. adult travelers included a cultural, arts, or historic activity to their travels, and of these activities, visiting a historic community or building was the most popular cultural activity listed on the survey.

In addition to the educational benefits of heritage tourism, communities across the state experience economic benefits from tourism. The Minnesota Office of Tourism estimates that tourism is a \$10 billion industry in Minnesota. Heritage tourism plays a significant part in this important element of our state’s economy. Minnesota’s Historic Sites Network draws 40% of its visitors from out-of-state.

Provide a Self-Assessment of the Condition, Suitability, and Functionality of Present Facilities, Capital Projects, or Assets

The Society estimates the total scope of its deferred maintenance/asset preservation/capital improvement need for the next six years to be approximately \$14.5 million, including restoration of facilities and updating and replacement of obsolete and worn out exhibits.

Historic Site Facilities

Since the enactment in 1965 of the state’s historic sites program, the Society has pursued a planned, progressive approach to acquiring, developing, interpreting, and preserving historic sites. The Society owns or administers a network of 32 sites, comprising 125 significant historical structures and contemporary buildings, totaling 793,000 square feet of interior space.

The very nature of 125 varied facilities, many of which are over 100 years old, makes it impossible to provide a single assessment of “physical condition, suitability and functionality” of the historic sites network, which includes many of the state’s oldest and most fragile structures.

The historic relevance and importance of the state’s historic sites coupled with their educational value cannot be disputed but century old buildings are in need of varying but substantive levels of stabilization, restoration and preservation. Every component of the historic sites network is part of the capital iceberg. In constant need of cosmetic/surface attention (paint, windows, carpeting), many components of their infrastructure (roofs, foundations, support members, access and egress routes, utilities) are in need of immediate attention. Without that attention, these historic resources will deteriorate beyond repair.

Preserving historic facilities that contain unique and expensive architectural features or time-specific construction techniques (Hill House copper gutters, log structures, capitol furnishings and artworks) require capital funds that are greater than the need of contemporary building, even as visitor centers built in the 1970s and 1980s are now in need of new roofs and improved or replaced HVAC systems.

Exhibits and Artifacts

In addition to the buildings and landscapes of the historic sites themselves, exhibits form the core of the educational program at historic sites. The steady stream of patrons who visit the historic sites takes toll on structures, exhibits, audio-visual equipment and artifacts. Exhibits require periodic restoration and refurbishing to keep them presentable for public use. If they are not regularly refurbished, they become dirty, damaged, and unsightly. New technologies and contemporary design concepts have made older exhibits outdated and unappealing.

Markers and Monuments

The overall condition of the 170 state markers and 29 monuments is fair. Markers require maintenance and upkeep including preservation, coating of bronze markers, casting of new markers, and foundation stabilization. Most urgently in need of ongoing maintenance and repair are the 29 state monuments; several of these large stone structures require tuck-pointing, replacement of granite blocks, and foundation stabilization. Sixty-five markers are at highway and interstate rest areas. Hundreds of thousands of people use these rest areas, and pause to read these markers. In this way, travelers from other states and countries, as well as citizens of Minnesota, learn about the state's rich historic heritage. Funding for monuments and markers is included in the asset preservation request.

Minnesota History Center

The 1992 opening of the History Center, with 427,000 square feet on nine acres of land in the Capitol Complex provided Minnesotans with an appropriate facility to showcase, preserve, and use the state's historic resources. Since opening, nearly three million individuals have visited the History Center.

The History Center provides state of the art museum exhibits, demonstrations, workshops, lectures, and seminars designed for visitors of all ages and diverse interests. A broad range of educational and entertaining programs tells the story of Minnesota's people from earliest times to the present. Programs for 110,000 school children each year are further enriched by hands-on activities in specially designed classrooms.

In the library, visitors enjoy access to the state's archives and to the manuscript, newspaper, audio-visual, map, art, and artifact collections.

Environmentally controlled storage facilities enable staff to care for and preserve the collection of nearly two million artifacts (including 1.5 million archaeological artifacts and 260,000 historical artifacts). New information technologies will allow the Society to make its resources accessible to those not able to visit the History Center and to other institutions including more than 400 county and local historical organizations throughout the state.

While the History Center contains large amounts of storage space, additional space will be needed in the near future. The need for additional space was envisioned in the building's original design – a 10,000 square foot unfinished expansion space was constructed within the History Center's walls. A request for construction within the expansion space will be included in a future capital budget.

Agency Process Used to Arrive at These Capital Requests

The process the Society's management team used to develop these requests began with the identification of all appropriate needs by staff, including Historic Sites Division restoration and construction staff. A series of meetings was held with staff to further develop and refine this information including cost information. These needs were then put in priority order by the Society's management team and reviewed and approved by the Society's Executive Council.

Major Recent Capital Projects

Forest History Center—permanent exhibit replacement--\$1.442 million
LeDuc House—exterior and interior stabilization--\$1 million

Also during the past six years, the Society has completed a number of significant projects:

- ◆ Completed a new visitor center, site improvements, and new exhibits for the North West Company Fur Post in spring 2003. Funding for this project was provided through Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources funds (\$250,000), state bond proceeds \$2 million, and TEA-21 funds \$1.5 million.

- ◆ Completed a new visitor center addition and site improvements for the Charles A. Lindbergh Historic Site in summer 2002. Funding for this project provided through state bond proceeds \$255,000, and TEA-21 funds \$745,000
- ◆ Various asset preservation projects at historic sites - 2000-2006. Funding \$7.95 million.
- ◆ Completed a new visitor center addition at Split Rock Lighthouse Historic Site in June 2003. Funding for this project provided through state bond proceeds \$750,000, and TEA-21 funds \$500,000
- ◆ Mill City Museum, Minneapolis. The museum opened in September 2003. Funding for this project was provided through the state of Minnesota (\$7 million); federal funds (\$2.875 million); city of Minneapolis, (\$1.5 million), Hennepin County (\$1 million), and non-public funding through individuals, corporations and foundations (\$14.725 million, as of 9/03).
- ◆ Hill House Roof and Soffit Restoration. Completed in fall 2006: \$100,000 state bond proceeds 1998 (for design), \$1.6 million state bond proceeds 2005, \$250,000 NPS Save America's Treasures Grant (required matching funds to the grant provided by the 2005 funds).
- ◆ Sibley and Faribault House Exterior Restoration. Completed in spring 2007: \$300,000 state bond proceeds 2002.
- ◆ Fort Snelling Historic Fort Buildings Roof Replacement and Porch Reconstruction. Completed in summer 2007: \$1.3 million Asset Preservation state bond proceeds 2005, and state bond proceeds 2002 design \$90,000.
- ◆ Ramsey House Exterior Restoration. Completed in spring 2005: \$620,000 Asset Preservation 2000.
- ◆ Hill House Hillside Restoration. Completed in fall 2004: \$550,000 Asset Preservation 2000.

Historic Fort Snelling Visitor Center & Site Revitalization**2008 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST:** \$24,799,000**AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY:** 1 of 5**PROJECT LOCATION:** Hennepin Co., Fort Snelling Unorganized Township**Project At A Glance**

The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) seeks funds to continue the revitalization of Minnesota's most significant historic site on the state's Sesquicentennial anniversary. The funds will continue the revitalization of the site by creating a modern visitor center and preserving National Historic Landmark structures.

Project Description

Millions of people have visited Historic Fort Snelling in the 40 years that Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) has operated the site. These visitors followed in the footsteps of millions before them; American Indians, French trappers, Yankee entrepreneurs, missionaries, slaves, immigrants, and green recruits for a dozen wars--on a path that stretches back at least 5,000 years. Their stories have shaped the state of Minnesota and continue to influence our lives today. Building on their foundation, we need to prepare this most significant site for the 21st century.

The MHS is requesting funds to construct a modern visitor center at Historic Fort Snelling, to realign pedestrian and vehicle routes, to improve buildings within the walls of the Historic Fort to better serve visitors to the site, and to preserve historic structures in order to put them to good use. The new Visitor Center will be the portal to the historic site, providing visitor services, ticketing, and orientation. It will replace the existing underground visitor center, which has experienced significant structural and water-penetration problems in recent years.

Project History

Historic Fort Snelling is Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark, the highest designation given to historic places by the federal government, recognizing the site's role in the nation's development. Fort Snelling was the governmental administration center for this region from 1819 until statehood in 1858, and an active military post until 1946. The original fort site was restored and opened to the public in 1965. A visitor center was completed in 1983.

The original restoration and site program at Historic Fort Snelling is now more than 40 years old. While the site continues to serve 85,000 visitors each year, it is not reaching its full potential due to limited facilities, decades-old exhibits, and a program narrowly focused on the early 19th century.

Just as important, the site is not taking advantage of its greatest assets--its extraordinary position overlooking the Mississippi River, its location in the center of the state's population, and its prominent place in the hearts of Minnesotans.

There is a broad consensus for action. Buildings and grounds that show signs of heavy use need to be replaced. Historic structures that are empty and decaying need restoration if they are to have a productive use. Attendance has not kept pace with the remarkable growth in the Twin Cities area. Historic Fort Snelling needs to regain its status as a major attraction to meet the educational and recreational needs of people today and in the future.

In 2002, the MHS proposed to temporarily close Fort Snelling in order to focus energies on site development. The immense public outcry over this proposed action had a dramatic effect. If there was any doubt before about the special place the site holds in the hearts of Minnesotans, it was put to rest. The legislature responded in kind, with appropriations in 2002, 2005, and 2006, totaling \$2.1 million in capital funds and \$2 million in asset preservation funds to initiate the site's rebirth. Those funds have been used to fund design and restoration of the Round Tower, the Half-Moon Battery, porches on three barracks buildings, new roofs on six structures, and design for a new visitor center, and historic building preservation and stabilization.

Historic Fort Snelling Visitor Center & Site Revitalization

Project Overview

Historic Fort Snelling currently offers visitors a single type of experience, with only rudimentary site amenities. Guided by a new plan, the site will be transformed into a multi-faceted experience with a wide variety of things to do, see, and learn.

- ◆ Over the past 40 years, historical reenactments by costumed interpreters have been the centerpiece of the visitor experience at Historic Snelling. That kind of personal engagement will continue to hold center stage and will be expanded to tell unknown Minnesota stories with national impact. For example, there is the untold story of Dred Scott's life at the fort, which led to his claim for freedom and the momentous 1857 Supreme Court decision that sustained slavery.
- ◆ As compelling as reenactments can be, 21st-century visitors demand a more varied experience, and a higher level of participation. At the same time, the society has thousands of images and artifacts from Fort Snelling that currently cannot be easily put on display. New technologies can provide many opportunities for the public to see them. Using both math and science skills, for example, students could locate the original vantage point for an 1870 photograph and call up the digital image on a hand-held device while standing on that very spot.
- ◆ A revitalized Historic Fort Snelling will help educators and students to meet state-mandated educational standards, particularly Social Studies standards. An enhanced program would fulfill 14 of the state's mandated standards for elementary students and nine for secondary students.
- ◆ The society employs numerous traditional-craft experts in fields such as blacksmithing, hearth baking, and basket making. Historic Fort Snelling can be national leader for sustaining these skills and passing them on to the next generation. Public interest in participation in intensive learning opportunities is growing.
- ◆ The society will add other in-depth experiences, following the example of the very successful Memorial Day Weekend program. A recent World War II encampment program for home-school families was very well attended and will be expanded. We are planning to recreate the first State Fair that was held within the walls of the fort in the 1860s.

To make this vision succeed, significant investment is needed in the site. The welcoming, new visitor center will highlight views of the Mississippi River,

and provide the modern amenities visitors expect. New admission counters and restrooms will end the lines now seen when school buses arrive or summer programs start. A new orientation gallery will give visitors an overview of the centuries of human life on this extraordinary site, preparing them to make the most of their visit. An expanded gift shop will give them a chance to buy a book or a memento of their experience.

New circulation and parking configurations will set visitors on the path to the visitors center, taking full advantage of the river view while screening highway noise. School groups will have greater access and bus traffic will be more efficiently organized. Bike and pedestrian trails will connect the site to Minnehaha Park and Fort Snelling State Park. New classrooms, staff work rooms, accessible restrooms, and refurbished food service areas inside the walls of the fort will accommodate more visitors, students, and families. This project will also put historic structures to better use, and ensure the survival of important buildings.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

Inevitably, the planned program and visitor enhancements will require additional dollars in the site's operating budget. Revenue from admissions, store sales, food service and facility rental will cover some of the increased costs, but not all. In particular, increased costs for utilities, staffing, and maintenance will out-pace new revenues. Additional state support will be a necessary part of the operating budget.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

2002 – The Historical Society received \$100,000 for restroom expansion.

Other Considerations

At its peak in the late 1970s, the Fort served over 150,000 visitors annually. The site still serves about 85,000 visitors per year. A prime motivation for this redevelopment is to attain the higher potential of this site, one more fitting to its significance and prime location. With a combination of dedicated marketing and year-round programs, this site will be able to significantly increase annual attendance. Our ultimate goal is to meet or exceed historic attendance levels.

Historic Fort Snelling Visitor Center & Site Revitalization**Project Contact Person**

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Governor's Recommendations

The governor does not recommend capital funds for this request.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0
2. Predesign Fees	148	0	0	0	148
3. Design Fees	1,526	489	0	0	2,015
4. Project Management	326	637	0	0	963
5. Construction Costs	0	19,177	0	0	19,177
6. One Percent for Art	0	58	0	0	58
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	100	2,001	0	0	2,101
9. Inflation	0	2,437	0	0	2,437
TOTAL	2,100	24,799	0	0	26,899

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	2,100	24,799	0	0	26,899
State Funds Subtotal	2,100	24,799	0	0	26,899
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,100	24,799	0	0	26,899

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	580	580	1,160
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	220	220	440
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	800	800	1,600
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	800	800	1,600
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	24,799	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
No	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2013

Historic Sites Asset Preservation

2008 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$7,349,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 5

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide

Project At A Glance

The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) is seeking \$7.349 million for the preservation and restoration of historic structures, landscapes and building systems in the state's Historic Sites Network and for monuments located statewide. This request is for work that is critical to the preservation and maintenance of these important state resources.

Project Description

Over the past three decades more than 15 million students, families, and tourists have visited the 130 landmark buildings, trails and museums of the Historic Sites Network. Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) is making this request among its highest priorities in order to keep these extraordinary properties open to the public. Many of these buildings were built with materials intended for private family homes; they are now exposed to visitation on the scale of public buildings with greater loads and accelerated wear. While keeping pace with the traffic and continuous aging of the historic structures is our chief concern, we also must keep up with changes in life/safety systems, environmental concerns, and infrastructure upgrades. The asset preservation needs for such a vast Network of fragile historic structures cannot be met by the society's operating budget with its modest repair and replacement funding.

In recognition of the integral part that these buildings and landscapes play in public education, the people of Minnesota have invested significantly in the Historic Sites Network. Maintaining these resources is expensive. As non-renewable social and cultural resources, historic buildings require a high standard of care. Special training and skills are required to assess, design and implement repairs and maintenance. Integrating new life/safety and

mechanical systems into these historic structures requires specially qualified architects, engineers and contractors. The cost of first-quality materials rises every year. The investment is well rewarded by the public appreciation for preserving the state's precious heritage.

The Historic Sites Network also serves as a showcase for the principles and techniques of historic preservation, setting a standard for the state. These structures are learning resources used by students of Minnesota history, by students and practitioners of architecture, and by the traditional building trades. Minnesota continues to be a leader in the field of preservation.

The society's Historic Sites Division is responsible for all 130 of the structures in the Historic Sites Network. Every year they typically manage five or six large projects over \$1 million and dozens of small projects scattered across the state. Society staff prioritizes work projects based upon long-range planning, building analysis, and structural conditions. Working in consultation with preservation architects and specialty engineers, cost estimates are prepared for appropriation requests.

Inventory of Asset Preservation Needs for 2008

Hill House	Hill House Exterior and Historic Gates and Fencing Preservation	\$1,610,000
Jeffers Petroglyphs	Petroglyphs Conservation	\$224,000
Fort Snelling	Historic Fort Restoration	\$1,600,000
Split Rock Lighthouse	Historic Building Exterior Preservation	\$1,200,000
Mille Lacs	Sanitary/Sewer System upgrades and connections and Ayer House Rehabilitation	\$363,000
Statewide	Design for Future Asset Preservation Projects	\$488,000
Statewide	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Replacement	\$607,000
Hill House	Walnut Street Retaining Wall Preservation	\$230,000
North West Co. Fur Post	Fur Post Palisade Replacement	\$122,000
Ramsey House	Carriage Barn Rehabilitation	\$365,000

Historic Sites Asset Preservation

Statewide	Monuments & Markers Repair	\$150,000
Statewide	Management Agreement Sites Building Stabilization	\$390,000
Total		\$7,349,000

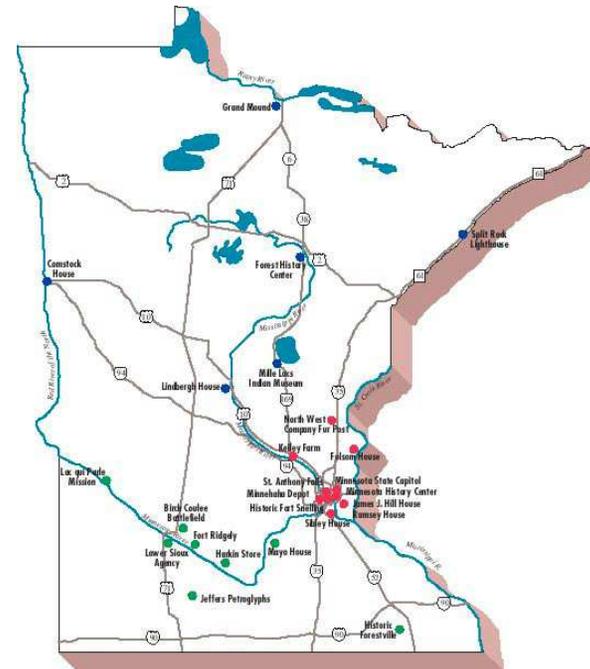
Inventory of Asset Preservation Needs for 2010

Split Rock Lighthouse	Exhibit Replacement in Visitor Center and Fog Signal Building	\$1,300,000
Hill House	Interior Restoration of House and Gatehouse	\$1,233,000
Statewide	Roof Replacement	\$280,000
Statewide	Design for future asset preservation projects	\$336,000
Ramsey House	Interior Restoration	\$414,000
Forest History Center	Logging Camp Rehabilitation	\$205,000
Mill City Museum	Masonry Stabilization	\$300,000
Total		\$4,068,000

Inventory of Asset Preservation Needs for 2012

Lindbergh House	Boyhood Home Interior, WPA Structure and Landscape Restoration	\$636,000
Jeffers Petroglyphs	Visitor Center Renovation	\$272,000
Statewide	Maintenance Buildings	\$227,000
Statewide	Design for future asset preservation projects	\$300,000
Statewide	Roof Replacement	\$309,000
Statewide	Masonry Preservation	\$363,000
Historic Forestville	Interior Restoration of Meighen House	\$382,000
Ramsey House	Landscape and Site Feature Restoration	\$363,000
Statewide	Sustainable Design Improvements	\$250,000
Total		\$3,102,000

Each of the projects named above are part of the state's Historic Sites Network, as defined in M.S.138.661, and have strong local and regional support from the areas in which they are located. Local citizens, businesses, and support group members have assisted these sites with volunteer hours, in-kind contributions, and grass-roots leadership. Local legislators have also shown leadership that has kept these sites open to the public and kept them in good operating condition. Minnesotans are rightfully proud of the sites.



The historic buildings, artifacts, and landscapes within the Historic Sites Network are of national and state significance. They fulfill the mission given by the Territorial Legislature to the Society to collect and preserve evidence of human culture in the state, and to teach Minnesota history in all its academic, technological, and social diversity. Failure to maintain these cultural treasures will result in irreversible loss of material and intellectual culture.

Historic Sites Asset Preservation**Previous Appropriations for this Project**

Appropriations have been made for the 130 structures in the Historic Sites Network in every capital budget bill since 1990. In 2006 this effort received \$3 million, in 2005 it received \$4 million, in 2002 it received \$1.442 million, and in 2000 it received \$1.55 million.

Other Considerations

These asset preservation requests will allow the society to maintain the state's Historic Sites Network of structures and landscapes. In addition to the necessary work on historic structures, many of the visitor centers erected 20 to 30 years ago are now in need of renewal or are reaching the end of their useful life. Increasingly, this list will include appropriation requests to replace worn out infrastructure, such as HVAC or septic systems, or to conduct assessments for future projects now visible on the horizon.

The capital budget is the primary source of funding for all of the preservation needs of these irreplaceable state resources.

The society's current repair and replacement budgets are inadequate to meet asset preservation needs within the state's Historic Sites Network. A total of \$14.519 million is requested through the year 2012 (see table). This figure could increase as additional problems are discovered, the buildings increase in age, the required skills and materials become more and more difficult to find.

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Governor's Recommendations

The governor recommends general obligation bonding of \$5 million for this project. Also included are budget planning estimates of \$5 million in 2010 and \$5 million in 2012.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0
3. Design Fees	0	0	0	0	0
4. Project Management	0	441	244	186	871
5. Construction Costs	9,442	6,908	3,824	2,916	23,090
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9,442	7,349	4,068	3,102	23,961

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	9,442	7,349	4,068	3,102	23,961
State Funds Subtotal	9,442	7,349	4,068	3,102	23,961
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9,442	7,349	4,068	3,102	23,961

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	7,349	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
No	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2013

County and Local Historic Preservation Grants

2008 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$2,000,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 3 of 5

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide

Project At A Glance

This project provides funding, on a competitive matching basis, for county and local historic preservation projects. In addition, this project will allow local communities to preserve their most significant historical resources to mark the state's sesquicentennial commemoration in 2008.

Project Description

Grant-in-aid funds are made available on a local match basis to preserve historic assets owned by public entities. This program is one of the most successful of its type with relatively small amounts of money leveraging vast sums of local funding and volunteer efforts. Since recipients of county and local preservation grants are required to fully match state funds, this project provides the best possible return on the state's investment. Funds appropriated between 1994 and 2006 were spread across Minnesota on a competitive grant basis, with requests more than double the funds available.

This project has the effect of reducing the state's overall share of investment in preserving historic resources while fulfilling the state's statutory commitment to preserving elements of the state's inventory of historic resources (according to M.S. 138.665). Some states, for example, attempt to preserve 125+ historic sites at the state level. In Minnesota, we have limited the state's historic sites network to 32 sites, allowing the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) to concentrate on its mission of interpreting historic sites of statewide significance. Minnesota's grant-in-aid program, initiated in 1969, encourages local organizations to take on such preservation projects rather than depend on the state to fund both their capital and operating costs.

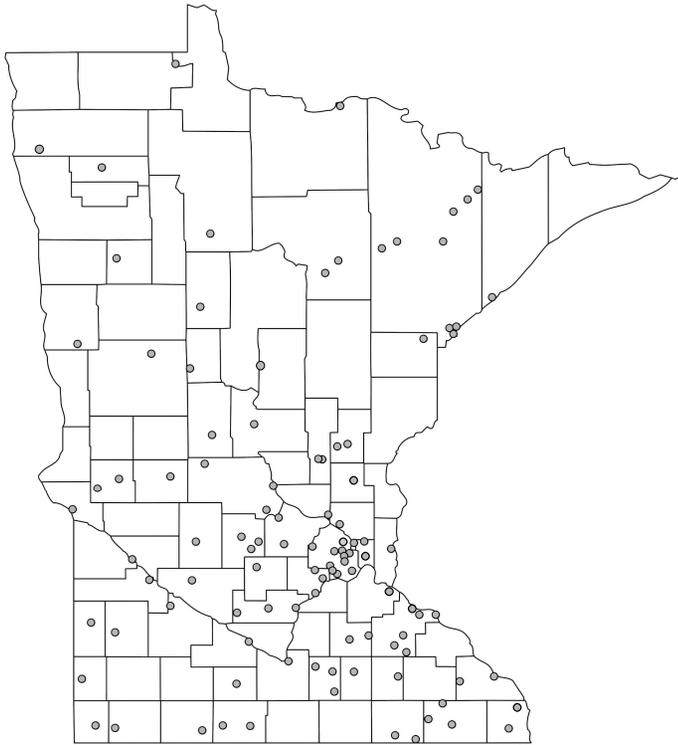
Since 1969 more than 1,000 capital and operating grants have been awarded to qualified historical organizations in all 87 counties resulting in the

preservation of the evidence of Minnesota's past. In recent rounds of grants, the Society's capital bond-funded grant program has assisted in preserving and making accessible such projects as the Pine Island City Hall, the New Ulm Post Office, the Washington County Courthouse, the Koochiching County Courthouse, the Hubbard House in Mankato, the Glensheen Mansion in Duluth, the Universal Laboratories Building in Dassel, Hibbing High School Auditorium, the Paramount Theater in St. Cloud, and the Thief River Falls Depot.

As Minnesota approaches the sesquicentennial of its statehood in 2008, it is important for communities across the state to be prepared to celebrate the state's heritage through each community's most treasured historic resources.

County and Local Historic Preservation Grants

County and Local Historic Preservation Grant Locations 1994-2006



From the financial perspective, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, and 2006 appropriations totaling \$5.025 million, will leverage at least an equal amount in local match funding, as well as countless hours of volunteer effort. Additionally, this project helps to fulfill two goals identified in the society's long-range strategic plan: serving larger audiences, and increasing its services outside the metropolitan area.

Other accomplishments include:

- ◆ Grants for historic preservation have stimulated local economies. Local matches used to implement projects have more than doubled the \$5 million in state funds. Tourists coming to visit these historic resources bring new dollars to Minnesota communities.

- ◆ Professional standards and expertise were increased among staff and volunteers at county and local historical organizations receiving grants because of the technical assistance that accompanies them.
- ◆ Many projects made possible by these grants enabled communities, most commonly through county and local governments and historical organizations, to reach out beyond their traditional constituencies and attract new audiences, including significant new volunteer activities.

In summary, this grants program has enabled many organizations throughout the state to preserve significant historic places and other priceless evidence of the past at very modest cost to the state.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

The funding of this program will not impact operating budgets.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

Appropriations for this grant program were made in 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, and 2006. In 2006 this effort received \$900 thousand, in 2005 it received \$1 million, and in 2003 it received \$300 thousand.

Other Considerations

Grants to preserve the evidence of Minnesota's past have been and will be used to make a wide variety of historic resources available to the public. Examples include preservation of the Edna G. Tugboat in Two Harbors, and Alberta Teacherage in Stevens County. Over the 10-year history of the bond-funded grant program, the society has received over \$9 million in requests for \$5.025 million available. This clearly demonstrates the statewide needs for historic preservation funding as well as the ability and willingness of local groups to leverage state dollars.

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Governor's Recommendations

The governor does not recommend capital funds for this request.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0
3. Design Fees	0	0	0	0	0
4. Project Management	0	0	0	0	0
5. Construction Costs	0	0	0	0	0
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	4,600	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,600
9. Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,600	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,600

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,300
State Funds Subtotal	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,300
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,300
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,600	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,600

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	2,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
No	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2013

Kelley Farm Revitalization

2008 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,500,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 4 of 5

PROJECT LOCATION: Sherburne County, City of Elk River

Project At A Glance

This request will provide pre-design and design funding for the revitalization of the visitor center and support facilities of the Oliver H. Kelley Farm Historic Site.

Project Description

Project History:

In 1849 Oliver H. Kelley homesteaded a farm on the east bank of the Mississippi River. Kelley was successful, and began to dabble in land development and politics. While on a land speculation trip, Kelley devised the idea to create a nationwide agricultural organization to financially and socially assist farmers. The organization would promote the most modern farming and marketing techniques available in order to achieve this goal.

Kelley's organization, the Patrons of Husbandry (also known as The Grange) was founded in 1867. Later, they acquired the Kelley Farm property and managed it until 1961 when it was donated to the Minnesota Historical Society. The site became a National Historic Landmark in 1964. The Society operated the site on a limited basis until 1981, when a Visitor Center was built and the agricultural Living History program was developed.

Project Overview:

The long-range plan includes helping Minnesotans understand the importance of agriculture in the state. Today, only two percent of Minnesotans actually farm, but agriculture represents 20 percent of the state's economy. It is vital to tell the story of how our society, economy, and environment have impacted agriculture and will continue to do so in the future.

During the fall of 2006, the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) launched a Comprehensive Interpretive Planning (CIP) process, which assisted in researching new ideas and methods to share the story of Minnesota's agriculture in the past, present, and future. Now completed, the CIP sought input from a wide range of external stakeholders; including experts from tourism, education, local farm organizations and agricultural industries, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, legislators, and local and regional communities. These experts participated in a number of forums to help direct the new educational plans for the Kelley Farm. This public planning process, successfully used by the MHS to revitalize the Forest History Center, will guide the current and future revitalization and public educational program for the Kelley Farm over the next ten years and beyond. The Kelley Farm will closely examine the compelling story of Minnesota's farm and agriculture history as it has impacted the present and future of our economy, culture and environment; using that extensive research and information to present Minnesota's unique story to the people of Minnesota.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

Inevitably, the magnitude of this project will require additional operational dollars. Ongoing investments in historical programming and intensive marketing will be required to deliver new and creative services to help Minnesotans understand the historic aspects of agriculture, and learn how they and their children fit into the story of farming and agriculture in the state today. As a result of the Kelley Farm revitalization, the MHS believes there will be additional earned income through admissions and museum store sales. For example, to date FY 2007 attendance at Kelley Farm is up 35 percent over that of FY 2006 - illustrating a strong desire by visitors to learn about the history of agriculture and farming in our state. Further, as part of the CIP process and engagement with external stakeholders, ongoing enhancement support will be sought from private sources.

Other Considerations

The prime motivation for the revitalization is to tell the complete and ever-changing story of Minnesota agriculture past, present, and future to a larger audience. Today the Oliver H. Kelley Farm serves about 24,000 visitors a year, of which 40 percent are school children from across the state. But this level of visitation exceeds the capacity of the current Visitors Center and its

Kelley Farm Revitalization

support facilities. With the requested funding, the society will design a facility that can accommodate 50,000 visitors and tell the full story of Minnesota agriculture.

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Governor's Recommendations

The governor does not recommend capital funds for this request.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0
2. Predesign Fees	0	75	0	0	75
3. Design Fees	0	1,181	0	0	1,181
4. Project Management	0	60	0	0	60
5. Construction Costs	0	0	10,500	0	10,500
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	184	0	0	184
TOTAL	0	1,500	10,500	0	12,000

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	1,500	10,500	0	12,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	1,500	10,500	0	12,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,500	10,500	0	12,000

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,500	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
No	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2013

Heritage Trails

2008 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$894,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 5 of 5

PROJECT LOCATION: Yellow Medicine and Nicollet Counties

Project At A Glance

This request is to develop educational interpretive trail systems at the Fort Ridgely and Upper Sioux Agency historic sites, in order to enhance visitor experiences at historic sites throughout the state.

Project Description

The project requested for 2008 will constitute Phase 2 of the Fort Ridgely trail project, as well as provide funding for a trail at the Upper Sioux Agency historic site. (Phase 1 research, trail planning, and interpretive marker design and fabrication for the Fort Ridgely Trail was completed with a 2003 Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) appropriation. This request will complete the project by constructing a 1.25-mile trail at Fort Ridgely state historic site, which is located seven miles south of Fairfax, Minnesota in Ft. Ridgely State Park.)

The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) operates a network of state historic sites that help visitors experience "history where it happened." These sites help to convey a wide variety of historical themes, ranging from history of the lumber industry to life in a turn-of-the-century village. While many of these sites interpret a particular part of Minnesota history through exhibits at a visitor center or historic house, often where history happened was outside - near a natural feature or at an archaeological site.

Since 1995, the MHS has been developing trails at historic sites to expand opportunities for visitor use, appreciation, and enjoyment of the state's cultural resources. The purpose of this request is to expand the Heritage Trail system to two historic sites: Fort Ridgely, and the Upper Sioux Agency.

Trails at Fort Ridgely will immerse visitors into the life of a frontier fort during the mid-nineteenth century, and describe the role that the Fort played in the U.S.-Dakota Conflict of 1862. Through narrative, photographs, and artist sketches, visitors will discover the stories of people who lived and worked at this place, which was established in 1852 as a means to keep the peace while new settlers flooded over lands formerly controlled by Dakota Indians. Fort Ridgely became a training ground for Civil War volunteers and withstood several attacks during the U.S.-Dakota Conflict of 1862.

Twice during the six-weeks of the 1862 Conflict, Dakota Indians attacked the fort. The Dakota felt that the fort was the key to controlling the Minnesota River valley during the war. The tenacity of the fort defenders, along with the artillery pieces stationed there, prevented the Dakota from overtaking the fort during those attacks. Dakota losses at Fort Ridgely contributed to a quick conclusion to the conflict.

The fort complex originally consisted of 15 buildings on 40 acres of land. Today, six original foundations have been excavated and stabilized, and visitors can see the reconstructed and restored commissary building and one of the powder magazines. Phase 1 of the trail project replaced the old interpretive markers with new markers that interpret a broader, more complete history of the site as a typical mid-19th century military outpost, as well as tell visitors of the role that the fort played in the U.S.-Dakota Conflict of 1862.

Phase 2 funding will provide for all of the associated costs to construct an eight-foot wide Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant trail that will start at the parking lot, guide visitors to the reconstructed commissary, and around the original main fort complex. It will then extend into areas of the fort managed by the state park in order to more fully explain the events of the battles of 1862.

The request for the development of a trail at the Upper Sioux Agency includes architecture/engineering, research, planning, archaeological investigations, design and construction drawings, construction oversight and construction of an approximately 3/4 mile long, eight foot wide, ADA compatible trail. Interpretation will include research/writing, design and fabrication, and the installation of interpretive markers and kiosks. Approximately 15 markers and two kiosks will be included. These will

Heritage Trails

interpret the history of the site, location and design of buildings, as well as the importance of the site to the events of the U.S.-Dakota Conflict of 1862. Only one original building on the complex remains, but the location of many other original buildings is known. The trail would tie the existing building to the rest of the site, provide a better understanding of what the original agency looked like, and interpret the history of the site to help people better understand the importance of the site.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

The project will add a small amount for maintenance to the operating budget.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

In 2003 the LCMR appropriated \$90 thousand for design and to upgrade trails at the Forest History Center.

Other Considerations

This request reflects the society's effort to interpret Minnesota's history at the maximum level within available resources. The Heritage Trail system will have only minimal operating cost increases. The development of Heritage Trails will fulfill the public's desire to enjoy outdoor recreation, while simultaneously serving an educational function.

Since 1995, the MHS has managed four appropriations totaling \$884,000 to develop or enhance trails at seven historic sites. These trails have significantly expanded public access to historic properties.

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Governor's Recommendations

The governor does not recommend capital funds for this request.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0
2. Predesign Fees	0	0	0	0	0
3. Design Fees	0	133	0	0	133
4. Project Management	0	0	0	0	0
5. Construction Costs	150	684	0	0	834
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	77	0	0	77
TOTAL	150	894	0	0	1,044

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	894	0	0	894
Environmental Trust	150	0	0	0	150
State Funds Subtotal	150	894	0	0	1,044
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	150	894	0	0	1,044

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	894	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
Yes	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2013