

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Fiscal Year 2020 / ML 2019 Request for Funding



Date: May 30, 2018

Program or Project Title: DNR WMA and SNA Acquisition, Phase XI

Funds Requested: \$5,050,400

Manager's Name: Jay Johnson

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County Locations: Becker, Brown, Clay, Cottonwood, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Murray, Norman, Pipestone, Polk, Stearns, and Yellow Medicine.

Regions in which work will take place:

- Forest / Prairie Transition
- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Prairie
- Habitat

Abstract:

Acquire 750 acres of high priority habitat for designation as Wildlife Management Area (Prairie Planning Section) or Scientific and Natural Area (Prairie, and Forest/Prairie Planning Sections) emphasizing Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan implementation and coordination with partners. All lands will be open for public hunting and fishing (a limited number of SNA's are proposed for limited hunting for instance archery only or hunting but no trapping). Accomplishments are based on \$5,000 per acre average and should be considered a minimum estimate.

Design and scope of work:

Approximately 750 acres of wildlife habitat will be protected through fee title acquisition and development as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs, 625 acres) and Scientific & Natural Areas (SNAs, 125 acres). While no match is indicated in this proposal, Outdoor Heritage appropriations to DNR for WMA and SNA acquisitions have been matched by donations, Reinvest in Minnesota Critical Habitat Match, and Surcharge (a \$6.50 surcharge on small game license sales to be used in part for land acquisition) at approximately 20%.

Wildlife Management Areas. WMAs protect lands and waters which have a high potential for wildlife production and develop and manage these lands and waters for public hunting, fishing and trapping, and for other compatible outdoor recreational uses such as wildlife watching and hiking. While highly successful, the current WMA system does not meet all present and future needs for wildlife habitat, wildlife population management, hunter access, and wildlife related recreation. This is notably true in the Prairie Ecological planning section where public ownership in many counties is 2 percent or less. DNR Section of Wildlife uses a GIS-based tool to identify the highest priority tracts for potential WMA acquisitions. This quantitative approach scores and ranks acquisition proposals based on a set of weighted criteria and creates a standardized method for evaluating proposed acquisitions on a statewide level.

Criteria and weights are periodically reviewed and adapted to changing conditions and priorities. This ensures that funds are used to acquire available lands consistent with the statutory purpose of WMAs. The WMA acquisition program is guided by the 2002 Citizens' Committee report developed with a diverse group of eleven major stakeholder groups. Potential acquisition opportunities from willing sellers are coordinated with stakeholders and partners to eliminate duplication and identify concerns and support. Coordinating with partners has been successful to ensure we are working cooperatively and on priority parcels.

Scientific & Natural Areas. The SNA Program will increase public hunting and fishing opportunities while protecting sites with outstanding natural values. Protection is targeted at high priority areas identified in the SNA Strategic Land Protection Plan with emphasis on prairie core areas identified in the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan. A quantitative system scores and ranks acquisition proposals based on a weighted set of six criteria. Priority is given to sites of high and outstanding biodiversity significance by the Minnesota Biological Survey, high quality native plant communities and habitat for endangered and threatened species. Larger parcels which adjoin other conservation lands, improve habitat management, are under imminent threat and are partially donated are also rated highly.

Properties acquired through this appropriation require County Board of Commissioners' written approval in the county of acquisition, will be designated as WMA or SNA through a Commissioner's Designation Order, brought up to minimum DNR standards, and listed on the DNR website. Basic site improvements will include boundary and LSOHC acknowledgement signs and may include any necessary site cleanup and restoration of agricultural fields and minimal parking area development.

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

- H1 Protect priority land habitats
- H3 Improve connectivity and access to recreation

Which other plans are addressed in this proposal:

- Minnesota DNR Scientific and Natural Area's Long Range Plan
- Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

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

The Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan effectiveness measures (p. 44) of acres of native prairie, grassland and wetland protected will be directly achieved through this proposal which will also increase protection of lands that achieve the Plan's ecosystem measures (p.47-48) of increasing populations of breeding mallards, greater prairie-chicken, meadowlark, sedge wren, prairie butterflies, and native prairie orchids, increased harvest of ring-necked pheasant, and stabilizing or increasing native plant diversity and condition, and wetland quality.

The SNA Strategic Land Protection Plan (name of the current MNDNR SNA Long Range Plan) strategies (p.26) will be advanced to target protection of areas of greatest biodiversity significance, rare native plant communities, and habitat containing populations of rare species (i.e. endangered and threatened species) as well as larger parcels which are part of interconnected conservation lands. These are primary characteristics given priority in acquisitions through this proposal.

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal:

Prairie:

- Protect, enhance, and restore remnant native prairie, Big Woods forests, and oak savanna

Forest / Prairie Transition:

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

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

Acquisitions of WMAs and SNAs through this proposal are scientifically evaluated and prioritized in order to achieve LSOHC priorities. WMAs and SNAs are permanently in state ownership for public use and are managed in perpetuity to provide habitat for wildlife, fish, and game, including controlling the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Acquisitions are primarily targeted to parcels in the Prairie Region which protect remnant native prairie and oak savanna, with additional priority also given to protecting wetland/upland complexes, shallow lakes, and habitat for migratory waterfowl. Priority is given to acquisitions that will permanently protect high quality native prairie in the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan's Prairie Core areas which provide habitat for rare (including endangered and threatened) wildlife and plants as well as habitat for prairie chicken, pheasant and deer.

In the Forest Prairie Transition Region, acquisitions are targeted to protect habitat for fish, game, and non-game wildlife along rivers,

cold-water streams, and associated upland habitat. Native prairie will be a priority target along with other high biodiversity habitat types.

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

The DNR uses GIS-based scoring systems to objectively rank potential acquisitions and develop statewide priority lists. These systems incorporate scientific data giving priority to locations within: 1) an important habitat corridor or complex (such as identified by the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan, Pheasant Action Plan, SNA Strategic Land Protection Plan, and the new Minnesota Wildlife Action Plan), 2) native plant communities and sites of outstanding and high biodiversity significance mapped by Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS), and 3) parcels that adjoin existing units or other conservation lands. In addition, scoring takes into account habitat containing endangered, threatened, and other rare species, watershed/wetland qualities as well as habitat management considerations and suitability for public access, hunting and fishing.

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

Potential acquisitions for WMAs and SNAs are objectively scored for their wildlife habitat value. The DNR uses weighted criteria and prioritizes high scoring parcels for acquisition. For example, candidates for WMAs score higher with a prairie grouse lek, in a pheasant habitat complex, presence of shallow lakes, and occurrence of deer wintering areas; candidates for WMAs and SNAs score higher which contain threatened, endangered, and other rare species and species of greatest conservation need and which are high quality native plant communities which support wildlife. As a focus on native prairie protection, parcels with native prairie are prioritized.

Native plant communities with exceptional value as wildlife habitat to be protected through this proposal include mesic prairie, dry hill prairie, northern wet prairie, aspen-parkland complex, bur-oak aspen forest, mesic brush prairie, wet seepage prairie, Southern dry-mesic oak hickory woodland, Southern dry prairie, calcareous Fen.

The following species of greatest conservation need and rare species have documented occurrences on or near parcels targeted in WMA and SNA acquisition through this appropriation: mammals – white-tailed jackrabbit, prairie vole, harvest mouse, northern grasshopper mouse, and western harvest mouse; birds – greater prairie chicken, chestnut-collared longspur (endangered), upland sandpiper, American bittern, marbled godwit, Nelson's sparrow, Henslow's sparrow, black-throated blue warbler, red-shouldered hawk, upland sandpiper, Loggerhead shrike; reptiles/amphibians: wood turtle (threatened) and mudpuppy; Topeka shiner; invertebrates – regal fritillary, Dakota skipper, Iowa Skipper, Ottoe Skipper, Pawnee Skipper, Poweshiek skipper, leadplant flowermoth, phlox moth, ; and plants – small white lady's-slipper and Western prairie fringed orchid.

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

Values below represent point in time estimates. Lands acquired will permanently protect habitat and provide long-lasting benefits.

PRAIRIE

Pheasant-By looking at the ratio of CRP acres in Minnesota to pheasant harvest, we estimate that three acres of grassland habitat has the "potential" to produce one harvested pheasant rooster.

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

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

FOREST PRAIRIE TRANSITION

White-tailed deer- The pre-fawn deer densities across forested deer permit areas is 13 deer per square mile of land (excluding water) . This translates to 0.02 deer per acre of forest land habitat or roughly 1 deer (pre-fawning) for every 50 acres of land. On average, densities within the Forest/Prairie Transition LSOHC planning section will be higher than those in the Northern Forest.

Bobolink. grasshopper sparrow (as listed above).

Outcomes:

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

- Protected, restored, and enhanced nesting and migratory habitat for waterfowl, upland birds, and species of greatest conservation need *Acres of habitat acquired that support nesting and migratory habitat and upland birds and Species in Greatest Conservation Need. Species lists (and numbers where available) of those species observed or documented.*

Programs in prairie region:

- Key core parcels are protected for fish, game and other wildlife *Acres of prairie acquired. Acres of habitat acquired that support upland gamebirds, migratory waterfowl, big-game, and unique Minnesota species (e.g. endangered, threatened, and special concern species and Species in Greatest Conservation Need). Species lists (and numbers where available) of those species observed or documented.*

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

According to WMA/AMA Directive on development standards, WMAs are developed to at least minimum standards within two years of acquisition for facility and habitat development that will provide basic asset preservation, public access and safety, environmental and cultural resource protection and soil and water resource conservation. Often restoration efforts can extend 2-3 years beyond the "minimum standard" time table to establish high quality native plant community restorations. All new WMA acquisitions require a WMA Initial Development Plan (IDP) be completed by the Area Wildlife Supervisor responsible for land management and approved by the Region. SNAs have similar standards with site specific work being directed by each site's Adaptive Management Plan. As part of the state outdoor recreation system, ongoing maintenance will be accomplished through routine management activities accomplished by our network of DNR offices. Periodic enhancements will be accomplished by staff, CCM crews, temporary project staffing, through vendor contract or by volunteers if appropriate.

Long-term management costs (e.g., invasive species treatments, prescribed fire, and monitoring/evaluation) will be covered by a combination funding sources, including, but not limited to the Game and Fish Fund, ENRTF, Outdoor Heritage Fund, federal grants, and small game surcharge, as appropriate.

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

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2021	Outdoor Heritage, ML 2019	Boundary Survey, parking lot development, boundary sign and other sign posting	Other Initial Site Development	
2023	Outdoor Heritage, ML 2019	Habitat development, native vegetation established, wetlands restored (as needed)		
2024 and beyond	Game and Fish Fund, Surcharge, other	Ongoing management to DNR standards for WMA and SNA units		

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

Once a state with more than 18 million acres of native prairie, Minnesota has less than two percent remaining. Each year prairie is lost to degradation, agriculture, and development, and retiring CRP acres further reduce grassland habitat. In MN there are 201,087 acres of CRP expiring in 2018. The majority is in the LSOHC Prairie and Forest/Prairie planning sections. Now is the time to protect what remains of Minnesota's grassland habitat type. Furthermore, acquisition of quality native habitat is needed to sustain those populations of game and non-game species, and species in greatest conservation need whose primary threat is destruction of habitat. Commodity prices have fallen from the peak levels of 2012 (e.g., \$8.40 per bushel for corn to less than \$4) and we are finding landowners are willing to sell and that are interested in seeing their land preserved for future generations.

How does this proposal include leverage in funds or other effort to supplement any OHF appropriation:

Historically, Outdoor Heritage Fund appropriations to DNR for WMA and SNA acquisitions have been matched by donations, Reinvest in Minnesota Critical Habitat Match, and Surcharge (a \$6.50 surcharge on small game license sales to be used in part for land acquisition) at approximately 20%. While not being listed in this proposal, we anticipate this trend will continue and OHF dollars will be matched by 20% of other funds. Some of the landowners that sell to the State do so out of a conservation ethic and are willing to donate value. In prioritizing parcels that have similar habitat value, a landowner willing to donate value will be the priority.

Our practice is to inform all landowners of the appraised value of their respective property. It is up to them if they want to donate a portion of the value.

Relationship to other funds:

- Environmental and Natural Resource Trust Fund

Describe the relationship of the funds:

During some years, the DNR also receives Environment and Natural Resource Trust Fund (ENRTF) appropriations for SNA acquisition. Usually, different projects are funded with each type of fund with priority given to expending the oldest appropriations first on eligible parcels. However, acquisition of some large parcels are made possible by using a combination of funds (such as OHF and ENRTF).

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

This request is an acceleration of the DNR WMA and SNA acquisition program work to a level not attainable but for the appropriation.

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

Appropriation Year	Source	Amount
2008	WMA Bonding	5,000,000
2010	WMA Bonding	500,000
2011	SNA ENRTF	679,600
2011	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	824,259
2011	WMA Surcharge	1,830,000
2012	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	864,750
2012	SNA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	720,000
2013	WMA Surcharge	1,500,000
2014	WMA Bonding Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	2,000,000
2014	SNA ENRTF	1,289,800
2008	SNA Bonding	2,700,000
2014	WMA Surcharge	1,860,000
2015	SNA ENRTF	2,348,300
2015	WMA ENRTF	400,000
2015	WMA Surcharge	1,615,000
2016	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	2,548,300
2016	WMA Surcharge	1,561,913
2017	SNA ENRTF	10,400
2016	SNA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	400,000
2017	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	591,400
2017	WMA Surcharge	750,000
2008	WMA ENRTF	1,000,000
2008	SNA ENRTF	948,100
2008	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	1,684,262
2009	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	3,072,138
2009	SNA ENRTF	1,026,000
2010	SNA ENRTF	471,400
2010	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	2,308,358

Activity Details

Requirements:

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

Will county board or other local government approval be formally sought prior to acquisition? - **Yes**

Is the land you plan to acquire (fee title) free of any other permanent protection - **No**

Some lands proposed for acquisition may contain a portion of protected land. In these cases, we will appraise protected acres separately and seek to have that value donated or pay for them using non- OHF funds.

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

Land Use:

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

Explain

The primary purposes of WMAs are to develop and manage for the production of wildlife and for compatible outdoor recreation. To fulfill those goals, the DNR may use limited farming specifically to enhance or benefit the management of state lands for wildlife.

Lands proposed to be acquired as WMAs may include initial development plans to utilize farming to prepare previously farmed sites for native plant seeding. This is a standard practice across the Midwest to prepare the seedbed for native seed planting. On a small percentage of WMAs (less than 2.5%), DNR uses farming to provide a winter food source for a variety of wildlife species in agriculture-dominated landscapes largely devoid of winter food sources.

Are any of the crop types planted GMO treated - **Yes**

Is this land currently open for hunting and fishing - **No**

Will the land be open for hunting and fishing after completion - **Yes**

All WMA lands to be acquired will be open for hunting and fishing with no variations from State of Minnesota regulations.

All SNAs acquired with this funding would be open to the most appropriate types of hunting for the particular parcels. Priority will be given to acquiring lands to be open to all hunting, trapping and fishing.

Are there currently trails or roads on any of the acquisitions on the parcel list - **No**

Will new trails or roads be developed or improved as a result of the OHF acquisition - **No**

Accomplishment Timeline

Activity	Approximate Date Completed
Acquire in fee 625 acres for designation as Wildlife Management Area	6/30/2022
Acquire in fee 125 acres for designation as Scientific and Natural Area	6/30/2022
Prepare acquired lands to minimum standards including signage, parking areas, and native vegetation planting if necessary	6/30/2024

Budget Spreadsheet

Total Amount of Request: \$5,050,400

Budget and Cash Leverage

Budget Name	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$390,000	\$0		\$390,000
Contracts	\$120,000	\$0		\$120,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$3,750,000	\$0		\$3,750,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Acquisition	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Stewardship	\$0	\$0		\$0
Travel	\$55,000	\$0		\$55,000
Professional Services	\$380,000	\$0		\$380,000
Direct Support Services	\$45,400	\$0		\$45,400
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0
Capital Equipment	\$0	\$0		\$0
Other Equipment/Tools	\$0	\$0		\$0
Supplies/Materials	\$310,000	\$0		\$310,000
DNR IDP	\$0	\$0		\$0
Total	\$5,050,400	\$0		\$5,050,400

Personnel

Position	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
SNA Coordinator	0.06	3.00	\$15,000	\$0		\$15,000
WMA Acquisition Coordinator	0.50	3.00	\$120,000	\$0		\$120,000
SNA Regional Specialists	0.07	3.00	\$15,000	\$0		\$15,000
WMA IDP Coordinator	1.00	3.00	\$240,000	\$0		\$240,000
Total	1.63	12.00	\$390,000	\$0		\$390,000

Amount of Request: \$5,050,400

Amount of Leverage: \$0

Leverage as a percent of the Request: 0.00%

DSS + Personnel: \$435,400

As a % of the total request: 8.62%

Easement Stewardship: \$0

As a % of the Easement Acquisition: -%

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

Direct Support Services is determined using the standard DNR Direct & Necessary Cost Calculator. Landowner payments and real estate transaction costs are deleted from the top before other parts of the calculator are applied.

Does the amount in the contract line include R/E work?

Yes, the contract line includes initial site development costs such as, restoration of agricultural fields, boundary signage, minimal parking areas, and other parcel initial development as needed. 100%

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

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

Approximately 90% is fleet charges for equipment such as tractors, mowers, etc needed for initial site development of acquired parcels.

Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:

The largest leverage source is value landowners are willing to donate. Some donations are equally matched by Reinvest in Minnesota Critical Habitat match (DNR, not BWSR) funds. That value is unknown at this time, yet historical leverage for WMA and SNA acquisitions has been approximately 20%.

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

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

If project was scaled either up or down outputs and budget line items would scale in direct proportion to the change. The possible exception would be personnel (currently at 7.8%) of proposed budget. While personnel could be scalable it might not be scalable in direct proportion to the change.

Output Tables

Table 1a. Acres by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	650	0	100	750
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	650	0	100	750

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

Type	Native Prairie
Restore	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	75
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Easement	0
Enhance	0
Total	75

Table 2. Total Requested Funding by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$4,377,000	\$0	\$673,400	\$5,050,400
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$4,377,000	\$0	\$673,400	\$5,050,400

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	50	0	700	0	750
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	50	0	700	0	750

Table 4. Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$336,700	\$0	\$4,713,700	\$0	\$5,050,400
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$336,700	\$0	\$4,713,700	\$0	\$5,050,400

Table 5. Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$6,734	\$0	\$6,734
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 6. Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$6,734	\$0	\$6,734	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

0

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

Parcel List

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

The DNR uses GIS-based scoring systems to objectively rank potential acquisitions and develop statewide priority lists. These systems incorporate scientific data giving priority to locations within: 1) an important habitat corridor or complex (such as identified by the Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan, SNA Strategic Land Protection Plan, and the new Minnesota Wildlife Action Plan), 2) native plant communities and sites of outstanding and high biodiversity significance mapped by Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS), and 3) parcels that adjoin existing units or other conservation lands. In addition, scoring takes into account habitat containing endangered, threatened, and other rare species, watershed/wetland qualities as well as habitat management considerations and suitability for public access, hunting and fishing.

Each DNR regional wildlife manager works with his/her staff to rank known parcels with willing landowners by LSOHC planning section based in part on the habitat values of parcels (GIS score), and in part on management implications of a given tract (e.g., providing access to state land with no access, a parcel's ability to manage a shallow lake's water level, etc.). Parcels with native prairie, within a Prairie Conservation Plan core or corridor area are highest priority. This priority setting process occurs two times per year, however parcels with exceptional habitat may be added to a priority list as they become available.

Section 1 - Restore / Enhance Parcel List

No parcels with an activity type restore or enhance.

Section 2 - Protect Parcel List

Becker

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Spring Creek WMA Tr4A, 4B	14241207	292	\$730,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Brown

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Badger Track WMA Tr3 & 4	11436202	229	\$1,000,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Clay

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Flowing Prairie WMA Tr9	14146223	159	\$500,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Cottonwood

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
String Lakes WMA Tr11	10536228	305	\$1,300,000			

Kandiyohi

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Regal Flats WMA Tr2	12233210	196	\$412,700	No	Full	Full

Kittson

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Lake Bronson SNA Addition	16146225	160	\$240,000	No	Full	Full

Lac qui Parle

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Gollnick WMA Tr11	11746201	160	\$416,000	Yes	Full	Not Applicable

Lincoln

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Hopeful WMA Tr1	10944212	225	\$787,500	No	Full	Not Applicable
Hopeful WMA Tr3	10944212	317	\$1,268,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Murray

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Chanarambie Creek SNA	10543202	100	\$700,000	No	Full	Full
Hiram C. Southwick WMA Tr15	10641224	146	\$850,000	No	Full	Not Applicable
Peters WMA Tr2 & 2a	10642209	124	\$620,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Norman

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Faith WMA Tr7	14443226	160	\$350,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Pipestone

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Prairie Coteau SNA Addition	10844228	200	\$1,400,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Polk

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Chester Hills SNA	15040234	600	\$900,000	No	Full	Not Applicable
Pembina Trail SNA Addition	14945209	560	\$1,120,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Stearns

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Edward Raymond Mohs WMA Tr5	12335209	40	\$127,400	No	Full	Not Applicable

Yellow Medicine

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Lower Antelope Valley WMA Tr 3 & 11	11444224	40	\$125,000	No	Full	Not Applicable
Mound Spring Prairie SNA Addition	11546218	160	\$800,000	No	Full	Full

Section 2a - Protect Parcel with Bldgs

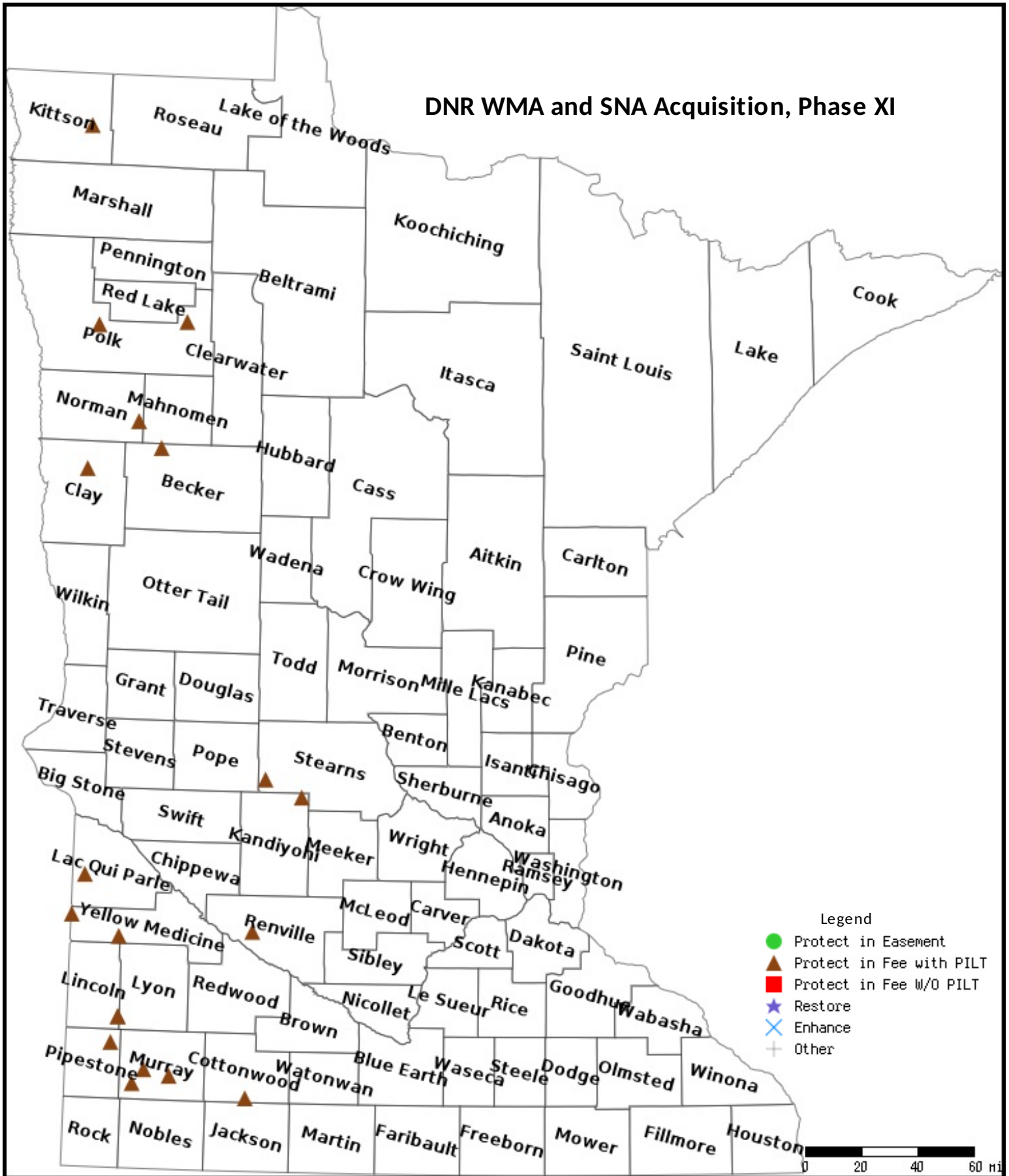
No parcels with an activity type protect and has buildings.

Section 3 - Other Parcel Activity

No parcels with an other activity type.

Parcel Map

DNR WMA and SNA Acquisition, Phase XI

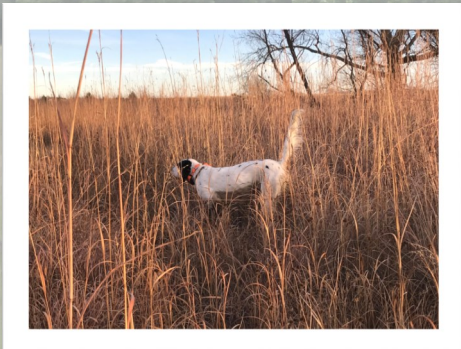


Data Generated From Parcel List

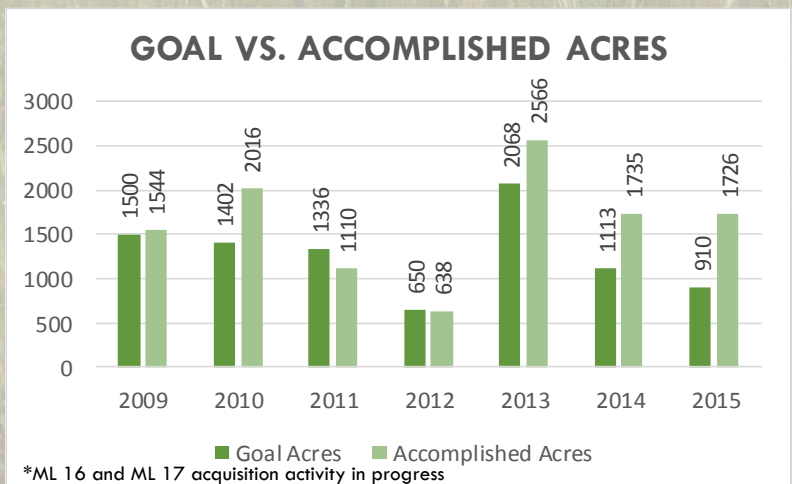
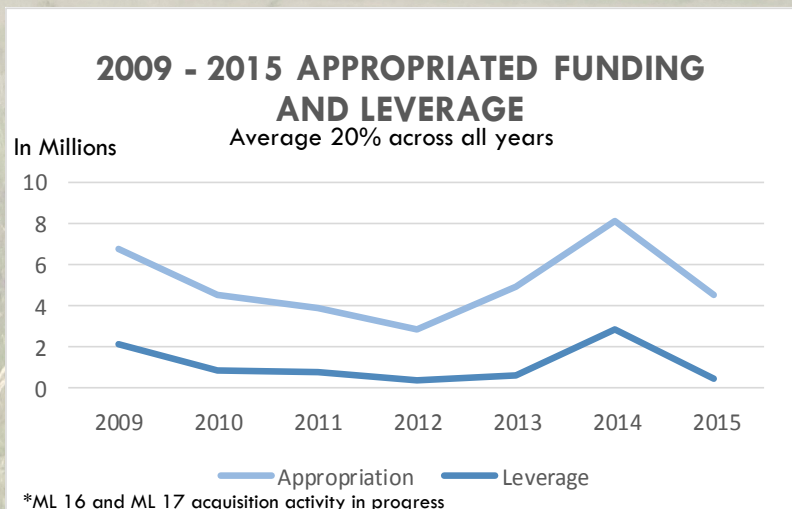
DNR Wildlife Management Area and Scientific & Natural Area Acquisition: Phase XI

Through OHF we've protected over 11,000 acres of critical habitat.

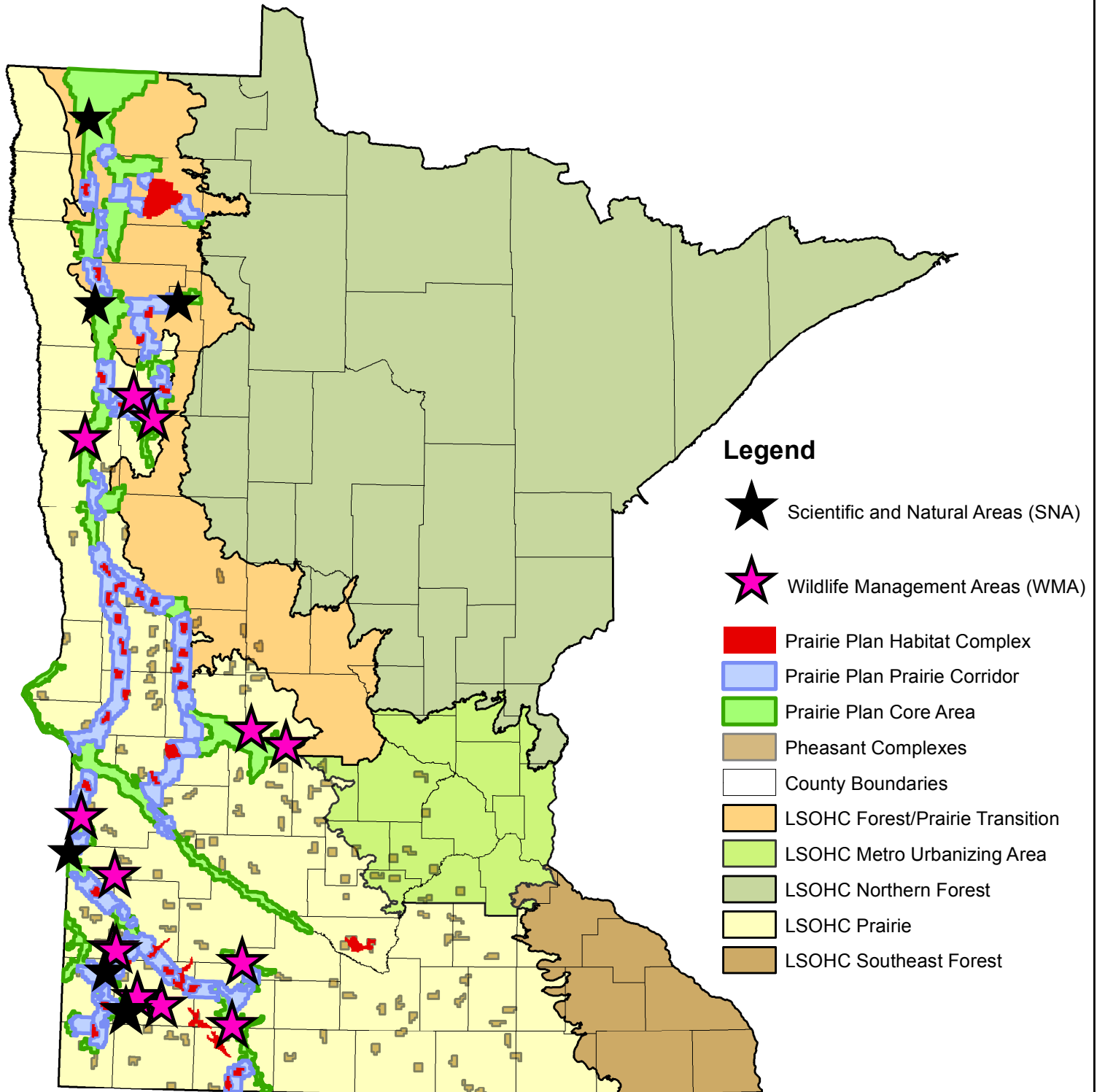
We protect high quality wildlife habitat and provide excellent hunting opportunities.















- We acquire and protect high quality grassland and wetland complexes
- We strive to connect high quality habitats to create habitat complexes that benefit grassland/wetland wildlife and pollinators
- We protect native prairie
- We protect habitats for species in the greatest conservation need
- We protect parcels of biodiversity significance



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council (LSOHC) Fiscal Year 2020 / ML 2019 - Proposed Parcel List DNR WMA and SNA Acquisition, Phase XI



Legend

-  Scientific and Natural Areas (SNA)
-  Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)
-  Prairie Plan Habitat Complex
-  Prairie Plan Prairie Corridor
-  Prairie Plan Core Area
-  Pheasant Complexes
-  County Boundaries
-  LSOHC Forest/Prairie Transition
-  LSOHC Metro Urbanizing Area
-  LSOHC Northern Forest
-  LSOHC Prairie
-  LSOHC Southeast Forest

0 20 40 80 120 160
Miles

 **DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES**

Note: This map shows the approximate relative location of property boundaries and other features but was not prepared by a professional land surveyor. This map is provided for informational purposes only and may not be sufficient or appropriate for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.