

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Laws of Minnesota 2020 Accomplishment Plan



Date: December 12, 2019

Program or Project Title: Shallow Lake & Wetland Protection & Restoration Program - Phase IX

Funds Recommended: \$ 5,376,000

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Legislative Citation: ML 2020, Ch. X, Art. 1, Sec. 2, subd XX

Appropriation Language:

County Locations: Big Stone, Clay, Cottonwood, Kandiyohi, Lyon, McLeod, Murray, Redwood, Sibley, and Swift.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Prairie
- Wetlands

Abstract:

This is Phase 9 of Ducks Unlimited's wetland and prairie acquisition and restoration program. DU will acquire and restore 600 acres of land containing drained wetlands in SW Minnesota's Prairie Pothole Region for restoration and transfer to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in the state WMA system. This land acquisition and restoration program focuses on restoring cropland with drained wetlands along shallow lakes and adjoining WMAs to help restore prairie wetland habitat complexes for breeding ducks and other wildlife. DNR will help seed uplands, and DU will survey, engineer/design, and hire private sector contractors to restore drained wetlands.

Design and scope of work:

This is Phase 9 of Ducks Unlimited's ongoing program to both Acquire and Restore wetlands and prairie on land for sale adjacent to existing Minnesota DNRs State Wildlife Management Areas (WMA). DU works with willing seller private landowners adjacent to WMAs that have drained wetlands and converted prairie uplands, and land on shallow lakes in need of protection. DU purchases and holds land title through it's Wetlands America Trust (WAT), DU's supporting land-holding fiduciary organization, of which DU is the sole corporate member.

Our goal is to help restore functioning prairie-wetland habitat complexes to complement other conservation efforts that protect intact native prairie. Our work addresses the habitat goals in Minnesota's Long-range Duck Recovery Plan, Minnesota's Prairie Conservation Plan, and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. This work is time-sensitive because farmland adjacent to state WMAs is

rarely offered for sale for conservation, and tracts are only available for a short time. DU works quickly, and has already spent most ML2016 - ML2019 OHF funds appropriated.

DU will work in cooperation with Minnesota DNR Section of Wildlife, and will coordinate with Pheasants Forever, other NGO partners, and local sportsmen clubs such as Swan Lake Area Wildlife Association and Cottonwood County Game and Fish League. Although approval is not requested from county boards for DU land acquisitions, DU communicates frequently with county and township officials to ensure local official awareness of our conservation work, and routinely attends county board meetings to discuss questions. The acquisitions and restorations proposed represents the amount of work DU can accomplish in three to five years, is scalable, and benefits game and non-game wildlife species alike - from mallards to monarch butterflies.

Because 90% of Minnesota's prairie wetlands have been drained and 99% of prairie uplands converted in Minnesota, acquisition and restoration of prairie and small wetlands is critical - especially for breeding waterfowl in the Prairie Pothole Region of SW Minnesota where DU focuses our efforts. Furthermore, most remaining undrained wetlands here are in poor ecological condition due to massive landscape prairie conversion to cropland and wetland drainage that degrades both wetland condition and habitat function for prairie wildlife.

Although many of our remaining prairie wetlands and shallow lakes are contained within state WMAs or federal Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA), these small public land patches rarely provide optimal wildlife habitat due to their fragmented shape and small size. Similarly, most prairie shallow lakes are surrounded by a thin ribbon of uplands that fail to adequately buffer them from surrounding agricultural land runoff. Therefore, acquisition and restoration of drained wetlands and cultivated cropland in close proximity to our public lands will improve and buffer our public shallow lakes and remaining wetlands, and help create functioning prairie-wetland complexes of habitat for breeding ducks and other prairie wildlife.

DU professional engineers and biologists work closely with DNR field staff to plan and implement both robust prairie and wetland restorations, including diverse native forb/grass seed plantings and complex wetland restorations that often involve extensive tile drainage systems.

How does the request address MN habitats that have: historical value to fish and wildlife, wildlife species of greatest conservation need, MN County Biological Survey data, and/or rare, threatened and endangered species inventories:

This proposal protects and restores prairie lands, which are identified as critical habitats for many "Species of Greatest Conservation Need" listed in Minnesota's "Tomorrow's Habitat for the Wild & Rare: An Action Plan for Minnesota Wildlife." Specific species listed in the Action Plan as requiring prairie (page 255) include seven species of butterflies and three bird species that are native prairie specialists: chestnut-collared longspur, Sprague's pipit, and Baird's sparrow. The Prairie Parkland has 139 species listed on the SGCN with 13 of these species being unique to the section.

In addition to these specific wildlife species listed as SGCN examples in the Action Plan, restored prairie in the Prairie Parkland will provide habitat of significant value for other species listed in Appendix B of the Action Plan too. Restored and protected prairie will provide habitat of significant value for other SGCN including bird species: upland sandpiper, bobolink, burrowing owl, le conte's sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, eastern meadowlark, swamp sparrow, sharp-tailed grouse, short-eared owl, northern harrier, dickcissel, Henslow's sparrow, and Nelson's sharp-tailed sparrow. Upland nesting waterfowl will also benefit including waterfowl listed as SGCN; northern pintail and lesser scaup, which have both seen declines in continental populations. Wetland associated birds such as trumpeter swan, black tern, American bittern, Wilson's phalarope, and marbled godwit will benefit from wetlands either restored or buffered in the prairie landscape. Mammals such as northern grasshopper mouse and Richardson's ground squirrels, reptiles such as lined snake and Blanding's turtle, and amphibians such as northern cricket frog and common mudpuppy are listed as SGCN for the Prairie Parkland.

Describe the science based planning and evaluation model used:

Ducks Unlimited uses science to strategically focus on lands adjacent to existing state WMAs with restorable wetlands that build prairie-wetland complexes for breeding ducks or buffer managed shallow lakes. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's "Thunderstorm Map" and "Restorable Wetlands Inventory" help determine importance to breeding waterfowl. We prioritize lands with restorable wetlands and prairie near WMAs with relatively high biological diversity and significance based on the Minnesota DNR County Biological Survey (MCBS) to improve the ecological functionality of existing public WMAs for ducks. Examples include:

Expandere WMA Tract 12 in Cottonwood County is 121 acres adjacent to 1,000 contiguous acres of wetland-grassland habitat, a significant MCBS Sites of Outstanding and High Biodiversity due to excellent quality native wet-prairie within its borders. It supports over 21 breeding duck pairs per square mile, falls within a Pheasant complex, and is 1 mile from a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Core Area.

Ruthton WMA Tract 1A in Murray county is 180 acres adjoining Ruthton WMA which includes a portion of the Redwood River. This

complex supports over 41 breeding duck pairs per square mile and falls within a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Corridor.

Dovray WMA Tracts 19&19A in Murray County comprise 165 acres adjoining Dovray WMA and less than a quarter mile from Slaughter Slough WPA in Murray County. The complex supports over 41 breeding duck pairs per square mile and is adjacent to four priority shallow lakes as identified by the Minnesota DNR. It is within a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Strategic Habitat Complex, and nearly surrounds a partially-drained shallow lake within Dovray WMA, thus making restoration feasible.

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

- H4 Restore and protect shallow lakes
- H5 Restore land, wetlands and wetland-associated watersheds

Which other plans are addressed in this program:

- Long Range Duck Recovery Plan
- Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this program:

Prairie:

- Protect, enhance, or restore existing wetland/upland complexes, or convert agricultural lands to new wetland/upland habitat complexes

Relationship to other funds:

- Not Listed

Does this program include leverage in funds:

Yes

DU strives to use non-federal OHF expense to leverage federal NAWCA grant funds to further our conservation mission. However, NAWCA is highly competitive and complex, takes at least a year for funding approval, requires a firm match commitment, and proposal success is uncertain. Nonetheless, DU works closely with Minnesota DNR, and NGO partners to offer recent past state OHF acquisitions as non-federal match to leverage federal NAWCA funds to help fund OHF land restoration and also acquire additional lands too. For example, several recent past OHF acquisitions were recently pledged as match in NAWCA proposals likely to be funded later in 2018 or 2019 that will help pay for restoration costs on those lands acquired. Similarly, DU partners with DNR and other NGOs to request federal NAWCA grant funds to restore lands acquired through this OHF appropriation too by using OHF expense as non-federal match. Federal NAWCA and other leverage expense will be reported in our final report to the LSOHC at the end of this grant.

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 does not supplanting or substituting previous DU funding. This request is for new land acquisition funding to supplement traditional DU conservation activities and allow DU to expand our conservation program to buy/restore land, and will not supplant or substitute traditional sources of funding for DU conservation efforts.

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

Appropriation Year	Source	Amount
2009	DU private	\$26,500
2010	DU private	\$10,000
2013	DU private	\$56,600
2015	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$150,000 (ongoing)
2016	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$200,000 (ongoing)
2017	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$200,000 (ongoing)
2018	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$200,000 (pending)
2019	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$200,000 (pending)

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

All lands acquired will be transferred to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in the state's Wildlife Management Area system. Thus, Minnesota DNR Wildlife land managers will sustain and maintain the prairie and wetlands acquired and restored by Ducks Unlimited in perpetuity, and manage them to provide optimal wildlife habitat and for public use.

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

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2022	DNR G&F Fund, OHF	Mow restored prairie for weed control	Periodically burn native prairie every 5 years as needed	Assess and manage water levels in larger restored wetlands as vegetation and ecological conditions warrant action

Activity Details:

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

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

Explain

DU purchases land in Minnesota to protect and restore prairie, wetlands, and shallow lake shoreland for ducks and other prairie and wetland-dependent wildlife. Lands acquired will be transferred to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in state Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) for long-term management and public use. Initial Development and Restoration Plans are developed in partnership with Minnesota DNR and area wildlife manager approval according to WMA management plan goals. The primary purposes of WMAs are to develop and manage habitat 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 for prairie restoration as WMAs may utilize limited farming to prepare previously farmed sites for native plant seeding. This is the standard prairie restoration practice across the Midwest. 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. DU will work closely with DNR through our cooperative acquisition and restoration planning process to avoid purchasing tracts where DNR requires placement of food plots and instead defers those to DNR to acquire directly, as restoration of prairie and wetlands for waterfowl is our strategic focus and mission.

Most lands to be acquired and restored through this program will be farmland with cropped fields, which DU will restore to prairie and wetland habitat. Very limited short-duration row-cropping of soybeans or use of oats as a cover crop, or other farming activity may be required immediately after acquisition prior to restoration prior to native prairie grass and forb seeding to rid the soil of residual herbicides that limit native plant growth and excess nutrients that promote weeds. Increasingly, farmers are using herbicides with an 18-month carryover residual effect, that requires an additional year of farming with other compatible herbicides before native plants can be seeded. DU strives to minimize this circumstance by working with private landowners to guide their final year of cropping prior selling, but arranging such is not always possible and use of cover crops or an additional year of "safe" row cropping in soybeans is sometimes required. DU will strive to use non-GMO treated seed whenever and wherever possible if planting of crops is required.

Will county board or other local government approval be formally sought prior to acquisition, per 97A.056 subd 13(j) - **No**

DU strives to notify and discuss land acquisition plans prior to land acquisition closings. Discussions with local county and other government officials will be held in conjunction with acquiring lands once negotiations result in a purchase agreement. Initial notification will include initial phone contact to individual board members representing the location of the land to be acquired. Official written notification to township and county boards will be made at least 30 days before closing. Because land acquisition deals are very private and sensitive matters, disclosing details in advance of purchase agreements can jeopardize land deals with private landowners. Because requesting formal local approval involves elected officials voting on private land deals, which invites local politics and makes private landowner intentions public, DU does not seek local government approval of our land acquisitions. Instead, DU contacts and meets with county and township boards in person to inform and discuss pending plans to ensure local government awareness of the public benefits of our land acquisition and restoration work, and changes in future tax payments. DU pays taxes in full at the county assessed rate during our hold time, and because state PILT amounts have been higher than previous assessed county tax rates for land acquired by DU in the Prairie Section of SW Minnesota, county boards have been very pleased with DU land acquisitions for the Minnesota DNR.

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

Some tracts may contain a USFWS wetland easement protecting intact wetland basins and prohibiting wetland drainage, burning, and filling, but otherwise allowing farming when dry so the value of these areas can be accommodated and considered in the appraisal.

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

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

No variations anticipated. All lands to be acquired are in rural areas and will be included in state Wildlife Management Areas, and open to public use as per Minnesota DNR rules.

Who will eventually own the fee title land?

State of MN

Land acquired in fee will be designated as a:

WMA

What is the anticipated number of closed acquisitions (range is fine) you plan to accomplish with this appropriation?

We anticipate purchasing approximately 3-6 land parcels through this appropriation, +/-.

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**

Will the acquired parcels be restored or enhanced within this appropriation? - **Yes**

Yes, DU strives to restore land acquired using the same appropriation whenever possible. In the rare unanticipated event where wetland restoration cost exceeds our initial estimates, DU will request LSOHC staff approval to use OHF funds from another appropriation to restore wetlands.

Accomplishment Timeline:

Activity	Approximate Date Completed
Appraise and acquire lands in fee-title.	June 2023
Restore lands acquired and transfer to Minnesota DNR.	June 2028

Date of Final Report Submission: 10/31/2028

Federal Funding:

Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program - **Yes**

Are the funds confirmed - **No**

What is the approximate date you anticipate receiving confirmation of the federal funds - **Beginning in July 2021 via future NAWCA grants leveraged to help restore lands acquired via OHF, by using the cost of land acquisitions as match for federal NAWCA funds to restore land.**

Outcomes:

Programs in prairie region:

- Protected, restored, and enhanced shallow lakes and wetlands *Land bordering shallow lakes and land containing drained wetlands will be acquired and restored back to functioning wetlands for waterfowl with native grass and forb wildflower grassland surrounding them as habitat for pollinators, migratory birds, and resident wildlife. Lands will transferred into the state Wildlife Management Area system to provide additional prairie habitat for migratory species and public use, both of which will be monitored by Minnesota DNR. Restored wetland basins will be monitored by DNR area wildlife field staff, and managed to optimize wetland habitat conditions. Prairie uplands will be managed to minimize trees and encourage native plants.*

Budget Spreadsheet

Budget reallocations up to 10% do not require an amendment to the Accomplishment Plan

How will this program accommodate the reduced appropriation recommendation from the original proposed requested amount

The appropriation recommendation budget will be pro-rated for each budget category according to the original amounts requested based on 40% allocated to DU, with minor adjustments.

Total Amount of Request: \$ 5376000

Budget and Cash Leverage

BudgetName	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$350,000	\$40,000	DU Private and Federal NAWCA	\$390,000
Contracts	\$600,000	\$50,000	DU Private and Federal NAWCA	\$650,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$4,000,000	\$0		\$4,000,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Acquisition	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Stewardship	\$0	\$0		\$0
Travel	\$40,000	\$10,000	DU Private and Federal NAWCA	\$50,000
Professional Services	\$60,000	\$0		\$60,000
Direct Support Services	\$20,000	\$0		\$20,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$40,000	\$0		\$40,000
Capital Equipment	\$0	\$0		\$0
Other Equipment/Tools	\$5,000	\$0		\$5,000
Supplies/Materials	\$130,000	\$0		\$130,000
DNR IDP	\$131,000	\$0		\$131,000
Total	\$5,376,000	\$100,000		\$5,476,000

Personnel

Position	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
DU staff conservation program manager to coordinate land acquisition and restoration activities, and administer the grant.	0.20	0.00	\$50,000	\$0		\$50,000
DU staff realty specialist, biologists, and engineers to purchase and restore land, including engineering survey, design, and construction management to restore drained wetlands..	1.00	0.00	\$300,000	\$40,000	DU Private and Federal NAWCA	\$340,000
Total	1.20	0.00	\$350,000	\$40,000		\$390,000

Amount of Request: \$5,376,000

Amount of Leverage: \$100,000

Leverage as a percent of the Request: 1.86%

DSS + Personnel: \$370,000

As a % of the total request: 6.88%

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

Minnesota DNR grants staff previously reviewed and approved DU accounting methodology for Direct Support Services, which are calculated and included in DU staff costs. DU Direct Support Services constitute approximately 10% of DU overall staff costs on average among DU conservation staff billing categories. DU breaks out and invoices for Direct Support Service expenses approved by DNR for reimbursement separately from Personnel expenses. In accordance with 2 CFR 200, DU uses the direct allocation method of allocating costs to programs and final cost objectives. This process of allocating costs is accomplished through the use of hourly rates. The direct cost of activities, including direct support expenses, is included in these hourly rates. The rates are comprised of costs for salaries, benefits, office space, general insurance, support staff, office supplies, and other various direct expenses incurred at the regional offices and conservation department at the home office. All costs are assigned to conservation projects (net of applicable personnel and other costs that are non-conservation related.) Hourly charges represent the amount that DU charges conservation projects per hour for each staff member working on the project. These costs represent expenses that directly support the labor cost necessary for

the development of a specific water/wetlands conservation project.

What is included in the contacts line?

Contracts will include earth-moving to restore drained wetlands by plugging ditches, removing drainage tile and sediment, and building berms, and seeding of cropped uplands to native prairie plants to restore grassland around wetlands.

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:

None - DU travel costs consist of in-state mileage, food, and lodging only (primarily mileage and lodging for program manager, biologists, and engineering field staff).

Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:

DU leverage is a combination of private funds raised by DU through events plus major philanthropic gifts from individuals, foundations and corporations, and public federal funds to be requested from the North American Wetlands Conservation Act via U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in the future to restore lands acquired.

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	100	500	0	0	600
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	100	500	0	0	600

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

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

Table 2. Total Funding by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$896,000	\$4,480,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,376,000
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	\$896,000	\$4,480,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,376,000

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro Urban	ForestPrairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N Forest	Total
Restore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	600	0	600
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	0	0	600	0	600

Table 4. Total Funding within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro Urban	ForestPrairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N Forest	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,376,000	\$0	\$5,376,000
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	\$0	\$0	\$5,376,000	\$0	\$5,376,000

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	\$8960	\$8960	\$0	\$0
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	\$0	\$0	\$8960	\$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

Automatic system calculation / not entered by managers

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

0

Parcel List

For restoration and enhancement programs ONLY: Managers may add, delete, and substitute projects on this parcel list based upon need, readiness, cost, opportunity, and/or urgency so long as the substitute parcel/project forwards the constitutional objectives of this program in the Project Scope table of this accomplishment plan. The final accomplishment plan report will include the final parcel list.

Section 1 - Restore / Enhance Parcel List

No parcels with an activity type restore or enhance.

Section 2 - Protect Parcel List

Big Stone

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Thielke Lake WMA - Tract 4	12246203	134	\$650,000	No	Full	Full

Clay

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Goose Prairie WMA - Tract 10	14144222	61	\$300,000	No	Full	Full

Cottonwood

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Expandere WMA - Tract 12	10537206	121	\$960,000	No	Full	Full
Little Swan Lake WMA - Tract 14	10635218	17	\$125,000	No	Full	Full

Kandiyohi

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Cabinrock WMA - Tract 7	12136205	81	\$400,000	No	Full	Full
Oleander WMA - Tract 13	12236215	79	\$400,000	No	Full	Full
Whitefield WMA - Tract 5	11835209	236	\$1,200,000	No	Full	Full

Lyon

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Greenhead WMA - Tract 2	10940221	119	\$500,000	No	Full	Full

McLeod

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Kujas Lake WMA - Tract 2	11430235	156	\$340,000	No	Full	Full

Murray

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Dovray WMA - Tracts 19/19a	10740213	165	\$1,000,000	No	Full	Full
Great Oasis WMA - Tract 17	10742210	334	\$2,500,000	No	Full	Full
Ruthton WMA - Tract 1A	10843207	180	\$1,100,000	No	Full	Full
Stoderl Slough WMA - Tract 1	10542225	160	\$750,000	No	Full	Full

Redwood

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Daubs Lake WMA - Tract 2/2a	11137211	160	\$1,200,000	No	Full	Full

Sibley

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Indian Lake WMA - Tract 10	11329228	67	\$450,000	No	Full	Full

Swift

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Henry XWMA - Tract 2/2A	12239217	70	\$90,000	No	Full	Full
Monson WMA - Tract 25	12237235	15	\$70,000	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.

