

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Fiscal Year 2021 / ML 2020 Request for Funding

PA 01



Date: June 11, 2019

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

Funds Requested: \$4,785,800

Manager's Name: Jay Johnson

Organization: MN Dept. of Natural Resources

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County Locations: Chippewa, Clay, Kandiyohi, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Norman, Pipestone, Stearns, Watonwan, and Yellow Medicine.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands
- Prairie
- Habitat

Abstract:

Acquire approximately 750 acres of high priority habitat for designation as Wildlife Management Area or Scientific and Natural Area in the LSOHC Prairie Planning Section emphasizing Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan and soon to be finalized Conservation That Works, 3.0 WMA and AMA Acquisition & Management Strategic Plan guidance, 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).

Design and scope of work:

Approximately 750 acres of wildlife habitat will be protected through fee title acquisition and development as Wildlife Management Areas or Scientific & Natural Areas. While no match is indicated in this proposal, Outdoor Heritage appropriations to DNR for WMA and SNA acquisitions have historically been enhanced through 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).

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 LSOHC Prairie 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 priorities. This ensures funds that are used to acquire lands align with DNR strategic priorities and support the 2002 Citizens' Committee report and soon to be finalized Conservation That Works, 3.0 WMA and AMA Acquisition & Management Strategic Plan for WMA acquisition.

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 parcel initial 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, or restore existing wetland/upland complexes, or convert agricultural lands to new wetland/upland habitat complexes

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 target parcels in the LSOHC Prairie Planning Section with priority given to protecting wetland/upland complexes, expiring CRP grassland, shallow lakes, and habitat for migratory waterfowl.

In addition high 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.

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 Southern dry prairie, dry sand-gravel prairie, mesic prairie, dry hill prairie, northern wet prairie, mesic brush prairie, wet seepage prairie, Southern drymesic oak hickory woodland, 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, Loggerhead shrike; reptiles/amphibians: wood turtle (threatened) and mudpuppy; Topeka shiner; invertebrates – regal fritillary, Dakota skipper, Iowa Skipper, Ottoo 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.

Outcomes:

Programs in prairie region:

- Key core parcels are protected for fish, game and other wildlife *Acres of prairie acquired. Acres of grassland/wetland habitat complexes acquired that support upland game birds, 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. Initial development efforts can extend 2-3 years beyond the “minimum standard” time table to establish high quality native plant communities. 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
2022	Outdoor Heritage, ML 2020	Boundary survey, parking area development, boundary signs and other sign posting	Other initial site development	
2024	Outdoor Heritage, ML 2020	Initial habitat development, native vegetation established, wetlands restored (as needed)		
2025 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 96,500 acres of CRP grasslands expiring in 2019. The majority is in the LSOHC Prairie planning section. 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 grassland habitat. Commodity prices have fallen from the peak levels of 2012 and we are finding landowners are willing to sell and that are interested in seeing their land preserved for future generations.

Does this program include leverage in funds:

Yes

Historically, Outdoor Heritage Fund appropriations to DNR for WMA and SNA acquisitions have been matched by land owner donations of value, 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). The amount of match has varied with each appropriation. The historic average for match has been 16%. While not being listed in this proposal, we anticipate this trend will continue and OHF dollars will be matched by the other funding sources listed above.

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
2010	SNA ENRTF	471,400
2011	SNA ENRTF	679,600
2011	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	824,259
2011	WMA Surcharge	1,830,000
2012	SNA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	720,000
2012	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	864,750
2013	WMA Surcharge	1,500,000
2014	SNA ENRTF	1,289,800
2014	WMA Bonding Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	2,000,000
2014	WMA Surcharge	1,860,000
2015	SNA ENRTF	2,348,300
2015	WMA ENRTF	400,000
2015	WMA Surcharge	1,615,000
2016	SNA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	400,000
2016	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	2,548,300
2016	WMA Surcharge	1,561,913
2018	WMA Surcharge	750,000
2017	SNA ENRTF	10,400
2017	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	591,400
2017	WMA Surcharge	750,000
2018	SNA ENRTF	1,500,000
2018	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	1,740,800
2009	WMA Reinvest in MN Critical Habitat Match	3,072,138
2009	SNA ENRTF	1,026,000
2010	WMA Bonding	500,000
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, per 97A.056 subd 13(j) - **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.

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 750 acres for designation as Wildlife Management Areas or Scientific and Natural Areas	6/30/2023
Develop acquired lands to minimum WMA/SNA standards including signage, parking areas, and native vegetation planting if necessary	6/30/2025

Budget Spreadsheet

Total Amount of Request: \$4,785,800

Budget and Cash Leverage

Budget Name	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$210,000	\$0		\$210,000
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	\$30,000	\$0		\$30,000
Professional Services	\$350,000	\$0		\$350,000
Direct Support Services	\$25,800	\$0		\$25,800
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0
Capital Equipment	\$0	\$0		\$0
Other Equipment/Tools	\$0	\$0		\$0
Supplies/Materials	\$300,000	\$0		\$300,000
DNR IDP	\$0	\$0		\$0
Total	\$4,785,800	\$0		\$4,785,800

Personnel

Position	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
WMA Acquisition Coordinator	0.50	3.00	\$120,000	\$0		\$120,000
SNA Acquisition Coordinator	0.06	3.00	\$45,000	\$0		\$45,000
SNA Regional Specialist	0.07	3.00	\$45,000	\$0		\$45,000
Total	0.63	9.00	\$210,000	\$0		\$210,000

Amount of Request: \$4,785,800
 Amount of Leverage: \$0
 Leverage as a percent of the Request: 0.00%
 DSS + Personnel: \$235,800
 As a % of the total request: 4.93%
 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.

What is included in the contracts line?

Includes anticipated needs related to habitat and site development to bring newly acquired parcels up to MN DNR WMA standards.

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:

Historically our 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 16%.

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 4.39%) of proposed budget. While personnel would 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	75	675	0	0	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	75	675	0	0	750

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 Requested Funding by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$478,600	\$4,307,200	\$0	\$0	\$4,785,800
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	\$478,600	\$4,307,200	\$0	\$0	\$4,785,800

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	0	0	750	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	0	0	750	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	\$0	\$0	\$4,785,800	\$0	\$4,785,800
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	\$4,785,800	\$0	\$4,785,800

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	\$6,381	\$6,381	\$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	\$6,381	\$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

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:

Not Listed

Section 1 - Restore / Enhance Parcel List

No parcels with an activity type restore or enhance.

Section 2 - Protect Parcel List

Chippewa

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Benderberg WMA tr20	11942213	160	\$532,000	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

Kandiyohi

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Ringo-Nest WMA tr4B	12134231	36	\$61,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Lincoln

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

Lyon

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Clifton WMA tr5a	11140207	75	\$450,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Martin

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Perch Creek tr19	10530231	160	\$650,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Murray

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Chanarambie Creek SNA	10543202	100	\$700,000	No	Full	Full
Talcot Lake WMA tr 31	10539231	80	\$625,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Nobles

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Wachter WMA tr17	10140226	56	\$440,500	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

Stearns

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

Watowan

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
W.R. Taylor WMA tr4	10630219	71	\$490,000	No	Full	Not Applicable

Yellow Medicine

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Mo und Spring Prairie SNA Addition	11546218	160	\$800,000	No	Full	Full

Section 2a - Protect Parcel with Bldgs

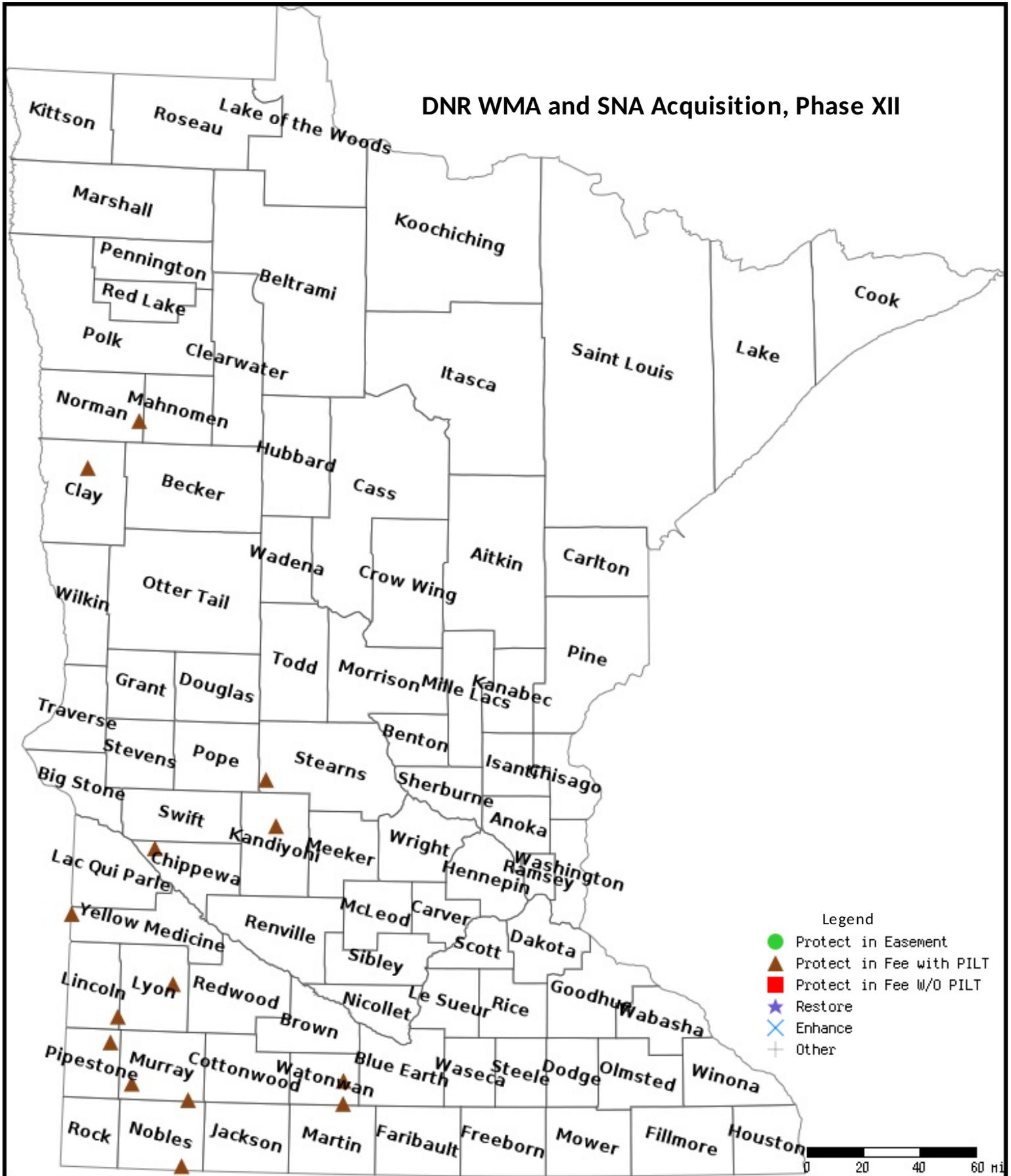
No parcels with an activity type protect and has buildings.

Section 3 - Other Parcel Activity

No parcels with an other activity type.

Parcel Map

DNR WMA and SNA Acquisition, Phase XII



Data Generated From Parcel List

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

\$4.78M request to add 750 acres to the State WMA/SNA system



Through OHF we've protected over 11,500 acres of critical habitat since 2009.

We protect the highest quality wildlife habitat and provide great hunting opportunities.

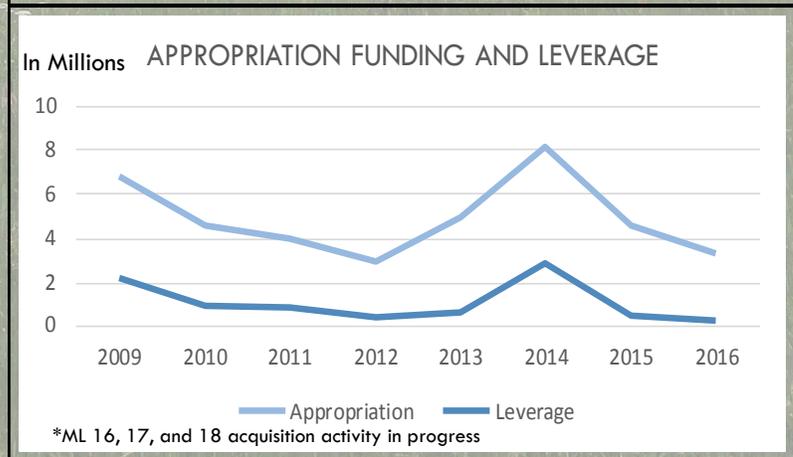
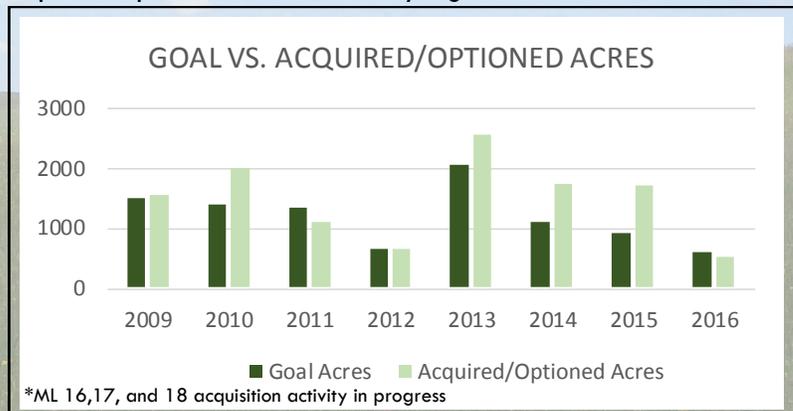
WMA Focus

- We acquire and protect high quality grassland/wetland complexes
- We strive to connect high quality habitats to create habitat complexes that benefit grassland/wetland wildlife and pollinators

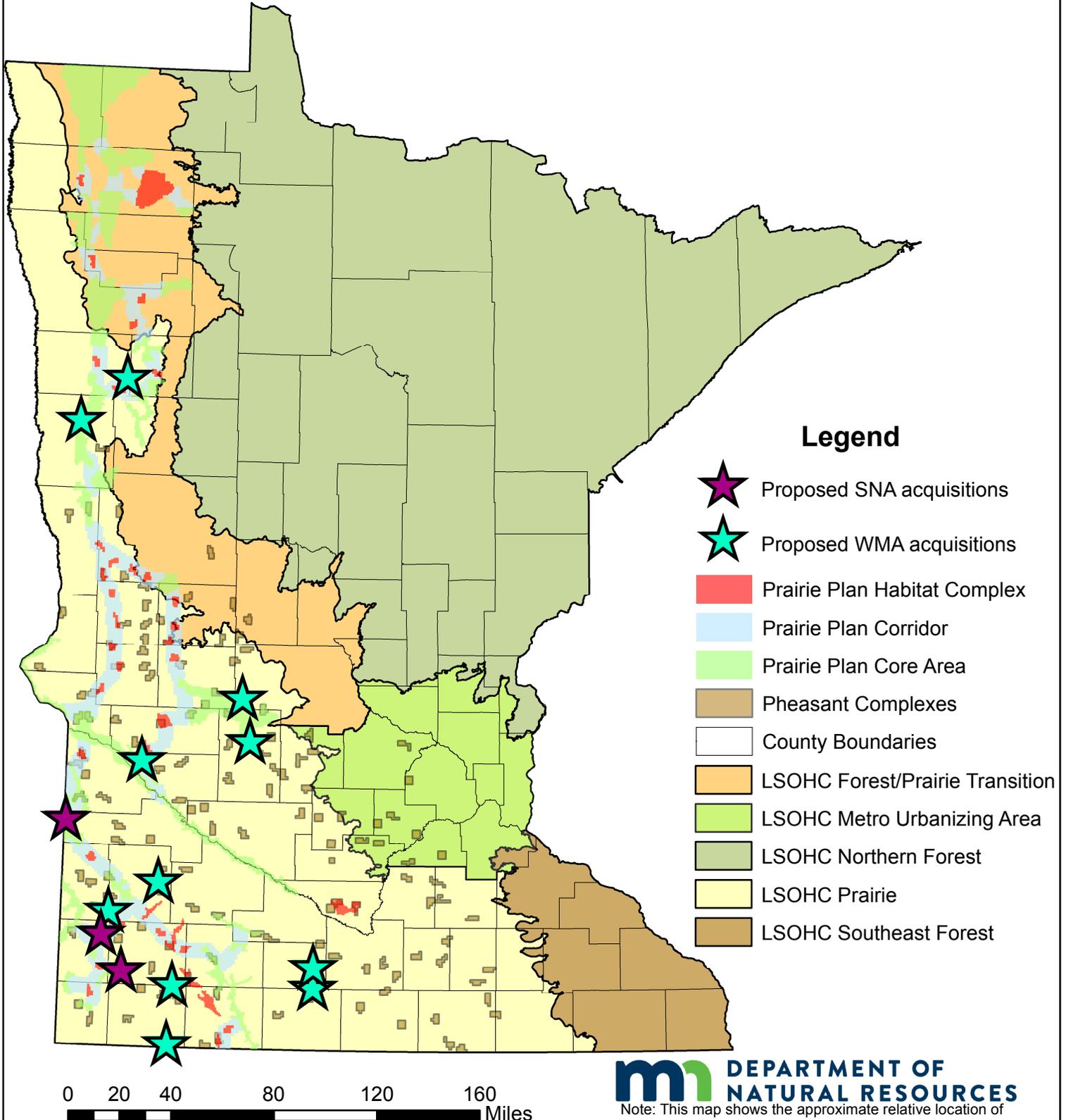


SNA Focus

- 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 2021/ML 2020 - Proposed Parcel List DNR Scientific and Natural Areas and Wildlife Management Area Acquisitions, Phase XII



mn 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.