



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

MN Prairie Recovery Project - Phase VIII
Laws of Minnesota 2018 Final Report

General Information

Date: 07/28/2022

Project Title: MN Prairie Recovery Project - Phase VIII

Funds Recommended: \$2,001,000

Legislative Citation: ML 2018, Ch. 208, Art. 1, Sec. 2, subd 2(c)

Appropriation Language: \$2,001,000 the second year is to the commissioner of natural resources for an agreement with The Nature Conservancy to acquire lands in fee and to restore and enhance native prairies, grasslands, wetlands, and savannas. Subject to evaluation criteria in Minnesota Rules, part 6136.0900, priority must be given to acquiring lands that are eligible for the native prairie bank under Minnesota Statutes, section 84.96, or lands adjacent to protected native prairie. Annual income statements and balance sheets for income and expenses from land acquired with this appropriation must be submitted to the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council no later than 180 days after The Nature Conservancy's fiscal year closes. A list of proposed land acquisitions must be provided as part of the required accomplishment plan, and the acquisitions must be consistent with the priorities identified in Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan.

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Neal Feeken

Title:

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Location Information

County Location(s): Kandiyohi, Clay, Polk, Pope, Big Stone, Stearns, Lyon, Yellow Medicine, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Marshall, Kittson and Chippewa.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Forest / Prairie Transition
- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee
- Restore
- Enhance

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands
- Prairie

Narrative

Summary of Accomplishments

This project contributed to the goals of the MN Prairie Conservation Plan by protecting 284 acres of native prairie/wetland/savanna; restoring 102 acres prairie/wetland; and enhancing 10,045 acres grassland/savanna. When combined with Phases 1-7 of the Prairie Recovery Program we have cumulatively protected 7,734 acres, enhanced 154,814 acres and restored 2,036 acres using Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars. We will continue to implement subsequent Phases toward meeting the conservation goals described in the MN Prairie Conservation Plan.

Process & Methods

Phase 7 built upon the success of the MN Prairie Recovery Project Phases 1-6 by continuing and expanding enhancement and protection work in 4 focal areas. Project partners, primarily through our participation in Prairie Plan Local Technical teams, helped us to prioritize and refine guidelines for protection, enhancement and restoration activities within priority landscapes. The Prairie Recovery Program utilizes a collaborative model for conservation and we regularly consult and work with a variety of entities including state and federal agencies, other conservation nonprofits, agricultural producer groups and local governments.

284 acres of existing and restorable grassland were permanently protected within prairie core and corridor areas as defined in the MN Prairie Conservation Plan. Lands are held by The Nature Conservancy, subject to a recorded notice of funding restrictions pursuant to LSOHC requirements. All lands acquired in fee are FULLY open to hunting and fishing per state of Minnesota regulations. Basic developments have been, and will continue to be, implemented (boundary signage, habitat improvement, wetland restoration). Protection efforts were coordinated with other partner protection programs (e.g., DNR Wildlife Management Area and Prairie Bank programs), via interactions through Local Technical Teams. An internal fund has been established by The Nature Conservancy to cover ongoing land-management costs and property tax obligations. Income generated by agricultural leases (grazing, haying, and/or cropping) are held in this account and help offset property taxes.

102 acres of cropland were restored to diverse, local-ecotype grassland or grassland/wetland complex. Extensive effort was made to collect seed from local sources that cover the full season (early spring through late fall) needs of native pollinators. Seed sourcing included both mechanical and hand collection.

10,045 acres of grassland complex were enhanced on public lands and those purchased with OHF funds and held by the Conservancy (“protected conservation lands”) to increase native species diversity and improve critical wildlife habitat. Management techniques included prescribed fire (36 projects impacting 7,189 acres), removal of woody vegetation (25 projects for 893 acres), control of invasive species (33 projects - 1,905 acres), and inter-seeding of degraded grasslands (5 projects - 58 acres). Much of this work was accomplished by private vendors through contracts. We also extensively used Conservation Corps of Minnesota (CCM) crews and seasonal staff

employed directly by TNC.

On-the-ground Conservancy staff provided by this grant were co-located in DNR or US Fish and Wildlife Service offices and helped form and lead local coordination and implementation teams; identified protection, restoration and enhancement needs and opportunities within the focus areas; worked with DNR and USFWS staff to delineate conservation projects on public lands; coordinated deployment of contract and staff resources to protected conservation lands; contacted and worked with private landowners to coordinate agricultural activities/leases on appropriate protected conservation lands (e.g., haying, grazing, cropping in advance of restoration); educated lessees on appropriate conservation

How did the program address habitats of significant value for wildlife species of greatest conservation need, threatened or endangered species, and/or list targeted species?

Temperate grasslands are the most endangered and least protected habitat type on earth, and Minnesota's prairies are no exception. Activities identified in this project directly reflect implementation strategies identified in the MN Prairie Conservation Plan. Properties targeted for acquisition were identified and prioritized using MN County Biological Survey Rare Element Occurrences and Biodiversity Significance. The geographies we worked within, in addition to being Prairie Plan Core areas, reflect areas with the highest density and highest quality remaining prairie systems left in the state. By focusing our work in these particular landscapes we increased the functionality of the overall prairie/grassland systems, including increased water retention, improved breeding and nesting habitat and augmented migratory corridors. While our work focused on increasing and maintaining system functionality a number of individual species and suites of SPGCN directly benefited from this project including:

Insects - habitat management and protection specifically for the federally-threatened Dakota skipper butterfly, potential restoration of habitat for the endangered Poweshiek skipperling and the declining regal fritillary butterflies

Mammals - American badger (an indicator species requiring intact blocks of quality habitat), elk (for herd management in NW MN)

Reptiles - hognose snake (primarily in western MN counties of Lac qui Parle, Big Stone and Yellow Medicine), 5-lined skink (rock outcroppings in the upper MN River Valley)

Birds - Grassland dependent birds have experienced precipitous population decline across Minnesota and the northern Great Plains, largely due to habitat loss on the breeding grounds. This project will provide permanently protected and enhanced habitat for a suite of grassland and wetland nesting birds, most notably the Meadowlark, Bobolink, Dickcissel, Grasshopper sparrow, Henslow's sparrow, Upland sandpiper, Black tern, Northern pintail, Greater Prairie-chicken, Sharp-tail grouse, and many others.

How did the program use science-based targeting that leveraged or expanded corridors and complexes, reduced fragmentation, or protected areas in the MN County Biological Survey.

The project concentrated activities on core/corridor complexes as described in the MN Prairie Plan. The plan was developed using the best available information for identifying the highest quality/highest density remaining prairie and grassland complexes in the state. Individual parcels for protection were prioritized using the attached criteria. Important considerations included % of native prairie on tract; adjacency to other native prairie; proximity to other protected lands; and uniqueness and diversity of species present. MN County Biological Survey data and biodiversity rankings were additional key tools used to measure these criteria.

Similarly, enhancement and restoration projects were focused on core/corridor areas identified within the Prairie Conservation Plan. Individual parcels were selected in close consultation with state and federal partners to ensure the ultimate outcomes supported both Prairie Plan and individual agency goals for the relevant landscapes.

Explain Partners, Supporters, & Opposition

Working in partnership is a key component to the success of this project. Almost all of the enhancement work occurs on lands owned and managed by MN DNR or the US Fish & Wildlife Service. Further, the biologists who are responsible for on-the-ground implementation are stationed either in FWS or DNR offices. Finally, the Local Technical Teams organized under the MN Prairie Conservation Plan play a key role in prioritizing the protection, restoration and enhancement projects.

Acquisition projects are also evaluated in cooperation with partner goals to ensure the protection of individual parcels are contributing to the habitat values of larger prairie and wetland complexes.

Exceptional challenges, expectations, failures, opportunities, or unique aspects of program

A goal of the Program is to demonstrate that conservation activities can also produce revenues sufficient to offset management and property tax obligations. This model has proven insufficient, though generated revenues are a meaningful source of funds to meet property tax demands, accounting for approximately 25% of the funds needed for tax purposes. The remaining 75% obligation is met with private funds through TNC. The insufficiency is due in part to the fact that many of the newly acquired lands have been overgrazed for many years and require several years of rest before they are in sufficient condition to allow for conservation based grazing.

Restrictions on hiring, travel, and group work during the pandemic is a significant challenge in meeting our enhancement goals during the project periods. We were able to shift to other methods of delivering conservation but had ongoing limited use of some of our most effective tools.

What other fund may contribute to this program?

- Other : Private funding contributions to TNC

How were the funds used to advance the program?

We are leveraging state funds with private funds via unrecovered Direct Support Services and by depositing private

donations amounting to 20% of the value of fee-title without PILT obligation acquisitions in a permanent stewardship account that guarantees our ability to maintain acquired properties over time. Further, we place any revenues generated from the properties in the form of lease or CRP payments in a separate restricted account that is used to pay property taxes or management costs on the acquired parcels. This account generates approximately 25% of our property tax obligation annually with the remaining 75% paid by the Conservancy with private funds.

What is the plan to sustain and/or maintain this work after the Outdoor Heritage Funds are expended?

The prairie pothole landscape is sustained through the regular application of appropriate disturbance, including fire, grazing and haying. A chronic problem for land managers is securing adequate funding to do these conservation practices as frequently as needed (e.g., every 1-4 years). A primary purpose of this project was to establish a collaborative and coordinated partnership that can accelerate the application of these management techniques across multiple landscapes. On existing protected conservation lands, an annual infusion of funding will be required. For new lands acquired under this proposal, we attempted to establish a new funding model by securing partial management funds by generating conservation compatible income from acquired lands. In addition to the conservation value of planned haying and grazing, the income generated by these agricultural leases can help offset management costs and property taxes. And while these revenues have consistently proved to

be inadequate to cover tax obligations they do offset a portion of the costs and the Conservancy remains committed to making up the difference.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Once every 3-5years	TNC/OHF	Prescribed Fire	-	-
Annually	TNC/OHF	Monitor and Treat Invasive species	-	-
As ecologically appropriate	TNC/OHF	Conservation grazing	-	-

Budget

Totals

Item	Requested	AP Amount	Spent	Antic. Leverage	Received Leverage	Leverage Source	Original Total	Final Total
Personnel	\$402,400	\$429,300	\$429,200	-	-	-	\$402,400	\$429,200
Contracts	\$500,000	\$588,000	\$580,000	-	-	-	\$500,000	\$580,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	\$750,000	\$690,200	\$690,200	\$150,000	\$138,000	TNC	\$900,000	\$828,200
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$30,000	\$47,000	\$47,400	-	-	-	\$30,000	\$47,400
Professional Services	\$45,000	\$37,900	\$37,900	-	-	-	\$45,000	\$37,900
Direct Support Services	\$130,600	\$130,600	\$138,100	\$130,600	\$134,600	TNC	\$261,200	\$272,700
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	\$55,000	\$10,000	\$9,700	-	-	-	\$55,000	\$9,700
Supplies/Materials	\$88,000	\$68,000	\$68,500	-	-	-	\$88,000	\$68,500
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	\$2,001,000	\$2,001,000	\$2,001,000	\$280,600	\$272,600	-	\$2,281,600	\$2,273,600

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Prairie Recovery Biologists	0.56	3.0	\$165,800	-	-	\$165,800
Habitat Crews	1.5	3.0	\$127,600	-	-	\$127,600
Protection Staff	0.17	3.0	\$105,900	-	-	\$105,900
Project Management	0.075	3.0	\$19,700	-	-	\$19,700
Grant Administration	0.07	3.0	\$10,200	-	-	\$10,200
TNC Science Staff	0.03	3.0	-	-	-	-

Direct Support Services

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

DSS is based on The Nature Conservancy's Federally Negotiated rate as proposed and subsequently approved by the US Dept. of

Interior. The portion requested from the grant represents 50% of this rate, with the remaining 50% contributed as leverage.

Explain any budget challenges or successes:

We were able to fully expend the grant funds very closely to what we had originally proposed. After our final fee-title transaction we had approximately \$60,000 remaining in that category. This is not enough to take on an acquisition project and we subsequently revised the Accomplishment Plan to utilize the funds in the Contract line item.

Total Revenue: \$570

Revenue Spent: \$2,143

Revenue Balance: -\$1,573

Of the money disclosed above, what are the appropriate uses of the money:

- A. This revenue, or a portion of it, was used according to the appropriation purposes approved in the AP Forest.

Itemize out how the revenues were spent:

For the three parcels acquired with this Phase revenues of \$570 were applied to the cumulative property tax bill of \$2,143. The shortfall of \$1,573 was covered with TNC privately raised funds.

Output Tables

Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)

Type	Wetland (AP)	Wetland (Final)	Prairie (AP)	Prairie (Final)	Forest (AP)	Forest (Final)	Habitat (AP)	Habitat (Final)	Total Acres (AP)	Total Acres (Final)
Restore	50	0	50	102	0	0	0	0	100	102
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	50	11	300	273	0	0	0	0	350	284
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	500	763	12,000	9,282	0	0	0	0	12,500	10,045
Total	600	774	12,350	9,657	0	0	0	0	12,950	10,431

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

Type	Native Prairie (AP)	Native Prairie (Final)
Restore	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	250	284
Protect in Easement	0	0
Enhance	6,000	6,630
Total	6,250	6,914

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland (AP)	Wetland (Final)	Prairie (AP)	Prairie (Final)	Forest (AP)	Forest (Final)	Habitat (AP)	Habitat (Final)	Total Funding (AP)	Total Funding (Final)
Restore	\$75,000	-	\$75,000	\$102,000	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	\$102,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	\$121,400	\$30,200	\$728,400	\$803,700	-	-	-	-	\$849,800	\$833,900
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$40,000	\$80,900	\$961,200	\$984,200	-	-	-	-	\$1,001,200	\$1,065,100
Total	\$236,400	\$111,100	\$1,764,600	\$1,889,900	-	-	-	-	\$2,001,000	\$2,001,000

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro / Urban (AP)	Metro / Urban (Final)	Forest / Prairie (AP)	Forest / Prairie (Final)	SE Forest (AP)	SE Forest (Final)	Prairie (AP)	Prairie (Final)	N. Forest (AP)	N. Forest (Final)	Total (AP)	Total (Final)
Restore	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	102	0	0	100	102
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	175	0	0	0	175	284	0	0	350	284
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	6,250	2,035	0	0	6,250	8,010	0	0	12,500	10,045
Total	0	0	6,475	2,035	0	0	6,475	8,396	0	0	12,950	10,431

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro / Urban (AP)	Metro / Urban (Final)	Forest / Prairie (AP)	Forest / Prairie (Final)	SE Forest (AP)	SE Forest (Final)	Prairie (AP)	Prairie (Final)	N. Forest (AP)	N. Forest (Final)	Total (AP)	Total (Final)
Restore	-	-	\$75,000	-	-	-	\$75,000	\$102,000	-	-	\$150,000	\$102,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	\$424,900	\$30,200	-	-	\$424,900	\$803,700	-	-	\$849,800	\$833,900
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	\$500,600	\$245,900	-	-	\$500,600	\$819,200	-	-	\$1,001,200	\$1,065,100
Total	-	-	\$1,000,500	\$276,100	-	-	\$1,000,500	\$1,724,900	-	-	\$2,001,000	\$2,001,000

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Outcomes

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

- Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands, and large and small wetlands ~ *Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands and large and*

small wetlands ~ Protection results are being measured against MN Prairie Conservation Plan goals for protected acres of native prairie and associated grassland for the core and corridor geographies in which they are located. Enhancement results are being measured using protocols developed for the multi-agency Grassland Monitoring Network and contribute to the overall measures called for in the Prairie Conservation Plan.

Programs in prairie region:

- *Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands, and large and small wetlands ~ Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands and large and small wetlands ~ Protection results are being measured against MN Prairie Conservation Plan goals for protected acres of native prairie and associated grassland for the core and corridor geographies in which they are located. Enhancement results are being measured using protocols developed for the multi-agency Grassland Monitoring Network and contribute to the overall measures called for in the Prairie Conservation Plan.*

Parcels

Sign-up Criteria?

[Yes](#)

Restore / Enhance Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Victory WMA	Big Stone	12245231	9	\$7,400	Yes
Lac qui Parle WMA	Big Stone	12044208	405	\$48,000	Yes
Lindquist WMA	Big Stone	12245233	8	\$800	Yes
Reisdorph WMA	Big Stone	12246226	51	\$5,100	Yes
Wesley Olson WMA	Big Stone	12346202	10	\$1,000	Yes
Lindholm WPA	Big Stone	12346201	6	\$600	Yes
Rothi WPA	Big Stone	12145203	256	\$39,800	Yes
Victory WMA	Big Stone	12245231	127	\$12,700	Yes
Lundgren WPA	Chippewa	11942209	96	\$12,000	Yes
Lac qui Parle WMA	Chippewa	11842202	15	\$1,900	Yes
Grace Marshes WMA	Chippewa	11939228	29	\$34,800	Yes
Milan WMA	Chippewa	11942209	65	\$6,500	Yes
Lundgren WPA	Chippewa	11942209	211	\$21,100	Yes
Blanketflower SNA	Clay	13744214	151	\$17,365	Yes
Bluestem Prairie-Thompson	Clay	13945231	99	\$12,400	Yes
Twin Valley-Erickson2	Clay	14245209	1	\$125	Yes
Blazing Star Prairie-Erickson1	Clay	14245228	344	\$34,400	Yes
Spring Prairie	Clay	14046222	1	\$100	Yes
Blazing Star Prairie-Olek	Clay	14245228	150	\$15,000	Yes
Twin Valley Prairie-Cont. Leasing	Clay	14245209	80	\$9,200	Yes
Blazing Star Prairie-Mjolsness	Clay	14245233	7	\$700	Yes
Bluestem Prairie-Nalewaja	Clay	13845218	4	\$400	Yes
Randall WPA	Kandiyohi	12236209	2	\$825	Yes
Freese WPA	Kandiyohi	12236214	270	\$27,000	Yes
Ringo Nest WMA	Kandiyohi	12134230	1	\$125	Yes
Brenner Lake WPA	Kandiyohi	12236206	1	\$100	Yes
Charlotte WPA	Kandiyohi	11834224	140	\$16,100	Yes
Weber WPA	Kandiyohi	12035221	211	\$50,000	Yes
Cabin Rock WMA	Kandiyohi	12236232	2	\$250	Yes
Burr Oak Lake WPA	Kandiyohi	12034233	93	\$10,700	Yes
Sunburg WPA	Kandiyohi	12236230	1	\$100	Yes
Burbank WPA	Kandiyohi	12234211	85	\$9,800	Yes
Burbank WMA	Kandiyohi	12234211	25	\$3,100	Yes
Burbank WMA	Kandiyohi	12234211	9	\$10,800	Yes
Burbank WMA	Kandiyohi	12234226	24	\$2,800	Yes
Burbank WMA	Kandiyohi	12234226	1	\$100	Yes
Brenner Lake WPA	Kandiyohi	12236206	34	\$4,250	Yes
Lake Mary WPA	Kandiyohi	12136213	50	\$5,800	Yes
Freese WPA	Kandiyohi	12236214	167	\$19,200	Yes
Follies WMA	Kandiyohi	12334235	46	\$5,750	Yes
Meyers Tract	Kandiyohi	12236205	1	\$100	Yes
Leif Mountains Lea Tract	Kandiyohi	12236211	31	\$3,900	Yes
Little Joe WMA	Kandiyohi	12336228	2	\$250	Yes
Miller Hills WPA	Kandiyohi	12235206	1	\$100	Yes
Olson Lake WPA	Kandiyohi	11836226	429	\$49,300	Yes
Ringo Nest WMA	Kandiyohi	12134231	7	\$700	Yes
Regal Roguske	Kandiyohi	12233209	34	\$40,800	Yes
Regal Heitke	Kandiyohi	12233215	13	\$1,500	Yes
Randall WPA	Kandiyohi	12236209	101	\$12,600	Yes

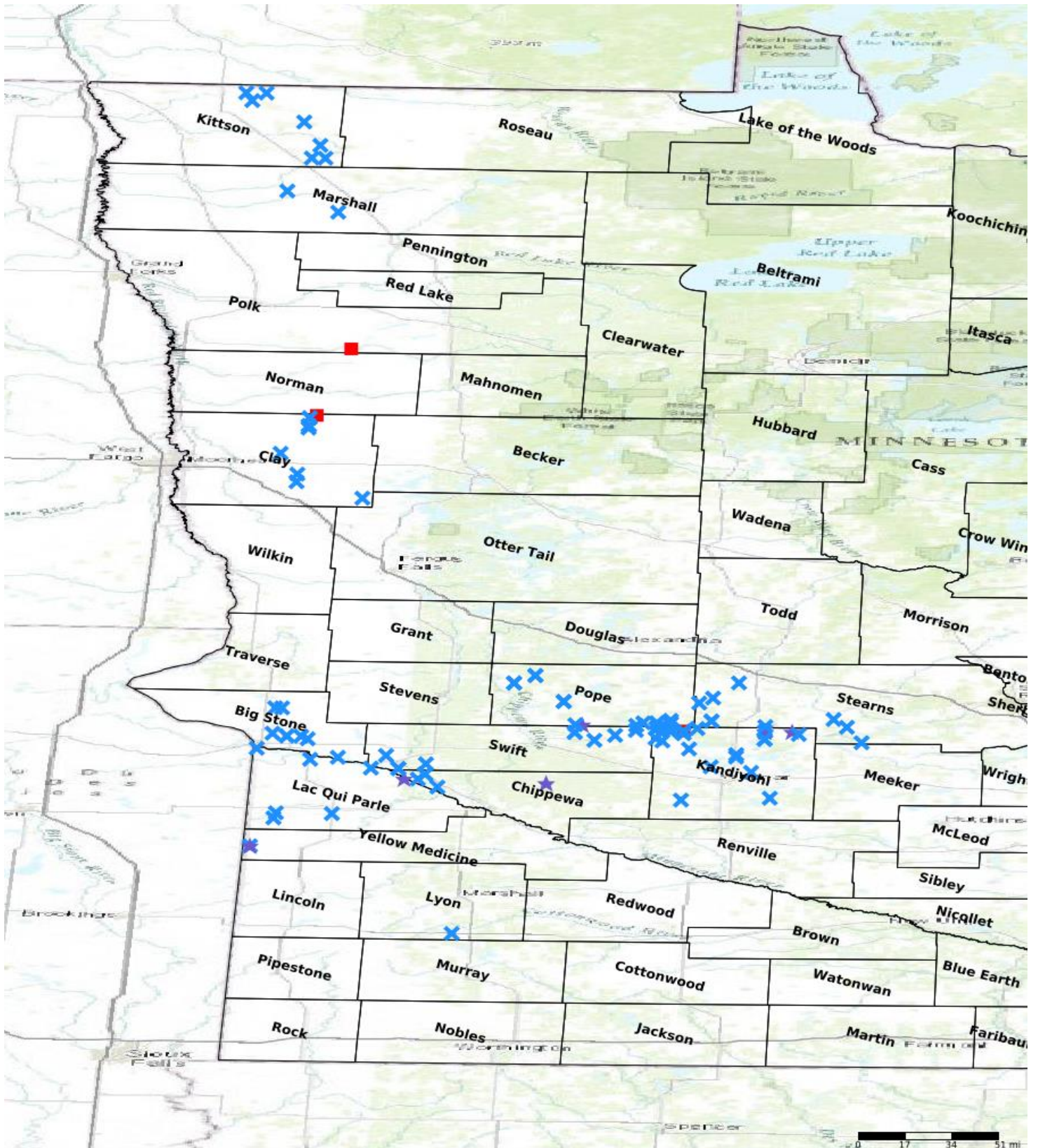
Randall WPA	Kandiyohi	12236204	91	\$10,500	Yes
Randall WPA	Kandiyohi	12236205	6	\$600	Yes
Twin Lakes	Kittson	15945217	25	\$2,500	Yes
Skull Lake Tract (TNC)	Kittson	16346207	7	\$875	Yes
Twin Lakes WMA	Kittson	15945215	2	\$200	Yes
Skull Lake WMA	Kittson	16347210	4	\$400	Yes
Pelan WMA South	Kittson	16045221	1,600	\$107,000	Yes
Skull Lake WMA South Dunes	Kittson	16347226	110	\$12,600	Yes
Beaches Lake WMA	Kittson	16145206	6	\$600	Yes
Bolson Slough WPA	Lac qui Parle	11746236	3	\$400	Yes
Lac qui Parle WMA	Lac qui Parle	11943224	8	\$9,600	Yes
Lac qui Parle WMA	Lac qui Parle	12043231	513	\$53,900	Yes
Colbert WPA	Lac qui Parle	11744232	204	\$36,900	Yes
Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge	Lac qui Parle	12146228	482	\$52,200	Yes
Sweetwater WMA	Lac qui Parle	11646211	41	\$5,100	Yes
Plover Prairie: Hanson tract	Lac qui Parle	12045215	49	\$4,900	Yes
Bendix WPA	Lyon	10941220	166	\$19,100	Yes
Florian Addition	Marshall	15746223	137	\$15,800	Yes
Marsh Grove PBE	Marshall	15645236	144	\$16,600	Yes
New Prairie WPA	Pope	12540210	3	\$2,500	Yes
New Prairie WPA	Pope	12540210	104	\$13,000	Yes
Lake Johanna South	Pope	12336228	66	\$7,600	Yes
Lake Johanna Esker	Pope	12336228	14	\$1,750	Yes
Lake Johanna Esker	Pope	12336228	8	\$6,600	Yes
Lake Johanna Esker	Pope	12336228	27	\$2,700	Yes
Glacial Lakes Savanna	Pope	12439214	36	\$3,600	Yes
Lake Johanna Blackoviak	Pope	12336221	231	\$38,400	Yes
Simon Lake WPA	Pope	12337234	1	\$125	Yes
Rolling Forks WPA	Pope	12338232	10	\$12,000	Yes
Ordway Knutson	Pope	12336230	121	\$12,100	Yes
Ordway Knutson	Pope	12336230	38	\$4,400	Yes
Rolling Forks WPA	Pope	12338231	31	\$25,600	Yes
Sheepberry Fen	Pope	12337226	229	\$38,300	Yes
McIver WPA	Pope	12639230	13	\$10,700	Yes
Glacial Lakes Savanna	Pope	12439214	2	\$250	Yes
Lake Johanna Christenson	Pope	12336221	40	\$4,000	Yes
McIver WPA	Pope	12639230	31	\$3,600	Yes
Roscoe Prairie	Stearns	12332235	48	\$5,500	Yes
Mel Roehrl WMA	Stearns	12435204	52	\$5,200	Yes
Prairie Smoke WMA	Stearns	12435218	55	\$6,325	Yes
Crow Lake WPA	Stearns	12335221	6	\$750	Yes
Crow Lake WPA	Stearns	12335221	44	\$4,400	Yes
Zion WPA	Stearns	12332216	36	\$4,100	Yes
Trisko WPA	Stearns	12534206	373	\$68,600	Yes
Eden Valley WPA	Stearns	12231231	138	\$15,900	Yes
Welsh WPA	Swift	12238234	16	\$2,000	Yes
Lac qui Parle WMA	Swift	11942220	136	\$15,700	Yes
Chippewa Prairie: Telford tract	Swift	12043235	203	\$20,300	Yes
Loen WPA	Swift	12238218	6	\$750	Yes
Spring Lake WPA	Swift	12043204	135	\$15,500	Yes
Chippewa Prairie: Telford tract	Swift	12043235	46	\$5,800	Yes
Big Slough WPA	Swift	12237210	55	\$6,900	Yes
Loen WPA	Swift	12238218	90	\$11,250	Yes
Persen WMA	Swift	12042221	51	\$6,400	Yes
Camp Kerk WMA	Swift	12237219	24	\$2,400	Yes
Dakota WPA	Yellow Medicine	11446205	4	\$4,800	Yes
Dakota WPA	Yellow	11446205	120	\$13,800	Yes

	Medicine				
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Protect Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Twin Valley Prairie addition	Clay	14245203	120	\$239,660	No
Leif Mountain Preserve addition	Kandiyohi	12236211	54	\$175,000	No
Agassiz Dunes SNA addition	Polk	14744229	110	\$301,000	No

Parcel Map



- Protect in Easement
- ▲ Protect in Fee with PILT
- Protect in Fee W/O PILT
- ★ Restore
- ✕ Enhance
- ⊕ Other