



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Shallow Lake & Wetland Protection & Restoration Program - Phase VII
Laws of Minnesota 2018 Accomplishment Plan

General Information

Date: 05/03/2023

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

Funds Recommended: \$4,770,000

Legislative Citation: ML 2018, Ch. 208, Art. 1, Sec. 2, subd 4(b)

Appropriation Language: \$4,770,000 the second year is to the commissioner of natural resources for an agreement with Ducks Unlimited to acquire lands in fee and to restore and enhance prairie lands, wetlands, and land buffering shallow lakes for wildlife management under Minnesota Statutes, section 86A.05, subdivision 8. A list of proposed acquisitions must be provided as part of the required accomplishment plan.

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Jon Schneider

Title: Manager Minnesota Conservation Program

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Location Information

County Location(s): Lac qui Parle, Murray, Redwood, Cottonwood, Sibley, Kandiyohi, Martin, Jackson, Big Stone, Nobles and Lyon.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands
- Prairie

Narrative

Abstract

This Phase 7 request for Ducks Unlimited's land acquisition and restoration program. DU will acquire and restore 550 acres of prairie and wetlands on state Wildlife Management Areas and managed shallow lakes in the Prairie Pothole Region of SW Minnesota for transfer to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in the WMA system. This land acquisition and restoration work will focus on land that buffers shallow lakes and wetlands, and restores breeding habitat for ducks and other prairie wildlife. DNR will help seed uplands, and DU engineers will survey, design, and hire private sector contractors to complete wetland restorations.

Design and Scope of Work

This is Phase 7 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 create functioning prairie-wetland habitat complexes and complement other conservation efforts to 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 OHF funds to purchase six tracts.

DU works in close partnership with the Minnesota DNR Section of Wildlife and coordinates with Pheasants Forever and other national and state NGO partners, and with local sportsmen clubs such as Swan Lake Area Wildlife Association and Cottonwood County Game and Fish League. Although pre-approval resolutions are not requested from county boards for DU land acquisitions, DU shares information with counties to ensure public 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 our prairie wetlands have been drained and 99% of our 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 wetlands here are in poor ecological condition due 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 size and juxtaposition. 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 prairie lands in close proximity to our public lands will improve and buffer our public shallow lakes and 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 drainage systems.

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

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

Ducks Unlimited uses science-based targeting to evaluate land acquisitions, and focuses on tracts adjacent to existing state WMAs with restorable wetlands that build prairie-wetland complexes for ducks. Science-based models such as the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) “Thunderstorm Maps” and “Restorable Wetlands Inventory” help us determine landscape importance to breeding waterfowl. We prioritize parcels with relatively high biological diversity and significance based on the Minnesota DNR County Biological Survey (MCBS), and focus on those tracts that help improve the ecological functionality of existing public WMAs by acquiring and restoring grass and small wetlands around them. Several current examples include:

The 160-acre Tract 13 on Sweetwater WMA in Lac qui Parle County is a prairie-wetland complex less than 0.5 mile from a site of moderate level of biodiversity. It currently supports 31-40 breeding waterfowl pairs per square mile, and restoring prairie uplands will increase suitability for nesting waterfowl.

Indian Lake WMA Tract 8A, 61 acres in Sibley County lies adjacent to Indian Lake, a shallow lake with a high level MCBS biological significance and moderate biodiversity significance, and will buffer both Indian Lake and the WMA.

Walnut Lake WMA Tract 20/21 in Faribault County is a 203-acre three-sided inholding in state land containing an 80-acre restorable wetland. Walnut Lake is identified as having a moderate level of significance for both biological value and biodiversity according to the MCBS, and the WMA is estimated to be capable of providing nesting habitat for 31-40 breeding ducks per square mile according to USFWS.

The 279-acre Tract B16 on Lac Qui Parle WMA is adjacent to the 25-acre Perry tract previously acquired by DU via OHF along Marsh Lake, and contains 62 acres of native wet prairie, a native plant community of importance identified by the MCBS. Acquisition and restoration will help buffer Marsh Lake, identified as a lake of outstanding biological significance surrounded by areas of high biological significance and importance to breeding waterfowl near a Core Area of Minnesota's Prairie Conservation Plan. These two tracts drain into Marsh Lake, which DNR is enhancing now with past OHF grant funds.

Which two sections of the Minnesota Statewide Conservation and Preservation Plan are most applicable to this project?

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

Which two 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

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 with native grass and forb wildflowers in uplands 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 plant species.*

Does this program include leveraged funding?

-

Non-OHF Appropriations

Year	Source	Amount
2009	DU private	\$26,500
2010	DU private	\$10,000
2013	DU private	\$56,600
2015	DU private and federal NAWCA	-
2016	DU private and federal NAWCA	-
2017	DU private and federal NAWCA	-

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.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2020	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

Requirements

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

Yes

Will local government approval be sought prior to acquisition?

No

Describe any measures to inform local governments of land acquisition under their jurisdiction:

Discussions with local government officials will be held in conjunction with acquiring lands, and timing of notification depends upon the situation. DU strives to have discussions and provide notification prior to land acquisition. 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 requires county board members to vote on private land deals, which invites local politics and makes private landowner intentions public, DU does not seek local government pre-approval of our land acquisitions but instead meets with county boards in person to inform and discuss 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

Describe the permanent protection and justification for additional protection:

Some tracts may contain a USFWS wetland easement protecting intact wetland basins, prohibiting drainage or filling but allowing farming when dry, so the value of these areas can be accommodated in the appraisal. Some parcels may contain small portions in state RIM easements, which landowners will be asked to donate.

Land Use

Will there be planting of any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program?

Yes

Explain what will be planted:

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

other farming activity may be required immediately after acquisition prior to restoration prior to native prairie grass and forb seeding. Increasingly, farmers are using herbicides with an 18-month carryover residual effect, that requires an additional year of farming with other compatible herbicides or cover crops 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. DU will strive to use non-GMO treated seed whenever and wherever possible if planting of crops is required.

Are any of the crop types planted GMO treated?

True

Is this land currently open for hunting and fishing?

No

Will the land be open for hunting and fishing after completion?

Yes

Describe any variation from the State of Minnesota regulations:

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?

All lands acquired will be transferred to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in the State Wildlife Management Area (WMA) System.

Are there currently trails or roads on any of the proposed acquisitions?

No

Will new trails or roads be developed or improved as a result of the OHF acquisition?

No

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Appraise and acquire lands in fee-title.	December 2020
Restore lands acquired and transfer to Minnesota DNR.	June 2023

Date of Final Report Submission: 08/31/2023

Availability of Appropriation: Subd. 7. Availability of Appropriation

Money appropriated in this section may not be spent on activities unless they are directly related to and necessary for a specific appropriation and are specified in the accomplishment plan approved by the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council. Money appropriated in this section must not be spent on indirect costs or other institutional overhead charges that are not directly related to and necessary for a specific appropriation. Unless otherwise provided, the amounts in this section are available until June 30, 2021. For acquisition of real property, the amounts in this section are available until June 30, 2022, if a binding agreement with a landowner or purchase agreement is entered into by June 30, 2021, and closed no later than June 30, 2022. Funds for restoration or enhancement are available until June 30, 2023, or five years after acquisition, whichever is later, in order to complete initial restoration or enhancement work. If a project receives at least 15 percent of its funding from federal funds, the time of the appropriation may be extended to equal the availability of federal funding to a maximum of six years if that federal funding was confirmed and included in the second draft accomplishment plan. Funds appropriated for fee title acquisition of land may be used to restore, enhance, and provide for public use of

the land acquired with the appropriation. Public-use facilities must have a minimal impact on habitat in acquired lands.

Budget

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

Totals

Item	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$215,000	\$40,000	DU private and future federal NAWCA	\$255,000
Contracts	\$730,000	\$50,000	DU private and future federal NAWCA	\$780,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$3,363,800	-	-	\$3,363,800
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$20,000	-	-	\$20,000
Professional Services	\$65,400	-	-	\$65,400
Direct Support Services	\$18,800	-	-	\$18,800
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$50,000	-	-	\$50,000
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	\$5,500	-	-	\$5,500
Supplies/Materials	\$5,500	-	-	\$5,500
DNR IDP	\$296,000	-	-	\$296,000
Grand Total	\$4,770,000	\$90,000	-	\$4,860,000

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Biologists, Realty Specialist, and Engineers - Purchase, Transfer, and Restore land	2.0	3.0	\$150,000	\$40,000	DU private and future federal NAWCA	\$190,000
Manager - Grant administration and DU land acquisition program coordination	1.0	3.0	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000

Amount of Request: \$4,770,000

Amount of Leverage: \$90,000

Leverage as a percent of the Request: 1.89%

DSS + Personnel: \$233,800

As a % of the total request: 4.9%

Easement Stewardship: -

As a % of the Easement Acquisition: -

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

This program budget was reduced to 35% of the funding requested according to proportion of the funding recommended, with minor reallocation among budget categories.

Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:

DU will work hard to leverage OHF grant funds with additional sources of private support from individuals, foundations, and corporations and via federal NAWCA grants for specific projects, especially by using OHF grant land acquisition expense to leverage federal grants to restore wetlands and prairie uplands on lands acquired.

Contracts

What is included in the contracts line?

Yes, all of the budget requested for Contracts is for restoration (and to a much lesser extent enhancement) contractor charges to restore wetlands and prairie on lands acquired. Wetland restoration work is very expensive, especially in the southern portion of the Prairie Section where most wetlands are intensively drained by a complex network of underground private and legal/public tile and surface ditches that often affect neighboring lands too, and thus requires detailed professional survey and engineering design, and often drain tile re-routing to maintain neighboring drainage. Also, sediment removal within drained/restorable wetlands is an important component to ensure full restoration and to limit invasive plant species invasion post-restoration. Finally, contract charges will also include invasive tree removal and contracted native prairie grass/forb seeding costs too.

Travel

Does the amount in the travel line include equipment/vehicle rental?

-

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

I understand and agree that lodging, meals, and mileage must comply with the current MMB Commissioner Plan:

No

Direct Support Services

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.

Federal Funds

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?

July 2020

Output Tables**Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)**

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	150	400	0	0	550
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	150	400	0	0	550

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

Type	Native Prairie (acres)
Restore	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	5
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Easement	0
Enhance	0
Total	5

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$1,300,000	\$3,470,000	-	-	\$4,770,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$1,300,000	\$3,470,000	-	-	\$4,770,000

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	550	0	550
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	550	0	550

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	\$4,770,000	-	\$4,770,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	\$4,770,000	-	\$4,770,000

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
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Restore	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$8,666	\$8,675	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	\$8,672	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Parcels

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.

Parcel Information

Sign-up Criteria?

No

Explain the process used to identify, prioritize, and select the parcels on your list:

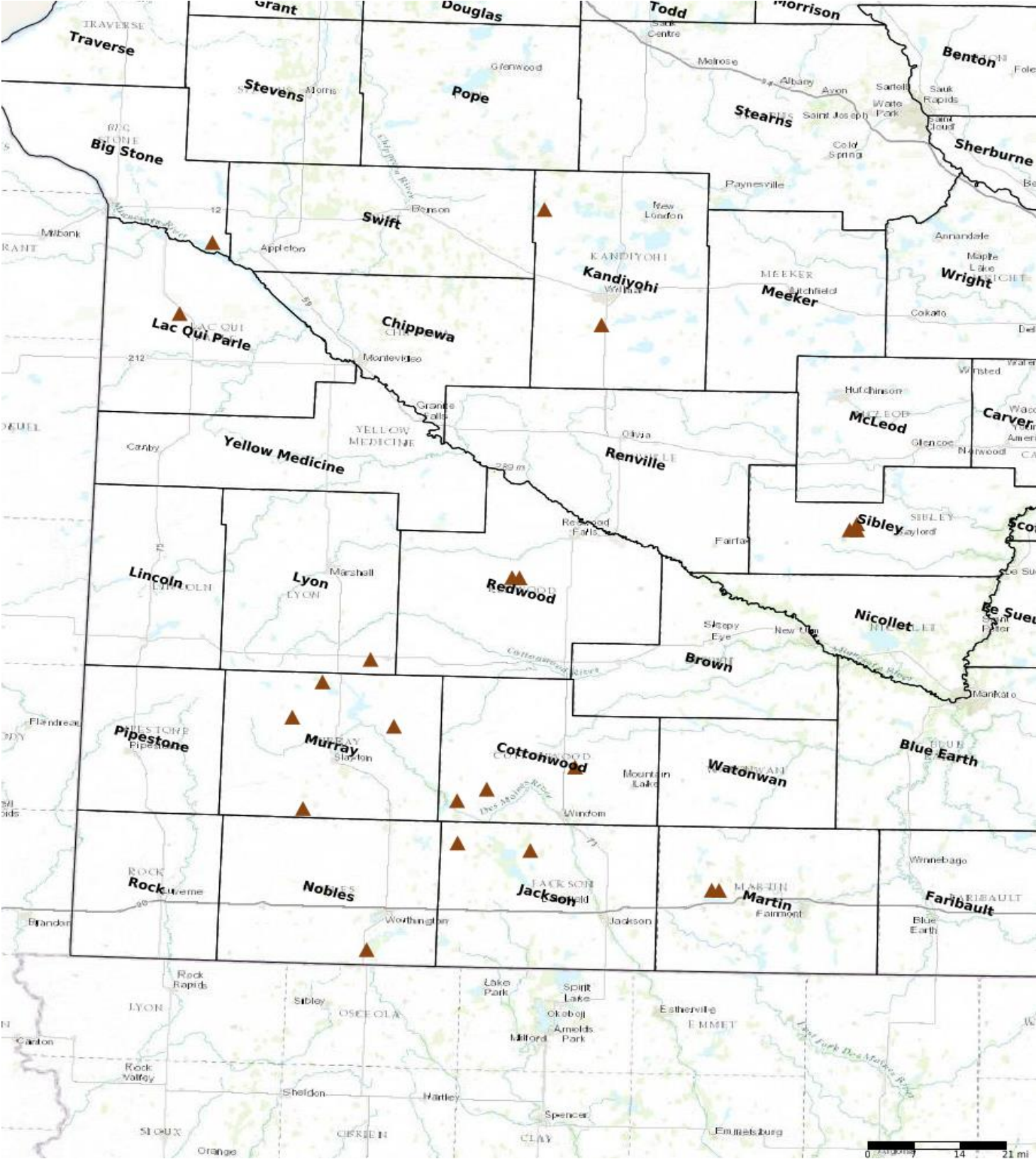
Protect Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Lac qui Parle WMA - Tract TB15 Steinke/Hoffman	Big Stone	12044210	279	\$1,465,000	No
Little Swan Lake WMA - Tract 14 Baerge	Cottonwood	10635218	17	\$125,000	No
Expandere WMA - Tract 12	Cottonwood	10537206	121	\$750,000	No
Talcot Lake WMA - Tract 112	Cottonwood	10538216	160	\$1,050,000	No
Libra WMA - Tract 2	Jackson	10438221	80	\$590,000	No
Teal Lake WMA - Wardin Tract	Jackson	10436230	80	\$675,000	No
Cabinrock WMA - Tract 5	Kandiyohi	12136205	100	\$250,000	No
Whitefield WMA - Tract 2	Kandiyohi	11835210	52	\$230,000	No
Greenhead WMA - Tract 2 Gervais	Lyon	10940221	119	\$500,000	No
Seymour Lake WMA - Tract 3 Tenhassen Farms KrahmerFarms	Martin	10332229	147	\$1,100,000	No
Rooney Run WMA - Tract 31 Crissinger	Martin	10332228	80	\$600,000	No
Lake Maria WMA - Tracts 3 & 3A Onken Family Estate Trust	Murray	10841208	180	\$1,100,000	No
Great Oasis WMA - Tract 27 Peterson	Murray	10742210	200	\$1,600,000	No
Dovray WMA - Tracts 19/19a Lindberg	Murray	10740213	165	\$1,000,000	No
Stoderl Slough WMA	Murray	10542225	160	\$750,000	No
Peterson WMA - Larson Tract	Nobles	10140221	43	\$225,000	No
Daubs Lake WMA - Tract 2/2a Goudy	Redwood	11137211	160	\$1,300,000	No
Daubs Lake WMA - Tract 6/6a McGuiggan	Redwood	11137210	40	\$100,000	No
Indian Lake WMA - Tracts 2a/2b	Sibley	11329221	22	\$115,000	No
Indian Lake WMA - Tract 8a Muchow	Sibley	11329228	61	\$450,000	No
Indian Lake WMA - Tract 7	Sibley	11329229	61	\$330,000	No

Protect Parcels with Buildings

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Buildings	Value of Buildings
Madrena WMA - Tract 8 Shelstad	Lac qui Parle	11845212	173	\$900,000	No	1	\$2,000

Parcel Map



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