



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

DNR WMA & SNA Acquisition - Phase 15

ML 2023 Request for Funding

General Information

Date: 06/23/2022

Proposal Title: DNR WMA & SNA Acquisition - Phase 15

Funds Requested: \$5,888,000

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Jeff Tillma

Title: Division of Fish and Wildlife Acquisition Coordinator

Organization: MN DNR

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Location Information

County Location(s): Faribault, Cass, Hubbard, Stearns, Yellow Medicine, Renville, Pipestone, Crow Wing, Chisago, Otter Tail, Murray, Redwood, Le Sueur, Rice and Cottonwood.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Forest / Prairie Transition
- Northern Forest
- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Forest
- Prairie
- Wetlands

Narrative

Abstract

Acquire approximately 700 acres of high priority habitat for designation as Wildlife Management Area or Scientific and Natural Area in the LSOHC Prairie, Forest/Prairie Transition, and Northern Forest Planning Sections emphasizing Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan, Conservation That Works 3.0, WMA and AMA Acquisition & Management Strategic Plan and SNA Strategic Land Protection Plan with priority given to sites of high and outstanding biodiversity significance by the Minnesota Biological Survey. 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 700 acres of wildlife habitat will be protected through fee title acquisition and development as Wildlife Management Areas or Scientific & Natural Areas. While the state cannot promise leverage or match without first having funding appropriated, previous Outdoor Heritage appropriations to DNR for WMA and SNA acquisitions have been leveraged through donations, Reinvest in Minnesota Critical Habitat Match, and Surcharge (a \$6.50 surcharge on small game license sales).

Wildlife Management Areas. WMAs protect lands and waters which have a high potential for wildlife production and provide for public hunting, fishing and trapping, and for other compatible outdoor recreational uses such as wildlife viewing 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 less than 5 percent. DNR Section of Wildlife uses a GIS-based tools 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 are periodically reviewed and adapted to changing priorities.

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.

DNR strategic acquisition priorities include, but are not limited to, protection of:

Prairies, Grasslands, and associated Wetlands

Existing, high quality significant or rare natural resources

Water resources

Critical pollinator habitat essential for native species and agricultural crops

Large blocks of habitat or natural intact communities, that improve riparian and terrestrial connectivity or maintain ecosystem services through protection of climate resilient, high biodiversity areas

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.

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.

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 protect high quality native plant communities which support wildlife.

Native plant communities with exceptional value as wildlife habitat proposed for protection 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 dry mesic oak hickory woodland, mesic hardwood forest, wet forest, forest and open rich peatlands, northern jack pine/black spruce woodland, and other priority plant communities.

The following species in greatest conservation need and rare species targeted in this proposal include but are not limited to: mammals– white-tailed jackrabbit, prairie vole, harvest mouse, northern grasshopper mouse, and western harvest mouse; birds – bobolink, grasshopper sparrow, oven bird, 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, cerulean warbler; reptiles/amphibians - wood turtle (threatened) and mudpuppy; Topeka shiner; invertebrates – regal fritillary, Dakota skipper, Iowa Skipper, Ottoe Skipper, Pawnee Skipper, Poweshiek skipper, leadplant flowermoth, phlox moth, and plants/trees – small white lady's slipper and Western prairie fringed orchid, slender naiad, butternut.

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

This proposal aims to place under permanent protection key habitat types currently facing a range of urgent threats in Minnesota, from development to degradation.

Minnesota once had millions of acres of native prairie and wetlands as part of prairie grassland/wetland habitat complexes. Today, only a small percentage of those acres remain. And, each year additional acres of grassland and wetland habitat is lost to agriculture, development, and degradation due to invasive species. Retiring CRP acres further reduce grassland habitat. There is an urgent, and ongoing need to permanently protect what remains of our states grasslands and, grassland/wetland habitat complexes.

In addition, protection of high quality, and increasingly rare native and old-growth forest and woodland habitat is also needed to sustain those populations of game and nongame wildlife species, and species in greatest conservation need whose primary threat is destruction of habitat.

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 and that add to: 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 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.

The end result is the prioritization of acquisitions that protect larger blocks of habitat or natural intact communities, improve riparian and terrestrial connectivity or maintain ecosystem services through protection of climate resilient, high biodiversity areas.

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

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

Which two 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 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, called Conservation Opportunity Areas. These are primary characteristics given priority in acquisitions through this proposal.

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal?

Forest / Prairie Transition

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

Northern Forest

- Provide access to manage habitat on landlocked public properties or protect forest land from parcelization and fragmentation through fee acquisition, conservation or access easement

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:

WMAs and SNAs are permanently in state ownership for public use and are managed in perpetuity to provide habitat for wildlife, fish, and game, including controlling the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Acquisitions are primarily targeted to parcels in the Prairie Region which protect grassland/wetland habitat complexes. Priority is given to potential 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, waterfowl, deer, and pollinators.

In the Northern Forest Region, acquisitions are targeted to parcels which protect forest from parcelization and fragmentation. The proposed acquisition would protect lands that have outstanding or high biodiversity significance including old growth forest and undeveloped high quality shorelines.

In the Forest Prairie Transition Region, acquisition is targeted to protect woodland and wetland complexes, and aspen parklands, that provide critical habitat for game & nongame wildlife.

What other fund may contribute to this proposal?

- N/A

Does this proposal include leveraged funding?

Yes

Explain the leverage:

The amount of leverage is unknown at this time. Historically, Outdoor Heritage Fund appropriations to DNR for WMA and SNA acquisitions have been matched by landowner 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). Our ability to generate match, and the amount of match has varied with each appropriation. While no leverage is being listed in this proposal, we anticipate 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.

Per MS 97A.056, Subd. 24, Please explain 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 this appropriation.

Non-OHF Appropriations

Year	Source	Amount
2009	WMA RIM CHM	\$3,072,138
2009	SNA ENRTF	\$1,026,000
2010	WMA Bonding	\$500,000
2010	WMA RIM CHM	\$2,308,358
2010	SNA ENRTF	\$471,400
2011	WMA Surcharge	\$1,830,000
2011	WMA RIM CHM	\$824,259
2011	SNA ENRTF	\$679,600
2012	WMA RIM CHM	\$864,750
2012	SNA RIM CHM	\$720,000
2013	WMA Surcharge	\$1,500,000
2014	WMA Surcharge	\$1,860,000
2014	SNA ENRTF	\$2,348,300
2014	WMA Bonding RIM CHM	\$2,000,000
2015	WMA Surcharge	\$1,615,000
2015	WMA ENRTF	\$400,000
2015	SNA ENRTF	\$2,348,300
2016	WMA Surcharge	\$1,561,913
2016	WMA RIM CHM	\$2,548,300
2016	SNA RIM CHM	\$400,000
2017	WMA RIM CHM	\$591,400
2017	WMA Surcharge	\$750,000
2017	SNA ENRTF	\$10,400
2018	WMA RIM CHM	\$1,740,800
2018	WMA Surcharge	\$750,000
2018	SNA ENRTF	\$1,500,000
2019	WMA RIM CHM	\$855,000
2019	WMA Surcharge	\$450,000
2019	SNA ENRTF	\$1,940,000
2020	WMA RIM CHM	\$1,200,000
2020	WMA Surcharge	\$360,000
2021	WMA RIM CHM	\$1,417,000
2021	WMA Surcharge	\$150,000

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.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2025	Outdoor Heritage, ML23	Boundary survey, parking area development, boundary signs and other sign posting	Additional initial site development	-
2027	Outdoor Heritage, ML23	Initial habitat development, native vegetation established, invasive species control, wetlands restored (as needed)	-	-
2028 and beyond	Game and Fish Fund, Surcharge, other	Ongoing management to DNR standards for WMA and SNA units	-	-

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

PRAIRIE

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

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

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

FOREST

Ovenbird-An average of 16 pairs for every 40 acres may be expected in high quality forest habitat.

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

FOREST PRAIRIE TRANSITION

Bobolink, grasshopper sparrow, ovenbird, and white-tailed deer (as listed above).

How will the program directly involve, engage, and benefit BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) and diverse communities:

DNR's OHF projects aim to serve all Minnesotans. At the same time, we are bringing more focus in all our work to BIPOC and diverse communities. The Minnesota DNR has adopted advancing diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) as a key priority in its 2020-22 strategic plan. The plan focuses on increasing the cultural competence of our staff, creating a workforce that is reflective of Minnesota, continuing to strengthen tribal consultation and building partnerships with diverse communities.

The OHF funds high quality habitat projects that provide ecosystem services like clean water and carbon sequestration that support environmental justice. OHF also supports public access and recreational opportunities on these lands. OHF projects and outcomes benefit BIPOC and diverse communities through recreational opportunities that are close-to-home, culturally responsive and accessible to Minnesotans with disabilities.

The DNR has diversity, equity and inclusion strategies that benefit all OHF projects:

- Multilingual and culturally specific hunting and fishing education programs take place on public lands.
- All hiring is equal opportunity, affirmative action, and veteran-friendly. Contracting seeks out Targeted Group, Economically Disadvantaged and Veteran-Owned businesses.
- Public engagement seeks out BIPOC voices and involves diverse communities. Outreach and marketing of projects has this focus as well.
- Partnerships are at the center of all projects. Tribes in particular are consulted in all pertinent areas of the DNR's work, under EO 19-24.

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

Describe the permanent protection and justification for additional protection:

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

Land Use

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

Yes

Explain what will be planted:

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

Describe any variation from the State of Minnesota regulations:

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 proposed acquisitions?

No

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

No

Will the land that you acquire (fee or easement) be restored or enhanced within this proposal's funding and availability?

Yes

Other OHF Appropriation Awards

Have you received OHF dollars in the past through LSOHC?

Yes

Approp Year	Approp Amount Received	Amount Spent to Date	Leverage Reported in AP	Leverage Realized to Date	Acres Affected in AP	Acres Affected to Date	Complete/Final Report Approved?
2019	\$2,519,000	\$1,924,737	-	\$102,000	400	265	No
2021	\$1,948,000	\$12,903	-	-	225	-	No
2020	\$2,066,000	\$611,756	-	\$9,000	325	76	No
2018	\$2,786,000	\$2,557,193	-	-	470	487	No
2017	\$4,437,000	\$4,246,598	-	\$212,000	960	964	No
2016	\$3,250,000	\$3,080,347	-	\$369,400	600	655	No
2015	\$4,570,000	\$4,238,422	-	\$483,500	910	1,929	Yes
2014	\$8,145,000	\$8,045,152	-	\$3,047,300	1,113	1,734	Yes
2013	\$4,940,000	\$4,783,400	-	\$593,400	2,068	2,556	Yes
2012	\$2,900,000	\$2,878,500	-	\$445,200	706	640	Yes
2011	\$3,931,000	\$3,152,800	-	\$944,000	1,336	1,110	Yes

2010	\$1,000,000	\$970,000	-	\$172,600	319	350	Yes
2010	\$988,000	\$958,000	-	\$900	404	397	Yes
2010	\$3,194,900	\$2,966,300	-	\$521,900	830	1,243	Yes
2009	\$2,900,000	\$2,898,900	-	\$1,736,700	700	734	Yes
2009	\$3,913,000	\$3,911,700	-	\$427,600	800	810	Yes

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Acquire in fee 700 acres for designation as Wildlife Management Areas and Scientific and Natural Areas	6/30/2027
Develop acquired lands to minimum WMA/SNA standards including signage, parking areas, and native vegetation planting if necessary	6/30/2031

Budget**Totals**

Item	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$112,500	-	-	\$112,500
Contracts	\$130,000	-	-	\$130,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$5,250,000	-	-	\$5,250,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$20,000	-	-	\$20,000
Professional Services	\$199,900	-	-	\$199,900
Direct Support Services	\$25,600	-	-	\$25,600
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	-	-	-	-
Supplies/Materials	\$150,000	-	-	\$150,000
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	\$5,888,000	-	-	\$5,888,000

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Division of Fish and Wildlife Acquisition Coordinator	0.25	3.0	\$60,000	-	-	\$60,000
Division of EWR Regional SNA Specialists	0.11	3.0	\$22,500	-	-	\$22,500
Division of EWR SNA Acquisition Coordinator	0.1	3.0	\$30,000	-	-	\$30,000

Amount of Request: \$5,888,000**Amount of Leverage:** -**Leverage as a percent of the Request:** 0.0%**DSS + Personnel:** \$138,100**As a % of the total request:** 2.35%**Easement Stewardship:** -**As a % of the Easement Acquisition:** -**Does this proposal have the ability to be scalable?**

Yes

If the project received 70% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?

Project outputs and budget line items (excluding personnel and DSS) would be reduced proportionately.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?

Personnel would not be reduced. DSS would be recalculated to take into account the overall reduction in the budget.

Why?

- 1) WMA/SNA acquisition personnel are at part-time levels
- 2) DSS is determined by a calculator, not directly proportional to funding

If the project received 50% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?

Project outputs and budget line items (excluding personnel and DSS) would be reduced proportionately.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?

Personnel would not be reduced. DSS would be recalculated to take into account the overall reduction in the budget.

Why?

- 1) WMA/SNA acquisition personnel are at part-time levels
- 2) DSS is determined by a calculator, not directly proportional to funding

Personnel

Has funding for these positions been requested in the past?

Yes

Please explain the overlap of past and future staffing and position levels previously received and how that is coordinated over multiple years?

The WMA and SNA programs retain the same staff for current and future projects. We are able to manage personnel costs over multiple years and projects through our expense coding process. Staff are provided specific funding strings and activity codes related to each project. Reports are produced monthly allowing project management staff to review expenses for accuracy.

Contracts

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/SNA standards.

Fee Acquisition

What is the anticipated number of fee title acquisition transactions?

4-8

Travel

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.

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

Yes

Direct Support Services

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.

Federal Funds

Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program?

No

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	75	550	75	0	700
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0
Total	75	550	75	0	700

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$700,000	\$4,860,000	\$328,000	-	\$5,888,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$700,000	\$4,860,000	\$328,000	-	\$5,888,000

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	55	0	600	45	700
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	-	0	-	-	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	55	0	600	45	700

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	-	\$430,000	-	\$5,200,000	\$258,000	\$5,888,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	\$430,000	-	\$5,200,000	\$258,000	\$5,888,000

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$9,333	\$8,836	\$4,373	-
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	-	\$7,818	-	\$8,666	\$5,733

Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Outcomes

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

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

Programs in the northern forest region:

- Healthy populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern species as well as more common species ~ *Acres of habitat acquired that support endangered, threatened and special concern species and Species in Greatest Conservation Need. Species lists (and numbers where available) of those species observed or documented.*

Programs in prairie region:

- Key core parcels are protected for fish, game and other wildlife ~ *Acres of 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.*

Parcels

Sign-up Criteria?

No

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

The DNR uses GIS-based scoring systems to objectively rank potential acquisitions and develop state wide priority lists.

These systems incorporate scientific data giving priority to locations within and that add to: 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 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

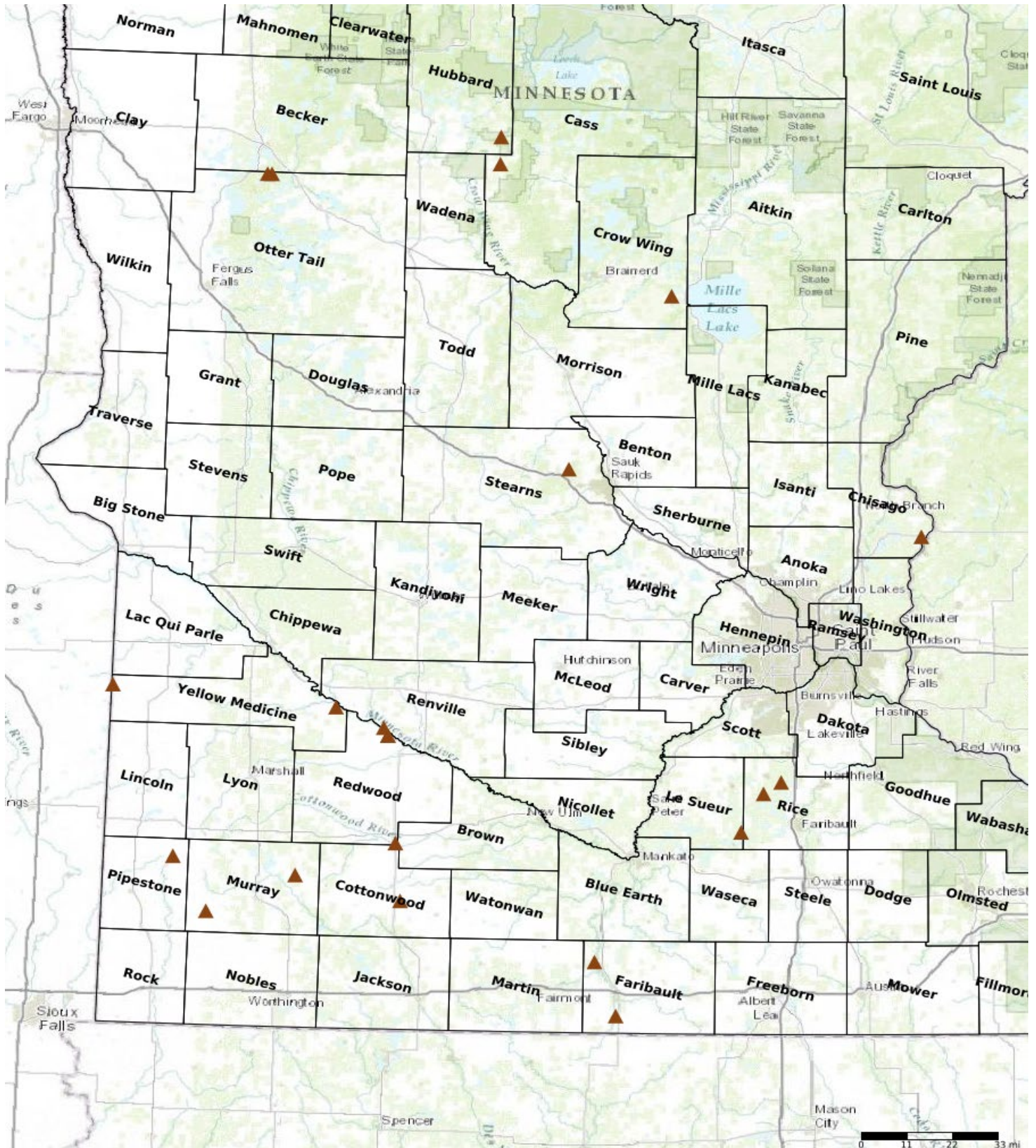
Protect Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
McKindley Barrens	Cass	13832215	890	-	No
Franconia Bluffs SNA addition	Chisago	03319203	82	\$350,000	No
Little Swan WMA	Cottonwood	10635218	17	\$131,000	No
Mille Lacs Moraine SNA addition	Crow Wing	04428221	240	\$750,000	No
Drake Woods (NEW)	Faribault	10127208	300	-	No
Blue Earth River WMA Tracts 1 and 2	Faribault	10428233	330	\$2,200,000	No
Badoura Jack Pine Woodland SNA Addtn.	Hubbard	13932210	894	\$1,346,500	No
Horseshoe Lake WMA	Le Sueur	10923212	127	\$880,000	No
Buffalo Lake WMA Tract 10	Murray	10739218	9	\$40,000	No
Chanarambie Creek (NEW)	Murray	10543202	100	\$700,000	No
Cooks Lake Forest (NEW)	Otter Tail	13741201	160	\$400,000	No
Prairie Coteau SNA addition	Pipestone	10844228	200	\$1,400,000	No
Lamberton WMA Tract 4	Redwood	10936236	30	\$154,000	No
Cedar Rock SNA addition	Redwood	11336210	60	\$130,000	No
Cedar Rock SNA addition	Redwood	11336210	40	\$70,000	No
River Warren Outcrops SNA addition	Renville	11436233	2	\$5,000	No
Big Woods Heritage Forest WMA	Rice	11122223	227	\$1,045,000	No
Milest WMA Tract 6	Rice	11121204	73	\$286,000	No
St. Wendel Tamarack Bog SNA addition	Stearns	12529220	300	\$700,000	No
Mound Spring Prairie SNA addition	Yellow Medicine	11546218	160	\$800,000	No
Rock Valley Prairie (NEW)	Yellow Medicine	11438203	150	\$1,000,000	No

Protect Parcels with Buildings

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Buildings	Value of Buildings
Cooks Lake Forest (NEW)	Otter Tail	13741202	240	\$755,000	No	1	\$16,200

Parcel Map



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

DNR Wildlife Management Area and Scientific & Natural Area Acquisition: Ph. 15

\$5.9M request to add 700 acres to the State WMA/SNA system

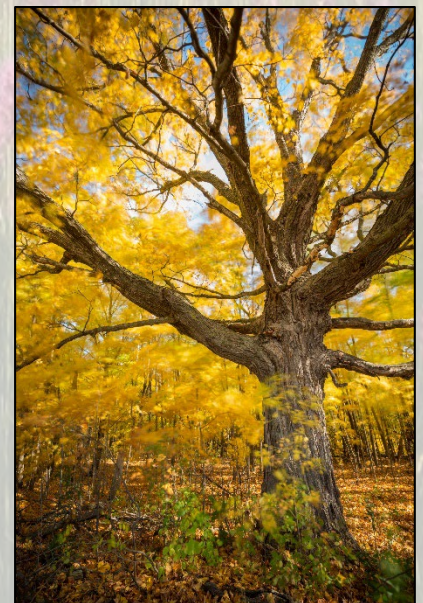
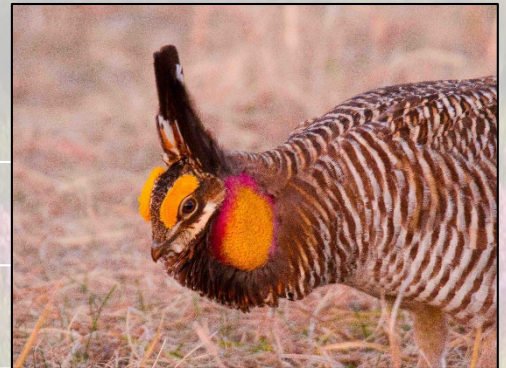
Through OHF we've protected over 12,400 acres of critical habitat since 2010.

WMA Focus

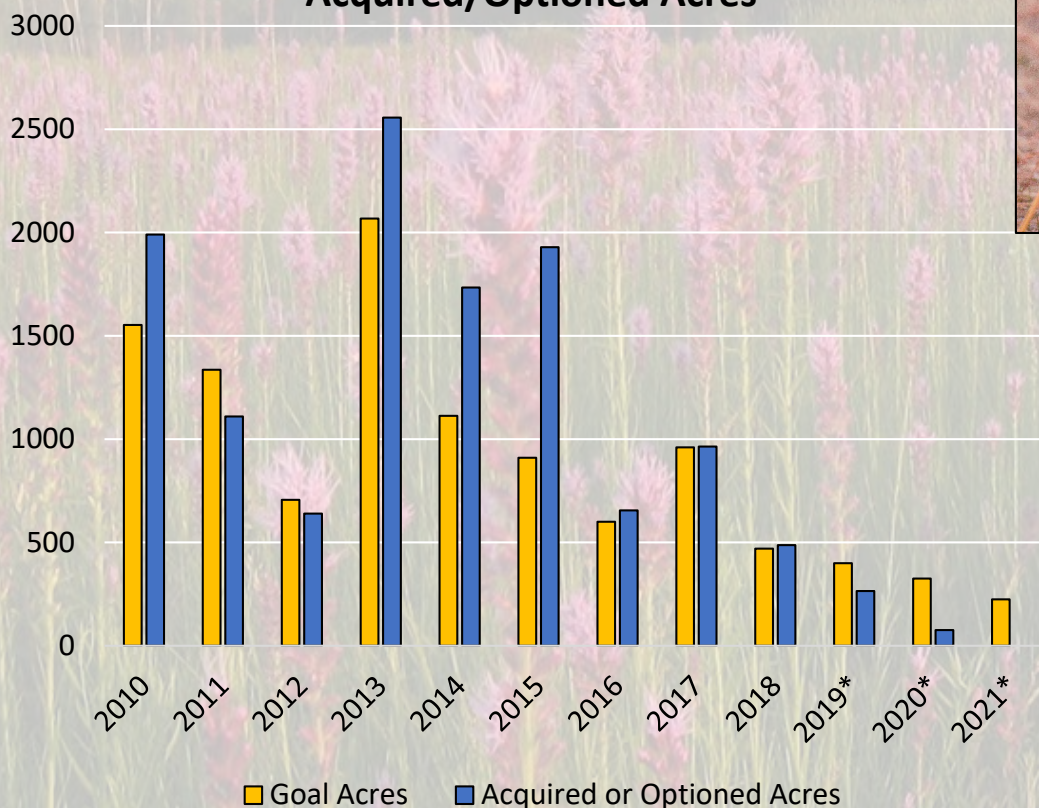
- We acquire and protect high quality grassland/wetland habitat complexes
- We strive to connect high quality habitat complexes to create habitat corridors that benefit grassland/wetland wildlife and pollinators
- We prioritize parcels that provide multiple ecosystem benefits

SNA Focus

- We acquire and protect high-quality native plant communities of statewide biodiversity significance, including prairie, wetlands, woodlands, and forest
- We protect habitats for listed species and species in greatest conservation need

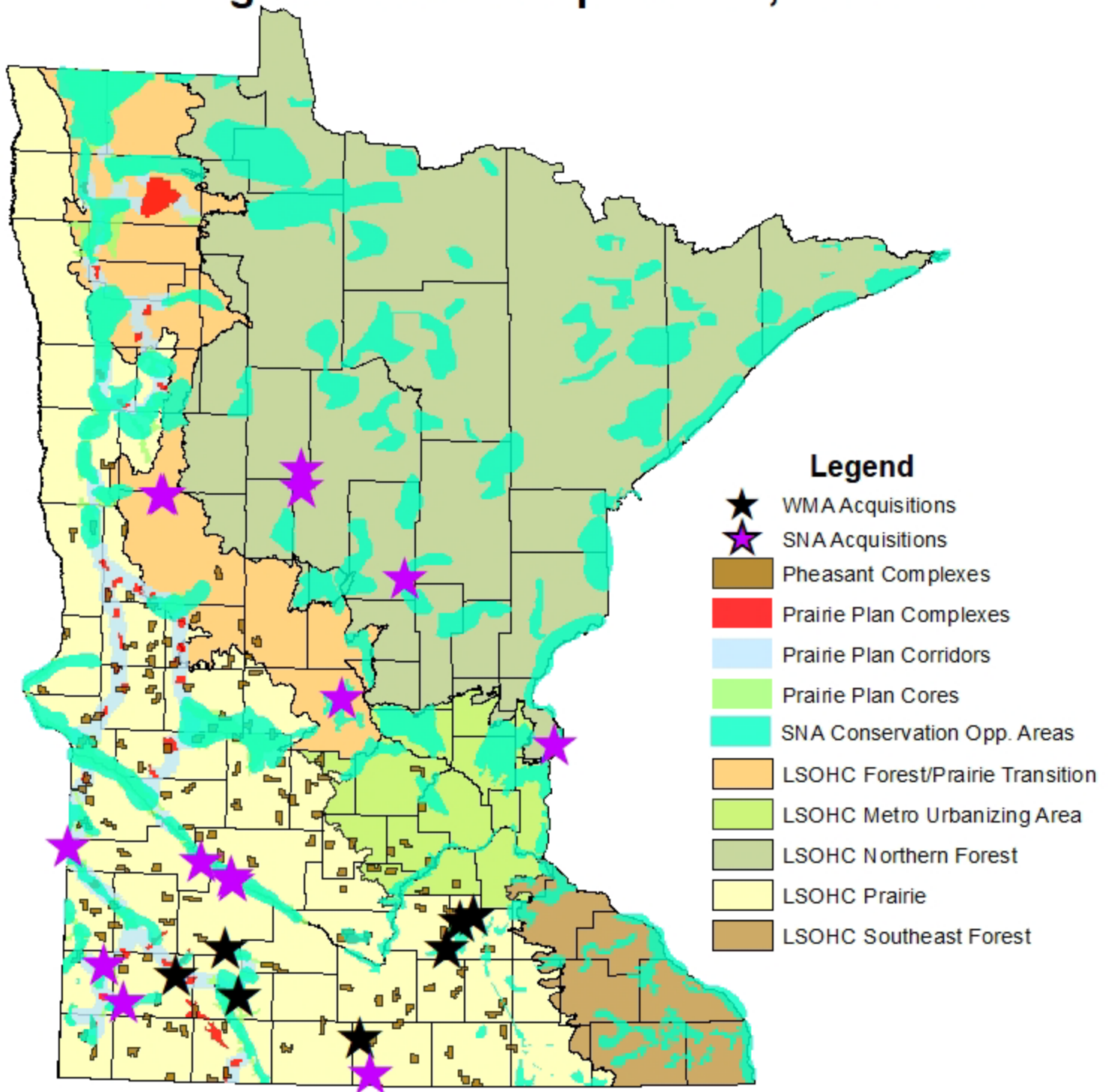


**Accomplishment Plan Goal vs.
Acquired/Optioned Acres**



*Acquisition activities for ML years 2019, 2020, and 2021 are ongoing

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council (LSOHC) Fiscal Year 2024/ML2023 - Proposed Parcel List DNR Scientific and Natural Areas and Wildlife Management Area Acquisitions, Phase XV



0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles

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.