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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA LONG-RANGE ACQUISITION PLAN

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Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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January 27, 1976

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Members of the Minnesota Legislature:

In passing our Department's RESOURCE 2000 program in 1975, the Legislature requested the preparation of a long-range acquisition plan for wildlife lands prior to the expenditure of certain monies.

Hence, as required by Laws of Minnesota, 1975, Chapter 415, Section 1, Subdivision 6, the Department of Natural Resources hereby submits a Wildlife Management Area Long-Range Acquisition Plan to the Legislature for a 60-day review period prior to expending the \$2.75 million appropriated for acquisition.

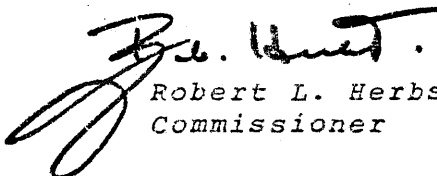
The plan consists of two documents: 1) a background narrative and statewide and county acquisition summaries; and 2) a detailed listing of lands and waters recommended to be acquired or already acquired in each existing or new state wildlife management area by location, approximate acreage, and estimated cost of acquisition.

This plan was prepared cooperatively over the past several months by our Bureau of Environmental Planning, Division of Fish and Wildlife and various field personnel.

Our Department representatives would be happy to meet with the appropriate House and Senate committees, upon their request, to present the plan and respond to any questions that might arise.

We hope the plan will assist mightily in creating better public awareness and understanding of our wildlife land acquisition program as envisioned in RESOURCE 2000.

Sincerely,


Robert L. Herbst
Commissioner

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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA LONG RANGE ACQUISITION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

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The 1975 Legislature recognized the urgency of saving wildlife habitat by appropriating \$2,750,000 for acquisition of wildlife lands under the "RESOURCE 2000 Program" (Laws of Minnesota, 1975, Chapter 415). The act requires the preparation of a wildlife management area long-range acquisition plan. The purpose of this plan is to acquaint legislators, governmental agencies, and the general public with the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) statewide goal and objectives of the Wildlife Management Area Acquisition Program as well as acquisition priorities by county and individual units.

Over the last several years, the goal of the DNR Wildlife Management Area Acquisition Program has been to acquire and bring under management approximately one million acres of wildlife lands by the year 2000. As of July 1, 1975, approximately 450,000 acres have been acquired or optioned; thus, 55% of the acreage goal remains to be acquired. The majority of this one million acre goal should be achieved in the next 10 years while lands are still available for acquisition. The short-range goal consists of acquiring 100,000 acres of land critical for wildlife habitat and management in the next five years. The 1975-77 biennium appropriation of \$2.75 million will acquire approximately 20-25% of the five-year short-range goal. The long-range goal is to acquire the remaining 450,000 acres of wildlife management area lands between the years of 1980 and 2000.

The primary objectives and benefits of the Wildlife Management Area Acquisition Program include preserving important habitat for game and non-game wildlife, conserving surface water, preserving natural beauty, unique vegetation, and open space, and providing public hunting grounds, hiking, skiing, fishing, nature study, canoeing, outdoor classrooms, youth group activities, and other types of outdoor uses compatible with wildlife management.

The nine major wildlife management areas were the first projects established and were developed primarily to provide maximum public hunting opportunity involving a variety of wildlife species. This has been accomplished by one or more permanent employees stationed on each unit carrying out intensive land management programs for maximum production of wildlife. Emphasis on four of the units has been for goose production and goose hunting. Wildlife sanctuaries on these areas, in conjunction with food plots, attract and hold large concentrations of waterfowl. The nine major units also serve as bases of operation for development carried out on the small wildlife areas in surrounding counties.

The small wildlife management areas are acquired to preserve and enhance the more valuable wildlife habitats in each county--such as wetlands, deer yards, winter pheasant cover, and native prairie. Management and development is carried out, within funding limitations, to provide as much wildlife food and cover on each project as possible through a variety of techniques. These areas act as nuclei for wildlife production in areas where most of the surrounding land is intensively managed for crop production. Most of the small wildlife areas are open to hunting and trapping and other compatible recreational uses.

Because of basic differences in management, development, and use as well as unit numbers, size and distribution, major units and small wildlife management areas are treated separately in the texts, maps, and tables.

The statewide and county acquisition summaries for state wildlife management areas are found in Appendix A. The detailed listing of lands and waters recommended to be acquired or already acquired in each existing or new state wildlife management area in Minnesota is found in Appendix B. Due to the volume of Appendix B, a separate document has been prepared and is available for review at the following locations:

- Secretary of the Senate
- Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives

- Legislative Reference Library
- DNR St. Paul Office, 3rd Floor - Centennial Office Building, Wildlife Section.
- DNR Regional Headquarters at Bemidji, Grand Rapids, Brainerd, New Ulm, Rochester, and St. Paul

WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAMS IN MINNESOTA

State Program Background

The wildlife land acquisition and management program in Minnesota began in 1929 with the creation of the Red Lake Game Preserve by legislative act. The Thief Lake Refuge was established the next year and the Whitewater, Carlos Avery and Talcot Lake areas followed. For the next twenty years, much of the acquisition and development effort was on these and four other major wildlife management areas (Roseau, Mille Lacs, Hubbel Pond and Lac Qui Parle).

In these nine important areas 176,148 acres have been obtained by acquisition. An additional 22,877 acres in Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Management Area were transferred to the DNR as part of the Corps of Engineers Flood Control Project on the Minnesota River. These areas have had resident managers since their inception.

In the late 1940's it became evident that wetland habitat from the smallest grass marshes or sloughs up to sizeable open water lakes were being lost in the agricultural areas of Minnesota as a result of the renewed interest in drainage following World War II. To preserve these valuable areas the "Save Minnesota's Wetlands" program was launched with the purchase of the first wetland in September, 1951.

The Bureau of Wildlife Development (now the Section of Wildlife in DNR) initiated and coordinated the program. Acquisition funds were primarily from the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid Fund with some revenue from the Game and Fish Fund.

Donations from sportsmens clubs, school children and concerned individuals also helped in this effort.

In 1957, the legislature added a one dollar surcharge to each small game hunting license, assuring a steady source of revenue to acquire the rapidly disappearing wetlands. During the 1960's, not only was drainage accelerated, but destruction of other types of wildlife habitat such as farm groves, tree claims, brush patches, fence lines, road ditches and odd areas became more evident. Consequently, more emphasis had to be placed on the preservation of upland sites, especially those that provided the necessary grassy nesting cover associated with wetlands or those that could provide food and winter cover for deer, pheasants and other wildlife. Funding for purchase of wildlife lands was \$342,000 annually between 1957 and 1970 and was based on the average number of small game licenses sold. In 1971, the surcharge on the small game license was increased to two dollars and \$550,000 was available annually from that source. In 1975, the amount was increased to \$600,000.

Since 1963, the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources has made biennial appropriations from the Natural Resources Fund (comprised of cigarette tax revenues) for the acquisition of wildlife lands. A total of \$2,555,000 has been appropriated from this fund since 1963 for wildlife land acquisition.

As of July 1, 1975, \$11,641,602 had been expended for the acquisition or option of 450,279 acres of wildlife lands in Minnesota. A total of 539,616 acres has been preserved for wildlife management and public hunting when the 89,337 acres of lands obtained by U.S. License are added to the acquisition total.

These lands are contained in 859 separate projects scattered through 81 of Minnesota's 87 counties. Counties with no acquisition to date are Cook, Fillmore, Houston, Lake, Ramsey, and Rock.

About half of all the lands purchased to date were previously in private ownership. The remainder were county tax forfeited, trust fund, conservation area and U.S. Government lands. A resolution from the county board approving the sale of private land for wildlife purposes is necessary under M.S. 97.481.

For private land removed from the tax rolls the state annually pays the taxing district \$.50 per acre or 35% of the special land use receipts, whichever amount is greater. In 1975, the Division of Fish and Wildlife will pay a total of \$150,000 to taxing districts for 237,209 acres of wildlife lands removed from the tax rolls. It can be expected that these payments will continue, and possibly be increased in the future. They are a part of the program costs which must be considered in program planning. The land acquired to date and proposed for acquisition is mostly non-cropland or low grade farm land with about 60% of the lands acquired being marsh and water.

Some county boards, however, are still reluctant to approve resolutions for wildlife land acquisition because of the removal of land from the tax rolls. It is recommended that the problem be thoroughly reviewed by the legislature and the present system revised or a new one developed to resolve this matter.

The Federal Water Bank Program, which provides for 10 year leases on privately-owned water areas, offers some hope for preserving small ponds, potholes and marshes. The program has been funded for 1975, but only in 10 counties and not in the amount necessary to have a large impact. A similar program was considered by the 1975 Minnesota Legislature, and hopefully will be taken up again in the next legislative session.

New water programs and policies in Minnesota such as shoreland, flood plain and lake use zoning, county planning and acquisition, wildlife private land development, and expanded intra-department and inter-agency cooperation offer additional possibilities for proper management of our waters and land-related resources.

The possibility of tax breaks or other incentives to encourage landowners to maintain wild lands should be strongly considered. All citizens benefit from these valuable lands and should therefore share the cost of preserving them.

Federal Program Background

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's wildlife land acquisition program in Minnesota began with the establishment of the Upper Mississippi River National Migratory Bird Refuge by an act of Congress in 1924. Subsequently, the Tamarac, Rice Lake, Agassiz and Sherburne Wildlife Refuges were established. They total 174,662 acres and were acquired at a cost of \$3,973,000.

The purpose of these five refuges is to provide habitat and security for migratory waterfowl. Portions of these areas are open to the hunting of resident game. The funding for the acquisition and management of these refuges has been primarily from the Migratory Bird Stamp Fund.

Just recently, the Big Stone—Whetstone National Wildlife Refuge was established. This refuge consists of 10,540 acres in Big Stone County.

Under procedural agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Natural Resources, the Fish and Wildlife Service began acquiring small wetlands in Minnesota in 1961. This "Waterfowl Production Area" program has been operative in 19 counties--17 in west central Minnesota plus Jackson and Cottonwood in the southwest. Under this same program, the Fish and Wildlife Service has acquired wetlands in North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Wisconsin. Like the state's "Save the Wetlands" program, its purpose is to permanently protect wetlands by fee acquisition. In addition, however, easements are taken to prevent draining, filling or burning. As of July 1, 1974, 98,692 acres had been acquired at a cost of \$10,064,120. An additional 31,779 acres have been protected under the easement program. The fee acquisition goal is 131,000 acres and the easement goal is 333,330 acres.

Present Status of State and Federal Wildlife Land Acquisition Programs

The statewide distribution of major state wildlife management areas and federal wildlife refuges is found in Figure 1. They are considered major units because of their large size, and because each unit has a resident wildlife manager. The 9 state units and 5 federal units total 199,025 acres and 174,662 acres respectively in 21 different counties (see Tables 1 and 2).

Another 251,254 acres are in smaller state wildlife management areas and 130,471 acres are in federal waterfowl production areas. These areas do not have resident wildlife managers but are generally open to the public (as are major wildlife management areas and federal wildlife refuges), for hunting, fishing and other uses that are compatible with the production of wildlife. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the statewide distribution of the acreages of these areas as a percentage of total land acreage by county. It is apparent that state and federal wildlife land acquisition efforts in these smaller areas have been concentrated in the western third of Minnesota. The state and federal programs have complemented each other to a considerable extent. State acquisition of wildlife management areas is more concentrated in northwest and southwest Minnesota, while federal acquisition is concentrated in west central Minnesota. Three counties in east central Minnesota and 17 of the counties in the western third of the state have from 1 to 5 percent of their total land acreage in state and federal wildlife lands; the other 67 counties have less than 1 percent of their total land acreage in state and federal ownership for wildlife purposes. (the actual number of acres of state wildlife lands by county and individual wildlife management area is found in the Appendix.)



TABLE I

MAJOR STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS IN MINNESOTA

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Carlos Avery	Anoka, Chisago	22,851
Hubbel Pond	Becker	2,283
Lac Qui Parle	Lac Qui Parle, Big Stone, Swift, Chippewa	26,637*
Mille Lacs	Mille Lacs, Kanabec	36,348
Red Lake	Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Roseau	289**
Roseau River	Roseau	61,333
Talcot Lake	Cottonwood, Murray	3,279
Thief Lake	Marshall	21,164
Whitewater	Winona, Olmsted, Wabasha	24,841
Total =		199,025 acres

* In addition, 329 acres are under U.S. License (Corps of Engineers) for a total of 26,966 acres in the Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Management Area.

** In addition, 81,700 acres are under U.S. License (Fish and Wildlife Service) and 406,520 acres are other state lands managed primarily for wildlife, for a total of 488,509 acres in the Red Lake Wildlife Management Area.

TABLE 2

MAJOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN MINNESOTA

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Agassiz	Marshall	61,090
Rice Lake	Aitkin	16,516
Sherburne	Sherburne	28,858
Tamarac	Becker	35,193
Upper Mississippi	Wabasha, Winona, Houston	33,005
Total =		174,662 acres



ACQUIRED ACREAGE IN FEDERAL WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AREAS
(Expressed As A Percent Of Total County Land Acreage)

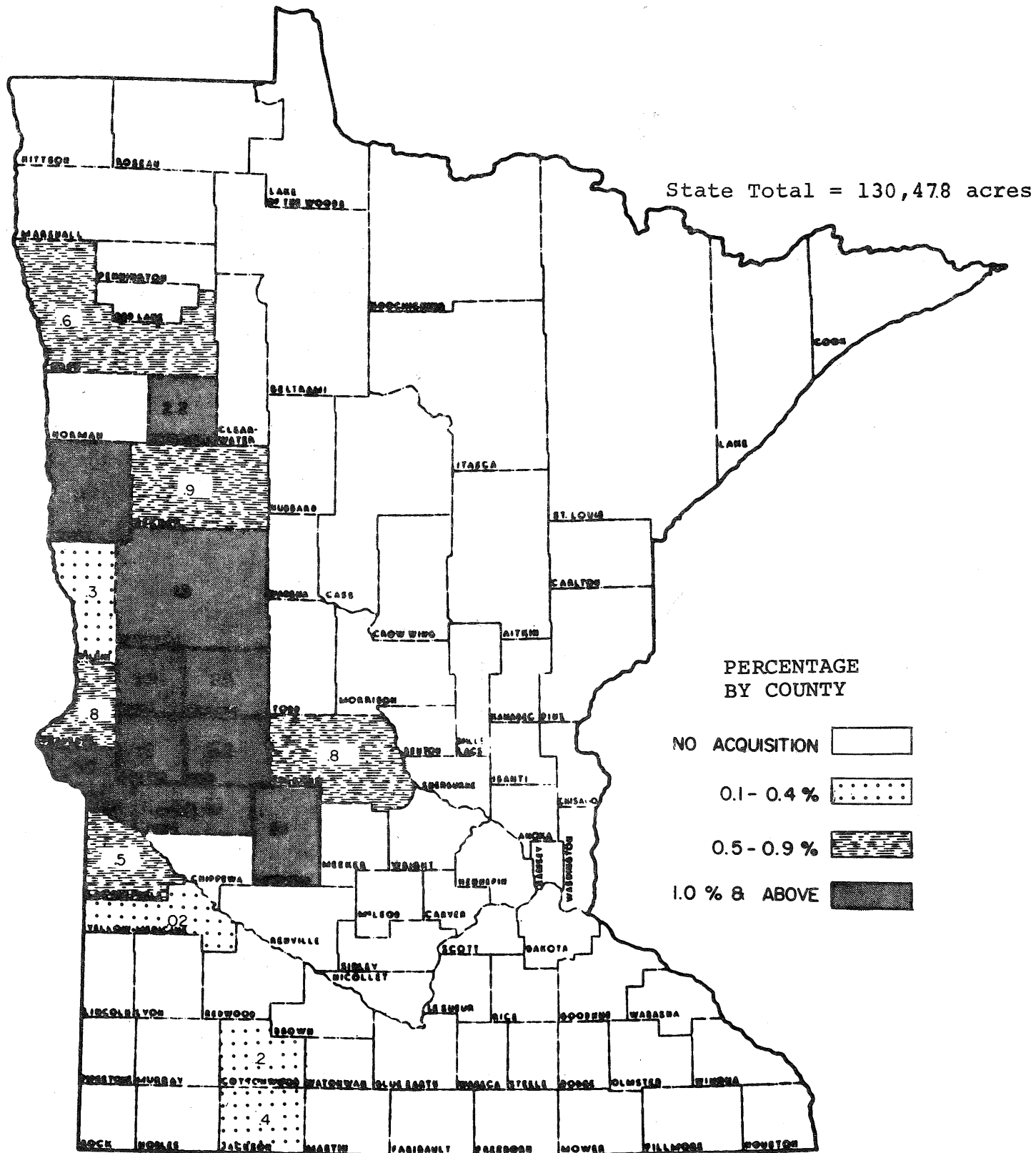


Figure 3

DNR Wildlife Land Acquisition Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Benefits

The goal of the Minnesota Wildlife Management Area Acquisition Program is to maintain the many species of wildlife found in Minnesota through conservation and management of suitable habitat. To reach this goal, the Department of Natural Resources' primary wildlife objective is to acquire and bring under management approximately one million acres of wildlife lands by the year 2000.

The acquisition objective was established on the bases of the needs of various wildlife species and availability of lands within each county. The acreage acquired or optioned as of July 1, 1975 (450,279 acres), plus the 526,797 acres needed in existing projects (Appendix A-2), and in new projects (Appendix A-3), totals 977,076 acres (Appendix A-4). Recognizing that some areas will be added in the future and others will be destroyed before they can be purchased, the objective has been established at one million acres. The majority of this acquisition objective should be achieved in the next ten years while the lands are still available for acquisition.

Policies inferred from the above goal and objective, as well as legislative intent of the game and fish laws, provide that:

- a) Natural habitat of resident and migratory wildlife will be protected by all means possible and when threatened with loss, such habitat shall be acquired and managed for public purposes; and
- b) Sufficient opportunity to publicly hunt, trap, and observe wildlife and its habitat will be maintained through public ownership of wildlife lands.

These policies have and will continue to be the basis for wildlife land acquisition in Minnesota.

Benefits of the Wildlife Management Area Acquisition Program include:

- preserving important habitat for wildlife
- providing public hunting and trapping areas
- conserving surface water
- preserving natural beauty and open space
- providing many other types of outdoor uses such as hiking, skiing, fishing, nature study, canoeing, outdoor classrooms, youth group activities, and similar compatible uses.

Thus, wildlife lands contribute substantially to the environmental, economic, and social welfare of local communities as well as the entire state.

Acquisition has been concentrated in the agricultural areas of the state where drainage, filling, land clearing, and intensive agricultural practices have been eliminating wildlife habitat and potential public hunting and trapping areas.

Examples of other activities which have also resulted in wildlife habitat loss are road construction, deposition of dredge material, and urban development.

Acquired wildlife lands make prime waterfowl production, feeding and nesting areas. In addition, they provide excellent protective cover for pheasants, deer, and furbearers. These areas constitute most of the critical living space available to these and many other species of wildlife in the intensively farmed southwestern counties. In the northwestern part of the state they are also important to moose, prairie chicken, and sharp-tailed grouse populations. Ruffed grouse are produced on many of the areas. Songbirds, shore birds, amphibians and fish (in some areas) also find wetland habitat essential to their survival. Some wildlife management areas are especially important as northern pike spawning areas.

As a result of the farsightedness of Minnesota conservationists, our state now has one of the best systems of wildlife management areas in the United States. However, drainage of wetlands and destruction of upland wildlife habitat is continuing at a rapid rate with the all out effort for increased agricultural production exerting many pressures on our wildlife resources. A wetland inventory by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the 19 county acquisition area showed 64,275 wetland basins in 1964. A resurvey in 1974 showed that only 38,271 remained--a 40% loss in ten years. While the various habitat programs have considerable impact, the destruction of habitat on private agricultural lands has far exceeded the amount these programs have saved and is still causing a net loss for wildlife in Minnesota. In 1974, for example, about 800,000 acres of grass, brush, woods, marsh and timber were converted to cropland. This exceeds by 270,000 acres the amount of habitat acquired under the DNR wildlife program in 25 years.

So far, the acquisition of wildlife lands by a governmental agency in fee or easement has been the only sure way to protect them. Through the state and federal programs, many of the more important areas have been or will be preserved. It will be impossible, however, to protect or restore the hundreds of thousands of acres of tiny ponds and small patches of wildlife habitat that have or will be lost. Other methods such as zoning or incorporation of these areas into other open space uses must be utilized more effectively to accomplish this task if our citizens are to be provided the optimum amount and diversity of wildlife.

COORDINATION OF THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA LONG-RANGE ACQUISITION PLAN
WITH OTHER WILDLIFE PLANNING PROGRAMS

There are several wildlife planning programs underway or soon to be initiated that will complement and, to some degree, modify the Wildlife Management Area Long-Range Acquisition Plan over the next five to ten years. These planning programs include a wildlife land acquisition plan requirement for federal aid reimbursement, a long-range wetlands management plan, the public waters classification program, and major wildlife management area master plans.

Wildlife Land Acquisition Plan Requirement for Federal Aid Reimbursement

For many years, the Department of Natural Resources has applied for and received federal funds under Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in wildlife restoration administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These federal funds are derived from the excise tax on the sale of sporting arms and ammunition and archery equipment.

In terms of wildlife land acquisition, an Application for Federal Assistance (to be submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to July 1, 1976) is now required to contain a program narrative detailing a three-year acquisition plan. This Wildlife Management Area Long-Range Acquisition Plan will serve as a basis for the federal plan.

Long-Range Wetlands Management Plan

In Governor Anderson's 1975 Special Message to the Legislature on the Environment and Energy, the conflict between preserving wetlands for wildlife, water storage, and draining wetlands for agricultural uses was recognized. Realizing that this conflict cannot be resolved until the state determines its over-all wetland management goals and needs, the Governor directed the Department of Natural Resources to prepare, by the 1977 Legislative session, a long-range wetlands management plan.

This plan will specify:

- 1) locations and amount of needed wetlands;
- 2) proper ownership and management of these lands;
- 3) wildlife species to be supported on these areas; and
- 4) purposes of wetland maintenance: wildlife habitat, floodwater retention, groundwater recharge, and nutrient traps.

This Wildlife Management Area Long-Range Acquisition Plan will contribute substantially to the content of the long-range wetlands management plan. In addition, the present effort of the DNR to map all public waters in the state is essential to the completion of the wetlands management plan.

Public Waters Classification

An on-going responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources is the administration of the water permit system as it relates to public waters of the State. The statutory definition of public waters was changed by the 1974 Legislature, resulting in conflicting applications of the new definition. In an attempt to clarify this situation, the DNR developed a program to classify waters of the State and to designate public waters on a county-by-county basis, in cooperation with the individual counties. Completion of this program should eliminate the uncertainties as to what is public water and will improve the efficiency of the permit system.

The public waters classification also has important implications for the wildlife acquisition program. Once a body of water is classified as a public water, a permit from the DNR would have to be obtained before performing any work in public waters such as draining or filling. However, if a body of water is not classified as a public water, the owner could drain or fill it without a permit. If the DNR feels that this unclassified body of water has high wildlife

habitat value and potential, the Department could purchase the wetland outright or negotiate an easement or lease from the owner, thus protecting the wetland from draining or filling.

As stated in the previous section, the public waters classification is essential to the completion of the wetlands management plan by 1977, as directed by the Governor. However, the classification effort is not at the stage where it can be utilized extensively in the preparation of this long-range acquisition plan. Upon completion of the public waters classification, the acquisition priorities in this plan may have to be altered.

Major Wildlife Management Area Master Plans

The Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 provides for: the establishment of an outdoor recreation system; classifying units and specifying the purposes and administration of each class; authorizing, acquiring, and establishing of units; and, requiring master plans for units. In terms of wildlife unit planning, the Act specifies that master plans are required for the nine major wildlife management areas with resident managers. It is anticipated that these plans will be completed within the next four years and will reflect approximately the same acquisition needs as contained in this plan.

WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITION APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 1975-77 BIENNIUM

DNR RESOURCE 2000 Program

The wildlife management area acquisition effort is a major component of the first phase of the DNR RESOURCE 2000 program. The Legislature appropriated \$15 million to the DNR for acquisition of lands needed to provide healthful outdoor recreation opportunities for our citizens and natural habitat for our fish and wildlife in the 1975-77 biennium. The lands and waters to be acquired under this

program are in eminent danger of being lost through development for other purposes.

The appropriation for this biennium is contemplated as the beginning of the RESOURCE 2000 program; a careful study of current and estimated land needs and costs indicates that \$100 million should be expended in the next five to ten years to acquire lands that are critical to the Outdoor Recreation System in Minnesota. The primary reason for this accelerated land acquisition program from an economic standpoint is that if the state is ever to acquire these lands at a reasonable cost, it must act within the next decade.

A breakdown of the first phase, \$15 million appropriation for land acquisition in the 1975-77 biennium, is as follows:

<u>DNR Program</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
State Parks and Recreation Areas	\$7,000,000
State Trails	\$1,000,000
State Forests	\$2,000,000
Fishing Management Lands	\$1,000,000
Wildlife Management Areas	\$2,750,000
Wetlands (outside designated WMA's)	\$ 750,000
Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers, canoe and boating routes, portages and campsites.	\$ 500,000

The primary justifications for wildlife habitat preservation through land acquisition were provided to the members of the Minnesota Legislature early in the 1975 session in the gray RESOURCE 2000 document:

"In viewing the outlook for hunting in Minnesota, it is clear that the future of this sport depends almost completely upon the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat that can be provided, protected, and preserved during the coming years. This task becomes more difficult and costly each year with the rising prices of land and demand for farm products.

The most critical area of the state is in the agricultural zone of southern and western Minnesota where habitat for ducks, pheasants, grouse, prairie chicken, and other species is constantly being lost to intensive cultivation and drainage of small wetlands. The DNR has found that the only practical way to preserve wildlife habitat on a substantial scale in agricultural areas is through land acquisition. The outstanding success of the "Save Minnesota's Wetlands" program in protecting wildlife proves the effectiveness of acquisition programs; however, such lands are increasingly costly. Thousands of acres continue to be lost each year to the

drainage ditch and the plow. Funds are needed now before these areas and the wildlife and recreation they support are lost forever." (page 9)

In addition to the \$2,750,000 for wildlife management area land acquisition, which is the subject of this plan, the RESOURCE 2000 appropriation (Chapter 415) also included \$750,000 for the acquisition of wetlands outside of designated wildlife management areas. This \$750,000 is intended primarily for the purchase of perpetual easements, long-term leases and restrictions on land use and development that would otherwise destroy wildlife habitat. No more than half may be spent for acquisition of fee title. First priority shall be given to acquisition of wetland areas for which an application for a permit to drain pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 105.42 has been denied.

Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

The Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) appropriated \$250,000 to the Department of Natural Resources for the acquisition of wildlife habitat (Laws of Minnesota, 1975, Chapter 204). The program objectives to be achieved in the 1975-77 biennium include the following acquisitions:

- approximately 1300 acres of prairie chicken lands
- approximately 250 acres of land in critical deer yarding areas
- approximately 200 acres of other valuable wildlife lands

Land for prairie chickens will be acquired in existing wildlife management areas or proposed supplements in the prairie chicken range, while deer yard acquisition will be confined to important project areas in northern Minnesota.

Small Game Surcharge Funds

The income from the \$2.00 surcharge will amount to about \$1,200,000 in the 1975-77 biennium. These monies will be spent on the acquisition of wildlife lands.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Wildlife Management Area Definitions and Establishment Criteria

In the RESOURCE 2000 Legislation (Chapter 415) passed by the 1975 Legislature, there were several conditions attached to the \$2,750,000 appropriation for the acquisition of state wildlife management area lands. Under Minnesota Statutes, Section 97.48, wildlife management areas are defined as public hunting grounds, game refuges, food and cover planting areas, and marshes or wetlands, and the margins thereof, including ponds, small lakes and stream bottom lands. For marsh or wetland areas, the Commissioner of Natural Resources may acquire such lands in the interests of water conservation relating to wildlife development programs; however, no such lands shall be acquired until first approved by a majority of the board of county commissioners in the counties where the land to be purchased is located; in addition, no such lands shall be acquired unless there is acquired simultaneously therewith a right-of-way, or easement from said lands to a public road so as to make the entry upon said lands available to the public.

Acquisition Criteria

The RESOURCE 2000 Legislation specified that acquisition of state wildlife management areas shall be limited to wildlife lands and waters that are of high priority because they are:

- a) critical to the functioning of a unit already in public ownership; or
- b) threatened with development that is incompatible with the preservation of the wildlife management; or
- c) the market value of comparable property in the vicinity of the property to be acquired has risen more than ten percent in each of the previous two years; and
- d) the wildlife lands and waters can be acquired from willing sellers.

Long-Range Acquisition Plan Requirement

None of the \$2,750,000 appropriation can be encumbered or expended until 60 days after a long-range plan of acquisition of wildlife management areas has been submitted to the Legislature. The plan shall list each parcel proposed for acquisition, showing its general location, its approximate acreage, and the estimated cost of acquisition. The list shall be ranked in order of priority and shall be divided into parcels that are: 1)critical; 2)highly desirable but not critical; and, 3)those eventually to be acquired. The division shall be made so that approximately one-third of the total estimated cost of acquisition is allocated to each category. The \$2,750,000 appropriation shall be available to acquire only those parcels included in the "critical" category.

ESTABLISHING ACQUISITION PRIORITIES FOR WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Existing wildlife management areas and possible new wildlife acquisition projects were reviewed and evaluated separately by 44 wildlife specialists in the six DNR regions of Minnesota. For existing projects, each parcel of land was reviewed and noted as to legal description, tract acreage, acquisition cost and priority rating. Supplements were added and tracts were deleted in some of the existing projects. Similar information was obtained for possible new acquisitions with reasons for acquisition needs noted, such as threatened drainage, development potential, water permit denial, or waters that could not be considered public waters.

Critical ratings applied to those lands and waters that are threatened with loss by conversion to other uses, or those needed for wildlife development or solving serious management problems. Only tracts in existing projects or important supplements to existing projects were rated critical. Desirable ratings applied to those tracts which may be lost or are necessary for future management in existing and/or new wildlife management areas. Eventual ratings included other important

tracts for DNR's overall, long-range wildlife management and administration in existing and new wildlife management areas. In the rating it was found that inflation rates were generally higher than 10 percent for all categories throughout the state.

The proposed acquisition of wildlife management areas has thus been divided into priority ratings of critical, desirable and eventual for existing projects and divided between desirable and eventual for new possible projects in each county.

APPENDIX A

STATEWIDE SUMMARY TABLES AND MAPS

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| APPENDIX A-1 | Statewide Acquisition Summary |
| APPENDIX A-2 | Proposed Acquisition in Existing Wildlife Management Areas by County. |
| APPENDIX A-3 | Proposed Acquisition in New Wildlife Areas by County. |
| APPENDIX A-4 | Acreage Summary of Wildlife Management Area Lands Already Purchased Plus Proposed Acquisition by County. |

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WMA)
STATEWIDE ACQUISITION SUMMARY

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN EXISTING WMA's

<u>Major WMA's (9 units)</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	
Critical	20,917	\$3,410,090	
Desirable	15,702	3,340,100	
Eventual	75,464	7,571,880	
Sub-Totals =	112,083	\$14,322,070	
 <u>Small WMA's (850 units)</u>			
Critical	78,511	\$11,777,333	
Desirable	64,704	9,477,990	
Eventual	57,190	6,395,860	
Sub-Totals =	200,405	\$27,651,183	
 <u>All Existing WMA's</u>			
Critical	99,588	\$15,187,423	(36.2%)
Desirable	80,406	12,818,090	(30.6%)
Eventual	132,419	13,967,740	(33.2%)
Totals =	312,413	\$41,973,253	

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN NEW WMA's (Small WMA's Only-337 Units)

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	
Desirable	146,399	\$11,664,025	
Eventual	67,911	10,975,235	
Totals =	214,310	\$22,639,260	

ALL PROPOSED ACQUISITION (Existing and New WMA's)

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	
Critical	99,428	\$15,187,423	
Desirable	226,805	24,482,115	
Eventual	200,565	24,942,975	
Totals =	526,798	\$64,612,513	

ALREADY PURCHASED/OPTIONED OR TRANSFERRED LANDS IN WMA's

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>	
Major WMA's	199,025	\$ 2,815,324	
Small WMA's	251,254	8,826,278	
Totals =	450,279	\$11,641,602	

STATEWIDE ACREAGE TOTAL = 977,076

(Purchased + Optioned + Transferred + Proposed)

APPENDIX A-2

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN EXISTING
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS BY COUNTY

County	Critical		Desirable		Eventual	
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
Aitkin	3,342	\$ 89,800	3,498	\$115,600	1,268	\$ 82,600
Anoka	240	120,000	0	0	0	0
Becker	881	83,500	685	68,000	462	37,160
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	93	4,320	252	14,160
Big Stone	1,253	281,925	87	19,575	28	6,300
Blue Earth	194	71,438	622	255,580	0	0
Brown	827	290,100	287	152,500	709	259,900
Carlton	0	0	0	0	1,720	68,000
Carver	191	45,000	584	117,500	207	60,000
Cass	0	0	0	0	1,560	97,400
Chippewa	240	137,000	565	207,000	1,332	275,400
Chisago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	3,557	487,040	336	61,200	40	6,000
Clearwater	0	0	80	4,800	443	11,200
Cook	760	38,000	280	14,000	0	0
Cottonwood	862	273,800	237	66,500	73	19,800
Crow Wing	0	0	190	7,100	1,413	50,428
Dakota	585	117,000	824	81,000	185	45,000
Dodge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	559	58,840	313	29,300	253	18,700
Faribault	623	296,025	526	225,325	0	0
Fillmore	0	0	0	0	251	62,750
Freeborn	14	4,200	0	0	0	0
Goodhue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	296	61,300	122	26,400	15	2,300
Hennepin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hubbard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isanti	299	30,000	47	6,000	9	2,700
Itasca	680	46,089	640	44,800	491	25,200
Jackson	899	212,360	435	98,190	0	0
Kanabec	0	0	191	10,000	2,648	169,000
Kandiyohi	648	211,840	1,379	279,460	0	0
Kittson	16,532	1,000,000	15,292	917,580	8,003	503,840
Koochiching	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lac Qui Parle	3,673	1,009,075	1,803	495,825	797	219,175
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	172	35,950	230	81,225	0	0
Lincoln	1,994	448,875	1,827	410,075	344	77,400
Lyon	1,684	547,300	2,523	819,975	262	85,150
McLeod	470	175,350	294	84,400	83	20,750
Mahnomen	1,353	151,900	1,034	104,600	2,986	376,730

APPENDIX A-2 (Cont.)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN EXISTING
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	Critical		Desirable		Eventual	
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
Marshall	7,985	\$ 45,800	3,755	\$ 379,800	480	\$40,000
Martin	702	264,097	970	313,003	0	0
Meeker	1,249	279,786	692	134,665	867	114,349
Mille Lacs	0	0	280	30,000	0	0
Morrison	70	8,750	80	4,250	1,948	76,480
Mower	182	39,000	0	0	437	86,000
Murray	2,458	846,000	795	476,500	6	3,000
Nicollet	87	27,900	0	0	1	450
Nobles	528	162,600	211	60,000	0	0
Norman	2,692	294,000	2,438	298,000	1,497	216,900
Olmsted	201	65,037	0	0	13	5,463
Ottertail	786	94,300	1,112	124,400	0	0
Pennington	920	138,000	1,680	210,000	6,670	894,000
Pine	0	0	0	0	440	44,000
Pipestone	331	90,150	150	37,500	0	0
Polk	4,140	503,300	2,472	288,800	6,291	842,500
Pope	936	118,300	441	40,600	825	86,200
Ramsey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Lake	1,100	89,000	21	1,500	0	0
Redwood	205	73,500	962	362,750	1,540	637,600
Renville	270	151,000	986	188,000	57	22,000
Rice	535	136,300	94	28,200	210	63,000
Rock	0	0	150	37,500	0	0
Roseau	1,080	0	2,785	210,000	4,280	150,000
St. Louis	89	2,800	400	20,000	2,413	126,350
Scott	67	16,800	0	0	0	0
Sherburne	40	6,000	0	0	0	0
Sibley	237	77,400	226	82,700	0	0
Stearns	147	14,500	126	16,150	145	14,000
Steele	0	0	0	0	87	13,500
Stevens	443	95,600	25	4,500	193	35,700
Swift	1,120	200,250	2,101	266,000	16	4,400
Todd	751	68,110	2,277	62,740	1,258	43,325
Traverse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	1,046	149,700	325	47,210	906	140,100
Wadena	0	0	434	21,433	400	31,500
Waseca	194	99,407	307	44,598	0	0
Washington	11	20,000	0	0	0	0
Watsonwan	300	61,924	44	9,276	38	11,400
Wilkin	1,350	196,500	540	83,000	25	5,000
Winona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright	700	99,300	947	184,700	65	11,000
Yellow Medicine	2,731	918,515	1,854	602,385	248	80,600
<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	78,511	11,777,333	64,704	9,427,990	57,190	6,395,860

APPENDIX A-2 (Cont.)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN EXISTING
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS BY COUNTY

<u>Major WMA's</u>	Critical		Desirable		Eventual	
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
Carlos Avery	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Hubbel Pond	249	49,800	0	.0	846	169,200
Lac Qui Parle	1,611	489,500	1,963	596,800	2,278	847,400
Mille Lacs	1,977	109,140	748	160,550	5	1,250
Red Lake	880	88,000	2,008	200,800	12,633	1,263,300
Roseau River	0	0	520	26,000	46,380	2,319,000
Talcot Lake	319	125,000	213	69,000	0	0
Thief Lake	10,269	36,000	6,520	391,200	9,868	592,080
Whitewater	5,612	2,512,650	3,730	1,895,750	3,454	2,379,650
<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>	20,917	3,410,090	15,702	3,340,100	75,464	7,571,880
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	99,428	15,187,423	80,406	12,818,090	132,654	13,967,740

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF CRITICAL ACREAGE TO BE ACQUIRED (FIGURE 4)

As specified in the RESOURCE 2000 Legislation (Laws of Minnesota, 1975, Chapter 415), the \$2,750,000 appropriation for the 1975-77 biennium for wildlife management area acquisition can only be expended to acquire those parcels included in the critical category in this plan. Figure 4 on the following page illustrates the statewide pattern of critical category acreage. As noted on the map, the \$2,750,000 appropriation will acquire approximately 20-25% of the 99,428 acres included in the critical category.

The highest concentration of proposed acquisition of small wildlife management area lands is in northwestern Minnesota, especially the first tier of counties along Minnesota's border north of Moorhead. Another significant concentration is in western and southwestern Minnesota, especially south of the Minnesota River. In more general terms, the pattern of proposed acquisition is one of decreasing intensity from west to east across the state. North of the Twin Cities and east of the Mississippi River, generally the forested region of the state, most counties have little or no acreage considered critical for acquisition, with the exception of Aitkin, Itasca, and Cook Counties. South of the Twin Cities, proposed acquisition in the critical category is scattered; only Dakota, Rice and Wabasha Counties have sizeable acreages (over 500 acres) in the critical category.

In the nine major state wildlife management areas, the largest acreages proposed for acquisition in the critical category are in Thief Lake (Marshall County) and Whitewater (Winona, Wabasha, and Olmsted Counties) Wildlife Management Areas. Other major areas with critical category acquisition include Mille Lacs, Lac Qui Parle, Red Lake, Talcot Lake, and Hubbel Pond Wildlife Management Areas.

(Expressed As A Percent Of Total County Land Acreage)

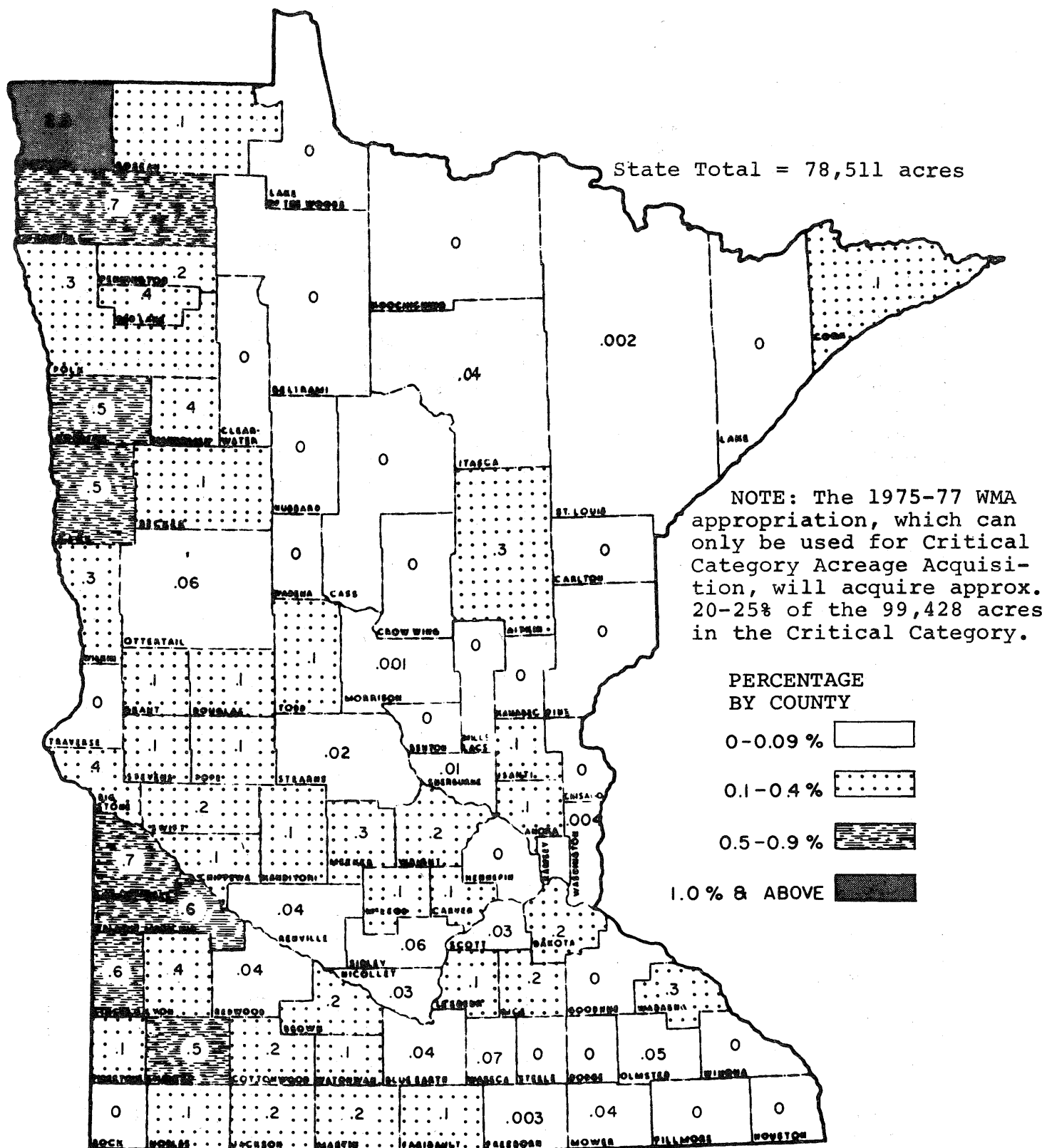


Figure 4

APPENDIX A-3

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN NEW
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS BY COUNTY

County	Desirable		Eventual	
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
Aitkin	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Anoka	0	0	400	200,000
Becker	0	0	0	0
Beltrami	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	300	30,000
Big Stone	260	58,500	1,980	445,500
Blue Earth	240	120,000	1,720	1,095,000
Brown	0	0	0	0
Carlton	0	0	200	6,000
Carver	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	23,587	945,325
Chippewa	1,360	430,000	2,835	602,000
Chisago	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0
Clearwater	0	0	0	0
Cook	1,664	83,200	0	0
Cottonwood	0	0	87	17,400
Crow Wing	192	0	676	31,810
Dakota	0	0	0	0
Dodge	34	11,900	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0
Faribault	83	66,400	111	116,850
Fillmore	360	168,000	200	50,000
Freeborn	374	131,600	300	90,000
Goodhue	0	0	600	150,000
Grant	0	0	700	139,000
Hennepin	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	800	180,750
Hubbard	0	0	0	0
Isanti	0	0	0	0
Itasca	480	33,600	1,000	70,000
Jackson	0	0	221	45,200
Kanabec	0	0	0	0
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	0
Kittson	4,715	276,000	3,630	181,000
Koochiching	0	0	0	0
Lac Qui Parle	2,950	811,250	570	156,750
Lake	760	4,800	0	0
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	0	0	3,759	891,950
Lincoln	744	167,400	964	216,900
Lyon	722	234,650	890	289,250
McLeod	3,098	1,013,900	1,876	614,100
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX A-3 (Cont.)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION IN NEW
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS BY COUNTY

County	Desirable		Eventual	
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost
Marshall	18,281	\$626,025	3,088	\$202,500
Martin	0	0	180	37,000
Meeker	1,795	716,000	2,100	467,000
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0
Morrison	2,760	138,000	0	0
Mower	0	0	358	90,000
Murray	511	229,000	0	0
Nicollet	987	346,800	1,443	447,150
Nobles	200	60,000	0	0
Norman	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	0	0	1,286	320,000
Ottertail	0	0	0	0
Pennington	160	20,000	0	0
Pine	0	0	0	0
Pipestone	717	200,000	30	8,000
Polk	1,260	165,000	0	0
Pope	0	0	0	0
Ramsey	0	0	0	0
Red Lake	2,320	248,000	0	0
Redwood	0	0	0	0
Renville	0	0	0	0
Rice	260	83,000	260	78,000
Rock	4,230	1,000,000	0	0
Roseau	87,720	2,167,950	183	9,200
St. Louis	400	20,300	2,010	78,500
Scott	37	10,000	205	62,000
Sherburne	0	0	0	0
Sibley	1,048	349,050	3,505	1,109,500
Stearns	780	127,500	840	104,000
Steele	125	40,000	1,020	306,000
Stevens	0	0	1,000	318,000
Swift	380	104,500	0	0
Todd	520	28,000	370	70,400
Traverse	0	0	880	202,000
Wabasha	480	170,000	370	74,000
Wadena	0	0	0	0
Waseca	510	266,000	390	227,500
Washington	320	320,000	0	0
Watsonwan	372	82,700	218	43,700
Wilkin	0	0	0	0
Winona	80	40,000	400	100,000
Wright	1,170	189,500	368	56,000
Yellow Medicine	940	305,500	0	0
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	146,399	11,664,025	6,791	10,975,235

APPENDIX A-4

ACREAGE SUMMARY OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA LANDS ALREADY PURCHASED PLUS
PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY COUNTY

County	Existing WMA Acreage to be Acquired	New WMA Acreage to be Acquired	Purchased/ Optioned or Transferred Acreage	Total Acquisition Goal Acreage	Purchased Acreage as A Percent of Total Acquisition Goal Acreage
Aitkin	8,108	0	17,151	25,259	67.9
Anoka	240	400	360	1,000	36.0
Becker	2,028	0	2,980	5,008	59.5
Beltrami	0	0	964	964	100.0
Benton	345	300	991	1,636	60.0
Big Stone	1,368	2,240	2,244	5,852	38.4
Blue Earth	816	1,960	710	3,486	20.4
Brown	1,823	0	1,661	3,484	47.7
Carlton	1,720	200	400	2,320	17.2
Carver	982	0	274	1,256	21.8
Cass	1,560	23,587	2,151	27,298	7.9
Chippewa	2,137	4,195	1,584	7,916	20.0
Chisago	0	0	0	0	100.0
Clay	3,933	0	4,770	8,703	54.8
Clearwater	523	0	3,320	3,843	86.4
Cook	1,040	1,664	0	2,704	0
Cottonwood	1,172	87	1,942	3,201	60.1
Crow Wing	1,603	868	2,471	4,942	50.0
Dakota	1,594	0	1,725	3,319	52.0
Dodge	0	34	79	113	69.9
Douglas	1,125	0	4,064	5,189	78.3
Faribault	1,149	194	2,004	3,347	59.9
Fillmore	251	560	0	811	0
Freeborn	14	674	242	930	26.0
Goodhue	0	600	373	973	38.3
Grant	433	700	2,489	3,622	68.7
Hennepin	0	0	51	51	100.0
Houston	0	800	0	800	0
Hubbard	0	0	725	725	100.0
Isanti	355	0	3,362	3,717	90.4
Itasca	1,811	1,480	436	3,727	11.7
Jackson	1,334	221	2,771	4,326	64.1
Kanabec	2,839	0	3,433	6,272	54.7
Kandiyohi	2,027	0	2,767	4,767	57.5
Kittson	39,827	8,345	29,878	78,050	38.3
Koochiching	0	0	0	0	100.0
Lac Qui Parle	6,273	3,520	6,164	15,957	38.6
Lake	0	760	0	760	0
Lake of the Woods	0	0	681	681	100.0
Le Sueur	402	3,759	2,033	6,194	32.8
Lincoln	4,165	1,708	4,961	10,834	45.8
Lyon	4,469	1,612	7,561	13,642	55.4
McLeod	847	4,974	1,720	7,541	22.8
Mahnomen	5,373	0	9,197	14,570	63.1

APPENDIX A-4 (Cont.)

ACREAGE SUMMARY OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA LANDS ALREADY PURCHASED PLUS
PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY COUNTY

County	Existing WMA Acreage to be Acquired	New WMA Acreage to be Acquired	Purchased/ Optioned or Transferred Acreage	Total Acquisition Goal Acreage	Purchased Acreage as A Percentage of Total Acquisition Goal Acreage
Marshall	12,220	21,369	32,931	66,520	49.5
Martin	1,672	180	1,475	3,327	44.3
Meeker	2,808	3,895	1,243	7,946	15.6
Mille Lacs	280	0	2,151	2,431	88.5
Morrison	1,948	2,760	3,399	8,257	41.2
Mower	619	358	553	1,530	36.1
Murray	3,259	511	5,595	9,365	59.7
Nicollet	88	2,430	129	2,647	5.1
Nobles	739	200	1,429	2,368	60.3
Norman	6,627	0	5,364	11,991	44.7
Olmsted	214	1,286	741	2,241	33.1
Ottertail	1,898	0	7,402	9,300	80.0
Pennington	9,270	160	1,917	11,347	16.9
Pine	440	0	1,390	1,830	76.0
Pipestone	481	747	1,289	2,517	51.3
Polk	12,903	1,260	11,636	25,799	45.1
Pope	2,202	0	2,616	4,818	54.3
Ramsey	0	0	0	0	100.0
Red Lake	1,121	2,320	844	4,285	19.7
Redwood	2,707	0	2,901	5,608	51.7
Renville	1,313	0	177	1,490	11.9
Rice	839	520	995	2,354	42.3
Rock	150	4,230	0	4,380	0
Roseau	8,145	89,550	354	96,402	0.4
St. Louis	2,902	2,410	1,940	7,252	26.8
Scott	67	242	482	791	60.9
Sherburne	40	0	988	1,028	96.1
Sibley	463	4,553	606	5,622	10.8
Stearns	418	1,620	1,628	3,666	44.4
Steele	87	1,145	798	2,030	42.1
Stevens	661	1,000	2,033	3,694	55.0
Swift	3,237	380	3,600	7,217	49.9
Todd	4,286	890	5,605	10,781	52.0
Traverse	0	880	110	990	11.1
Wabasha	2,277	850	2,097	5,224	40.1
Wadena	834	0	1,077	1,911	56.4
Waseca	501	900	1,653	3,054	54.1
Washington	11	320	57	388	14.8
Watsonwan	382	590	952	1,924	49.5
Wilkin	1,915	0	3,512	5,427	64.7
Winona	0	480	0	480	0
Wright	1,712	1,539	3,332	6,582	50.6
Yellow Medicine	4,833	940	3,591	9,364	38.3
SUB-TOTAL	200,405	214,309	251,254	665,968	37.7

APPENDIX A-4 (Cont.)

ACREAGE SUMMARY OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA LANDS ALREADY PURCHASED PLUS
PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY COUNTY

<u>Major Units</u>	Existing WMA Acreage to be Acquired	New WMA Acreage to be Acquired	Purchased/ Optioned or Transferred Acreage	Total Acquisition Goal Acreage	Purchased Acreage as A Percentage of Total Acquisition Goal Acreage
Carlos Avery	0	0	22,851	22,851	100.0
Hubbel Pond	1,095	0	2,283	3,378	67.4
Lac Qui Parle	5,852	0	26,637	32,489	82.0
Mille Lacs	2,730	0	36,348	39,078	93.1
Red Lake	15,521	0	289	15,810	0.1
Roseau River	46,900	0	61,333	108,233	56.7
Talcot Lake	532	0	3,279	3,811	86.0
Thief Lake	26,657	0	21,164	47,821	44.3
Whitewater	12,796	0	24,841	37,367	66.5
SUB-TOTAL	112,083	0	199,025	311,108	64.0
GRAND TOTAL	312,488	214,309	450,279	977,076	46.1

TOTAL ACREAGE TO BE ACQUIRED IN SMALL STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS
(Expressed As A Percent Of Total County Land Acreage)

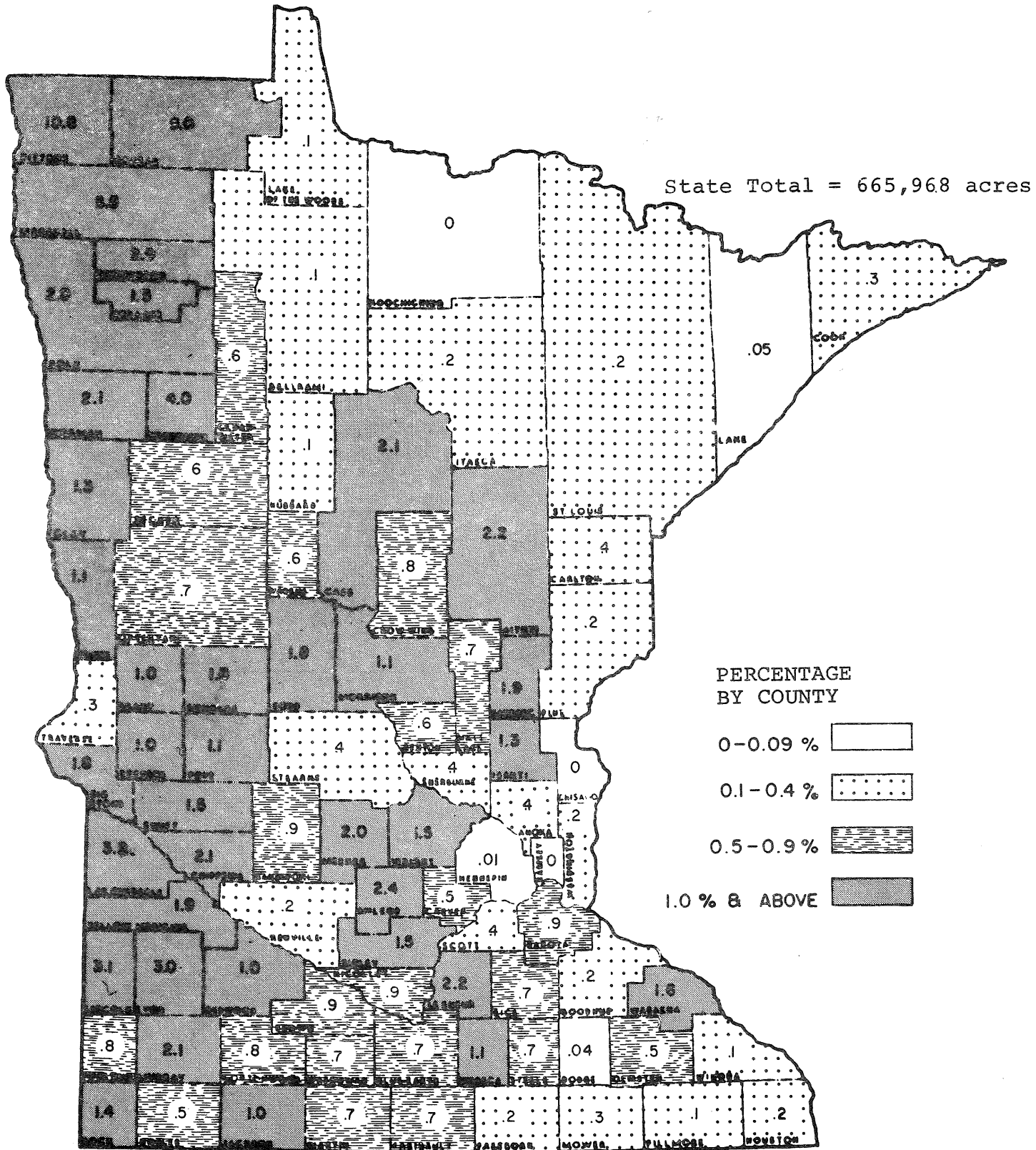


Figure 5

APPENDIX B

Appendix B is a detailed listing of lands and waters recommended to be acquired in each existing or new state wildlife management area in Minnesota. Due to the volume of Appendix B, a separate document has been prepared and is available for review at the locations noted in the Introduction and Summary section.

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