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RESOURCES

PHASE II

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 STATE OF MINNESOTA

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RESOURCE 2000
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PHASE II PROPOSAL
1977-79 BIENNIUM

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RESOURCE 2000

Introduction

RESOURCE 2000 is Minnesota's program to acquire a natural resource legacy for its future citizens. The program evolved out of a recognition that Minnesota's natural amenities which have historically contributed to our quality of life are unmistakably vulnerable to a diversity of competing interests and impacts. In an effort to offset these effects, to help us realize our resource related expectations for the future, the 1975 Legislature funded a twenty million dollar land acquisition program. The fundamental goals of this program are to protect when necessary, to preserve when appropriate and to make accessible for use when desirable those lands and sites of high interest and value to the public. These goals remain unaltered in 1977 and, in view of national priorities, they must be considered imperatives.

Today, outdoor recreation activity - demand for accessible open space with a variety of recreational opportunities - is expanding despite higher energy costs, inflation and loss of land to private interests. These factors combine to put heavy pressures on our existing public resources leading to their overuse and consequent degradation. Public agencies, such as the Department of Natural Resources who have been assigned the responsibility of providing for outdoor recreation opportunities for the public must realistically address these problems promptly. Soaring land costs and loss of prime recreational lands and unique ecological sites dictate a program of accelerated acquisition. The dollar figures may seem high at this time; however, should the acquisition program be extended over a longer period of time, it is conceivable that costs would double. Consequently, the Department of Natural Resources is requesting twenty-four million dollars this biennium for acquisition. With these monies, the Department anticipates acquiring over 80 thousand acres distributed within

three major Department programs - Parks and Recreation, Fish and Wildlife, and Forestry. A program by program summary of Phase II acquisition priorities is found at the conclusion of this section.

Land Acquisition

Phase I

RESOURCE 2000 is undoubtedly the most ambitious coordinated land acquisition effort ever undertaken by the State of Minnesota. As originally conceived, it would have resulted in the purchase of over 250,000 priority acres costing approximately one hundred million dollars. The target date for completion of the program was scheduled for July 1981. The original plan called for a three-phase program corresponding to three consecutive biennia beginning with the 1975-1977 period. The three-phase feature of the program was designed to allow the DNR to gain experience, obtain information and refine its methods and procedures in order to achieve maximum results from the funds expended.

In retrospect, it seems that phasing the program was indeed a prudent decision because, after two years of experience, it is clear that a successful land acquisition program is more than a problem of adequate financing. This is particularly true of a program of this magnitude for which there were no previously established guidelines or procedures. What follows then is an examination of some of the major problems encountered during Phase I of RESOURCE 2000. It seems appropriate to highlight these issues as the Legislature contemplates a decision on funding Phase II.

Program Administration

Delineating specific areas of responsibility between the DNR and the Department of Administration, which also has a role in the acquisition process, did not come until after some six months of interdepartmental meetings. Clarification

of responsibility was particularly crucial to program implementation because of the legal and financial ramifications inherent in each phase of acquisition.

Unwilling Sellers

This problem is a particularly acute one in the parks acquisition program. Since some of the State's most desirable recreation land lies within State park boundaries, it is not surprising to find that those who own it are not willing to sell it. Acceleration of progress within the Department's parks acquisition program will probably depend on the availability of other acquisition mechanisms.

Procedural Problems

The acquisition of land is a costly, complex, time consuming procedure even without the complications of unwilling sellers. There is a sizeable number of man-hours devoted to each potential purchase; yet, the purchase may never be consummated. Presumably, many of the efforts expended to acquire lands during Phase I will be realized during Phase II.

The above problems notwithstanding, Phase I of RESOURCE 2000 is considered to be a successful program which has added valuable acres to public ownership. This expansion of the "public trust" is one positive productive approach to the State's many long range resource problems. Land acquisition will have recreational, wildlife, and conservation benefits which extend beyond our perceived immediate needs. But the program also will have a long range planning dimension which will positively effect many of the State's economies - tourism, industrial development and wood products, among others. Therefore, decisions regarding the continuation of the land acquisition program should give thorough consideration to the State's long range desirable resource situation as well as

economic position.

Phase II Summary

Phase II of RESOURCE 2000 contemplates approximately the same level of effort as was undertaken in Phase I. A summary of projected priority acquisitions follows:

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>PARCELS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION REQUEST</u>
Parks & Recreation:				
State Parks	418	14,510	\$ 7,783,000	
Rivers	124	2,145	1,354,000	
State Trails	134	2,408	1,805,000	
Sci. & Nat. Areas	64	32,492	338,000	
SUB-TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION				\$11,280,000
Fish & Wildlife:				
Fisheries	524	2,552	1,008,000	
Wildlife Lands	115	11,500	2,592,000	
SUB-TOTAL FISH & WILDLIFE				3,600,000
Forestry:				
State Forests	113	17,176	5,520,000	
SUB-TOTAL FORESTRY				5,520,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			3,600,000	3,600,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,512	82,783	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000

The RESOURCE 2000 document distributed to the 1975 Legislature contained statewide and detailed site maps of lands to be acquired. The maps provided graphic illustrations of where and how much land the Department of Natural Resources proposed for acquisition during the 1975-77 biennium. On a statewide basis, the general locations of proposed land acquisitions for the next biennium remain the same. A summary of the general locations of these sites follows:

Parks and Recreation

Acquisition within this division as indicated by the foregoing table involves State Parks, Trails, Rivers and Scientific and Natural Areas. Park acquisitions are generally in areas of historic high public use,

along major waterways or within lake regions. Trail acquisitions link loop trails in state parks or follow abandoned railroads. Acquisition along rivers includes both fee title and scenic easements. Most of these rivers are found near the metropolitan area. Scientific and natural area sites are distributed throughout the state; however, the majority are found in a wide corridor which angles northwest to southeast across the state and includes bogs, prairie, peatlands and unique geological features.

Fish and Wildlife

Acquisition for fisheries are primarily found in the state's major lake regions. The acquisitions will increase the acreage for northern pike spawning; add to lands managed for stream fishing; and increase the number of sites for control of rough fish. Wildlife acquisitions provide for habitat protection in intensively cultivated areas of the state. These sites generally coincide with the pothole and wet prairie regions in the west and southwest areas of the state.

Forestry

While forest acquisitions include scattered sites over a vast area of the state, the majority of sites are in the Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest and in the Sand Dunes State Forest. These lands are multi-use in nature; they provide for recreational opportunities, resource protection, soil conservation, wildlife habitat, as well as income from timber sales.

The following pages contain maps and descriptions of priority acquisitions on a program by program basis. Also reported for each program is the number of parcels, acres and dollars for each target acquisition insofar as the acquisitions can be expressed in these terms.

1977-79
ACQUISITION PROGRAM
for

PARKS AND RECREATION

Objective

ACQUIRE 51,555 ACRES OF STATE PARKS, RIVERS, TRAILS,
AND SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREAS LAND FOR PRESERVATION,
REHABILITATION, AND PUBLIC BENEFIT AND USE.

Total Cost
\$11,280,000

STATE PARKS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

"Minnesota's State Park System was conceived for the purposes clearly expressed in the National Park Act:

'To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.'

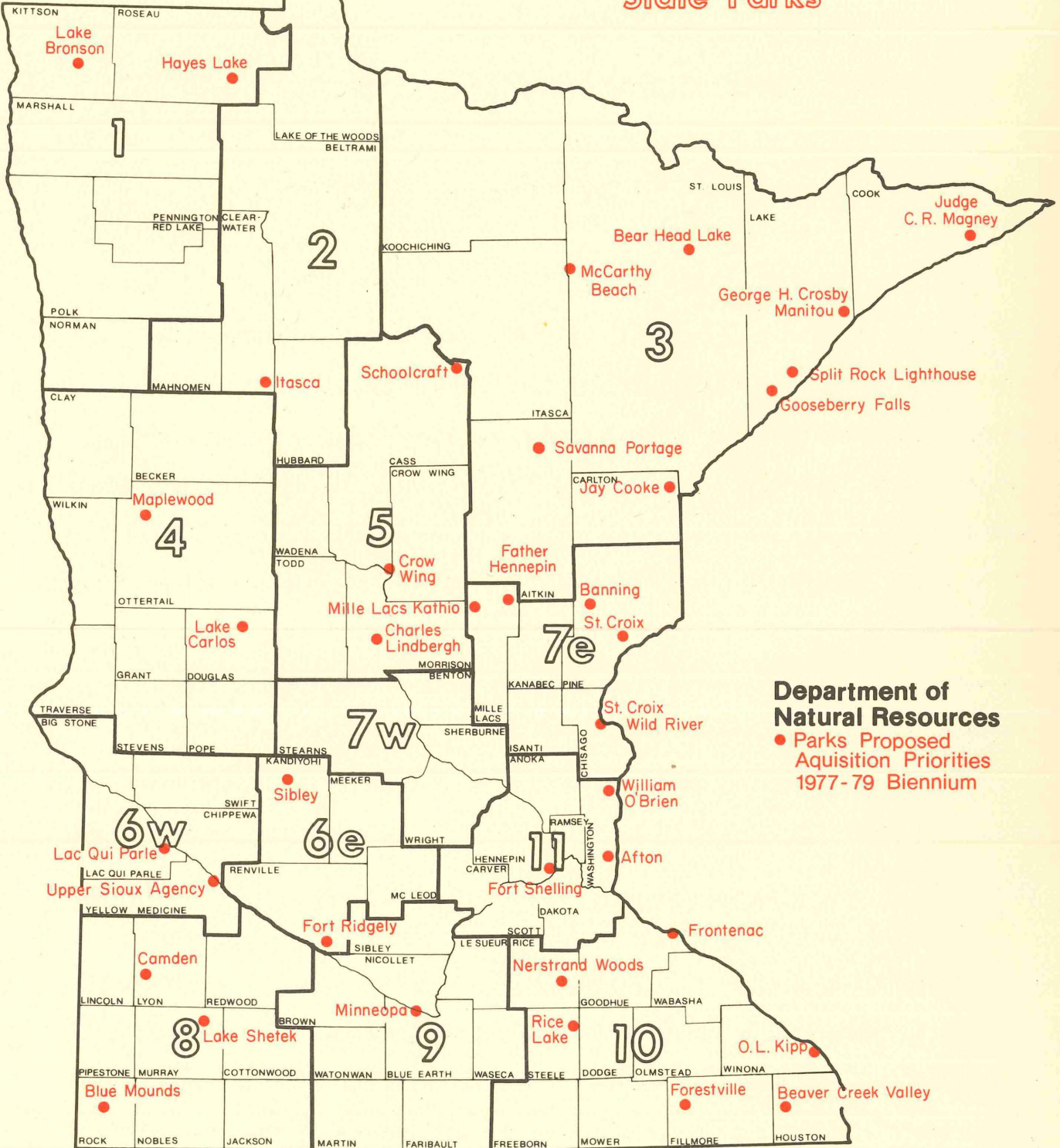
This quote was taken from a part of the original RESOURCE 2000 document prepared two years ago. As true as this was for the basis of Minnesota's Park System two years ago, it rings even louder and clearer today. More people and diminishing recreational land means more demand. As our energy problems become more acute and people are able to travel less distances, the demand for multi-use recreation areas becomes even greater. It is the goal of the state park system to provide these diversified outdoor activities throughout as many of the state parks as possible. Acquisition of the land within the authorized statutory boundaries of these parks is the most critical overriding factor that will determine whether or not this goal is achieved.

To date, with approximately three-fourths of the current biennium completed, we have acquired 8,056 acres of land involving 22 State Parks at an approximate cost of \$5,000,000.

The tracts carrying priority status for the 1977-79 biennium involve approximately 418 parcels in 38 state parks or waysides. Priority will still be given to those parcels threatened by potential incompatible development, escalating land costs and encroachment. Our success in meeting these acquisition goals will be largely dependent on the willingness of the landowners to sell their property.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

State Parks



Department of Natural Resources
 ● Parks Proposed Acquisition Priorities 1977-79 Biennium

PARKS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>			
Hayes Lake	1	40	\$ 7,000
Lake Bronson	<u>51</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>232,000</u>
	52	530	\$239,000
<u>REGION 2</u>			
Itasca	9	1,081	\$300,000
<u>REGION 3</u>			
Bear Head Lake	3	68	\$ 74,000
George Crosby-Manitou *	6	448	450,000
Gooseberry Falls	2	137	86,000
Jay Cooke	30	718	200,000
Judge C. R. Magney	10	420	200,000
McCarthy Beach	19	502	200,000
Savanna Portage	28	821	175,000
Split Rock Lighthouse	<u>10</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>350,000</u>
	108	3,438	\$1,735,000
<u>REGION 4</u>			
Lake Carlos	2	60	\$ 24,000
Maplewood	<u>24</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>400,000</u>
	26	1,460	\$ 424,000
<u>REGION 5</u>			
Charles Lindbergh	1	31	\$ 40,000
Crow Wing	4	260	50,000
Schoolcraft	<u>2</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>20,000</u>
	7	369	\$ 110,000

* Acquisition authority to be requested.

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>REGION 6E</u>			
Sibley	54	625	\$725,000
Fort Ridgely	<u>1</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>74,000</u>
	55	705	\$799,000
<u>REGION 6W</u>			
Lac Qui Parle	1	1	\$ 10,000
Upper Sioux Agency	<u>3</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	4	225	\$ 60,000
<u>REGION 7E</u>			
Banning	3	469	\$ 70,000
Father Hennepin	2	43	6,000
Mille Lacs Kathio	35	838	250,000
St. Croix Wild River	8	320	225,000
St. Croix	<u>12</u>	<u>1,158</u>	<u>243,000</u>
	60	2,828	\$794,000
<u>REGION 7W</u>			
None			
<u>REGION 8</u>			
Blue Mounds	4	469	\$325,000
Camden	14	523	332,000
Lake Shetek	<u>4</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>80,000</u>
	22	1,095	\$737,000
<u>REGION 9</u>			
Minneopa	4	205	\$110,000

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>REGION 10</u>			
Beaver Creek Valley	4	183	\$ 100,000
Forestville	4	187	105,000
Frontenac	12	627	400,000
Nerstrand Woods	9	187	150,000
O. L. Kipp	19	655	500,000
Rice Lake	<u>7</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>210,000</u>
	55	2,069	\$1,465,000
<u>REGION 11</u>			
Afton	9	400	\$ 984,000
Fort Snelling	6	93	10,000
William O'Brien	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16,000</u>
	16	505	\$1,010,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
GRAND TOTALS	418	14,510ac.	\$7,783,000

RIVERS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Wild and Scenic Rivers Land Acquisition Program

The major objective of the Wild and Scenic Rivers land acquisition program is to protect the outstanding natural, scenic, historic, scientific or other values of the designated rivers which cannot be adequately protected by land use controls alone. Land acquisition, including acquisition of scenic easements, is essential for maintaining scenic vistas, maintaining shorelands in a natural condition, and retaining the quality and character of such rivers which caused them to be designated and protected in the public interest.

The goal of the land acquisition program during the coming biennium is to continue acquisition along the three existing Wild and Scenic Rivers and to initiate land acquisition along subsequently designated rivers.

At the present time, there are three designated State Wild and Scenic Rivers. They are the Kettle River in Pine County (designated in June, 1975), the Mississippi River from St. Cloud to Anoka (October, 1976), and the North Fork of the Crow River (November, 1976).

Land acquisition of fee title and scenic easements was initiated on the Kettle, Mississippi and Crow during the summer and fall of 1976. Significant progress has been made since that time. Over 520 acres have been acquired at a cost of approximately \$111,800. It is anticipated that all acquisition funds for the Wild and Scenic Rivers program will be obligated by July 1, 1977.

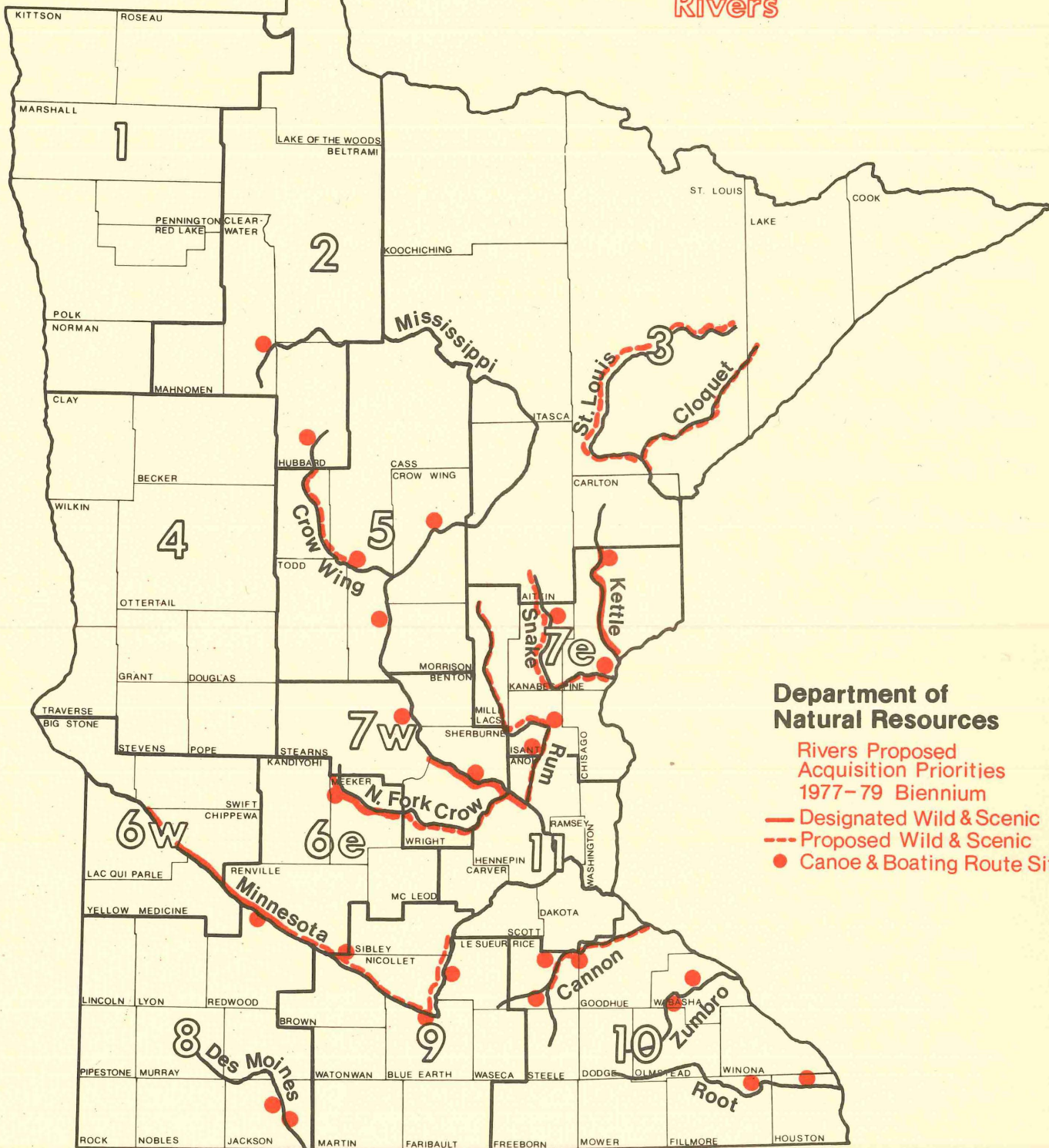
Public hearings have been held regarding the proposed designation of the Minnesota River from Lac qui Parle to Franklin. The Rivers Section is also studying the Rum River and Crow Wing River for possible inclusion in the system. Further study of additional rivers is anticipated during the next biennium.

Canoe and Boating Route Acquisition Program

At the present time, there are 18 designated Canoe and Boating Routes throughout the state. They include most of the major rivers of Minnesota and, in particular, the popular canoeing streams. The major objective of the Canoe and Boating Route acquisition program is to acquire small parcels of land, where necessary, to accommodate recreational development and facilitate use for canoeing and boating along designated rivers. Although many facilities may be developed on land already owned by the state, or in cooperation with local units of government, there are cases where additional land is needed to provide for a useable and complete recreational system. To date, 38 acres have been acquired at a cost of \$18,560, and acquisition of additional recreational sites is in process on six rivers. The sites acquired will be developed for campsites, rest areas, accesses, and portages. Another 26 sites are proposed for acquisition in fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Rivers



Department of Natural Resources

Rivers Proposed Acquisition Priorities 1977-79 Biennium

- Designated Wild & Scenic
- - - Proposed Wild & Scenic
- Canoe & Boating Route Sites

RIVERS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

<u>Region</u>	<u>River</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10, 11	Cannon	24	450	\$ 335,000
6E	Crow (N. Fork)	4	70	85,000
5	Crow Wing	10	200	100,000
3	Cloquet	4	55	15,000
7E	Kettle	7	140	20,000
6E, 6W	Minnesota	8	130	165,000
7W, 11	Mississippi	15	300	270,000
7E	Rum	17	370	170,000
3	St. Louis	5	100	35,000
7E	Snake	4	40	15,000
	SUB-TOTALS	98	1,855	\$1,210,000

CANOE AND BOATING ROUTES

<u>Region</u>	<u>River</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10	Cannon	2	20	\$ 10,000
6E	Crow (N. Fork)	1	10	7,000
2, 5	Crow Wing	2	25	16,000
8	Des Moines	2	20	10,000
7E	Kettle	1	10	5,000
6W, 9	Minnesota	4	40	23,000
2, 5, 7W	Mississippi	5	55	30,000
10	Root	2	20	7,000
7E	Rum	2	25	15,000
7E	Snake	2	25	10,000
10	Straight	1	15	3,000
10	Zumbro	2	25	8,000
	SUB-TOTALS	26	290	\$ 144,000
	GRAND TOTALS	124	2,145ac.	\$1,354,000

STATE TRAILS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The Minnesota recreational trail system contains approximately 7,865 miles of trail throughout the state. Multiple-use corridor trails form the major arteries in the Minnesota trail system.

This corridor trail system helps tie together another type of trail in the state trail program and this is the grant-in-aid trail system. Grant trails are planned and developed by local units of government and trail user organizations. Often these trails are constructed as access routes to corridor and park and forest trails.

At the present time, authority to acquire has been granted on 1,305 miles of corridor trails. To date, 585 miles (approximately 6,300 acres) have been acquired at a cost of \$3,190,000.00

Additional leisure time has created more demand for multiple-use recreational trail opportunities. With some 1,000,000 snowmobilers, 200,000 cross-country skiers, 2,700,000 bicyclists, 157,000 horseback riders, and 100,000 backpackers, the need for an extensive trail system in the State of Minnesota is clear.

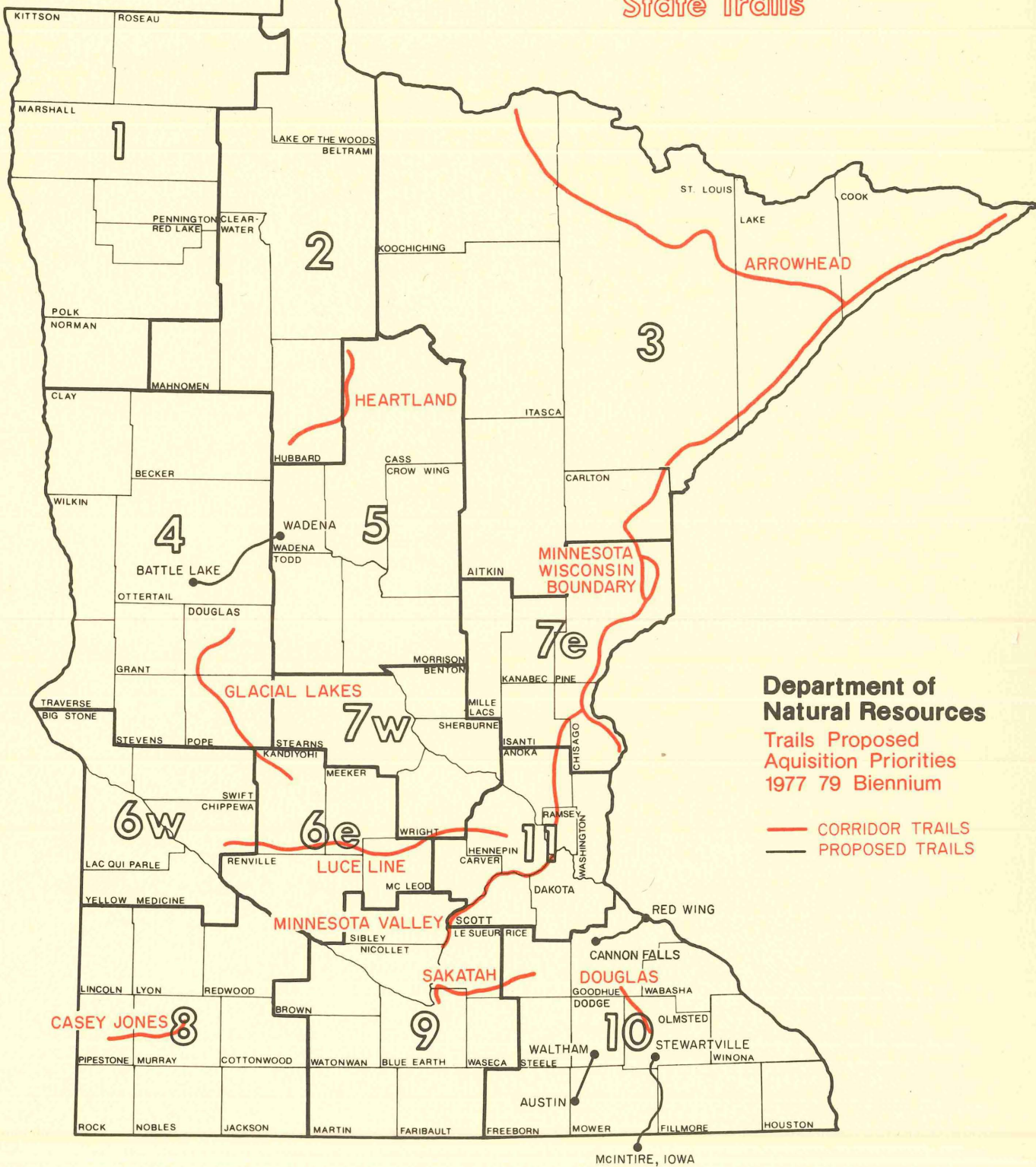
An important part of the acquisition plan for the State Trail Program is the incorporation of abandoned railroad rights-of-way into the system. Old railroads are extremely important to the trail system because of ownership solidarity and level topography with a prepared surface. They are especially critical in southern Minnesota where public land is not available and acquisition of a 100-foot right-of-way through agricultural land is impossible. Since January, 1975, approximately 400 miles of railroad rights-of-way have been approved for abandonment by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and 150 miles are now being considered for abandonment. Budgeting funds for acquisition is difficult because there is no set schedule for railroad abandonments. The I.C.C. may approve abandonments at any time; thus, the DNR must be ready to

act when railroad rights-of-way become available. Although not every railroad abandonment fits into our plan involving the existing corridor trails, many either add to or connect existing authorized trails.

A total of six segments of railroad rights-of-way are involved in this biennial request. The time, money, and effort saved in right-of-way acquisition makes this a desirable way to complete our trail network.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

State Trails



Department of
Natural Resources

Trails Proposed
Aquisition Priorities
1977-79 Biennium

— CORRIDOR TRAILS
— PROPOSED TRAILS

TRAILS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

CORRIDOR TRAILS

<u>Region</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
3	Arrowhead	320	\$ 95,650
8	Casey Jones	440	440,000
10	Douglas	10	10,000
4, 6E	Glacial Lakes	65	52,000
2, 5	Heartland	8	6,500
6E, 6W, 7W, 11	Luce Line	33	71,000
9, 11	Minnesota Valley	110	120,000
3, 7E, 11	Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary	160	79,000
9, 10	Sakatah	132	132,000
	SUB-TOTALS	1,278	\$1,006,150

PROPOSED TRAILS

<u>Region</u>	<u>Trail</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
4, 5	Battle Lake-Wadena	384	\$ 153,600
10	Cannon Falls-Red Wing	259	194,250
10	Stewartville-McIntyre	343	343,000
10	Waltham-Austin	144	108,000
	SUB-TOTALS	1,130	\$ 798,850
	GRAND TOTALS	2,408ac.	\$1,805,000

SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREAS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

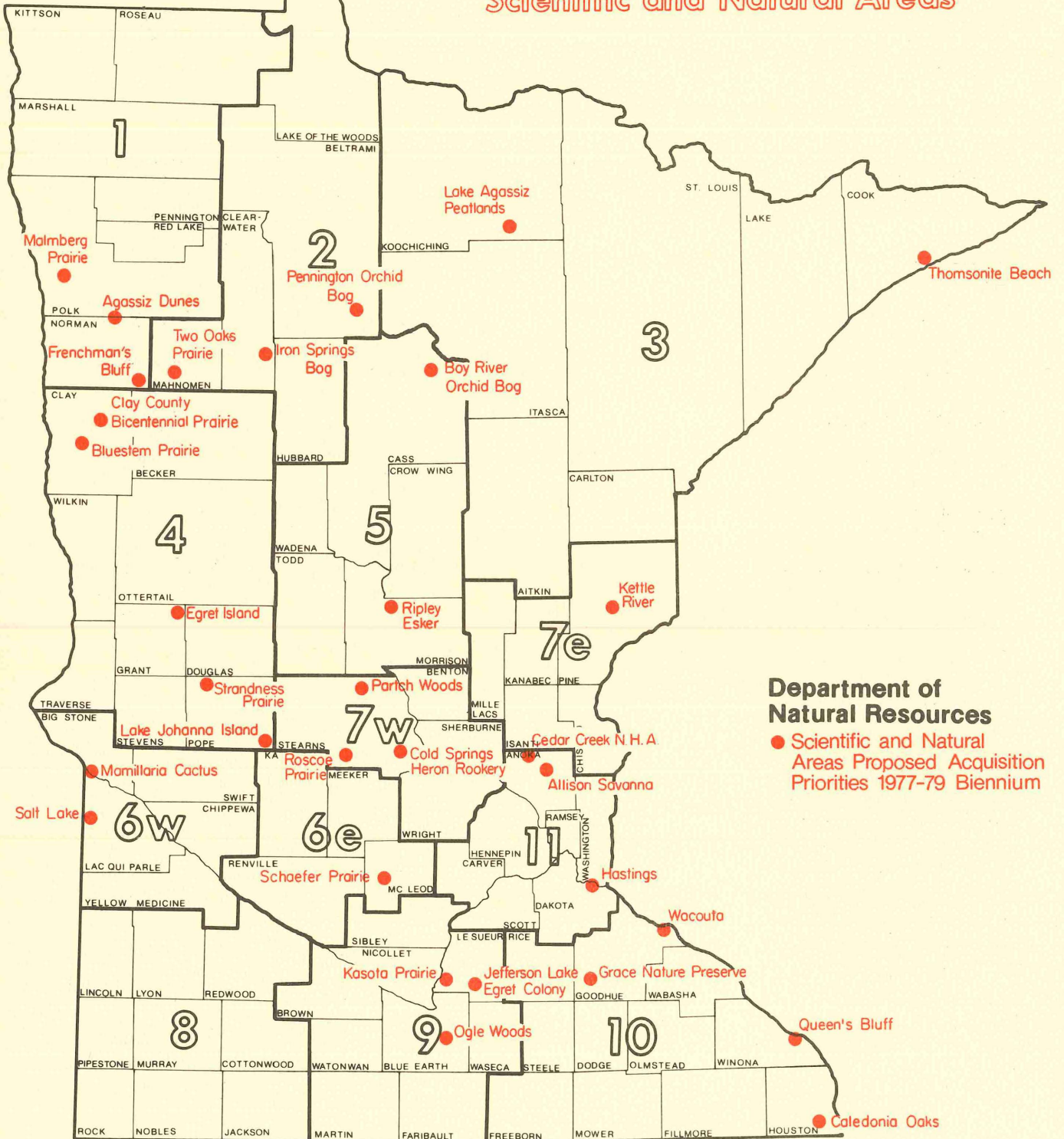
Scientific and Natural Areas are, with few exceptions, relatively small parcels of land having exceptional scientific and educational value. Because of this value, they have been designated as preservation sites. This means that their usage is generally restricted to scientific studies by students, researchers and interested members of the public. Study of these sites will yield important scientific information furthering our knowledge of Minnesota's ecosystems. Their preserved status ensures that all Minnesotans will have an opportunity to observe remnants of Minnesota's natural history now and in the future.

Acquisition of Scientific and Natural Areas is authorized under the Scientific and Natural Areas Law of 1969 as amended by the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. The Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with a Scientific and Natural Areas Advisory Committee, has received nominations for over 350 parcels of land to be established as Scientific and Natural Areas; of these, approximately 155 parcels are in private ownership while the others are publicly owned. Several of the publicly owned areas are located in state parks. Acquisition to date includes approximately 1,000 acres of land protecting such unique features as a heron rookery, a native grass prairie and its resident prairie chicken population, a unique hardwood forest community, and a geologically significant 80 acre tract in Pine County.

According to the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975, nominated areas must substantially satisfy a set of rigorously drawn criteria in order to qualify for designation. Acquisition of interests in lands is based on such qualifications. However, designation as a Scientific and Natural Area cannot occur until after those interests are acquired. Approximately 64 parcels costing \$338,000 dollars are expected to be acquired during fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Scientific and Natural Areas



SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREAS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars *</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>			
Agassiz Dunes	1	417	
Malmborg Prairie	1	60	
Frenchman's Bluff	<u>2</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>\$ 26,000</u>
	4	559	\$ 26,000
<u>REGION 2</u>			
Iron Springs Bog	2	320	\$ 40,000
Pennington Orchid Bog	1	106	16,000
Two Oaks Prairie	<u>1</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>8,100</u>
	4	466	\$ 64,100
<u>REGION 3</u>			
Lake Agassiz Peatlands	2	22,500	\$ 22,500
Thomsonite Beach	<u>6</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	8	22,750	\$ 72,500
<u>REGION 4</u>			
Lake Johanna Island	1	5	
Strandness Prairie	1	37	
Bluestem Prairie	1	880	
Clay County Bicentennial Prairie	1	160	
Egret Island	<u>1</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>\$ 43,000</u>
	5	1,119	\$ 43,000
<u>REGION 5</u>			
Ripley Esker	1	236	
Boy River Orchid Bog	<u>1</u>	<u>180</u>	
	2	416	

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars *</u>
<u>REGION 6 E</u>			
Schaefer Prairie	1	160	
<u>REGION 6 W</u>			
Salt Lake	1	380	
Mamillaria Cactus	<u>1</u>	<u>80</u>	
	2	460	
<u>REGION 7 E</u>			
Kettle River	5	160	\$ 63,000
Cedar Creek Natural History Area	<u>1</u>	<u>2,229</u>	<u> </u>
	6	2,389	\$ 63,000
<u>REGION 7 W</u>			
Cold Springs Heron Rookery	1	64	
Partch Woods	1	80	
Roscoe Prairie	<u>1</u>	<u>56</u>	
	3	200	
<u>REGION 8</u>			
None			
<u>REGION 9</u>			
Jefferson Lake Egret Colony	1	50	\$ 6,000
Ogle Woods	1	50	
Kasota Prairie	<u>1</u>	<u>33</u>	<u> </u>
	3	133	\$ 6,000

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars *</u>
<u>REGION 10</u>			
Wacouta	20	600	\$ 13,400
Caledonia Oaks	1	80	
Grace Nature Preserve	1	11	
Queen's Bluff	<u>1</u>	<u>20</u>	<u> </u>
	23	711	\$ 13,400
<u>REGION 11</u>			
Hastings	1	40	\$ 50,000
Cedar Creek Natural History Area	1	3,003	
Allison Savanna	<u>1</u>	<u>86</u>	<u> </u>
	3	3,129	\$ 50,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
GRAND TOTALS	64	32,492ac.	\$338,000

* Those units with no dollars showing will be acquired at no cost to the state except for professional services costs.

1977-79
ACQUISITION PROGRAM
for

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Objective

ACQUIRE 14,052 ACRES OF FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
HABITAT LANDS FOR PROTECTION AND COMPATIBLE PUBLIC
USE.

Total Cost
\$3,600,000

FISHERIES LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

It has become increasingly clear that proper management of the State's fisheries cannot be accomplished under present private land ownership patterns. A modest program of public ownership is needed to protect spawning sites, control rough fish and expand access to valuable streams. Such a program has been under way on a small scale for some years; however, it has been necessary to accelerate acquisition since key management and protection sites are those most threatened by drainage and land development while stream sites are becoming increasingly desirable home sites.

Fish management specialists need unrestricted access to lands in order to manipulate them for rough fish control. Long range management and maintenance practices would be more effective if instituted on public rather than private lands because of the problems inherent in changing ownership patterns. For similar reasons, public ownership of marshes and swamps - prime northern pike spawning areas - would ensure protection from drainage, development and inevitable loss. Public access to streams is severely limited by private ownership rights, yet streams are an important source of recreational activity for an increasing number of Minnesotans.

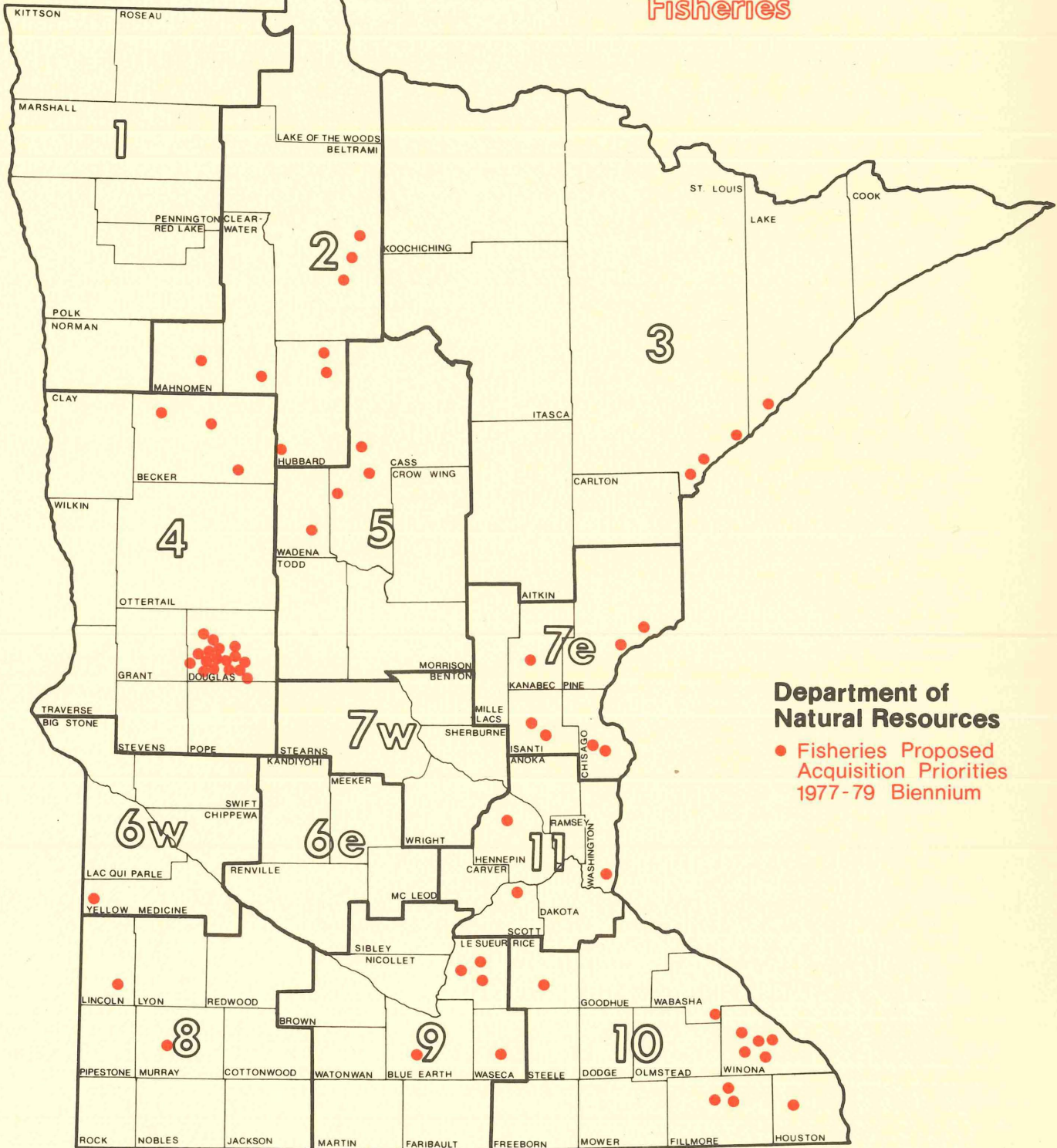
For the reasons stated above, it is important to continue the accelerated fisheries land acquisition program begun under RESOURCE 2000. To date, 68 parcels of land totalling 458 acres, having a value of \$336,140.00, have been optioned. Other properties valued at \$714,155 are in various stages of acquisition.

The acquisition proposed for Phase II calls for the purchase of 2,486.8 acres (or 150 miles) along 35 streams, 40 acres at 5 northern pike propagation sites and 70 acres at 25 sites for rough fish control. The total dollar value of these acquisitions is approximately \$1,008,000.

The loss of valuable stream access, northern pike spawning areas and the increase of rough fish in the State's fisheries will be inevitable without a program of public ownership of key sites through land acquisition. It is, therefore, imperative that the acquisition of these sites be continued at an accelerated rate in order to meet the needs of the fishing public and maintain the high quality of Minnesota's fisheries.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Fisheries



Department of Natural Resources

- Fisheries Proposed Acquisition Priorities 1977-79 Biennium

FISHERIES ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

<u>Development Region</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1	---	-----	-----
2	149	866	\$ 216,600
3	39	198	243,020
4	61	132	41,800
5	59	272	68,000
6E	---	-----	-----
6W	---	-----	-----
7E	15	152	38,000
7W	53	241	85,800
8	4	4	1,680
9	14	20	15,200
10	118	591	271,500
11	<u>12</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>26,400</u>
	524	2,550	\$1,008,000

FISHERIES ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

REGION 2

<u>Fishing Streams</u>	<u>County</u>
Straight River	Hubbard
Kabekona River and Stall Creek	Hubbard
Bungoshine Creek	Hubbard
Cold Creek	Beltrami
Mud River	Beltrami
Battle River	Beltrami
O'Brien Creek	Beltrami
Mud Creek	Clearwater
Nasset Brook and Lost River	Clearwater

REGION 3

<u>Fishing Streams</u>	<u>County</u>
Lester River	St. Louis
Sucker River	St. Louis
Knife River	St. Louis
Stewart River	Lake

REGION 4

<u>Fishing Streams</u>	<u>County</u>
Elbow Lake Creek	Becker
Sucker Brook	Becker
Meadow Creek	Becker

<u>Rough Fish Control Sites</u>	<u>County</u>
Lake Ada	Douglas
Lake Mina	Douglas
Blackwell and Grant Lake	Douglas
Lake Mary	Douglas
Andrew Lake	Douglas
Bergen Lake	Douglas
Lake Le Homme Dieu	Douglas
Minister Lake	Douglas
Long Lake	Douglas
Stowe Lake	Douglas
Devil's Lake	Douglas
Whiskey Lake	Douglas
Lake Oscar	Douglas
E. Branch Chippewa River	Pope
Ericksen Lake	Pope

REGION 5

<u>Fishing Streams</u>	<u>County</u>
Cat River	Wadena
Farnham Brook	Cass
Olson Brook	Cass
Cory Brook	Cass

REGION 6W

<u>Fishing Streams</u>	<u>County</u>
Canby Creek	Yellow Medicine

REGION 7E

<u>Fishing Streams</u>	<u>County</u>
Crooked Creek	Pine
Bangs Brook	Pine

<u>Northern Pike Spawning Areas</u>	<u>County</u>
Goose Lake	Chisago
Long Lake	Isanti
Skogman Lake	Isanti

<u>Rough Fish Control Sites</u>	<u>County</u>
Goose Lake	Chisago
Ann Lake	Kanabec

REGION 8

<u>Rough Fish Control Sites</u>	<u>County</u>
Lake Benton	Lincoln
Currant Lake	Murray

REGION 9

<u>Northern Pike Spawning Areas</u>	<u>County</u>
Hall Lake	Martin

Rough Fish Control Sites

Long Lake
Greenleaf Lake
Madison Lake
Amber Lake

County

Watonwan
LeSueur
Blue Earth
Martin

REGION 10

Fishing Streams

Gillmore Creek
Cedar Valley Creek
Garvin Brook
Rupprecht Creek
Camp Creek
Diamond Creek
Nepstad Creek
Badger Creek
West Beaver Creek
Butterfield Creek

County

Winona
Winona
Winona
Winona
Fillmore
Fillmore
Fillmore
Houston
Houston
Houston

Rough Fish Control Sites

Gen. Shields Lake

County

Rice

REGION 11

Fishing Streams

Eagle Creek
Browns Creek

County

Scott
Washington

Northern Pike Spawning Areas

Fish Lake

County

Hennepin

WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The long-range goal of the wildlife land acquisition program is to acquire and bring under management approximately one million acres of wildlife habitat by the year 2000. The justification for this ambitious program lies in the value that Minnesotans place on their wildlife resources. However, the benefits of this program extend beyond game management for hunters. Wildlife management areas function to conserve surface waters, preserve natural beauty and open space, and serve to fulfill a wide range of recreational needs including hiking, skiing, fishing and boating. As outdoor recreation gains a foothold in the school curriculum, wildlife management areas are becoming valuable outdoor classroom sites for our youth. Thus, the continuation of this program is vital to the preservation of many aspects of our quality of life.

The greatest emphasis of Minnesota's wildlife land acquisition program has been to preserve wetlands because of their tremendous value to most of the State's wildlife species and their vulnerability to elimination. According to studies by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, drainage is occurring at a rate of 4-5% a year. In view of this rate, it is not surprising that wetlands comprise approximately 60 percent of the State's wildlife management areas. In the past fifteen years, more emphasis has been placed on preserving upland sites in association with wetlands because of their importance in providing nesting cover, winter cover and food. Upland sites are also diminishing at an alarming rate. Many valuable woodlots are being removed or are overmature and provide little suitable wildlife habitat. Fence rows, road ditches, old building sites and other vestiges of natural cover are also being destroyed and converted to cropland. These conditions combine to present a bleak picture for many species, particularly in a number of the western and southern counties of the state.

Prior to the inception of RESOURCE 2000, approximately 450,000 acres of wildlife lands had been acquired or optioned. As a result, 859 wildlife management areas had been established in 83 of our 87 counties. Since the initiation of RESOURCE 2000, an additional 15,000 acres have been acquired or optioned at a cost of \$2,000,000. Monies appropriated for the last biennium could not be spent until after a long range acquisition plan had been developed; thus, acquisition has been proceeding for only a year. It is anticipated that the remaining funds appropriated for wildlife acquisition in the 1975-77 biennium will be committed in the next few months.

Phase II anticipates the acquisition of 11,500 acres at an approximate cost of \$2,592,000. Priority areas continue to be in the western and southern counties of the state.

WILDLIFE ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

<u>Development Region</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1	20	2,000	\$ 248,340
2	4	350	42,572
3	6	600	73,793
4	14	1,430	177,386
5	1	100	12,417
6E	7	690	205,474
6W	18	1,800	536,802
7E	2	180	21,287
7W	3	260	58,318
8	16	1,610	479,325
9	5	575	171,230
10	17	1,725	513,686
11	<u>2</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>51,370</u>
	115	11,500	\$2,592,000

WILDLIFE ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

REGION 1

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Twin Lakes	Kittson
RC-3	Roseau
Florian	Marshall
Pembina	Pennington
Oklee	Red Lake
Cupido	Norman
Moccasin	Norman
Kertsonville	Polk
Maple Meadows	Polk
Pembina	Polk

REGION 2

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Red Lake	Lake of the Woods
Budde Meadows	Mahnomen
Rush	Mahnomen
Vanose	Mahnomen

REGION 3

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Bowstring	Itasca
Little Hill	Aitkin
Ripple River	Aitkin

REGION 4

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Barnesville	Clay
Felton	Clay
Pickereel	Becker
Rothsay	Wilkin
Inmann	Ottertail
Erhards	Ottertail
Mustinka	Grant
Urness	Douglas
Satterlie	Douglas
Moe	Douglas
Falk	Stevens
Lowery	Pope
Terrance	Pope

REGION 5

Wildlife Management Area

County

Center
Popple

Todd
Morrison

REGION 6E

Wildlife Management Area

County

Ringo-Nest
Oleander
Knapp
Linden
Bakers
Daak

Kandiyohi
Kandiyohi
Meeker
Meeker
McLeod
Renville

REGION 6W

Wildlife Management Area

County

Otrej
Skoog
West Toqua
Danvers
Numo
Florida Creek
Hamlin
Hayden Ville
Lac qui Parle
Sweetwater
Battle
Lower Antelope Valley
Sioux Nation
Timm's

Big Stone
Big Stone
Big Stone
Swift
Chippewa
Lac qui Parle
Lac qui Parle
Lac qui Parle
Lac qui Parle
Lac qui Parle
Yellow Medicine
Yellow Medicine
Yellow Medicine
Yellow Medicine

REGION 7E

Wildlife Management Area

County

Mille Lacs
Dobe

Mille Lacs
Isanti

REGION 7W

Wildlife Management Area

County

Padua
Knapp
Fremont

Stearns
Wright
Sherburne

REGION 8

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Chain O Sloughs	Lincoln
Dead Coon	Lincoln
Ivanhoe	Lincoln
Richard J. Dorer	Lincoln
Garvin	Lyon
Jacobsen	Lyon
Sehr Wasser	Lyon
Tilleman	Lyon
Faxvog	Redwood
Altona	Pipestone
Troy	Pipestone
Dovray	Murray
Des Moines	Murray
Devils Run	Murray
Shetek	Murray
Badger	Murray
Banks	Cottonwood
Highwater Creek	Cottonwood
Herlein-Boote	Nobles
Peterson	Nobles
Bootleg	Jackson
Minneota	Jackson
Sangle	Jackson

REGION 9

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Indian	Sibley
Bashaw	Brown
Lewisville	Watonwan
Wilson	Watonwan
Island	Martin
Welcome	Martin
Evans	Blue Earth
Smith	Faribault
Lundquist	Waseca
Factor	LeSueur

REGION 10

<u>Wildlife Management Area</u>	<u>County</u>
Boyd	Rice
Halls	Freeborn
Cartney	Mower
McCarthy	Wabasha
Schumann	Olmsted
Whitewater	Winona

REGION 11

Wildlife Management Area

Bethel
Jackson
Chub
Greenvale
Mahoney
Schneewind

County

Anoka
Washington
Dakota
Dakota
Scott
Carver

1977-79
ACQUISITION PROGRAM
for

FORESTRY

Objective

ACQUIRE 17,176 ACRES OF STATE FOREST LAND FOR
RESOURCE PROTECTION, PRODUCTION, AND PUBLIC USE.

Total Cost
\$5,520,000

FOREST LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Minnesota's forests are managed under a multi-use concept that recognizes three prime forest values: merchantable timber, recreation and wildlife resources. Because there has been an overall decline in the acreage of commercially valuable forest land, there also has been a decline in recreational and wildlife resources associated with these acres. Recent studies indicate that the demand for wood fiber, recreation and wildlife resources will more than double by year 2000. In view of these future needs, it is important to continue the acquisition of those non-state owned lands found within the boundaries of state forests which will consolidate and/or complement present holdings.

Three areas of acquisition are proposed, namely the Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest in southeastern Minnesota, the Sand Dunes State Forest in central Minnesota, and certain parcels in other state forests in northern, central and northeastern Minnesota.

Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest

This forest which extends along the Mississippi River from Hastings in southeastern Minnesota to the Iowa border, constitutes the major area of acquisition. The purpose of this forest is to preserve the scenic beauty of the bluff and river valleys of southeastern Minnesota, to provide public recreational facilities, provide top quality timber products, and to control erosion on steep slopes, thereby improving the quality of the trout streams below. Benefits for game habitat will also result, as will general improvement in the area's economy. The gross area within this forest is nearly 2 million acres; 200,000 are to be acquired by the year 2000; 135,000 acres by the end of fiscal year 1987 and almost 15,000 acres during fiscal years 1978

and 1979. Expenditures during fiscal years 1978 and 1979 are expected to be \$5,520,000.

Sand Dunes State Forest

This forest in Sherburne County is the second most important area of acquisition. The primary purpose of this forest is for public recreation, particularly hiking and riding trails. Acquisition of additional land will consolidate present state ownership and facilitate extension of present trails.

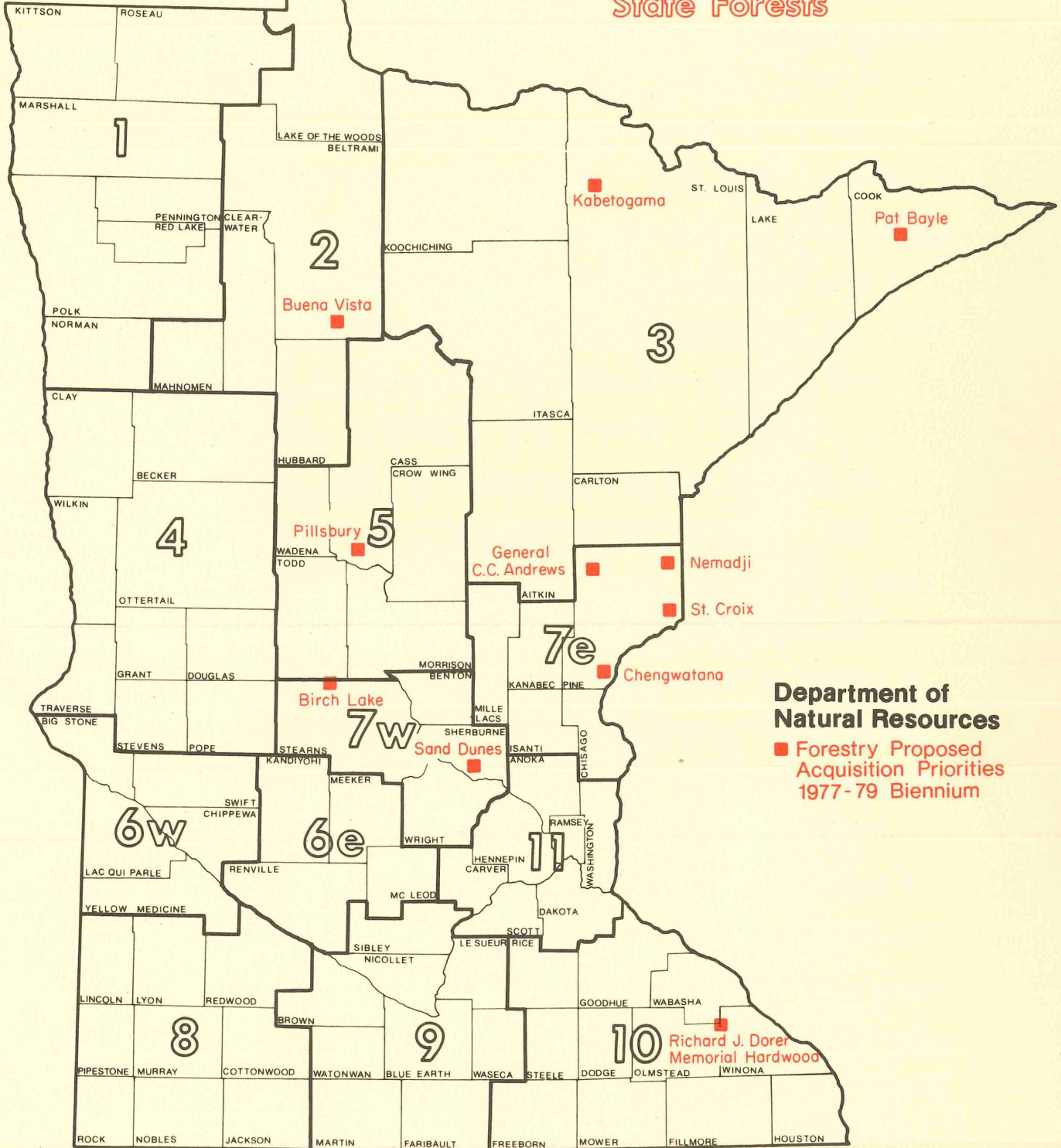
Since this forest is only about 65 miles northwest of the Twin City area, the demands for recreational pursuits are heavy. The gross area of this forest is 10,800 acres of which 4,000 acres are state owned. By the end of the fiscal year 1977, an additional 1,550 acres will be acquired. It is estimated that approximately 100 acres will be acquired in fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

Other State Forests

It is advantageous to acquire small key tracts within some of the remaining state forests for recreational as well as timber production purposes. These tracts are currently forested or capable of being forested. They are lands adjoining present state land which would consolidate state ownership, thereby making it possible to extend recreational trails and otherwise facilitate more efficient management. Approximately 2,250 acres are presently proposed for acquisition in 9 state forests at an estimated cost of \$281,160.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

State Forests



Department of Natural Resources

■ Forestry Proposed Acquisition Priorities 1977-79 Biennium

FORESTRY ACQUISITION PRIORITIES
MANAGEMENT UNIT LISTING

<u>Development Region</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
7W	Birch Lake	1	120	\$ 24,000
2	Buena Vista	1	15	3,000
7E	Chengwatana	1	280	36,000
7E	General C. C. Andrews	1	240	48,000
3	Kabetogema	1	80	16,000
3, 7E	Nemadji	2	280	36,000
3	Pat Bayle	1	960	63,360
5	Pillsbury	1	182	36,400
10	Richard J. Dorer Mem. Hardwood	120	14,826	5,188,840
7E	St. Croix	1	93	18,400
7W	Sand Dunes	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	TOTALS	133	17,176ac.	\$5,520,000

