

Main Request for Funding Form
Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council
Fiscal Year 2013

Program or Project Title: Root River Watershed Acquisition and Restoration

Funds Requested: \$ 3,239,987

Manager's Name: Hannah Texler, Regional Plant Ecologist, Central Region

Organization: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

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Organization Web Site: dnr.state.mn.

County Location: Houston, Fillmore, Winona

Ecological Planning Regions:

- Northern Forest Forest/Prairie Transition Southeast Forest
 Prairie Metro/Urban

Activity Type

- Protect - Fee Protect - Easement Protect - Other
 Restore Enhance

Priority Resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands Forests Prairie Habitat

Project Abstract

This proposal seeks to protect and enhance blufflands habitat in the Root River Watershed through fee title acquisition, easement acquisition, and enhancing and restoring forest, oak savanna, and prairie habitats.

Project Narrative

Design and scope of work

Problem to address:

The 81-mile-long Root River begins in the Oak Savanna ecological subsection, and next flows into the Rochester Plateau subsection; both are dominated by intensive agriculture. The river flows east into the more wooded, rolling karst terrain of the Blufflands subsection, where groundwater provides year-round, constant- temperature base flow for trout streams, and many of the bluffs support a diverse array of forest, oak savanna, and prairie habitat. Nearly the entire watershed is considered active karst, meaning less than 50 feet of sediment covers bedrock. Karst features include sinkholes, springs, disappearing streams and caves.

This is a landscape left nearly untouched by the last glaciation, eroded over many years by running water and maintained by fires of varying frequency. However, the water and fire forces that helped shaped the vegetation in this landscape have been greatly altered since European settlement. Hydrology has changed as perennial vegetation has given way to annual crops, floodplains have filled with sediment and headwater wetlands have been drained. Most of the fires that maintained prairies, oak savannas and fire dependent forest/woodlands have been extinguished, and as a result, fire dependent communities continue to depreciate over time.

Today, despite these changes, the watershed contains some of the most diverse natural resources in the Midwest. The watershed is important for both terrestrial and aquatic species. The bluffs and valleys of the region are home to high quality cliffs, forests, oak savannas, and prairies, including 40 different native plant community types mapped by the Minnesota County Biological Survey (MCBS) covering nearly 38,000 acres. An especially unique habitat to the region is algific talus slopes, maintained by ice and cold air throughout the year, and home to rare flora and fauna such as the Leedy's roseroot and Iowa Pleistocene snail. Significant geologic features, including the cave system that includes Mystery Cave, occur throughout the Root River watershed.

There are 111 species of state-listed rare plants and animals in the Root River watershed, many of them concentrated in the 353 sites of biodiversity significance mapped in the watershed by MCBS. With only about three percent of the land in public ownership, most of these sites have no permanent protection.

Streams in the watershed are Class 1B (for domestic consumption following disinfection) and 2A (support of cold water sport or commercial fish and associated aquatic life, and support of aquatic recreation). The Root River watershed includes impairments for turbidity, nitrates, and bacteria. The karst topography makes the surface water and groundwater especially vulnerable to nitrate contamination from farming practices. Nitrate-nitrogen contamination of groundwater, especially shallow private wells, has long been a local concern. In surface water, this is the only pollutant that has shown a steadily rising trend in concentration.

Bluffs overlooking river valleys have become prime residential real estate. The building of houses, paved roads and driveways in concentrated areas increases impervious surfaces and can trigger catastrophic degrees of soil erosion, owing to the steep topography and non-cohesive nature of loess soil particles.

Climate change is another threat to bluffland ecosystems. As the air temperature warms over decades, surface water temperatures also increase, potentially to the point where they cannot contain enough oxygen to support trout during warmer periods of the summer. Counteracting measures such as increased stream shading with riparian vegetation, plus increased infiltration in fields and forests, can partially offset this threat. Extreme weather events, another symptom of climate change, have already been seen in southeast Minnesota with record flooding in 2007, 2008, and 2010. Land use practices that can buffer these events are needed, such as more perennial vegetation and cover crops on row crop acres from fall harvest to spring canopy, and restoration of croplands to prairie, savanna, and forest. This not only helps slow runoff and increase infiltration, it also increases soil fertility, carbon sequestration, and the albedo effect that reflects solar radiation and helps cool the planet.

Scope of work:

The Root River Watershed Biodiversity Workgroup formed in 2010 in order to address land conservation within areas of high biological diversity in the watershed. The workgroup consists of representatives of the Ecological and Water Resources, Fish and Wildlife, Forestry, and Parks and Trails divisions of the DNR; and staff of The Nature Conservancy, the Minnesota Land Trust, the Pollution Control Agency, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The workgroup is working with the Minnesota Forest Resources Council to complete a large landscape stewardship plan for the watershed that will help private landowners qualify for cost share assistance for enhancement projects. The workgroup is also working toward conservation within priority sites for biodiversity through acquiring fee title or easements from interested landowners, enhancing native plant communities, restoring native vegetation to selected croplands, and providing technical assistance and cost share to landowners for these activities on private lands.

For this proposal, work will include:

- Fee acquisition by the DNR of 365 acres of land containing forest, prairie, cropland, springs, and underground caves in the Forestville/Seven Springs site, which is adjacent

to Mystery Cave State Park, and restoration of croplands on this land to a mix of oak savanna and forest

- Conservation easement acquisition by the Minnesota Land Trust of 800 acres of forest, prairie, and cropland in five projects in the watershed, enhancement of 165 acres of forest and prairie habitat on these lands, and restoration of 80 acres of cropland to a mix of prairie and oak savanna on these lands
- Enhancement of bluff prairies through invasive species removal and prescribed burning on one Scientific and Natural Area and three state forest units

Setting priorities:

Priorities are determined by the workgroup based on the level of biodiversity significance, whether the site is within a priority area identified by The Nature Conservancy's ecoregional planning process, proximity to existing state or federal lands, and current opportunities with willing landowners.

Urgency and opportunity:

Without these actions, the habitats for important bird, fish, and other wildlife species that depend on large tracts of intact and healthy forests, oak savannas, prairies, and rivers, are threatened. Game species will benefit from increased habitat for deer, turkeys, pheasant and other important species. Rare species will especially benefit from increased habitat and greater connectivity. Protection will also prevent the habitat degradation and soil erosion that would result from urban developments in this fragile region.

The geologic and hydrologic features of the South Branch Root River, including the Forestville/Seven Springs site, are unique and particularly significant. The downward incising of the Paleozoic Plateau (Galena group) by the Root River and its large meander loops has created a diversity of aspects. This in turn has created a diversity of microclimates, habitats, and resulting biotic communities. These range from small remnant bluff prairies and oak savannas to boreal communities. The fracturing of the bedrock has further contributed to the complexity and diversity of the system. The dominant directional trends of the fractures are west/east and southwest/northeast.

As water from the river encounters these fractures, stream piracy occurs. Since a network of these fractures exist, the stream successively loses volume so that in periods of lower flow, a terminal sink develops. As the normal seasonal weather pattern ensues in summer, and as surface flows decline, the terminal sinking point successively migrates upstream to the next significant fracture. During lowest flow, approximately six miles of stream bed is by-passed. This process has occurred over at least the last million years. Over this period, the flow through these fractures has dissolved the limestone and dolomite bedrock, creating Mystery Cave. Mystery is Minnesota's largest mapped cave, with 13 miles surveyed, and harbors nationally significant geologic features.

Many of the “Mystery Cave” conduits underlie the Forestville/Seven Springs parcels. The South Branch Root River resurges here in an area known as Seven Springs. Seven Springs is actually an assemblage of nearly 30 distinct springs emerging from the exposed bluff. The approximately two mile trip which the river takes through the underground conduits significantly alters the water temperature and transforms the stream from a warm water system to a cold water trout stream. Thanks to the geology, the South Branch Root River is perceived as one of the most significant cold water resources of the Upper Midwest. It attracts anglers from all over the United States.

The bedrock fractures also produce another unique phenomenon. Those connecting with upland sinkholes (many are prominent on the Forestville/Seven Springs parcels) and intersecting the north-facing bluff face, create sub-glacial microclimates. A process occurs whereby ice develops in the fractures near the bluff edge, and then persists into the summer due to the north aspect. Air flowing from the sinkholes through the fractures and then out of loose talus covering the crevices is “air conditioned.” The result is a rare biotic community known as an algific talus slope. The community is characterized by cold-loving plants and animals including golden Saxifrage, Canada yew, yellow birch, and glacial snails. The Seven Springs area includes Minnesota’s premier algific community and is one of a modest number present in the driftless area of the Midwest. A portion of this community is protected by the adjacent Saxifrage Hollow preserve owned by The Nature Conservancy, and the other portion is on the Forestville/Seven Springs parcels.

The down cutting of the river has also created some striking surface features including cliffs with sculpted solution features, cave entrances, and the resurgence springs which cascade several feet down to the river surface. The scenic values of the cliffs and springs are unique and highly significant.

There are immediate opportunities for fee title acquisition of the Forestville/Seven Springs parcels, and for easement acquisition throughout the watershed. Landowners have been working with the Minnesota Land Trust and the DNR and are interested in selling. Without state funding, these parcels are likely to be sold to private parties for development or other uses. In many cases, land parcels are subdivided and developed, resulting in increased habitat fragmentation. Enhancement of the prairie, oak savanna, and forest habitats are needed to prevent degradation of wildlife habitats and enhance plant communities and rare species populations. Restoration of croplands to prairie, oak savanna and forest will help connect habitat fragments, create more wildlife habitat, and reduce soil and water erosion into rivers and streams.

Habitat benefits:

These parcels will add to the protection and enhancement of existing forests, oak savannas, prairies, streams, algific talus slopes, and springs in the Root River watershed, as well as Mystery Cave, an important bat hibernaculum. Conversion of agricultural lands to native vegetation is an important objective of the overall effort. This will have direct benefits to fish and

wildlife by increasing the size and connectivity of critical habitat. Increased numbers of game and non-game species will result as habitat area increases.

Duration of benefits accrued:

The fee title acquisition and conservation easements will lead to protection of 1165 acres of habitat in perpetuity. Restoration and enhancement projects will lead to immediate improved habitat that will be long-lasting in duration, but will need to be maintained to prevent future degradation.

Parcel selection and scoring process:

The Root River Biodiversity Workgroup has compiled an extensive GIS project with natural resources data, MCBS mapped sites of biodiversity significance, TNC priority sites, lands with Forest Stewardship Plans, and other information in order to prioritize parcels to protect. In the coming year, the workgroup will be compiling additional information and putting together a parcel selection process. The lands included for fee acquisition in this proposal are those that have biodiversity significance and/or high priority aquatic resources, are adjacent to public land, and are owned by landowners with interest in selling land.

The Minnesota Land Trust developed the following process for selecting projects and created a pilot outreach program in Rushford Village in Fillmore County. A current list of landowners was created by overlaying the Minnesota County Biological Survey (MCBS) maps onto township maps (by using plat books and online data sources) and then township by township identifying the landowners associated with each parcel included in the MCBS mapped prairie areas.

The products of the process include a large-format Root River Priority Area map, and spreadsheets containing parcel ID, landowner name, mailing address, property description, acreage and estimated taxable values. The number of parcels, acreage and value for all townships containing biologically significant (prairie) surveyed lands in Fillmore and Houston Counties were tallied.

Recognizing that private conservation easement activity is rooted in a self-selection process (landowners cannot be compelled to grant easements to the Land Trust) the Land Trust created a property ranking sheet to help prioritize those properties where landowners have expressed an interest in possible permanent protection through a conservation easement.

Level of stakeholder opposition and involvement:

The Root River Biodiversity Workgroup includes two non-profit conservation groups and three agencies. In addition, workgroup members are participating in related partnerships in the watershed, such as the Midwest Natural Resource Group, a partnership of federal agencies collaborating on many natural resource projects in the Root River Watershed, a major focal area for them. Workgroup members include four DNR divisions and DNR central region operations. DNR staff from all of these divisions and partner agencies work closely with landowners, local governments, watershed districts, non-government organizations and others

on natural resource issues. The Minnesota Land Trust has begun working with private landowners to offer to purchase conservation easements, and has found a large amount of interest. The DNR Nongame Specialist has worked with a number of landowners in the watershed to restore and enhance bluff prairie habitat for rattlesnakes and other rare species, and has had excellent participation from private landowners. Support for conservation through easements and fee title acquisition is generally high, though some concerns remain within county governments regarding Payment in Lieu of Taxes. There has been no opposition to this project.

Planning

Relationship to other plans:

This project protects, enhances, and restores habitat in the blufflands of southeastern Minnesota, identified by the MN Conservation and Preservation Plan as one of the areas of highest conservation priority in the state (page 34). Actions fulfill several recommendations in the plan: protect priority land habitats (page 63), protect critical shorelands of streams and lakes (page 67), and protect and restore critical in-water habitat of lakes and streams (page 81). It also meets the goals and objectives of a variety of regional, statewide, and basin-wide plans including: MN State Wildlife Action Plan; 50-year Conservation Vision; Richard J. Dorer Memorial Forest Acquisition Plan; The Nature Conservancy Root River Conservation Action Plans; Root River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies; Metro Greenways Conservation Corridors; Basin Alliance for the Lower Mississippi in Minnesota (BALMM) Basin Plan Scoping Document; County Local Water Plans; and Minnesota Forest Resource Council Landscape Plans for the Blufflands Subsection.

Science based planning approach:

All four actions included in the LSOHC Statewide Priority Criteria for the Southeast Forest Section are addressed by this proposal: 1) Protect forest habitat through acquisition in fee or easement, to prevent parcelization and fragmentation and to provide the ability to access and manage landlocked properties; 2) Protect, enhance and restore habitat for fish, game and non-game wildlife in rivers, cold water streams and associate upland habitat; 3) Protect, enhance and restore remnant goat prairies (referred to in this proposal as bluff prairies); and 4) Restore forest-based wildlife habitat that has experienced substantial decline in aerial extent in recent decades.

The primary focus of protection and restoration efforts is within and adjacent to sites of outstanding and high biodiversity significance identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey, and within priority conservation sites identified by The Nature Conservancy as part of their Ecoregional Planning Effort.

Relationship to Other Constitutional Funds

This grant will benefit habitat as well as clean water. Any related efforts will be coordinated with other funding sources, such as the Clean Water Council and LCCMR. Preliminary discussions have been held with Pollution Control Agency and DNR staff currently working on TMDL studies, and there is interest in incorporating the protection priorities and plans of this workgroup into the TMDL implementation plan.

Relationship to Current Organizational Budget

This program does not supplant existing budgets. Funding would allow acquisition of additional state lands and Minnesota Land Trust easements, and enhancement and restoration of additional lands. The Division of Ecological and Water Resources FY2010 expenditures from all funding sources, except bonding, was \$74.6 million.

Sustainability and Maintenance

Maintenance will be the responsibility of the Minnesota DNR on state lands. On private lands with MLT easements, MLT and the Minnesota DNR will work with private landowners by providing technical assistance and assistance in seeking funding to help manage and maintain natural resources on their lands. The large landscape stewardship planning process for the Root River Watershed taking place in 2011-2012 will support these efforts.

Outcomes

Short-term and intermediate results: 1165 acres of forest, prairie, and oak savanna will be protected from parcelization and fragmentation and accessible for resource management purposes. High priority riparian lands will be protected from parcelization and protected; approximately 5 miles of rivers, streams, and springs are included in lands to be purchased through fee title or easement. Restoration of 200 acres of croplands will help keep water on the land to slow runoff and degradation of aquatic habitat, and will create additional forest, oak savanna, and prairie habitat for game and nongame wildlife species. Seven bluff prairies will be protected through acquisition, and about 220 acres of bluff prairie will be enhanced through invasive species removal and prescribed burning, leading to improved habitat quality for the 19 rare species found in bluff prairies.

Long-term and end results: This grant will make significant progress toward the goals of protecting large complexes of biologically diverse habitat in the Root River Watershed. Elements of the suite of southeastern Minnesota habitats will be maintained or improved, including hardwood forests, oak savannas, bluff prairies, cold- and warm water streams, springs, and caves.

Activity Type Detail

Fee Acquisition Projects

Will local government approval be sought prior to acquisition?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

If no, please explain here:

Is the land you plan to acquire free of any other permanent protection?

Yes No, please explain not applicable
Some of the parcels to be acquired include angler easements with the DNR along the Root River.

Easement Acquisition Projects

Will the eased land be open for public use?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

The Minnesota Land Trust does not require that lands be open for public use. Some may be open to public use if landowners are willing.

Will the conservation easement be permanent?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

Restoration and Enhancement Projects

Is the activity on permanently protected land and/or public waters?

Yes No, please explain not applicable

Does the activity take place on an Aquatic Management Area (AMA), Scientific and Natural Area (SNA), Wildlife Management Area (WMA), or State Forests?

Yes, which ones No, please explain not applicable

Some of the restoration and enhancement projects would take place on land that may be a Scientific and Natural Area.

Past Outdoor Heritage Fund Appropriations Received for this program

ML 2009	ML 2010	ML 2011

\$0	\$0	\$0
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Accomplishment Timeline

[Provide a timeline that tracks the program components with milestones and dates. The accomplishment timeline should align with the scope of work and budget.]

Activity	Milestone	Date
Fee title acquisition by DNR of 2 parcels in Forestville/Seven Springs area	Complete acquisition	6/30/2014
MLT conservation easement acquisition on 7 parcels	Complete easement acquisition	6/30/2015
Bluff prairie enhancement, Wet Bark State Forest	Invasive species removal on bluff prairie & controlled burn of prairie, if conditions permit	6/30/2014
Bluff prairie enhancement, Mound Prairie SNA & state forest	Invasive species removal on bluff prairie & controlled burn of prairie, if conditions permit	6/30/2015
Bluff prairie enhancement, Rushford State Forest	Invasive species removal on bluff prairie & controlled burn of prairie, if conditions permit	6/30/2015
Restoration & enhancement of forest, oak savanna, prairie, and cropland in Forestville/Seven Springs area.	Invasive species removal from bluff prairies and from portion of forest; controlled burn of prairies if conditions permit; planting prairie & oak savanna on cropland	6/30/2017
Restoration & enhancement of forest, oak savanna, and prairie on MLT easements.	Invasive species removal from bluff prairies and from portion of forest; controlled burn of prairies if conditions permit; planting prairie & oak savanna on cropland	6/30/2017

Attachments: *[Attach the spreadsheet to the web application form.]*

A. Budget

B. Proposed Output Tables 1-5

C. Parcel List

Attachment A. Budget Spreadsheet

Name of Proposal:	Root River Acquisition and Restoration
Date:	29-Jun-11

[Link HERE to definitions of the budget items below.](#)

Total Amount of Request \$ 3,239,987 *From page 1 on the funding form.*

Personnel

Position breakdown here	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Cash		Total
				Leverage	Cash Leverage Source	
<i>SNA Acquisition Specialist</i>	0.03	2	\$ 6,300			\$ 6,300
<i>Field SNA staff</i>	0.08	2	\$ 3,500			\$ 3,500
<i>MLT Conservation staff</i>	1.25	2	\$ 80,000			\$ 80,000
<i>MLT Legal</i>	0.25	2	\$ 20,000			\$ 20,000
<i>position 5</i>						\$ -
<i>position 6</i>						\$ -
<i>position 7</i>						\$ -
Total	1.61		\$ 109,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,800

Budget and Cash Leverage *(All your LSOHC Request Funds must be direct to and necessary for program outcomes.)*

Please describe how you intend to spend the requested funds.

Budget Item	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Cash		Total
		Leverage	Cash Leverage Source	
Personnel - auto entered from above	\$ 109,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,800
Contracts	\$ 992,000			\$ 992,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT (breakout in table 7)	\$ 1,387,000			\$ 1,387,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT (breakout in table 7)				\$ -
Easement Acquisition	\$ 560,000			\$ 560,000
Easement Stewardship	\$ 90,000			\$ 90,000
Travel (in-state)	\$ 6,900			\$ 6,900
Professional Services	\$ 86,500			\$ 86,500
Direct Support Services	\$ 1,787			\$ 1,787
DNR Land Acquisition Costs (\$3,500 per acquisition)				\$ -
Other				\$ 6,000
Capital Equipment <i>(auto entered from below)</i>	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Other Equipment/Tools	\$ 1,500			\$ 1,500
Supplies/Materials	\$ 4,500			\$ 4,500
	\$ 3,239,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,239,987

Capital Equipment *(single items over \$10,000 - auto entered into table above)*

Item Name	LSOHC Request	Leverage
<i>Truck</i>		
<i>Item 2 enter here</i>		
<i>Item 3 enter here</i>		
<i>Item 4 enter here</i>		
<i>Item 5 enter here</i>		
<i>Item 6 enter here</i>		
<i>Item 7 enter here</i>		
<i>Item 8 enter here</i>		
Total	-	-

Attachment B. Output Tables

Name of Proposal:	Root River Acquisition and Restoration
Date:	29-Jun-11

Table 1 and Table 3 column totals should be the same AND Table 2 and Table 4 column totals should be the same

If your project has lakes or shoreline miles instead of land acres, convert miles to acres for Tables 1 and 3 using the following conversion:

Lakeshore = 6 acres per lakeshore mile / Stream & River Shore = 12 acres per linear mile, if both sides

Table 1. Acres by Resource Type

Describe the scope of the project in acres (use conversion above if needed)

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore					0
Protect Fee		48	317		365
Protect Easement		95	705		800
Protect Other					0
Enhance		200			200
Total	0	343	1022	0	

Total Acres (sum of Total column)

1365 *These two cells should be the same figure.*

Total Acres (sum of Total row)

1365

Table 2. Total Requested Funding by Resource Type

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore					\$ -
Protect Fee		\$ 200,547	\$ 1,324,440		\$ 1,524,987
Protect Easement		\$ 156,156	\$ 1,158,844		\$ 1,315,000
Protect Other					\$ -
Enhance		\$ 400,000			\$ 400,000
Total	\$ -	\$ 756,703	\$ 2,483,284	\$ -	

Total Dollars (sum of Total column)

\$ 3,239,987 *These two cells should be the same figure.*

Total Dollars (sum of Total row)

\$ 3,239,987

Check to make sure this amount is the same as the Funding Request Amount on page 1 of Main Funding Form.

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore						0
Protect Fee			365			365
Protect Easement			800			800
Protect Other						0
Enhance			200			200
Total	0	0	1365	0	0	

Total Acres (sum of Total column)

1365 *These three cells should be the same figure.*

Total Acres (sum of Total row)

1365

Total Acres from Table 1.

1365

Attachment B. Output Tables

Table 4. Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section

	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore						\$ -
Protect Fee			\$ 1,524,987			\$ 1,524,987
Protect Easement			\$ 1,315,000			\$ 1,315,000
Protect Other						\$ -
Enhance			\$ 400,000			\$ 400,000
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,239,987	\$ -	\$ -	

Total Dollars (sum of Total column)

\$ 3,239,987

These two cells should be the same figure.

Total Dollars (sum of Total row)

\$ 3,239,987

Check to make sure these amounts are the same as the Funding Request Amount on page 1 of Main Funding Form.

Table 5. Target Lake/Stream/River Miles

miles of Lakes / Streams / Rivers Shoreline

Table 6. Acquisition by PILT Status (enter information in acres)

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forests	Habitats	Total
Acquired in Fee with State PILT Liability		48	317		365
Acquired in Fee w/o State PILT Liability					0
Permanent Easement PILT Liability	NO State	95	705		800
	0	143	1022	0	

Table 7. Estimated Value of Land Acquisition by PILT Status (enter information in dollars)

	Wetlands	Prairies	Forests	Habitats	Total	
Acquired in Fee with State PILT Liability		\$ 200,547	\$ 1,324,440		\$ 1,524,987	\$ 1,387,000
Acquired in Fee w/o State PILT Liability					\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Easement PILT Liability	NO State	\$ 156,156	\$ 1,158,844		\$ 1,315,000	\$ 560,000
	\$ -	\$ 356,703	\$ 2,483,284	\$ -		

FYI: should match total in budget table that is auto entered below

Attachment C. Parcel List

Name of Proposal: Root River Watershed Acquisition and Restoration
Date: 29-Jun-11

County	Township (25-258)	Range (01-51)	Direction most parcels are 2 with the exception of some areas of Cook County which is 1	Section (01 thru 36)	TRDS	# of acres	Budgetary Estimate (includes administrative, restoration or other related costs and do not include matching money contributed or earned by the transaction)	Description	Activity PF=Protect Fee PE=Protect Easement PO=Protect Other R=Restore E=Enhance	If Easement, what is the easement cost as a % of the fee acquisition?	Any existing protection? (yes/no)	Open to hunting and fishing? (yes/no)	
Parcel Name													
Forestville/Seven Springs 1	Fillmore	102	12	2	21	10212221	65	\$271,573	DNR land purchase	PF		N	Y
Forestville/Seven Springs 2	Fillmore	102	12	2	16	10212216	300	\$1,253,414	DNR land purchase	PF, R, E		Y	Y
Root River MLT - 5 projects	Fillmore	104	8	2			65	\$106,795	MLT easements;restoration, enhancements	PE, R, E		N	N
	Houston	104	7	2	21		159	\$261,237					
	Winona	104	5	2	17 & 20		208	\$341,744					
	Winona	105	6	2	34		250	\$410,750					
	Fillmore	104	8	2	17		200	\$328,600					
Wet Bark State Forest	Houston	103	7	2	12	10307212	100	200,000	Bluff prairie enhancement	E		Y	Y
Mound Prairie SNA & State Forest	Houston	103	5	2	3	10305202	66	\$132,000	Bluff prairie enhancement	E		Y	Y
Rushford State Forest	Fillmore	104	8	2	23	10408228	34	\$68,000	Bluff prairie enhancement	E		Y	Y

Information provided will be used to map project locations. Incomplete or inaccurate information will result in that parcel or program not being mapped.