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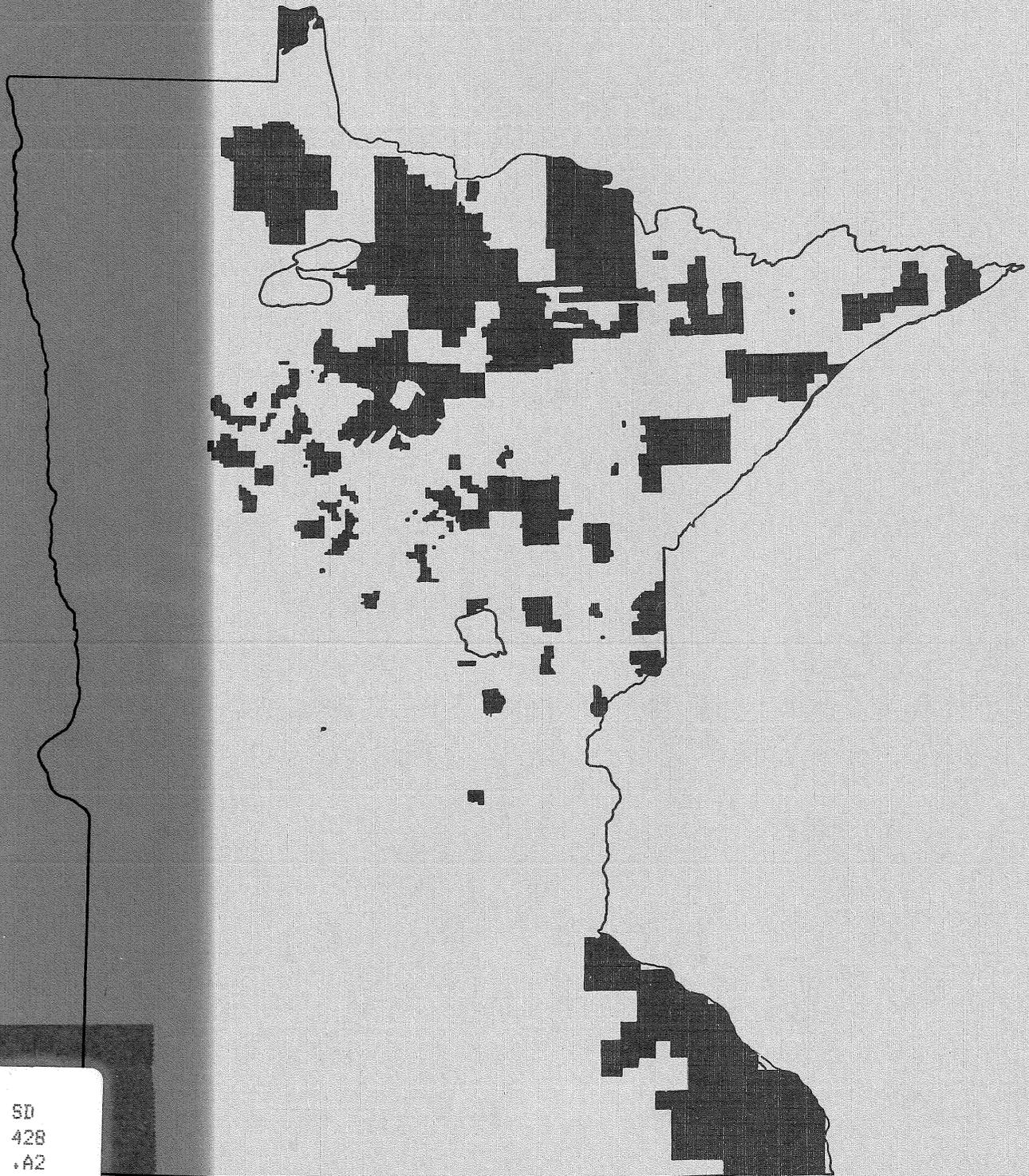
- State forest boundary realignment



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# STATE FOREST BOUNDARY REALIGNMENT PLAN



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1983

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry

St. Paul, Minnesota 55155



Pursuant to 1982 Session Laws, ch 511,  
Section 8, subd 3

STATE FOREST BOUNDARY  
REALIGNMENT PLAN

Prepared Pursuant to the  
Forest Resource Management Act of 1982  
1982 Minnesota Laws, Chapter 511, Section 8

By the  
State Forest Boundary Task Force

December 31, 1983

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Forestry  
St. Paul, Minnesota

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## INTRODUCTION

Recognizing the importance of the state's forest resources, the 1899 legislature authorized the establishment of public forest reserves to be managed for forestry purposes (1899 Minn. Laws, Chapter 214). The Pillsbury, Burntside, and Itasca were among the first forest reserves to be established. The title forest reserve was changed to state forest in 1913. A constitutional amendment passed in 1914 allowed state trust fund lands to be set aside as state forests. The legislature has clearly stated that state forests are to be managed to provide several forest resources on a sustained basis.

In 1982 the legislature further defined the role of state forests by adopting a forest resource management policy and clearly defining the terms "forest resources," "multiple use" and "sustained yield" (see Appendix A).

The Forest Resource Management Act of 1982 also called for an assessment of state forest boundaries to determine if lands currently in state forests were suited for long-term forest management or if there were additional lands that might be given state forest status. Section 8 of the Forest Resource Management Act of 1982 (1982 Minn. Laws, Chapter 511) directed the Commissioner of Natural Resources to propose a realignment of the boundaries of state forests, including consolidation or creation of state forests and adjustments of boundaries of existing state forests, based on the long-term suitability of lands for use and management for forestry purposes. The State Forest Boundary Task Force was appointed to study and recommend changes in state forest boundaries (see Appendix B).

The Forest Resource Management Act further required the task force to consider the results of the Land Suitability Study in proposing boundary changes. Since the Land Suitability Study was not scheduled to be completed in time to allow the task force to meet its December 1983 report deadline, it was decided that the task force should not attempt a comprehensive reevaluation of state forest boundaries. Instead the task force was charged with developing a process and criteria to be used in identifying lands suitable for state forest purposes. The Land Suitability Study results and the task force's recommended

process will be used to recommend changes in state forest boundaries when the unit management plans required by the Forest Resource Management Act are prepared. In addition it was decided that the task force report should propose a limited number of obvious boundary changes that had been previously suggested.

#### STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

The task force reviewed historic records to determine the reasons why existing state forests were established and the process used in establishing their boundaries. The objective was to develop a list of characteristics common to all state forests.

The task force found that the reasons for establishing state forests varied considerably as the state forest system evolved over the past eighty years (see Appendix C). The earliest forest reserves were established during the conservation era around the turn of the century. In the late 1920's and early 1930's state forests were established on consolidated conservation lands that the state acquired in return for assuming the counties' debts relating to ditching projects. In the 1930's forests were established to qualify for public works projects. Other state forests were established to commemorate persons or events (e.g., George Washington , D.A.R., Golden Anniversary) or to promote wise land use. Currently, there are 3 million acres of state lands in Minnesota's 55 state forests; they range in size from the 66 acre Lake Isabella State Forest to the 641,000 acre Pine Island State Forest. Another 6,500 acres are designated as administrative and scattered state forest lands. About 1.5 million acres managed by the Department for forestry purposes remain outside state forest boundaries.

There were no enduring criteria as to the minimum or maximum size of state forests, the minimum percentage of state land within the boundary, or the relationship between state forest boundaries and Division of Forestry administrative boundaries. The task force found that state forests could be separated into the following classes based on ownership patterns:

1. State forests comprised of large, contiguous blocks of state land (e.g., Beltrami, Pine Island).
2. State forests comprised of tracts of state land intermingled with other public or industrial lands (e.g., Bear Island, Cloquet Valley).
3. State forests comprised of scattered tracts of state land in areas of primarily private land (e.g., Birch Lakes, Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood).

While this classification was useful for descriptive purposes, it did not assist in determining the long-term suitability of the land for forest purposes. Each type of forest presented opportunities for multiple-use management.

In the end the only valid distinction between the different types of state forests was that between the 55 state forests and those lands designated as Administrative and Scattered State Forest lands. The former were designed to be recognizable management units while the latter is used to provide state forest status and protection to smaller forest tracts and administrative sites.

Failing to find any existing criteria that could be used to determine if a given parcel of land should be in a state forest, the task force developed a draft list of criteria for state forests. These guidelines were presented and discussed at meetings in each of the Division of Forestry's administrative areas. The revised list of criteria are presented in the next section of this report and should be viewed as general guidelines to be applied during the unit forest resource planning process.

The task force then turned its attention to developing measurements of "long-term suitability for forestry purposes" in cooperation with the Land Suitability Study staff. Finally a procedure for applying the suitability factors during the unit planning process was proposed.

## CRITERIA AND PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING STATE FOREST BOUNDARIES

### Criteria

The following criteria apply to all individual, named state forests:

1. A state forest must be capable of being managed for the production of two or more forest resources. This is to fulfill the requirement to manage state forest lands under multiple use principles (M.S. 89.002 - Subd. 1).
2. The boundary of an individual state forest with its own name (as opposed to administrative and scattered parcels) should lie within one of the Department of Natural Resources Forestry Division's administrative areas. Presently there are a number of state forests where management responsibilities are shared by two or more administrative areas making it difficult to coordinate management activities on a state forest basis. Dividing these state forests along area administrative boundaries would improve management efficiency.
3. All "forest lands under the authority of the commissioner" (M.S. 89.001 - Subd. 13) may be considered for state forest status.
4. Wherever possible, state forest boundaries should not overlap the boundaries of other statutory authorized DNR management units. This would help the public to recognize the differences between the various management units and their purposes. It would also clarify which rules apply to the management units and aid in their enforcement.
5. All state forest lands should be accessible to the public over adjacent public lands, water, or roads or by legal access that has been acquired.
6. At a minimum, state land ownership within the boundary of a state forest with its own name should be 25,000 to 50,000 acres of commercial forest land. The actual minimum will be determined during the unit forest resource planning process at a level that will provide for the establishment of a regulated forest to produce sustained timber yields.

7. Wherever possible, a state forest, with its own name, should be recognizable to the public as a distinct management unit. Signs or maps should be used to promote public recognition.
8. All state forest acquisition units identified in land acquisition plans approved by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources shall be in state forest status.
9. State forest lands covered by deed restrictions or terms contained in gifts and Congressional grants (e.g., Burntside grant, LAWCON) shall remain in state forest status.

#### Procedure

During the unit forest resource planning process, all lands within an area shall be reviewed on a township by township basis to determine their long-term suitability for forestry purposes. Townships were selected as the primary unit for analysis because land ownership and forest inventory records are easily summarized at that level, most administrative boundaries follow township lines, and many Land Suitability Study variables have township-level resolution. Based on this review, recommendations will be made as to whether or not these lands should be:

1. part of a named state forest;
2. administrative and scattered state forest lands; or
3. managed for other purposes.

The evaluation criteria to be used during the review process will be based on the definition for "prime forest land." The Forest Resource Management Act of 1982 states that "prime forest land" will be identified according to criteria developed by the Commissioner of Natural Resources. The Land Suitability Interim Report (MN DNR, 1983) defines prime forest land as follows:

Prime forest land is forest land under the authority of the Commissioner that has been identified in the unit forest resource plans as satisfying one or more of the following standards:

1. Lands which have the best combination of site productivity, proximity to users, accessibility, and land ownership pattern

for producing forest crops which will contribute to the economic well-being of the people of Minnesota.

Criteria: Currently being developed.

2. Lands which have significant recreational value.  
Criteria: Areas on which recreational development currently exists or areas where such development is proposed for the future.
3. Lands which have significant fish or wildlife habitat value.  
Criteria: Areas where significant fish or wildlife conditions, such as deer yards or bald eagle nests, exist.
4. Lands which have significant rare or distinctive flora or fauna.  
Criteria: Areas or specific sites identified by the Natural Heritage Program.
5. Lands which have significant watershed protection value.  
Criteria: Designated shorelands (from Phase II forest inventory data) and areas where continuation of watershed vegetation is of primary importance.
6. Lands which have significant educational value.  
Criteria: Areas or specific sites designated as school forests, demonstration plots, or scientific (experimental) sites.
7. Lands which have significant historical value.  
Criteria: Areas containing historic sites identified by the Minnesota Historical Society or any of its cooperating agencies.
8. Lands which have significant wilderness value.  
Criteria: Lands which have been designated as natural areas or wilderness, or are being considered for such designation.

The task force decided it was necessary to set some minimum standard for density of state administered land to ensure that state forests be recognizable units that can be managed on a practical, administrative basis. Some of the reasons for having a minimum amount of state administered land suitable for long-term forest management were discussed in the Land Suitability Interim Report (MN DNR, 1983) and include:

1. The Division of Forestry is charged with managing state lands for multiple use purposes. This means that land management activities should provide for as many natural resource uses as possible in a single geographic area,

so long as they can be managed in harmony with each other. Conflicts develop between uses when the area on which they occur is too confined to provide for adequate spatial distribution. In addition, it is easier to meet multiple use objectives when the ownership in an area is concentrated in the hands of a single administrator, thus avoiding conflicts between ownerships.

2. It is much easier and more effective to maintain a presence that will protect state lands from encroachment, trespass and incompatible land uses when the length of boundary is minimized in relation to the acreage managed. As an example, four scattered 40 acre tracts in a single section of land have four miles of boundary. If that entire section (640 acres) were under one administrator, there would still be only four miles of boundary, but that boundary would encompass four times the acreage of the isolated 40 acre tracts. From a budget basis, this is important when considering engineering and administrative costs, as well as for providing access.
3. It is more cost effective to manage larger tracts in close proximity to one another. Professional time is better utilized in coordinating activities in such an area, and management costs are reduced because of economies of scale. For example, bids for project work are usually lower when a contractor can minimize travel distances by treating several sites within the same localized area. In addition, timber sale success and revenues are increased when larger tracts are available for harvesting in one place because of the increasingly mechanized nature of the timber harvesting operation. In fact, a recent research publication states that "the literature and this research support the conclusion that large tracts (50 to 125 acres) have significant economic advantages over small tracts (less than 50 acres)" for management and harvesting purposes (USDA Forest Service, 1982).

In order for a township to be considered for inclusion in an individual named state forest there should be at least 1,000 acres of state administered land meeting one or more of the eight prime forest land standards listed above. Tracts of less than 1,000 acres in a township can be considered part of a

for producing forest crops which will contribute to the economic well-being of the people of Minnesota.

Criteria: Currently being developed.

2. Lands which have significant recreational value.  
Criteria: Areas on which recreational development currently exists or areas where such development is proposed for the future.
3. Lands which have significant fish or wildlife habitat value.  
Criteria: Areas where significant fish or wildlife conditions, such as deer yards or bald eagle nests, exist.
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In order for a township to be considered for inclusion in an individual named state forest there should be at least 1,000 acres of state administered land meeting one or more of the eight prime forest land standards listed above. Tracts of less than 1,000 acres in a township can be considered part of a

named state forest if they are adjacent to lands in a neighboring township that qualify for named state forest status.

Smaller tracts of prime forest land can be designated as Administrative and Scattered state forest land. Each tract of Administrative and Scattered State Forest should be assigned an identifying number, similar to the system now being used to identify Wildlife Management Areas.

#### PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGES

Most recommendations to adjust state forest boundaries will come about through the unit forest resource planning process where the criteria contained in this report and the results of the land suitability study can be applied on a parcel by parcel basis. However, the following adjustments to state forest boundaries can be proposed at this time because they are obvious improvements that have been under study for some period of time.

#### Fond du Lac State Forest

The area proposed for addition to the Fond du Lac State Forest was part of Jay Cooke State Park until 1980 when it was withdrawn from state park status (Chapter 489, Laws of 1980, Subd. 5). In 1983, administration of the state lands deleted from the state park boundaries was assigned to the Division of Forestry with the intent of eventually placing the lands into state forest status.

The proposed area is immediately adjacent to the village of Fond du Lac in eastern Carlton County and shares its eastern boundary with the Wisconsin border. The addition to the state forest is a short distance from Duluth and encompasses 2,400 acres of which 1,800 acres are state land. The general area provides some of the most scenic topography in the east-central part of the state, and in state forest status would ensure protection to its relatively unstable red clay soils which are subject to severe erosion (see Appendix D).

### Koochiching State Forest

The area proposed for addition to the Koochiching State Forest lies in northeastern Koochiching County and reaches south from the International Falls vicinity and the Voyageur National Park to the northern boundary of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation. The addition to the state forest would encompass 213,000 acres of which 121,000 acres are state land, almost all of which are Trust Fund lands.

The area has been under consideration for state forest status since 1976. It is some of the most productive forest land that the Department of Natural Resources manages in the northern part of the state (see Appendix D).

### Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest

The area proposed to be withdrawn from the Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest is recommended for withdrawal in order to more correctly recognize the boundaries of the 40 primary and 20 secondary state forest land acquisition compartments identified in the state forest's "A Plan for Land Acquisition" funded by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources and published in October 1979.

The area proposed for withdrawal encompasses 972,000 acres of which 330 acres are state land. This will reduce the gross acreage contained within the current state forest boundary by about one-half (see Appendix D).

### Lost River State Forest

The area proposed for the Lost River State Forest has been under consideration for state forest status since 1962. Lying just northwest of Warroad in Roseau County and sharing its northern boundary with the Canadian border, the new state forest would encompass 52,700 acres of which 50,700 acres are state land.

The proposed area is a remnant of the original flora and fauna native to the area and provides a striking contrast to the extensively developed agricultural lands adjacent to it. It provides some of the southernmost

habitat for a substantial nesting population of Great Gray Owls, a very rare bird in Minnesota. Placing the proposed area into state forest status would also provide protection to two ecologically significant peatlands, Pine Creek and Sprague Creek, recommended for protection by the Department of Natural Resources Peatland Protection Work Group (see Appendix D).

## REFERENCES

Bachman, Elizabeth, 1965.

A History of Forestry in Minnesota: With Particular Reference to Forestry Legislation. 110 pp. Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry. St. Paul, MN.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Office of Planning, 1983.

DNR-Administered Public Lands: Their Suitability to Meet Natural Resource Management Objectives. An interim report to the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources. St. Paul, MN.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1982.

"Southern Forest Experiment Station Research Paper SO-184." New Orleans, LA.

Appendix A. Excerpts from the Forest Resource Management Act of 1982 (1982 Minn. Laws, Chapter 511).

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 89.001, is amended by adding subdivisions to read:

Subd. 8. "Forest resources" means those natural assets of forest lands, including timber and other forest crops, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness, rare and distinctive flora and fauna, air, water, soil, and educational, aesthetic and historic values.

Subd 9. "Multiple use" means the principle of forest management by which forest resources are utilized in the combinations that will best meet the needs of the people of the state; including the harmonious and coordinated management of the forest resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land and with consideration of the relative values of the resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses resulting in the greatest economic return or unit output.

Subd. 10. "Sustained yield" means the principle of forest management for the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of forest resources without impairment of the productivity of the land; allowing for periods of intensification of management to enhance the current or anticipated output of one or more of the resources.

Subd. 11. "Reforestation" means the process of natural or artificial forest regeneration, including securing seed, growing seedlings, preparing sites, planting seed, planting trees, removing deleterious growth and underbrush and other activities related to forest regeneration.

Subd. 12. "Extractive use" means the removal of sand, gravel, peat or any mineral from beneath the surface of the land.

Subd. 13. FOREST LANDS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONER. "Forest lands under the authority of the commissioner" means state forest lands and other forest lands managed by the commissioner outside of state forests,

except for tax-forfeited lands held in trust for the taxing districts and for the following units of the outdoor recreation system as defined in section 86A.04: state parks, state trails, state wildlife management areas, state scientific and natural areas, state water access sites, state historic sites, state rest areas and state wilderness areas.

Sec. 3. [89.002] POLICIES.

Subdivision 1. FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY. The commissioner shall manage the forest resources of state forest lands under the authority of the commissioner according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The forest resource management policy shall not supersede any existing duty or authority of the commissioner in managing forest lands, but the duties and authorities, as far as practicable, shall be exercised consistently with this policy. The forest resource management policy is not intended to exclude extractive uses of forest lands under the authority of the commissioner pursuant to state law.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 89.021, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHED. There are hereby established and re-established as state forests, ~~for growing, managing and harvesting timber and other forest crops and for the establishment and development of recreational areas and for the protection of watershed areas, and the preservation and development of rare and distinctive species of flora and fauna native to such areas~~ in accordance with the forest resource management policy and plan, all lands and waters now owned by the state or hereafter acquired by the state, excepting lands acquired for other specific purposes or tax-forfeited lands held in trust for the taxing districts unless incorporated therein as otherwise provided by law, in the townships and sections described as follows:

Appendix B. State Forest Boundary Task Force Membership

Bruce Zumbahlen, Forest Management Supervisor; Chairman

Bill Hammer, Lake City Area Forest Supervisor

Henry Hesse, Hill City Area Forest Supervisor

Walt Johnson, Nickerson District Forester

John Olson, Forest Resource Planner

Dale Peterson, Bemidji Regional Staff Forester

Wayne Hanson, Assistant to the Director for Resource Assessment, ex-officio liaison with the Administrative Alignment Committee.

Appendix C. Excerpts from "A History of Forestry in Minnesota" (Bachman, 1965)

• From page 51:

State Forest Laws Codified

All laws relating to the establishment of state forests were recodified in 1943 and put into one act (Minn. Laws 1943, Chapter 171). The legislature thus reestablished a total of 29 state forests and withdrew from sale all lands within these state forests as well as any lands which the state might acquire within their boundaries. The purpose of this was to put as many as possible of the state forests under one law, thus assuring uniform authority and administration. The same act repealed most of the old laws pertaining to state forests.

The following state forests were included in this act: Beltrami Island, Buena Vista, Cloquet Valley, Crow Wing, D.A.R. Memorial, Finland, Fond du Lac, Foot Hills, General C.C. Andrews, George Washington, Grand Portage, Kabetogama, Koochiching, Land O'Lakes, Mille Lacs, Mississippi Headwaters, Nemadji, Northwest Angle, Paul Bunyan, Pillsbury, Pine Island, Rum River, Sand Dunes, Savanna, Smoky Hills, St. Croix, Third River, White Earth and Blackduck.

Three of the original forests were not included in the new law, namely the Burntside, the Bowstring, and the Minnesota State Forests.

• From page 91:

State Forest Boundaries Reestablished

One of the most important forestry laws enacted by the 1963 legislature was the state forest boundary law (Minn. Laws 1963, Chapter 332). It was the result of four years of study by Division of Forestry personnel. During this period numerous meetings were held with interested individuals and groups to solicit suggestions. The many contacts made to consider the forest boundary problems resulted in several significant improvements now incorporated in the bill. County board resolutions were obtained in support of forest boundary changes within the last two-year period.

The following important factors were considered in the study of forestry boundaries: 1] the percentage of state-owned land (where possible, scattered tracts were removed from state forests in the interest of more efficient management); 2] the character of the state-owned land (in some cases, lands better suited to purposes such as agriculture or other use were removed from state forests); 3] long range land exchange plans for consolidating state owned lands (where possible, future land exchanges were anticipated in establishing forest boundaries).

By the passage of the bill, some 373,000 acres of less concentrated state land was eliminated from state forest status, and 119,000 acres of more concentrated land was added to state forest status, making a total of 2,863,000 acres to be intensively managed as state forests. Since the passage of this law, tax-forfeited lands turned over to the state by the counties for

inclusion in state forests and additions to the Memorial Hardwood State Forest through acquisition have increased the total to 2,919,215 acres. The following state forests were established and reestablished by this act:

Badoura	George Washington	Paul Bunyan
Battleground	Golden Anniversary	Pillsbury
Bear Island	Grand Portage	Pine Island
Beltrami Island	Hill River	Red Lake
Big Fork	Huntersville	Remer
Birch Lakes	Insula Lake	Rum River
Blackduck	Kabetogama	Sand Dunes
Bowstring	Koochiching	St. Croix
Buena Vista	Lake Isabella	Savanna
Burntside	Lake Jeanette	Smokey Bear
Chengwatana	Land O'Lakes	Smoky Hills
Cloquet Valley	Lyons	Solana
Crow Wing	Minnesota Memorial	Sturgeon River
D.A.R.	Hardwood	Two Inlets
Emily	Mississippi	Wealthwood
Finland	Headwaters	Welsh Lake
Fond du Lac	Nemadji	White Earth
Foot Hills	Northwest Angle	Whiteface River
Gen. C.C. Andrews	Pat Bayle	

● From pages 102-103

#### State Forests Established

Laws of 1899, Chapter 214 - Pillsbury  
 Laws of 1905, Chapter 83 - Burntside  
 Laws of 1907, Chapter 90 - Itasca Park and Forest (made State Park in 1891, Chapter 56)  
 Laws of 1917, Chapter 448 - Minnesota Forests  
 Laws of 1927, Chapter 246 - State Lands within Minnesota National Forest (later named the Chippewa)  
 Laws of 1931, Chapter 124 - State Forests (not named; legal descriptions only, which are in the following state forests:

Pine Island	Sturgeon River
Koochiching	George Washington
Kabetogama	Badoura
Cloquet Valley	Pillsbury
St. Croix	White Earth
Fond du Lac	Foot Hills
Savanna	Beltrami Island

Laws of 1933, Chapter 419 - Beltrami Island Land O'Lakes  
 Cloquet Valley Pine Island  
 Finland Savanna  
 Fond du Lac Third River  
 Foot Hills White Earth  
 Grand Portage (in original Minnesota)  
 Kabetogama (in original Minnesota)  
 Becker County and Mahnomen County

Laws of 1935, Chapter 372 - Bay Lake Rum River  
 Buena Vista Smoky Hills  
 Crow Wing Waskish  
 Mille Lacs Blackduck  
 Mississippi  
 Headwaters and additions to:  
 Nemadji Foot Hills  
 Northwest Angle Land O'Lakes  
 Paul Bunyan White Earth  
 Pillsbury

Laws of 1939, Chapter 343 - Lake, St. Louis, and Koochiching counties  
 (12,000 acres)

Laws of 1943, Chapter 171 - State Forests Established and Reestablished

Beltrami Island	Mississippi Headwaters
Buena Vista	Nemadji
Cloquet Valley	Northwest Angle
Crow Wing	Paul Bunyan
D.A.R. Memorial	Pillsbury
Finland	Pine Island
Fond du Lac	Rum River
Foot Hills	Sand Dunes
Gen. C.C. Andrews	Savanna
George Washington	Smoky Hills
Grand Portage	St. Croix
Kabetogama	White River
Koochiching	White Earth
Land O'Lakes	Blackduck
Mille Lacs	

In the following, only the land owned by  
 the state is included in the state forests:

Burntside  
 Bowstring  
 Minnesota

Laws of 1953, Chapter 292 - Chengwatana  
 Laws of 1955, Chapter 183 - White Pine  
 Laws of 1961, Chapter 521 - Minnesota Memorial Hardwood  
 Laws of 1961, Chapter 330 - Golden Anniversary

Laws of 1963, Chapter 332 -	Badoura	Lake Isabella
	Battleground	Lake Jeanette
	Bear Island	Land O' Lakes
	Beltrami Island	Lyons
	Big Fork	Minn. Memorial Hardwood
	Birch Lakes	Mississippi Headwaters
	Blackduck	Nemadji
	Bowstring	Northwest Angle
	Buena Vista	Pat Bayle
	Burntside	Paul Bunyan
	Chengwatana	Pillsbury
	Cloquet Valley	Pine Island
	Crow Wing	Red Lake
	D.A.R.	Remer
	Emily	Rum River
	Finland	St. Croix
	Fond du Lac	Sand Dunes
	Foot Hills	Savanna
	Gen. C.C. Andrews	Smokey Bear
	George Washington	Smoky Hills
	Golden Anniversary	Solana
	Grand Portage	Sturgeon River
	Hill River	Two Inlets
	Huntersville	Wealthwood
	Insula Lake	Welsh Lake
	Kabetogama	White Earth
	Koochiching	Whiteface River

Also Administrative and Scattered  
State Forest Land

Note: There have been additional changes in state forest boundaries in the 18 years since this summary was prepared.

Appendix D. Proposed Legislation to Change Selected State Forest Boundaries

A BILL FOR AN ACT

relating to natural resources; revising the boundaries of certain state forests; creating a new State Forest; amending Minnesota Statutes 1982, Section 89.021.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1982, Section 89.021, Subdivision 18, is amended to read:

Subd. 18. Fond du Lac State Forest. That part of section 7 lying east of State Highway 23, and sections 18, 19 and 30 of township 48, range 15; that part of sections 13 and 24 lying east of State Highway 23, and section 25 of township 48, range 16; section 18, township 48, range 18; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, section 13 of township 47, range 19; township 48, range 19, except sections 25 and 36; township 49, range 19; the east one-half of township 49, range 20, except sections 34, 35 and 36; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, and the south one-sixth of township 50, range 19; sections 34, 35 and 36 of township 50, range 20; all west of the 4th principal meridian.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1982, Section 89.021, Subdivision 28, is amended to read:

Subd. 28. Koochiching State Forest. The southwest quarter and sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 of township 63, range 22; that portion of township 64, range 22 lying outside of the old Nett Lake Indian Reservation boundary; sections 1 through 24 and that portion of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 lying north of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation of township 66, range 22; township 67, range 22; sections 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 through 36 of township 68, range 22; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25 and 36 of township 69, range 22 except for the east one-half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter in section 9 and the northeast quarter of section 25; that

portion of sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 lying south of Black Bay, sections 19, 20, 21; that portion of sections 22 and 23 lying south of Black Bay, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and the north one-half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 70, range 22 except for the south one-half of the southeast quarter in section 23, the southwest quarter in section 25, and the north one-half of the northeast quarter in section 26; township 63, range 23; that part of township 64, range 23 lying south of the old Nett Lake Indian Reservation boundary; that part of township 65, range 23 lying west of the old Nett Lake Indian Reservation boundary; sections 1 through 24 and that portion of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 lying north and west of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation of township 66, range 23; township 67, range 23 except sections 18, 19 and 30; sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 25 through 36 of township 68, range 23; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of township 69, range 23 except the northwest quarter of section 21; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of township 70, range 23; townships 63, 64 and 65, range 24; sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of township 66, range 24; sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 36 of township 67, range 24; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of township 68, range 24; sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13 through 36 of township 69, range 24; townships 63, 64 and 65, range 25; the northwest quarter and sections 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, the east one-half of the southeast quarter of section 22, the southwest quarter of section 23, the west one-half of the southeast one-quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, all in township 66, range 25; sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 36 of township 69, range 25; townships 63 to 67 inclusive, range 26; the south one-sixth of township 68, range 26; townships 63 to 67 inclusive, range 27; sections 14, 23, 26, 35 and 36 or township 68, range 27; all west of the 4th principal meridian.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1982, Section 89.021, Subdivision 33, is amended to read:

Strike the language found in Subdivision 33 and insert:

Subd. 33. Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest. Townships 101 to 103 inclusive, sections 31 to 36 inclusive of township 104, range 4; township 101, township 102 except sections 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, township 103, sections 31 to 36 inclusive of township 104, sections 4 to 11, 17 to 20, 29 to 32 inclusive and those portions of sections 2, 3 and 12 lying south and west of Dakota Creek of township 105, sections 7, 8, 17 to 20, 29 to 32 inclusive and the west one-half of sections 16, 21, 28 and 33 of township 106, range 5; sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 of township 101, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 and that portion of section 5 lying outside the boundary of Beaver Creek Valley State Park of township 102, township 103, sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 to 36 inclusive of township 104, township 105, the east two-thirds of township 106, range 6; townships 102 to 105 inclusive, range 7; townships 102 to 105 inclusive, the east five-sixths of township 106, that portion of township 107 lying south and west of U.S. Highway 61, sections 19, 20 and 29 to 33 inclusive and those portions of sections 21, 27, 28 and 34 lying south and west of U.S. Highway 61 of township 108, range 8; the east one-third of township 102, township 103 except sections 19, 30 and 31 and that portion of section 18 lying north and west of the Root River, township 104, the east two-thirds of township 105, the east two thirds of township 107, sections 1 to 11 and 14 to 36 inclusive of township 108, that portion of township 109 lying south and west of U.S. Highway 61, range 9; sections 1 to 4, 9 to 12 and 16 to 21 inclusive of township 103, township 104 except for sections 19, 20 and 29 to 32 inclusive, the east one-half of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 of township 108, that portion of township 109 lying south and west of U.S. Highway 61, that portion of township 110 lying south and west of U.S. Highway 61 and the city limits of Wabasha, range 10; sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20 inclusive and 29 and 30 of township 102, sections 6, 7, 13 to 24 and 29 to 32 inclusive of township 103, sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 30 and 31 of township 104, township 109, township 110 except for sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, township 111 except for section 31 range 11; the north five-sixths of township 102, township 103, township 104 except for section 1, the west one-half of township 105, township 109, sections 25 to 29 and 32 to 36 inclusive of township 110, the north five-sixths of township 111 except for that portion lying within the city limits of Lake City, that portion of township 112 lying west of U.S. Highway 61 and outside the city limits of Lake City, range 12; township 105, township 109, that portion of township 112 lying south and west of U.S. Highway 61, range 13; the east

two-thirds of township 109, township 112, range 14; township 112, township 113 except for sections 11 to 14, 23 to 29 and 31 to 36 inclusive, range 15; the north two-thirds of township 112, township 113, the south two-thirds of township 114 except for that portion lying north and east of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway tracks right-of-way, range 16; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of township 112, range 17; all west of the 5th principal meridian.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1982, Section 89.021 is amended by adding Subdivision 59 to read:

Subd. 59. Lost River State Forest. That part of township 162, range 37 lying north and west of the old Red Lake Indian Reservation boundary; townships 163 and 164 inclusive, range 37; sections 1, 2, 11 through 14, township 162, range 38; sections 1 through 18, 22 through 27 and 34 through 36, township 163, range 38; township 164, range 38; sections 1 through 18 of township 163, range 39; township 164, range 39; sections 1 through 6 and 10 through 15, township 163, range 40; township 164, range 40; and sections 1 and 2 of township 163, range 41; sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, township 164, range 41; all west of the 5th principal meridian.

Sec. 5. This act is effective the day following final enactment.

