KARNER BLUE BUTTERFLY HCP LAND ACQUISITION
QUINCY BLUFF AND WETLANDS STATE NATURAL AREA
ADAMS AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES, WISCONSIN
SUMMARY

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is submitting a proposal for a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Land Acquisition Grant for a total of $452,000 for the acquisition of two parcels of 298 acres at Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area (SNA) in Adams County and 64 acres at Karner Blue Meadow SNA in Waushara County. Acquisition of land at Quincy Bluff will assist in the recovery of the Karner blue butterfly (KBB) in Wisconsin, by permanently protecting and managing habitat necessary to help recover a KBB metapopulation within Glacial Lake Wisconsin KBB Recovery Unit (see Karner Blue Butterfly Recovery Plan 2003). In addition, at Quincy Bluff acquisition of these two parcels will help connect Quincy Bluff SNA lands owned by The Nature Conservancy with those owned by the DNR and the Conservation Fund, along with the DNR's Sohlberg Lake SNA. Protected land totals 6,387 acres. Acquisition at Karner Blue Meadow that is with in Morainal Sands Area will increase the size of the area to 104 acres and will assist in helping maintain a viable KBB population.

NEED:

There is a need for federal funding to help acquire two parcels of 298 acres at Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area (SNA) in Adams County and 64 acres at Karner Blue Meadow SNA in Waushara County. Acquisition of land will assist in the recovery of the Karner blue butterfly (KBB) in Wisconsin.

The Karner blue butterfly (KBB), a federally listed endangered species, has historically been found adjacent to the natural area project. Wisconsin supports the largest and most widespread KBB populations within the KBB range with about 554 occurrences being reported in 18 counties. The species has been extirpated from much of its historic national range, and thus its status in Wisconsin is critical to its continued survival. Of the 29 recovery populations recommended in the KBB Recovery Plan, 13 occur in Wisconsin, making Wisconsin a key partner in recovery of the species.

The 40 HCP partners have committed to implement the Karner HCP on a combined total of about 250,000 acres of land in the High Potential Range of the KBB. Partner commitments include conducting land management activities per conservation measures that minimize and avoid harm to the KBB; three partners, including the DNR and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), have made additional commitments to manage a total of 22,985 acres of land for recovery of the KBB (WDNR= 21,665 acres; TNC = 1,150 acres).

The KBB is a disturbance-dependent species adapted to barrens and other early-successional habitats. Acquiring additional land is an important aspect of Karner Habitat Conservation Plan implementation, because it helps assure a balance between habitat gain from management and habitat loss elsewhere through natural succession and outright habitat loss. The Karner HCP, with its biological approach, focuses on geographic areas and activities that provide the highest potential to recover, protect and enhance Karner blue butterfly habitat.

Acquisition of these properties does not replace the DNR's or TNC's mitigation, conservation, and recovery responsibilities contained in the HCP.

<u>Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA</u>

The Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area (Figure 1) lies within the Glacial Lake Wisconsin KBB Recovery Unit and therefore within the Karner Blue Butterfly potential range (Figure 2 and 2B). This unit's recovery goal includes 4 distinct metapopulations, but presently contains only a single metapopulation on state lands. The KBB Recovery Plan identifies the Quincy Bluff Complex as an important potential Glacial Lake Wisconsin metapopulation recovery site, which requires barrens restoration and possibly augmentation with lupine propagation and KBB translocation/reintroduction. Managing and restoring these barrens habitats may substantially contribute to KBB recovery by helping this recovery unit meet its goal. Permanent protection (e.g. via land purchase) of private land, such as the Luszczak and Meloy properties located in the Quincy Bluff project boundary, is identified as a Priority 3 Task

in the KBB Recovery Plan. Restoration of a KBB metapopulation (which this land purchase would help facilitate) allows for more management flexibility and may reduce management and monitoring costs while still providing sufficient assurance that the metapopulation will recover and persist into the future (KBB Recovery Plan Appendix F-67).

The DNR established Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area project in cooperation with TNC in 1992 with an acreage goal of 10,500 acres. Currently 6,212 acres have been protected with DNR owning 3,679 acres, TNC owning 1,663 acres, and the Conservation Fund owning 870 acres that they will sell to the Department. Quincy Bluff is adjacent to the DNR 175 acre Sohlberg Lake State Natural Area. The Luszczak property will help connect Sohlberg Lake SNA with Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA.

Many individuals privately own the remaining acreage within the project boundary including two major landowners with each owning over 200 acres. Plans are to acquire parcels as land and funding is available. The DNR only purchases land from willing sellers.

Parcels to be acquired:

Luszczak – 218.32 acres (Figure 3)
The property is in two parts and is surrounded on four sites by state-owned land with 1.5 miles of common boundary. About 117 acres are forested uplands with closed canopy oak/jack pine that can be restored to savanna/barrens habitat. The remaining land is mostly sedge meadow. There is an access trail east of Eagle Road that provides primary management and public access to DNR land to the east. It is critical to acquire this property so the trail can be used.

Meloy – 80 acres (Figure 4)
This parcel is adjacent to DNR land and has a common boundary on two sides of .75 miles. About 57 acres are forested uplands, with closed canopy oak/jack pine that can be restored to savanna/barrens habitat. The remaining land is mostly sedge meadow.

Karner Blue Meadow State Natural Area

Permanent protection of the Coughlin property would allow for management of those lands to help recover a KBB population within the Morainal Sands KBB Recovery Unit. The property is within the Karner Blue Butterfly potential range (Figure 2B). Hopefully enough habitat can be restored to maintain a large viable population and it will be especially beneficial in helping to create very important dispersal corridors to connect KBB habitat patches on that property with other suitable habitat on nearby DNR Fishery Areas.

Parcel to be acquired:

Coughlin – 64.19 acres (Figure 6)
This property is across the road from the 40-acre Karner Blue Meadow SNA. About 20 acres currently provide oak savanna habitat or barrens habitat for the KBB. There are 15 additional acres of closed canopy oak woods habitat that can be restored to savanna/barrens habitat for the KBB. Current zoning would allow for four homes with good town road frontage to be built on the property. This parcel has frontage on Wilson Lake and acquisition of this parcel would link provide a habitat link from Bonneville Lake on the existing SNA to Wilson Lake.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective is to acquire three parcels totaling 362.51 acres that will assist with the recovery of the KBB and other associated savanna/barrens/prairie species.

Quincy Bluff
Liszczak 218.32 acres
Meloy 80.00 acres

Karner Blue Meadow
Coughlin 64.19 acres

EXPECTED RESULTS OR BENEFITS:

Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA
The federally-endangered Karner Blue Butterfly is the only federally listed species that has been reported on the Natural Heritage Inventory database. Karner Blue Butterflies have been found adjacent to the natural area project. This project has excellent potential Karner habitat since thousands of acres of savanna/barrens can be restored. Lupines are found in low numbers in the area and are increasing with barrens restoration. Over time, this may be one of the larger areas of Karner habitat in central Wisconsin. This area is specified in the HCP as occurring within a Karner Blue significant population area. The working Karner Blue Butterfly Recovery Plan identifies the area as a potential recovery area for the Karner Blue.

Other Species
Warpaint emerald (dragonfly), dwarf milkweed, brittle prickly pear and reticulated nutrush that are state listed are found at Quincy Bluff along with eight species of special concern (Table 1).

The warpaint emerald (state-endangered) and ringed boghaunter (special concern) are peatland obligates that are mostly restricted to the Central Sands. Quincy Bluff contains a large population of both dragonflies and also significant wetland acreage that benefits these species.

Virginia meadow beauty, reticulated nutrush, and crossleaf milkwort are coastal plain disjunct species found mostly in ditches in the central sand plain. These species have scattered populations in natural settings but many recent observations have been from artificial settings

including ditches, moss drying areas, and rights-of-way. The Quincy Bluff project provides the opportunity to maintain viable populations of these plants in the natural communities.

Dwarf milkweed, brittle prickly pear, and prairie fame flower are barrens species that will benefit from acquisition and restoration of barrens habitat.

After acquisition of these two parcels over 6,500 acres will have been protected at Quincy Bluff. The larger the area, the greater the possibility of maintaining viable populations of rare species.

Table 1. Rare Species found on or within one mile the Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA and recorded in the DNR Natural Heritage Inventory database

Scientific Name	Common Name	S Status	F Status	Date	Group	#EOs
Somatochlora incurvata	Warpaint Emerald	END		1998	Dragonfly	2
Erynnis persius	Persius Dusky Wing	SC/N		1975	Butterfly	1
Ophiogomphus smithi	Sand Snaketail	SC/N		1968	Dragonfly	1
Williamsonia lintneri	Ringed Boghaunter	SC/N		1999	Dragonfly	2
Cicindela patruela huberi	A Tiger Beetle	SC/N		1999	Beetle	1
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	SC/M		2007	Bird	1
Lycaeides melissa samuelis	Karner Blue	SC/FL	LE	1990	Butterfly	1
Asclepias ovalifolia	Dwarf Milkweed	THR		2000	Plant	1
Opuntia fragilis	Brittle Prickly Pear	THR		1997	Plant	2
Talinum rugospermum	Prairie Fame Flower	SC		1999	Plant	1
Rhexia virginica	Virginia Meadow-beauty	SC		2007	Plant	2
Scleria reticularis	Reticulated Nutrush	END		2007	Plant	2
Polygala cruciata	Crossleaf Milkwort	SC		1991	Plant	2

Ecosystem Benefits

Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA is a large, landscape-scale natural area containing a variety of biotic communities and their component species. This unique area is located in the Central Sand Plain ecological landscape of Wisconsin - the bed of extinct Glacial Lake Wisconsin - and features a vast wetland complex with low sandy ridges, wetlands, and seepage ponds situated between sandstone mesas and buttes that rise 100-200 feet. The natural area features vast wetlands, extensive savanna/barrens, and managed forest. The uplands are covered with oak/pine barrens, and xeric forest of mixed composition, mostly Hill's oak with red and jack pine. In all, twelve natural communities are present: northern dry forest, southern sedge meadow, open cliff, northern sedge meadow, shrub carr, northern wet forest, pine barrens, oak barrens, oak opening (savanna), oak woodland, sand prairie, and white pine-red maple swamp. Due to its large size and heterogeneous landscape, Quincy Bluff and Wetlands contains essential habitat for a great diversity of species. Its large size allows natural ecological processes to proceed virtually unimpeded.

The remaining savanna/barrens ecosystem in the Midwest is critically small, with only about 0.02 percent of the pre-settlement savanna habitat remaining today. Savanna is considered a globally imperiled ecosystem. This site is considered an oak savanna core, with over 5,000 acres of actual and potential habitat available at Quincy Bluff and Wetlands and Sohlberg Silver Lake SNAs.

Acquisition of the 298 acres will allow for savanna/barrens management that will provide ideal lupine and karner habitat. Over time, without management much of the remaining land would revert to forest. Acquisition will also allow for ecosystem management activities (prescribed burning, timber harvest, and invasive species removal) on adjacent DNR/TNC land.

Acquisition of the two properties will protect the site from threats due to development and also allow for easier access and management of the adjoining SNA that is being managed. Further, as noted above, protection of the property will not only benefit the KBB, but a host of other rare species associated with savanna and prairie habitat. Birds are an example for which we have data.

Important Bird Area

Quincy Bluff has been identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA) of Wisconsin that covers a 12,000-acre area in the Bird Conservation Region: Prairie Hardwood Transition (23).

According to the Important Bird Areas of Wisconsin publication (2007), this site is considered an oak savanna core, with over 5,000 acres of actual and potential habitat available. There is a substantial population of Red-headed Woodpecker, as well as Whip-poor-will, Willow Flycatcher, Brown Thrasher, Blue-winged Warbler, and Field Sparrow. Eastern Wood-Pewee, Yellow-throated Vireo, Wood Thrush, and Ovenbird breed in the pine-oak forests. Turkey Vultures and Common Ravens nest here and Golden Eagles can often be found in winter.

The following table shows the IBA Criteria and data for which this site qualified as an IBA.

IBA CRITERION WI-1: threatened/ endangered species WI-2: high conservation priority species WI-3: assemblages associated with rare /representative habitats WI-4: significant concentrations of birds	SPECIES (BOLD font indicates species identified as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan (2005))	DATA	SEASON
WI-2	Black-billed Cuckoo	>5 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Whip-poor-will	>25 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Red-headed Woodpecker	~30-40 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Eastern Wood-Pewee	>25 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Yellow-throated Vireo	>25 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Sedge Wren	.200 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Ovenbird	>25 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Brown Thrasher	>25 pr	Breeding
WI-2	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.25 pr	Breeding
WI-3 Oak Savanna	Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Brown Thrasher, Field		Breeding
WI-4d	Sandhill Crane	>5,000 ind./yr	Fall

Priority Bird Species

Breeding birds at Quincy Bluff and identified as priority by Partners in Flight from Bird Conservation Region 23 and Species of Greatest Conservation Need for Wisconsin's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan include: Yellow-throated Vireo, Brown Thrasher, Blue-winged Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Black-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Whip-poor-will, Red-headed Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Clay-colored Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Karner Blue Meadow SNA

Karner Blue Meadow SNA features a dry sand prairie that is home to a strong population of the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly. Wild lupine is abundant throughout this natural area. Other plants include blazing-star, flowering spurge, wormwood, spiderwort and New Jersey tea. The natural area borders Bonneville Lake, a 15-acre seepage lake surrounded by marshy vegetation. The lake supports a diverse aquatic invertebrate fauna, including several species of dragonflies. The DNR is working in conjunction with multiple corporate and private landowners to ensure that management activities, such as fire, brushing, and mowing, help ensure the long-term protection of the Karner blue butterfly.

Other Species

Henry's Elfin (*Callophrys henrici*), a species of special concern is also found at Karner Blue Meadow SNA and probably across the road on the property to be acquired. There is also a record for few-flowered spikerush (*Eleocharis quinqueflora*).

APPROACH:

The DNR was contacted by the Coughlin and Meloy families regarding sale of their lands. The Luszczak property is listed with a realtor that contacted the DNR

The DNR follows standard acquisition policy and guidelines. The DNR provides Stewardship funding to conservation organizations and requires legal dedication of land protected as a State Natural Area. The DNR receives land acquisition funding from the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program, which was established in 1989 by the State Legislature to protect environmentally sensitive areas and to maintain and increase recreational opportunities across Wisconsin.

Legally "dedicated" land is protected in perpetuity for State Natural Area use and may not be taken for other functions without a "finding of urgent and greater public need" by the Governor and legislature. Wis. Stats. 23.29 outlines dedication of State Natural Area land. Land acquired by partners will be legally dedicated as State Natural Areas.

Wisconsin's cost share (50%) will be from Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund, a State of Wisconsin ten-year bonding program that provides land acquisition funds for the DNR, local units of government, and conservation organizations (land trusts).

Upon approval of funding and signing an offer to purchase, the DNR will secure Natural Resource Board approval and Governor approval. This request is only for the land costs and not associated acquisition/easement costs.

The DNR will own and manage the land. The property will be designated and dedicated as part of the Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA and Karner Blue Meadow SNA. The land will be permanently protected and it will be recorded on the deed that there is a federal interest in the acquired land.

If necessary, our two major partners, The Nature Conservancy or the Conservation Fund would acquire the properties using federal and state funds and then transfer the property to the DNR. Both organizations have participated with protection efforts at Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA. TNC has acquired over 1,900 acres including an advanced acquisition for the DNR on 240 acres. The Conservation Fund has acquired 870 acres that it will be transferring to DNR.

Each organization continues to hold title to the acquired lands and follows the management practices prescribed in the specific State Natural Area Management Plan. The management objectives are to maintain and restore the wetland and savanna/barrens ecosystems, to maintain rare species, and to provide for non-intensive public use including bird watching and hunting. All State Natural Areas are surveyed for breeding birds and vegetation composition. The management plans utilize ecosystem-planning methodologies with consideration of the complementary values of the surrounding protected lands.

If the identified tracts could not be acquired additional land would be acquired that would meet the guidelines of the grant.

LOCATION:

Adams County in central Wisconsin

Luszczak – 218.32 acres	(T16N-R5E, Sections 3 and 10)
Meloy – 80 acres	(T16N-R5E, Section 34)

Waushara County in central Wisconsin

Coughlin – 64.19 acres	(T20N-R11E, Section 27)

ESTIMATED COSTS:

Luszczak – 218.32 acres	$384,000
Meloy – 80 acres	$200,000
Coughlin – 64.19 acres	$320,000
Estimated acquisition cost	$904,000
Federal Share (50%)	**$452,000**
State Share (50%)	$452,000

The DNR is applying for 50% funding but would accept partial funding.

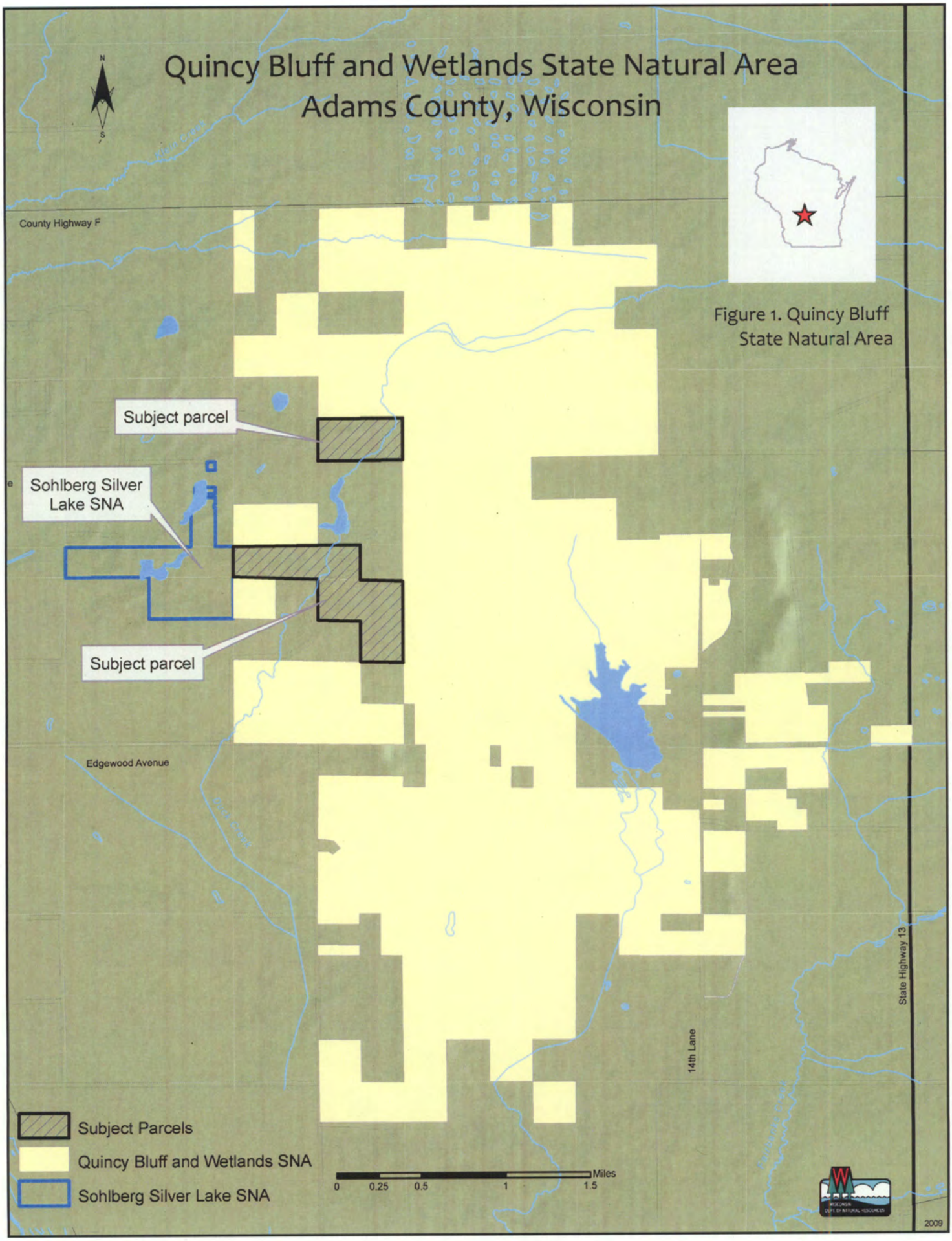
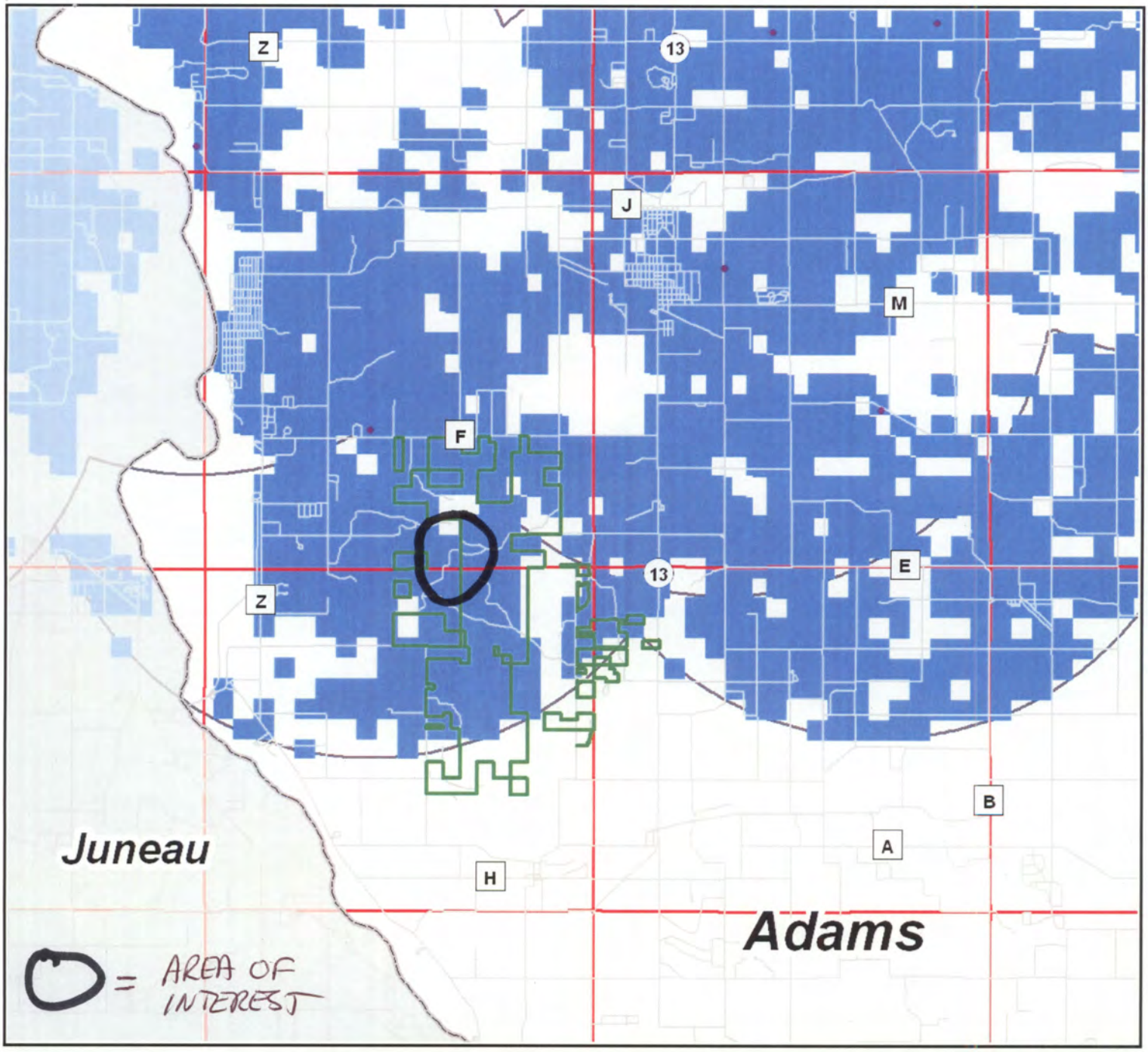


Figure 1. Quincy Bluff State Natural Area



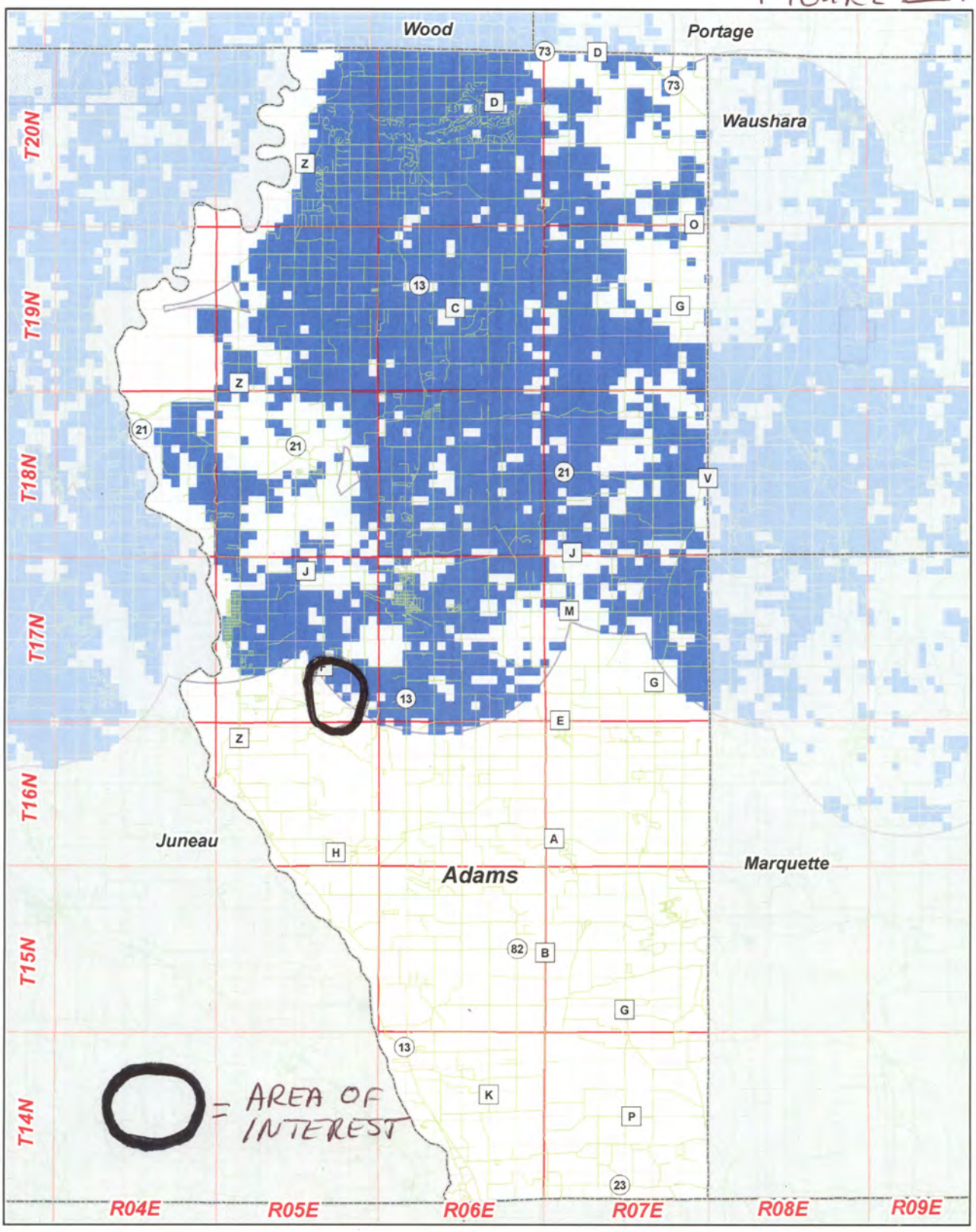
Karner Blue Butterfly High Potential Range Regulatory Range

(>=50% probability within 5 mi of Kbb documented sites)*

- Quincy Bluff SNA
- High potential range
- 5 mile buffer around sites
- Kbb documented sites
- Township
- Roads

0 — 5 Miles

FIGURE 2 A



Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly
Habitat Conservation Plan

ADAMS COUNTY

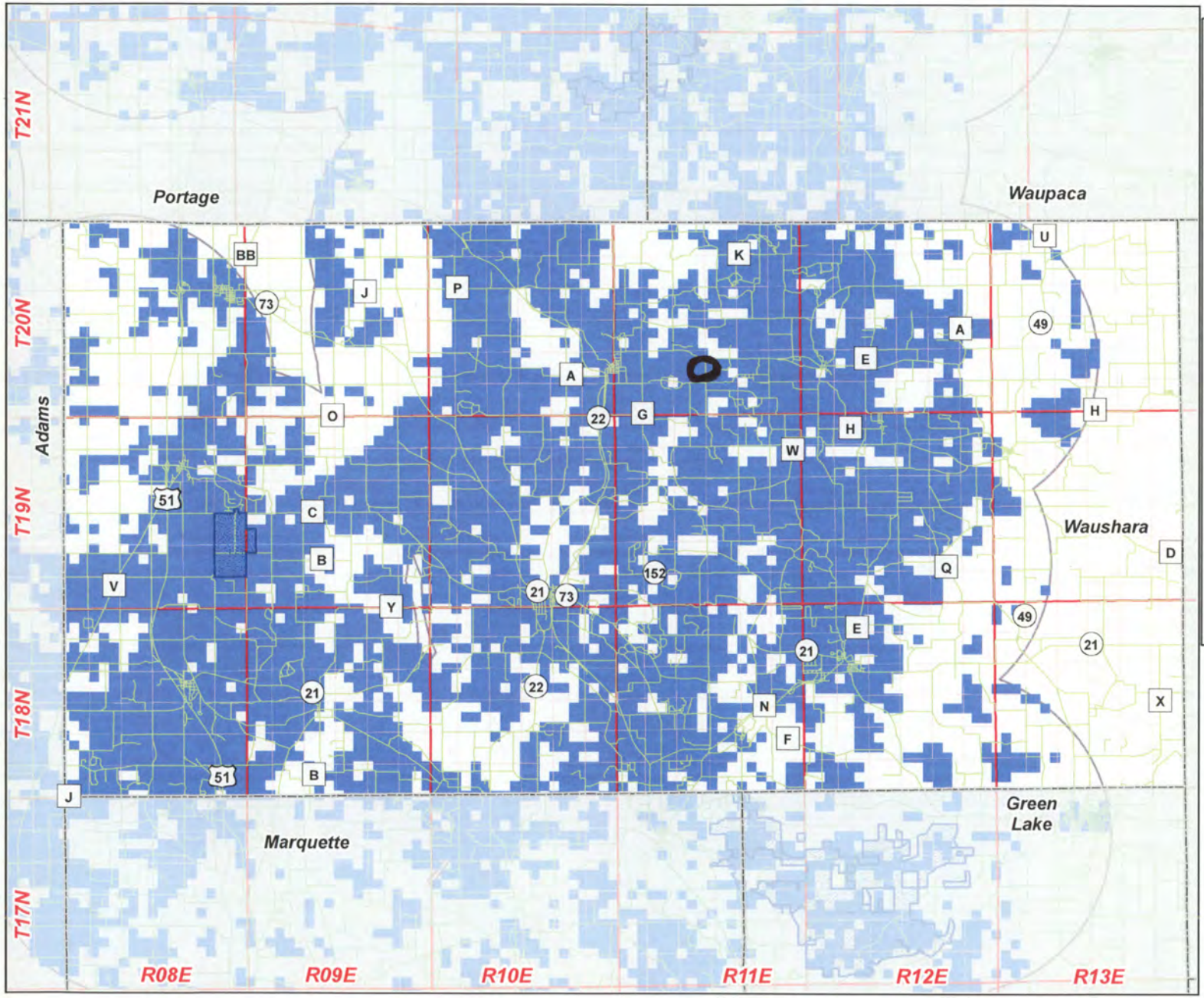
Karner High Potential Range
(50% Probability within 5 mi of documented site)

Map produced February 2009
at the Forest Landscape Ecology Lab,
Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology
University of Wisconsin-Madison

- High potential range
- 5 mile buffer around sites
- Recovery properties
- Township
- Section
- Roads

0 5 Miles

FIGURE 2B



Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly
Habitat Conservation Plan

WAUSHARA COUNTY

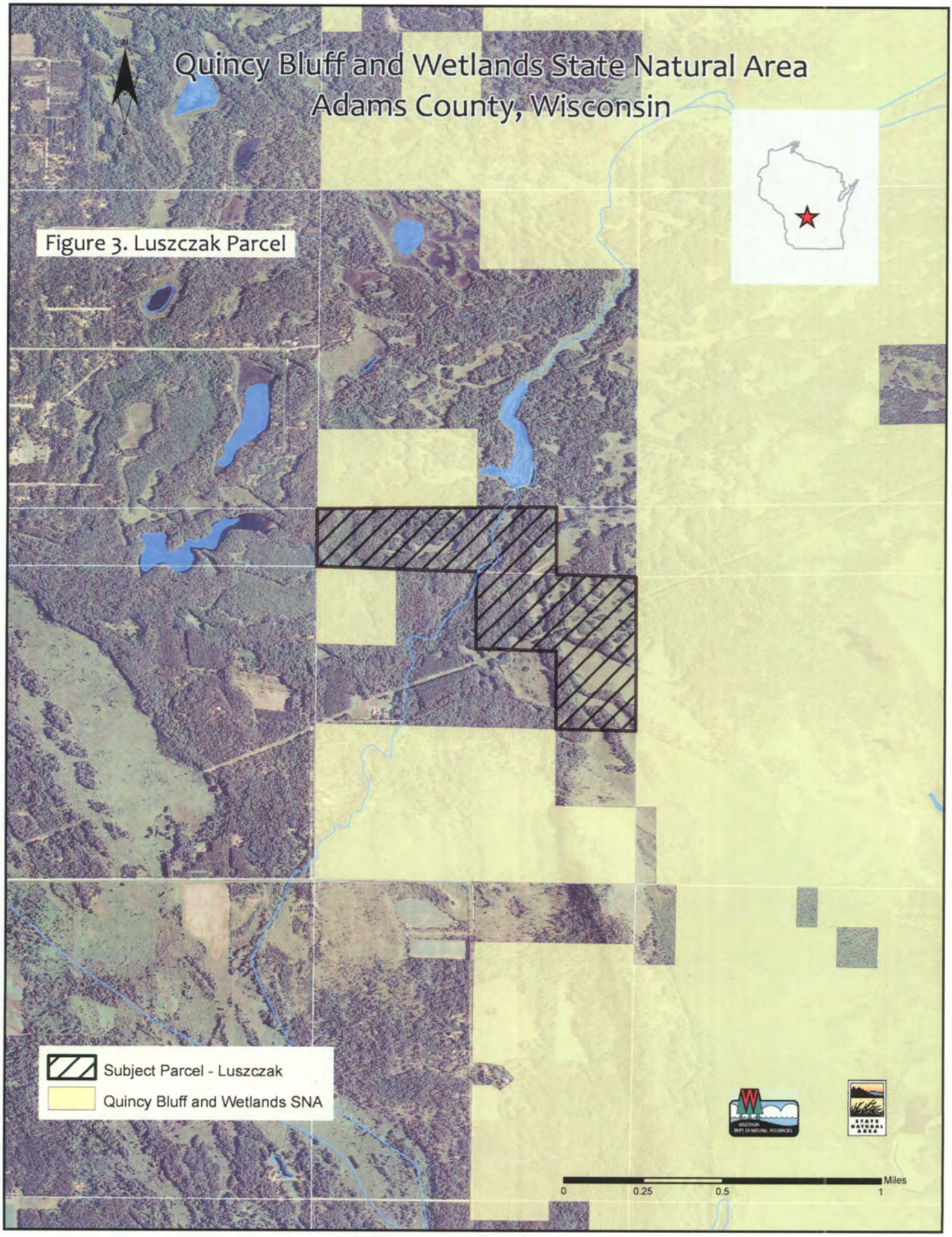
Karner High Potential Range
(50% Probability within 5 mi of documented site)

- High potential range
- 5 mile buffer around sites
- Recovery properties
- Township
- Section
- Roads

0 5 Miles

Map produced February 2009
at the Forest Landscape Ecology Lab,
Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology
University of Wisconsin-Madison

○ - AREA OF KARNER BLUE MEADOW SNA


Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area
Adams County, Wisconsin
Figure 3. Luszczak Parcel
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Subject Parcel - Luszczak
Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA
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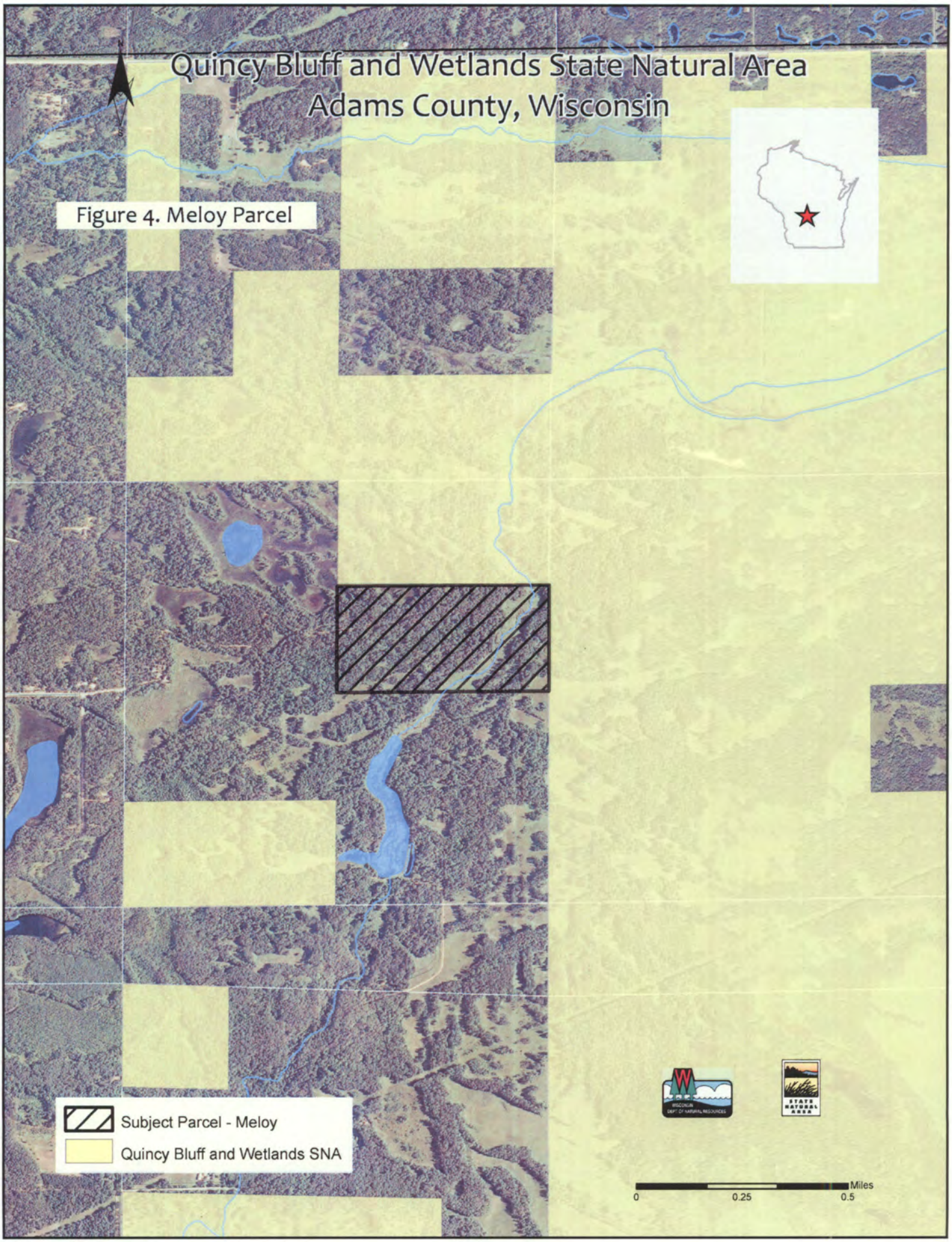
Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area
Adams County, Wisconsin
Figure 4. Meloy Parcel
Subject Parcel - Meloy
Quincy Bluff and Wetlands SNA
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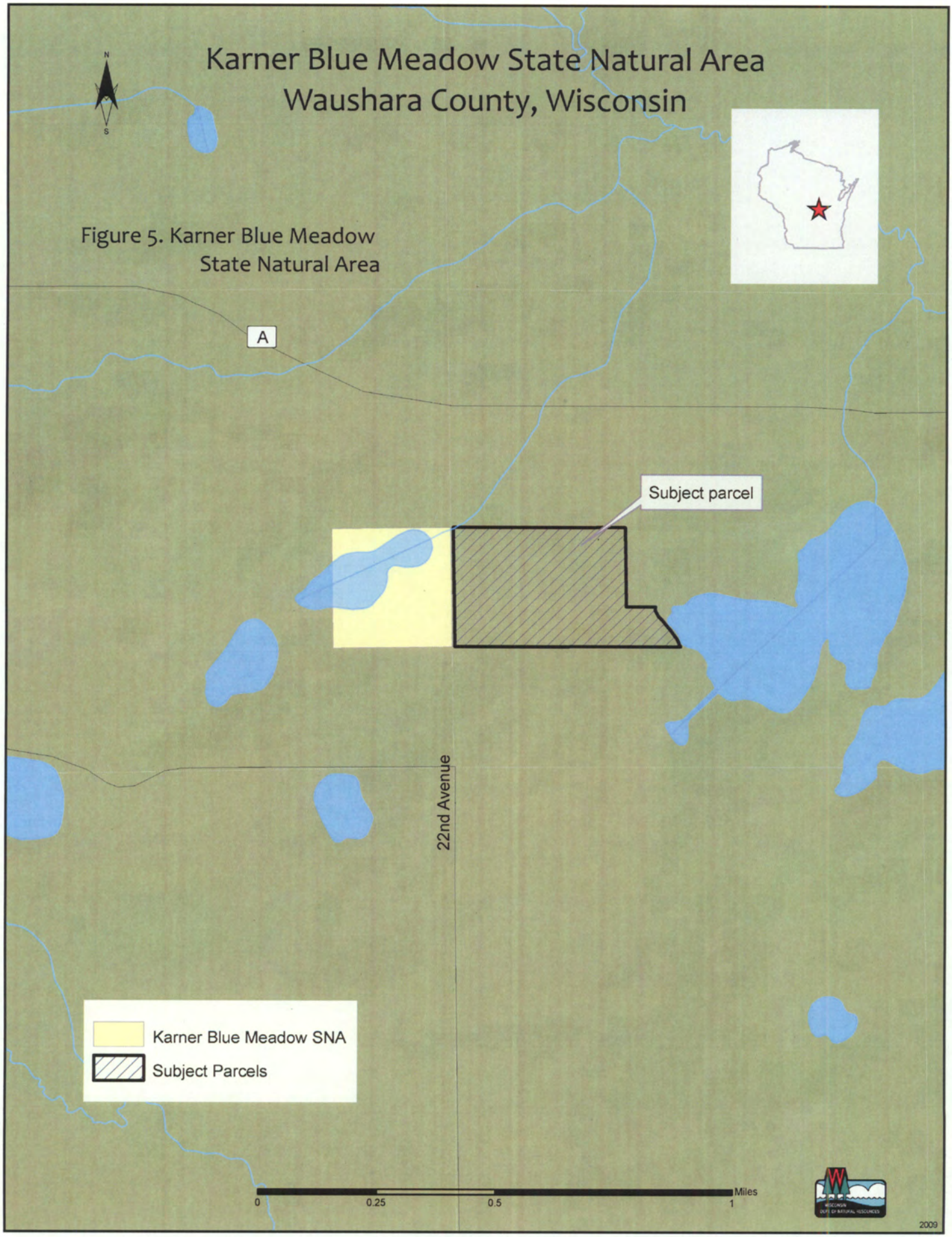

Figure 5. Karner Blue Meadow State Natural Area

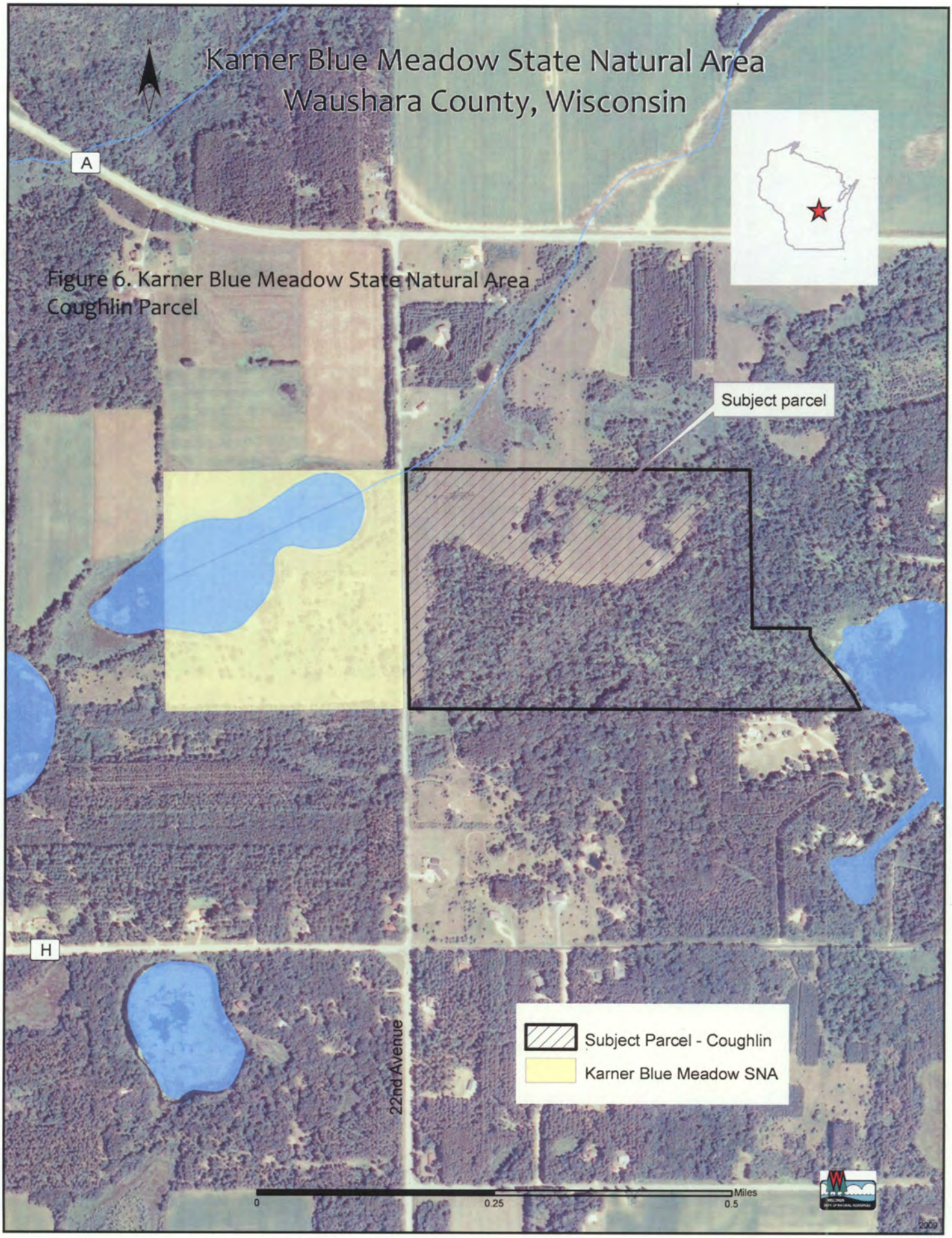

Figure 6. Karner Blue Meadow State Natural Area
Coughlin Parcel

COMPLIANCE

On an annual basis, the Department signs an U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration "Assurances" Form certifying that the agency complies with a number of federal laws, i.e. the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, etc.

Attachment 6 to the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Program Funding Option Grants in Wisconsin (F-95-P and W-160-P) describe the Wisconsin statutes, rules, and procedures to insure compliance with federal requirements associated with the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts. In addition, Part 523 of the Federal Aid Handbook provides further guidance on those requirements generally applicable to grant programs. *NEPA Guidance to States Participating in The Federal Aid Program* and Wisconsin guidance document titled *How to Complete the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance Checklist* (Attachment 16) serves as the guidance for insuring compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The following narrative supplements Attachment 6 and Part 523 by providing additional procedural information on several compliance subject areas.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties: Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, any project receiving federal funds must be reviewed to determine if the action may impact significant cultural resources. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid, has authorized the WDNR to act as an agent for the FWS to initiate the Section 106 process with the State Historic Preservation Officer. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Museum Archaeology Program has agreed to assist the WDNR with Section 106 compliance for federally assisted activities that have the potential to impact cultural resources and lands acquired with federal funds.

All tracts of land proposed for acquisition as part of this grant proposal will be reviewed by a qualified professional (archeologists and/or architectural historians). The qualified professional documents the results of his/her research and makes a determination that the potential project impact will constitute one of three possible findings: "no effect", "effect, no adverse effect", or "adverse effect". The finding determination (including all the essential information needed to support the finding) is sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer for concurrence. A copy of the documentation and SHPO concurrence is retained in the individual land file maintained in the Bureau of Facilities and Land. If a cultural resource survey is required and the survey is conducted with Federal Aid in Sport Fish or Wildlife Restoration funds, a copy of the survey will be sent to the FWS Regional Office.

National Environmental Policy Act:

In Wisconsin, all land acquired with federal funds are acquired from willing sellers. The Governor has the authority to utilize eminent domain, but only with approval of the legislature. If any land is proposed for purchase with federal funds using eminent domain, an Environmental Assessment will be prepared and approved by the Fish and

Wildlife Service prior to signing an option. The Department's property managers contact private landowners within a project boundary on a periodic basis to inform them that the Department is interested in purchasing their land. The Natural Resources Board reviews each tract of land proposed for acquisition and the public is invited to comment on all proposed acquisitions. Finally, the Governor approves each tract of land acquired.

Any land acquired through funds received as part of this grant proposal would be utilized only for the specific purpose for which they were purchased. The Department does not generally allow changes in land use on properties that have been purchased with Fish and Wildlife Service funding.

The department has an extensive public involvement process related to land acquisition. Public involvement is invited in the Feasibility Study process for the establishment of new department properties, and in the Master Planning process

Activities funded in this grant comply with the Department of Interior and Fish and Wildlife Service categories of actions, which are excluded from NEPA documentation. Section 1.4, Categorical Exclusions, states that categorical exclusions are classes of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Subsection 1.4A lists 4 types of actions that are categorical exclusions under NEPA. The acquisition of land under this project is considered a categorical exclusion under FR Volume 62, Number 11, Section 1.4A(4). Number 4 under 1.4A is "The acquisition of real property obtained either through discretionary acts or when acquired by law, whether by way of condemnation, donation, escheat, right-of-entry, escrow, exchange, lapses, purchase, or transfer and that will be under the jurisdiction or control of the United States." We believe land acquired as part of this proposal qualifies as a categorical exclusion under Section 1.4A(4). We believe the potential for adverse impacts is minimal.

Other compliance issues, (i.e., cultural resources or endangered species) may also trigger the need for environmental assessment documentation.

Endangered Species Review: The responsibility for reviewing proposed projects for possible impacts to state and federally listed endangered and threatened species is assigned to the Department's Regional Offices. The concept behind this decentralized review is that the people that know the project and the local project site are the most knowledgeable to assess impacts. Trained staff in the central office and field staff throughout the Department use the *Endangered Resources Screening Guidance For the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources* (Attachment 14) to screen actions for impacts to federally listed species, species proposed for listing, candidate species, and proposed or designated critical habitat and document results.

Implementation of this grant will not jeopardize the continued existence of any state or federally listed threatened and/or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of the species. In fact, any land acquisition should have a positive impact on endangered species, if, for example acquisition and protection

by DNR prevents damaging private sector development on the land. Thus, for this grant, we recommend a "no effect" or "may affect but is not likely to adversely affect" determination.

Performance Reporting:

A narrative style interim performance reports will be submitted to the FWS on an annual basis. A final report, including a Land Summary Statement (LSS) and supporting documents, will be submitted within 90 days of the grant period end date. The final performance report will include 1) the LSS; 2) appraisal review certifications; 3) Statement of Just Compensation; 4) documents showing date Governor signed the option (this establishes Department commitment); 5) recorded deeds/easements with covenant language; 6) transaction summary (Form 2200-12); and 7) tract map. In addition, the following will be submitted under the noted conditions: 8) justification statement when the land acquired is outside the current property boundaries; and 9) documentation of vendor donation. When an individual tract of land is valued in excess of $1M, prior to purchasing the land the Department will consult with the Fish & Wildlife Service to determine appraisal procedures, documentation, and reporting requirements.