2007 Project Abstract
For the Period Ending June 30, 2010

PROJECT TITLE: State Park and Trail Land Acquisition
PROJECT MANAGER: Larry Peterson (Parks) and Stan Linnell (Trails)
AFFILIATION: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Trails
MAILING ADDRESS: 500 Lafayette Road
CITY/STATE/ZIP: St. Paul, MN 55155
PHONE: Larry Peterson: 651-259-5593, Stan Linnell: 651-259-5626
E-MAIL: Larry.Peterson@state.mn.us and Stan.Linnell@state.mn.us
WEBSITE: www.dnr.state.mn.us
FUNDING SOURCE: Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund
LEGAL CITATION: ML 2007, [Chap. 30], Sec.[2], Subd. 4e.

APPROPRIATION AMOUNT: $1,500,000

Overall Project Outcome and Results
Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund funding allowed for the following State Parks and State Trails fee title land acquisition projects:

- Ownership of approximately 48 acres within the statutory boundary of William O’Brien State Park. Acquisition of this the land eliminated the potential for development on this parcel and its associated impacts to the park, and buffered the park from existing residential development in the area. This parcel added to the existing 1,580 acres already protected within William O’Brien State Park within a Metro Wildlife Corridors Project Area that follows the St. Croix River valley. Preservation of this upland parcel protects the water quality of the adjacent wetlands and sub-watershed leading to the St. Croix River. This parcel provides a route for the proposed Gateway State Trail extension.

- Ownership of approximately 87 acres within the statutory boundary of Frontenac State Park. This parcel consists of primarily wetlands adjacent to Wells Creek delta, a significant migratory waterfowl stopover. The property also includes about 400 feet of shoreline on Lake Pepin and supports many “species of concern” identified in the County Biological Survey. The site is also surrounded by park ownership and is located within a Metro Wildlife Corridors Project Area.

- Ownership of 360 acres within the statutory boundary of George Crosby Manitou State Park. Acquisition of this parcel provided protection to one of the largest and highest quality old-growth northern hardwood forest complexes in the Lake Superior Highlands.

- Ownership of approximately 175 acres along the authorized Casey Jones State Trail corridor. Acquisition of this property secured a location for the future development of approximately one mile of trail corridor for the Casey Jones State Trail along Plum Creek, between Lake Shetek State Park and the community of Walnut Grove.

All acquisitions were from willing sellers, within the statutory boundaries of state parks and for statutory authorized state trails as determined by the Commissioner.
Trust Fund 2007 Final Report

Date of Report: October 22, 2010  
Date of Work program Approval: June 5, 2007  
Project Completion Date: April 30, 2010

I. PROJECT TITLE: State Parks and Trails Land Acquisition

Project Managers: Larry Peterson (Parks) and Stan Linnell (Trails)  
Affiliation: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Trails  
Mailing Address: 500 Lafayette Road  
City / State / Zip: St. Paul, MN 55155  
Telephone Number: Larry Peterson: 651-259-5593, Stan Linnell: 651-259-5626  
E-mail Address: larry.Peterson@dnr.state.mn.us and stan.Linnell@dnr.state.mn.us  
FAX Number: 651-296-6532 (Parks) 651-297-5475 (Trails and Waterways)  
Web Page address: www.dnr.state.mn.us

Location: Acquisitions include, but not limited to, William O’Brien State Park and the Gateway State Trail near Marine on St. Croix (55047) in Washington County, Frontenac State Park near Frontenac (55026) in Goodhue County, George Crosby Manitou State Park near Little Marais (55614) in Lake County and Casey Jones State Trail near Walnut Grove (56180) in Murray County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Trust Fund Project Budget</th>
<th>Trust Fund Appropriation: $1,500,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minus Amount Spent:</td>
<td>$1,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Balance:</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legal Citation: ML 2007, [Chap.30], Sec.[2], Subd. 4e.

Appropriation Language: (e) State Park and Trail Land Acquisition: $1,500,000 is from the trust fund to the commissioner of natural resources to acquire land for state trails and in-holdings for state parks. Land acquired with this appropriation must be sufficiently improved to meet at least minimum management standards as determined by the commissioner.

II. PROJECT SUMMARY AND RESULTS: LCCMR funding allowed for the acquisition of approximately 48 acres located within the boundary of William O’Brien State Park that was listed for sale by a willing landowner. Adding this parcel provided up to a one-mile connection of the Gateway Trail and reduced the impacts of the development that would otherwise have occurred on the property. The acquisition funding also made it possible to acquire approximately 87 acres at Frontenac State Park. This land is primarily wetland adjacent to Wells Creek delta and preserves 400 feet of Lake Pepin/Mississippi River frontage. This funding also acquired approximately 100 acres at George Crosby Manitou State Park. Acquisition of this parcel provided protection to one of the largest and highest quality old-growth northern hardwood forest complexes in the
Lake Superior Highlands. The acquisition funding also provided the opportunity to acquire approximately 175 acres along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor, providing for the future development of up to one mile of new recreational trail.

III. FINAL REPORT SUMMARY:

In September 2007, acquisitions were initiated for 48 acres within William O’Brien State Park and 87 acres at Frontenac State Park. In December 2007, the acquisition of approximately 100 acres at George Crosby Manitou State Park was initiated. The George Crosby Manitou acquisition funding was matched by a Coastal Zone Management land acquisition grant. The acquisition of 175 acres along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor was initiated by December 2007.

In April 2008, an offer was made and accepted for 87 acres within Frontenac State Park with an anticipated completion due June 2008. An offer for 48 acres at William O’Brien State Park was made June 2008. An offer on 360 acres at George Crosby Manitou was made in May 2008. A $100,000 land acquisition grant from Coastal Zone Management was awarded and will supplement this acquisition. The acquisition of 175 acres along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor was appraised and with an expected completion date of June 2008.

In September 2008, the acquisition of 87 acres within Frontenac State Park and 360 acres within George Crosby Manitou State Park were completed. Title review was performed with an anticipated completion date of December 2008 for the acquisition of 48 acres at William O’Brien State Park. The acquisition of 175 acres along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor was appraised and started the negotiation process.

In November 2008, the 48 acres acquisition at William O’Brien State Park was acquired. On February 23, 2009, the 175 acre acquisition along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor was optioned. The State’s commitment to purchase (called Notice of Election to Purchase) as anticipated to be completed by mid-June. Work program amendments were requested for Result 1 and Result 4 due to budget shifting.

In November 2009, the DNR clarified the facts surrounding the Casey Jones State Trail corridor agreement and subsequent legal opinion from our legal counsel regarding the State’s binding effect of an option agreement. The 175 acre acquisition along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor was optioned on February 23, 2009. The option agreement for the acquisition is a binding contract. Paragraph 12 of the executed option agreement reads as follows:

“BINDING EFFECT. This option becomes effective when signed by all of the Sellers and shall then apply to and bind each of the Sellers and their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.”

The Option Contract for the Casey Jones acquisition is in effect for nine months from February 23, 2009. As provided for under Minn. Stat., sec. 84.0274, subd. 6(d), the
Option Agreement is for nine months due to the requirement for a formal boundary survey. The remaining balance of $381,217.60 was encumbered to this project on March 6, 2009 following acceptance of the Option. The property survey was completed and the Notice of Election to Purchase was issued on July 13, 2009.

Under the terms of a sale to the State/DNR the seller must provide the State marketable title to the property. To determine if the specific title is marketable, the Attorney General's office must review an up-to-date title abstract. In the approximately 5 months since the Notice of Election to Purchase there was a series of delays in obtaining an abstract of title from the seller as a result of a charitable trust. The Abstract for the property was received from the Trustee for the charitable trust on November 13, 2009 and the required update was expected from the local abstract company in December 2009. When marketable title was established, the anticipated closing was prior to April 1, 2010. The DNR closed the transaction and obtained marketable title fee title interest on the Casey Jones State Trail corridor on March 26, 2010.

IV. OUTLINE OF PROJECT RESULTS:

Result 1: Ownership of approximately 48 acres within the statutory boundary of William O'Brien State Park.

Description: The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation and Division of Trails and Waterways will appraise, negotiate and acquire this parcel. Acquiring the land will eliminate the potential for development on this parcel and its associated impacts to the park, and buffer the park from existing residential development in the area. This parcel will add to the 1,580 acres already protected within William O’Brien State Park within a Metro Wildlife Corridors Project Area that follows the St. Croix River valley. Preserving this upland parcel will protect the water quality of the adjacent wetlands and sub-watershed leading to the St. Croix River. This parcel will also provide a route for the proposed Gateway State Trail extension.

Summary Budget Information for Result 1:

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<th>Deliverable</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
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<td>1. 48 Acres Acquired</td>
<td>November 2008</td>
<td>617,669.40</td>
<td>Completed</td>
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</table>

Final Report Summary: This acquisition was completed on November 24, 2008.

The acquisition was initiated by September 2007 and an appraisal was performed in April 2008. In September 2008, funds in the amount of $101,000 were requested to be re-allocated to the remaining three projects within this work program as a result of lower than the budget allocation estimate of $750,000. The appraised value also
came in less than projected. And, due to a bargain sale, $20,000 of RIM funds were utilized towards this acquisition. The remaining funds in the amount of $31,217.60 were not needed for this project and were approved to be re-allocated to Result 4, Casey Jones State Trail.

**Result 2:** Ownership of approximately 87 acres within the statutory boundary of Frontenac State Park.

**Description:** The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation will appraise, negotiate and acquire this parcel. This parcel consists of primarily wetlands adjacent to Wells Creek delta, a significant migratory waterfowl stopover. The site includes about 400 feet of shoreline on Lake Pepin and supports many “species of concern” identified in the County Biological Survey. The site is also surrounded by park ownership. This parcel and all of Frontenac State Park are within a Metro Wildlife Corridors Project Area.

**Summary Budget Information for Result 2:**

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**Deliverable**

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<tr>
<td>1. 87 acres acquired</td>
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**Final Report Summary:** This acquisition was completed on May 1, 2008.

The acquisition was initiated by September 2007. An appraisal was performed, and offer was made and accepted in April 2008. This project’s appraised value and administrative costs were $57,272, higher than expected. We utilized extra funds from the William O’Brien SPK project to make up this difference.

**Result 3:** Ownership of 360 acres within the statutory boundary of George Crosby Manitou State Park.

**Description:** Acquisition of this parcel will provide protection to one of the largest and highest quality old-growth northern hardwood forest complexes in the Lake Superior Highlands.

**Summary Budget Information for Result 1:**

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**Deliverable**

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**Final Report Summary:** This acquisition was completed on June 18, 2008.
The acquisition was initiated in December 2007. An appraisal was completed and a matching funds grant was approved in April 2008. The acquisition was completed on June 18, 2008. This project's appraised value and administrative costs were $3,841 higher than expected. Additional funds were utilized from the William O’Brien State Park project to make up this difference.

**Result 4:** Ownership of approximately 175 acres along the authorized Casey Jones State Trail corridor.

**Description:** The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Trails and Waterways has completed an appraisal for the referenced 175-acre property and will negotiate and acquire this parcel. Acquiring the property will secure a location for the future development of approximately one mile of trail corridor for the Casey Jones State Trail along Plum Creek, between Lake Shetek State Park and the community of Walnut Grove.

**Summary Budget Information for Result 4:**

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**Final Report Summary:** This acquisition was completed on March 26, 2010.

Discussions and negotiations with the landowner were initiated in July 2007 with ongoing discussions occurring throughout the year. An appraisal was completed in the summer of 2008. The offer was negotiated and funds in the amount of $39,887 were approved to be reallocated from the William O’Brien State Park for this acquisition project. The 175 acre acquisition along the Casey Jones State Trail corridor was optioned on February 23, 2009. The State’s commitment to purchase, called Notice of Election to Purchase, was anticipated to be completed by mid-June. The Notice of Election to Purchase occurred on July 13, 2009. The Abstract of Title for the property was received from the property owner in Mid-November 2009. The $381,217.60 remaining balance was encumbered for this project on March 6, 2009 following state approval of the Purchase Option. This acquisition was completed on March 26, 2010.

V. **TOTAL TRUST FUND PROJECT BUDGET:**

**Staff or Contract Services:** Appraisal Services and Professional Services from DNR, Division of Lands and Minerals and the Attorney General’s Office

**Equipment:** None

**Development:** $ -0-
Restoration: $ -0-
Acquisition, including easements: 410 Acres, State of Minnesota (DNR)

TOTAL TRUST FUND PROJECT BUDGET: $1,500,000.00

Explanation of Capital Expenditures Greater Than $3,500:

VI. OTHER FUNDS & PARTNERS:

A. Project Partners: Local state park support groups and the Parks and Trails Council of Minnesota. Project partners will only receive market value of project sites in their ownership. Project partner may receive up to $1500 reimbursement for appraisal costs.

B. Other Funds Proposed to be Spent during the Project Period: Bonding 2006 funds; RIM Match funds when appropriate; Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is providing a $100,000 matching grant for an acquisition at George Crosby Manitou State Park.

C. Past Spending:
   Land Acquisition for the previous Division of Parks and Recreation
   M.L. 2005 $2,000,000
   M.L. 2003 $1,500,000
   M.L. 2001 $1,726,000
   M.L. 1999 $ 500,000
   M.L. 1998 $2,250,000
   M.L. 1997 $2,500,000
   M.L. 1995 $2,190,000
   M.L. 1993 $1,000,000
   Land Acquisition for the previous Division of Trails and Waterways (State Trails)
   State Trail property acquisition efforts have been supported by legislative appropriations through Capital Bonding, Dedicated User Accounts, the General Fund, the Legislative Commission of Minnesota Resources and Federal appropriations through the Federal Highway Administration.

D. Time: To be acquired by June 30, 2009

VII. DISSEMINATION: NA

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:
Periodic work program progress reports were submitted quarterly starting in September 2007 through June 2009. A final work program report and associated products were provided October 12, 2010.

IX. RESEARCH PROJECTS: NA

SEE ATTACHMENT A - LCMR 2007 Budget Detail
Attachment A: Budget Detail for 2007 Projects - Summary and a Budget page for each partner (if applicable)

Project Title: State Park and Trail Land Acquisition

Project Manager Name: Larry Peterson and Ron Potter

Trust Fund Appropriation: $1,500,000.00

| 2007 Trust Fund Budget | Result 1 Budget | Amount Spent (date) | Balance 10/22/10 | Result 2 Budget | Amount Spent (date) | Balance 10/22/10 | Result 3 Budget | Amount Spent (date) | Balance 10/22/10 | Result 4 Budget | Amount Spent (date) | Balance 10/22/10 | TOTAL BUDGET | TOTAL BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ownership of 48 acres within William O’Brien State Park and Gateway State Trail | Ownership of 81 acres within Frontenac State Park | Ownership of 100 acres within George Crosby Manitou State Park | Ownership of 175 acrs for the Casey Jones State Trail |

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN TOTAL</td>
<td>$617,669</td>
<td>$617,669</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Note: The budget details provided are a summary of the project's financial and land acquisition activities.
2007 LCCMR Acquired Property
State Trails Land Acquisition

Casey Jones State Trail Proposed Corridor

LEGEND
- Existing Trail
- Proposed Trail Corridor
- Legislatively Authorized
- 2007 LCCMR Property Acquired
- State Parks
- Area enlarged

Casey Jones State Trail Land Acquired and Proposed Corridor
Because lands exist within the boundaries of this park that are not under the jurisdiction of the D.N.R., check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities such as trails and roads other than those shown.
During the last million years, this ancient rock was shaped by the erosive power of water. Most of the landscape in the Frontenac area was carved by the Glacial River Warren. This powerful river flowed from the south end of Glacial Lake Agassiz, a lake larger than all the Great Lakes combined. It covered much of northwestern Minnesota, extending into North Dakota and Canada.

Glacial River Warren cut the large valley through which the Minnesota River now flows. In what is now eastern Minnesota it picked up increased force from the waters of the Upper Mississippi and the St. Croix Rivers and flowed southeast sculpting the Mississippi River Valley. When the river was at its peak, most of Frontenac was under water. The park’s bluff was an island.

On the bluff below the park’s picnic area is a stone quarry, inactive for more than 50 years. Time has softened the rough outline of the twin bluffs that line the shore of Lake Pepin. In winter, bald and golden eagles frequent the area. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has re-introduced the peregrine falcon in the area.

In the fort, two Jesuit missionaries, Michel Guignas and Nicholas de Gonne, established a mission. The Hudson’s Bay Company, however, had no idea that Minnesota was the site of a new fur trade. When the French built Fort Saint Louis in 1820, they were the first to recognize the potential of the fur trade in the area.

In 1817, Governor Frontenac was responsible for many early exploration expeditions. Israel Garrard recruited laborers and within a short time Fort Frontenac was under construction. The Civil War interrupted the town’s development. After the war, Israel Garrard returned as a general and brought with him skilled craftsmen from the south. They worked in the town’s sawmill and quarry. They built the town’s many buildings, including St. Hubert’s Lodge (Israel Garrard’s home named in honor of the patron saint of hunters), the Lake Side Hotel (a three-story, white-framed structure with double porches), and Christ Episcopal Church (which still services every Sunday). In 1870 and 1871, Frontenac was in its heyday. In the steamboat days following the Civil War, Frontenac became one of the most fashionable summer resorts in the country. High society of New Orleans, St. Louis, and St. Paul came to stay at the Lake Side Hotel and to relax in the peace and charm of Frontenac.

In 1870 the railroad came to southeastern Minnesota. As railroad traffic increased, steamboat traffic decreased. Many towns up and down the river hoped to become important trade centers, but as the use of the river waned so did the importance of the river towns. Old Frontenac remains a nostalgic reminder of Minnesota’s past.

The mid-1800’s, most of the woodlands around the park had been cleared. Logging operations on the Upper Mississippi, St. Croix, and the Chippewa Rivers sent huge log rafts down the Mississippi to sawmills. In 1854, Israel Garrard came to Frontenac to hunt. He was so impressed with the region that he decided not to return home.

In 1860, Father Louis Hennepin led the first European exploration to this section of the Mississippi River. In June 1727, an expedition led Montreal to set up a post in the land of the Dakota. From this post, explorers planned to go west in search of the Pacific Ocean.

Rene Boucher and his men landed in the vicinity of the park on September 17, 1727. Within four days they had built a log stockade and named it Fort Boucharum in honor of the Marquis de Boucharum, governor general of New France (Canada).

In the fort, two Jesuit missionaries, Michel Guignas and Nicholas de Gonne, established what may have been Minnesota’s first church, the Mission St. Michaels the Archangel.

In 1763, when the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Year War, Great Britain became heir to France’s claim to much of North America. This led to the abandonment of Fort Boucharum. Field work has failed to uncover the exact location of the fort and chapel. All evidence of their location has vanished. The first permanent pioneer resident in the area was a fur trader, James “Buffy” Wells. By 1840, he had built a trading post and a home where the town of Frontenac now stands.

As the fur trade declined, logging increased. By the mid-1800’s, most of the woodlands around the park had been cleared. Logging operations on the Upper Mississippi, St. Croix, and the Chippewa Rivers sent huge log rafts down the Mississippi to sawmills. In 1854, Israel Garrard came to Frontenac to hunt. He was so impressed with the region that he decided not to return home.

Three years later, Evert Westervelt, a Dutch immigrant who had bought out the interests of Buffalo Wells, planted a 320-acre town with Israel Garrard. Originally, it was named Westervelt, but in 1859, when Israel Garrard bought out Evert Westervelt, he changed the name to Frontenac in honor of Comte de Frontenac, a governor general of New France from 1761 to 1768. Governor Frontenac was responsible for many early exploration expeditions.

Israel Garrard recruited laborers and within a short time Frontenac was under construction. The Civil War interrupted the town’s development. After the war, Israel Garrard returned as a general and brought with him skilled craftsmen from the south. They worked in the town’s sawmill and quarry and built the town’s many buildings, including St. Hubert’s Lodge (Israel Garrard’s home named in honor of the patron saint of hunters), the Lake Side Hotel (a three-story, white-framed structure with double porches), and Christ Episcopal Church (which still services every Sunday).

In 1870 and 1871, Frontenac was in its heyday. In the steamboat days following the Civil War, Frontenac became one of the most fashionable summer resorts in the country. High society of New Orleans, St. Louis, and St. Paul came to stay at the Lake Side Hotel and to relax in the peace and charm of Frontenac.

In 1870 the railroad came to southeastern Minnesota. As railroad traffic increased, steamboat traffic decreased. Many towns up and down the river hoped to become important trade centers, but as the use of the river waned so did the importance of the river towns. Old Frontenac remains a nostalgic reminder of Minnesota’s past.

The history of the park dates back to 1935 when the National Park Service pointed out the potential of the area. Early attempts to establish a park failed. In 1954, a group of citizens formed the Frontenac Park Association. They felt the area should be set aside to preserve its natural beauty and historical significance. A bill was introduced in the 1955 state legislature, but because of funding priorities, it was not passed. When an important tract of land was put up for sale, the Frontenac Park Association raised funds for its purchase. Spurred by the commitment of the local people, the 1957 legislature established Frontenac State Park.

WILDLIFE: Since 1900 Frontenac has been recognized as an excellent place to watch bird migration. Most famous for its variety of warblers, the small woodland forest of Frontenac is one of the few areas in Minnesota that provides nesting habitat for the endangered northern water warbler. Over 200 species of birds can be observed in the area every year, including two of the world’s greatest travelers—the sandpiper and the ruddy turnstone. These robin-sized waders travel from southern South America to the Arctic and back every year.

In winter, bald and golden eagles frequent the area. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has reintroduced the peregrine falcon in the area.

Of particular interest is the timber rattlesnake. It is not numerous and others little or no threat to park visitors. If one should encounter a rattler on the trail, leave it alone! Do not attempt to capture or kill it. There is no danger unless it is frightened or provoked. All wildlife in state parks is protected by state law.

Lake Pepin contains a variety of fish—walleye, northern pike, crappie, bluegill, and channel catfish. Unfortunately, PCDDs (poly-chloro-biphenyls) have found their way into the lake’s fish, particularly in carp. Human consumption of the lake’s fish should be limited. Consumption guidelines are available at the park office.

SO EVERYONE CAN ENJOY THE PARK...

• The park belongs to all Minnesotans. Please treat it with respect and help us to protect it by following the rules.

• The park is open year-round. On a daily basis, the park is closed from 10:00 PM to 8:00 AM. The following morning except to registered campers. Loud noises and other disturbances are not allowed after 10:00 PM in the campground.

• Camp only in designated locations.
• The use of firearms, explosives, air guns, slingshots, traps, nets, bows and arrows, and all other weapons is prohibited in state parks.
• Pets must be restrained on a leash no longer than six feet. Pets are not allowed in park buildings.
• Park in designated areas only.
• Motor bikes and other licensed vehicles are allowed only on park roads, not on trails.
• Enjoy the park wildlife and plants, but please respect them.
• Do not pick or dig up plants, disturb or feed animals, or scavenge dead wood.

• Build fires in designated locations—fire rings or fireplaces. Wood is available for purchase from park staff. Portable stoves or grills are permitted.
• Daily or annual permits are required for all vehicles entering a state park. They may be purchased at the park headquarters or the Information Center in St. Paul (see “FOR MORE INFORMATION” to left).

©3/2010 by State of Minnesota, Department of Natural Resources
Note: This park may have RESERVABLE sites other than in the main campground. See the main park map for the locations of any additional camping or lodging sites.
Because lands exist within the boundaries of this park that are not under the jurisdiction of the D.N.R., check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities such as trails and roads other than those shown.

FACILITIES

- Information/Office
- Picnic Area
- Overlook
- Shelter
- Campsite

TRAILS

- Hiking/Snowshoeing
- Superior Hiking Trail
- North Shore State Trail

Private Property
Public Use Prohibited (except on designated Trails)

State Park Land Open to Hunting

Trail distances are shown in miles and indicate distance between.

Underlined site numbers are RESERVABLE.
Because lands exist within the boundaries of this park that are not under the jurisdiction of the D.N.R., check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities (such as trails and roads) other than those shown.