



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

ML 2022 Request for Funding

General Information

Date: 06/04/2021

Proposal Title: Shallow Lake & Wetland Protection & Restoration Program - Phase XI

Funds Requested: \$9,960,000

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Jon Schneider

Title: Director - Minnesota Conservation Program

Organization: Ducks Unlimited

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Location Information

County Location(s): Lincoln, Kandiyohi, Murray, Big Stone, Jackson, Lyon, Cottonwood, Swift, McLeod, Sibley, Nobles, Clay and Redwood.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

- Prairie

Activity types:

- Protect in Fee

Priority resources addressed by activity:

- Wetlands
- Prairie

Narrative

Abstract

This Phase 11 request supports Ducks Unlimited's prairie land acquisition and restoration program. DU proposes to acquire and restore 1,200 acres of land containing drained wetlands and land on shallow lakes in SW Minnesota's Prairie Pothole Region for inclusion in the Minnesota DNR's state WMA system. This land acquisition and restoration program focuses on restoring cropland with drained wetlands along shallow lakes and adjoining WMAs to help restore prairie wetland habitat complexes for breeding ducks and other wildlife. DNR will help seed uplands, and DU engineers will survey, design, and hire private sector contractors to restore drained wetlands.

Design and Scope of Work

This is Phase 11 of Ducks Unlimited's ongoing program to both Acquire and Restore wetlands and prairie on land for sale adjacent to Minnesota DNRs State Wildlife Management Areas (WMA). DU works with willing seller private landowners adjacent to WMAs that have drained wetlands and converted prairie uplands, and land on shallow lakes in need of protection. DU purchases and holds land title through its Wetlands America Trust (WAT), DU's supporting land-holding fiduciary organization, of which DU is the sole corporate member.

Our goal is to help restore functioning prairie-wetland habitat complexes and complement other conservation efforts to protect intact native prairie. Our work addresses the habitat goals in Minnesota's Long-range Duck Recovery Plan, Minnesota's Prairie Conservation Plan, and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. This work is time-sensitive because farmland adjacent to state WMAs is rarely offered for sale for conservation, and tracts are only available for a short time. DU works quickly, and has already spent most OHF funds for land in past appropriations.

DU works in close cooperation with Minnesota DNR Section of Wildlife and coordinates closely with Pheasants Forever, other NGO partners, and local sportsmen clubs such as Swan Lake Area Wildlife Association and local conservation clubs and leagues. Although approval is not requested from county boards for DU land acquisitions, DU communicates frequently with county and township officials to ensure local official awareness of our conservation work, and routinely attends county board meetings to discuss questions. The acquisitions and restorations proposed represents the amount of work DU can accomplish in three to five years, is scalable, and benefits game and non-game wildlife species alike - from mallards to monarch butterflies.

Because 90% of Minnesota's prairie wetlands have been drained and 99% of prairie uplands converted in Minnesota, acquisition and restoration of prairie and small wetlands is critical – especially for breeding waterfowl in the Prairie Pothole Region of SW Minnesota where DU focuses our efforts. Furthermore, most remaining undrained wetlands here are in poor ecological condition due to massive landscape prairie conversion to cropland and wetland drainage that degrades both wetland condition and habitat function for prairie wildlife.

Although many of our remaining prairie wetlands and shallow lakes are contained within state WMAs or federal Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA), these small public land patches rarely provide optimal wildlife habitat due to their fragmented shape and small size. Similarly, most prairie shallow lakes are surrounded by a thin ribbon of uplands that fail to adequately buffer them from surrounding agricultural land runoff. Therefore, acquisition and restoration of drained wetlands and cultivated cropland in close proximity to our public lands will improve and buffer our public shallow lakes and remaining wetlands, and help create functioning prairie-wetland complexes of habitat for breeding ducks and other prairie wildlife.

DU professional engineers and biologists work closely with Minnesota DNR field staff to plan and implement

robust prairie upland and pothole wetland restorations, including diverse native forb/grass seed plantings and complex wetland restorations that often involve extensive tile drainage.

How does the proposal address habitats that have significant value for wildlife species of greatest conservation need, and/or threatened or endangered species, and list targeted species?

This proposal protects and restores prairie lands, which are identified as critical habitats for many “Species of Greatest Conservation Need” listed in Minnesota’s “Tomorrow’s Habitat for the Wild & Rare: An Action Plan for Minnesota Wildlife.” Specific species listed in the Action Plan as requiring prairie (page 255) include seven species of butterflies and three bird species that are native prairie specialists: chestnut-collared longspur, Sprague’s pipit, and Baird’s sparrow. The Prairie Parkland has 139 species listed on the SGCN with 13 of these species being unique to the section.

In addition to these specific wildlife species listed as SGCN examples in the Action Plan, restored prairie in the Prairie Parkland will also provide habitat of significant value for other species listed in Appendix B of the Action Plan. Restored and protected prairie will provide habitat of significant value for other SGCN including bird species: upland sandpiper, bobolink, burrowing owl, le conte’s sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, eastern meadowlark, swamp sparrow, sharp-tailed grouse, short-eared owl, northern harrier, dickcissel, Henslow’s sparrow, and Nelson’s sharp-tailed sparrow. Upland nesting waterfowl will also benefit including waterfowl listed as SGCN; northern pintail and lesser scaup, which have both seen declines in continental populations. Wetland associated birds such as trumpeter swan, black tern, American bittern, Wilson’s phalarope, and marbled godwit will benefit from wetlands either restored or buffered in the prairie landscape. Mammals such as northern grasshopper mouse and Richardson’s ground squirrels, reptiles such as lined snake and Blanding’s turtle, and amphibians such as northern cricket frog and common mudpuppy are listed as SGCN for the Prairie Parkland.

What is the degree of timing/opportunistic urgency and why it is necessary to spend public money for this work as soon as possible?

Most wetlands and nearly all native prairie uplands have been drained and converted for agricultural use in southern Minnesota. Most prairie public wildlife lands are small and fragmented, and do not provide viable productive patches of functioning habitat for prairie wildlife. Thus, restoration of prairie lands for sale is a key component of our overall Minnesota Prairie Plan conservation efforts to restore and protect wildlife habitat. This work is time-sensitive because private land adjacent to state WMAs and within DNR-approved state WMA project boundaries only rarely becomes available for sale to conservation interests, and thus it is important to be responsive to these land acquisition and restoration opportunities when they arise. Most private landowners will wait and work with conservation NGO land buyers for short time, but will not wait indefinitely for conservation funding, and a generation may pass before these key parcels become available for purchase again.

Describe how the proposal uses science-based targeting that leverages or expands corridors and complexes, reduces fragmentation or protects areas identified in the MN County Biological Survey:

Ducks Unlimited uses science to strategically focus on lands adjacent to existing state WMAs with restorable wetlands that build prairie-wetland complexes for breeding ducks or buffer managed shallow lakes. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service’s “Thunderstorm Map” and “Restorable Wetlands Inventory” help determine importance to breeding waterfowl. We prioritize lands with restorable wetlands and prairie near WMAs with relatively high biological diversity and significance based on the Minnesota DNR County Biological Survey (MCBS) to improve the ecological functionality of existing public WMAs for ducks. Examples include:

Minneota WMA Tract 8 in Jackson County is 136 acres adjacent to both the existing WMA and a WPA totaling 400 contiguous acres of wetland-grassland habitat. This area is a MCBS Site of Moderate Biodiversity due to abundant native prairie. This parcel would also protect approximately 5 acres of native prairie and part of a 45-acre wetland of Moderate Biological Significance. It supports over 41 breeding duck pairs per square mile and falls within a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Strategic Habitat Complex. There are restorable uplands and numerous restorable wetlands on this property that will provide increased habitat for breeding waterfowl and other grassland birds.

Thielke WMA Tracts 4 and 9-12 in Big Stone County includes 373 acres adjacent to existing WMA lands and buffers Lysing and Swenson Lakes. The complex supports over 31 breeding duck pairs per square mile and is near a complex of prairie potholes protected by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and priority shallow lakes identified by Minnesota DNR Wildlife. It is within a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Corridor.

Winkler WMA Tract 5 in Jackson County is 41-acres adjacent to Winkler WMA. The property is a mixture of wetland habitat surrounded by native prairie. The WMA is a site of Moderate Biodiversity Significance and supports over 21 breeding ducks per square mile.

Which two sections of the Minnesota Statewide Conservation and Preservation Plan are most applicable to this project?

- H4 Restore and protect shallow lakes
- H5 Restore land, wetlands and wetland-associated watersheds

Which two other plans are addressed in this proposal?

- Long Range Duck Recovery Plan
- Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

Describe how your program will advance the indicators identified in the plans selected:

Breeding ducks require prairie-wetland complexes containing at least 20% upland nesting cover and many small wetlands. Restoring and protecting viable patches of prairie and small wetlands around existing shallow lakes to create functioning prairie-wetland habitat complexes is a goal of both Minnesota's Long Range Duck Recovery Plan and Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan. Thus, it is imperative to restore prairie and wetlands around existing public habitat patches to increase their patch size and connectivity, and ultimately their function to provide viable habitat complexes capable of producing prairie wildlife. Science indicates that breeding ducks require at least 20% or more of a four square-mile area be intact prairie grass with small wetlands to attract ducks and improve nesting success. Therefore, our goal is to acquire and restore land to increase the habitat patch size of existing state WMAs to help them become functioning, viable landscapes for breeding ducks and other prairie wildlife.

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal?

Prairie

- Protect, enhance, or restore existing wetland/upland complexes, or convert agricultural lands to new wetland/upland habitat complexes

Describe how your program will produce and demonstrate a significant and permanent conservation legacy and/or outcomes for fish, game, and wildlife as indicated in the LSOHC priorities:

This program will permanently protect and restore prairie and wetlands adjacent to existing state WMAs to increase their patch size and viability as habitat for wildlife, and lands acquired and restored will be transferred to the Minnesota DNR for long-term management and public outdoor recreational use. The goal of this work is to create functioning prairie-wetland complexes for breeding and migrating waterfowl and other prairie wildlife species. It has taken over 100 years to fragment the prairie landscape, and it will take a long-term approach to restore wildlife habitat here, piece by piece and prairie wetland complex by complex. Therefore, our work will help add to the significant and permanent conservation legacy for the public, and in the long-term will result in improved and viable habitat patches and complexes for both wildlife and people alike.

What other fund may contribute to this proposal?

- N/A

Does this proposal include leveraged funding?

Yes

Explain the leverage:

DU strives to use non-federal OHF expense to leverage federal NAWCA grant funds to further our conservation mission. However, NAWCA is highly competitive and complex, takes at least a year for funding approval, requires a firm match commitment, and proposal success is uncertain. Nonetheless, DU works closely with Minnesota DNR, and NGO partners to offer recent past state OHF acquisitions as non-federal match to leverage federal NAWCA funds to help fund OHF land restoration and also acquire additional lands. For example, several recent past OHF acquisitions were recently pledged as match in NAWCA proposals likely to be funded the future that will help pay for restoration costs on those lands acquired. Similarly, DU partners with DNR and other NGOs to request federal NAWCA grant funds to restore lands acquired through this OHF appropriation too by using OHF expense as non-federal match. Federal NAWCA and other leverage expense will be reported in our final report to the LSOHC at the end of this grant.

Per MS 97A.056, Subd. 24, Please explain whether the request is supplanting or is a substitution for any previous funding that was not from a legacy fund and was used for the same purpose.

This request does not supplant or substitute previous funding. This request is for new land acquisition funding to supplement traditional DU conservation activities and allow DU to expand our conservation program to buy/restore land, and will not supplant or substitute traditional private sources of funding for DU conservation programs.

Non-OHF Appropriations

Year	Source	Amount
2009	DU private	\$26,500
2010	DU private	0
2013	DU private	\$56,600
2015	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$475,000 (ongoing)
2016	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$200,000 (ongoing)
2017	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$200,000 (ongoing)
2018	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$90,000 (ongoing)
2019	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$113,000 (ongoing)

2020	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$90,000+ (pending)
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How will you sustain and/or maintain this work after the Outdoor Heritage Funds are expended?

All lands acquired will be transferred to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in the state's Wildlife Management Area system. Thus, Minnesota DNR Wildlife land managers will sustain and maintain the prairie and wetlands acquired and restored by Ducks Unlimited in perpetuity, and manage them to provide optimal wildlife habitat and for public use.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2027	DNR G&F Fund, OHF	Mow restored prairie for weed control	Periodically burn native prairie every 5 years as needed	Assess and manage water levels in larger restored wetlands as vegetation and ecological conditions warrant action

Identify indicator species and associated quantities this habitat will typically support:

Ducks Unlimited proposes to acquire and restore 240 acres of wetlands and 960 acres of prairie uplands adjacent to existing state WMAs to improve their function as prairie-wetland habitat complexes for waterfowl and many other prairie and wetland-dependent wildlife species. Science-based guidance provided by Minnesota DNR indicates that 240 acres of wetlands and 960 acres of prairie uplands may be estimated to:

Support approximately 97 pairs of mallards based on the biological model of the Upper Mississippi River Great Lakes Joint Venture of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan that indicates one pair of mallards needs 2.47 acres of wetlands with adequate adjacent upland nesting habitat to support population growth;

Support at least 1-2 pair of trumpeter swans assuming one pair for every 150 wetland acres, depending on the size, type, and number of wetland basins restored or enhanced;

Support up to 565 pairs of bobolinks and 457 pairs of grasshopper sparrows, based on guidance that breeding territory size of bobolinks and grasshopper sparrows is 1.7 and 2.1 acres, respectively, in high quality habitat in Wisconsin;

Produce approximately 320 harvested rooster pheasants assuming it takes three acres of prairie to produce each rooster harvested based on ratios of CRP acres to pheasant harvest in Minnesota; and,

Assuming each acre of restored or enhanced prairie provides 100-250 milkweed plants per acre that can contribute 3-8 monarchs per acre, this work may contribute 2,880 to 7,680 monarch butterflies to the overwintering population.

How will the program directly involve, engage, and benefit BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) and diverse communities:

Ducks Unlimited conserves wetlands for waterfowl and people alike. Our habitat projects restore natural infrastructure, which helps to alleviate society's climate impacts and provide clean water for BIPOC communities, who are disproportionately impacted by the effects of wetland loss and climate change.

Wetlands recharge groundwater in aquifers that provide clean, dependable water supplies while removing pollutants and reducing downstream flooding. Generational wealth in BIPOC communities is compromised by a

lack of natural infrastructure such as wetlands. BIPOC community resiliency is enhanced by the function of wetlands and adjacent grassland habitats that clean water and help absorb impacts from severe weather events.

Restoring wetlands in the Mississippi River watershed benefits BIPOC communities who draw their water from the river such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, and St. Cloud. Minneapolis alone draws 21 billion gallons of water a year from the Mississippi River to produce 57 million gallons of drinking water each day.

Public lands and waters also provide numerous opportunities for fishing, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, birding, and outdoor education for BIPOC communities that may not otherwise have access to natural open spaces. Indigenous communities may benefit from DU wetland enhancements and restorations that create suitable conditions for wild rice to proliferate. Wetlands deliver a return on investment that helps to support the health, resiliency, and well-being of BIPOC communities.

In this program, Ducks Unlimited works closely with the Minnesota DNR to strategically purchase lands with drained wetlands and lands bordering shallow lakes that are important to both waterfowl, other prairie wildlife, and people too. Ducks Unlimited restores drained pothole wetlands and adjacent uplands back to native prairie grasslands for both wildlife habitat and the public using competitively-selected contractors following state procurement guidelines. These lands are open to the public for outdoor recreational use, community programs, environmental education, and open for BIPOC and diverse communities to access nature.

Activity Details

Requirements

If funded, this proposal will meet all applicable criteria set forth in MS 97A.056?

Yes

Will county board or other local government approval be formally sought prior to acquisition, per 97A.056 subd 13(j)?**

No

Describe any measures to inform local governments of land acquisition under their jurisdiction:

DU strives to notify and discuss land acquisition plans prior to land acquisition closings. Discussions with local county and other government officials will be held in conjunction with acquiring lands once negotiations result in a purchase agreement. Initial notification will include initial phone contact to individual board members representing the location of the land to be acquired. Official written notification to township and county boards will be made at least 30 days before closing. Because land acquisition deals are very private and sensitive matters, disclosing details in advance of purchase agreements can jeopardize land deals with private landowners. Because requesting formal local approval involves elected officials voting on private land deals, which invites local politics and makes private landowner intentions public, DU does not seek local government approval of our land acquisitions. Instead, DU contacts and meets with county and township boards in person to inform and discuss pending plans to ensure local government awareness of the public benefits of our land acquisition and restoration work, and changes in future tax payments. DU pays taxes in full at the county assessed rate during our hold time, and because state PILT amounts have been higher than previous assessed county tax rates for land acquired by DU in the Prairie Section of SW Minnesota, county boards have been very pleased with DU land acquisitions for the Minnesota DNR.

Is the land you plan to acquire (fee title) free of any other permanent protection?

No

Describe the permanent protection and justification for additional protection:

Some tracts may contain some acres under state RIM easement, but the value of those acres will be appraised separately and not be purchased with OHF grant funds. Some tracts may have federal USFWS Wetland Easements that protect intact wetland basins, prohibiting wetland drainage, burning, and filling, but otherwise allowing farming when dry, so the impact on value of most agricultural lands is minimal and the value of these areas will be determined via appraisal.

Land Use**Will there be planting of any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program?**

Yes

Explain what will be planted:

DU purchases land in Minnesota to protect and restore prairie, wetlands, and shallow lake shoreland for ducks and other prairie and wetland-dependent wildlife. Lands acquired will be transferred to the Minnesota DNR for inclusion in state Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) for long-term management and public use. Initial Development and Restoration Plans are developed in partnership with Minnesota DNR and area wildlife manager approval according to WMA management plan goals. The primary purposes of WMAs are to develop and manage habitat for the production of wildlife and for compatible outdoor recreation. To fulfill those goals, the DNR may use limited farming specifically to enhance or benefit the management of state lands for wildlife.

Lands proposed to be acquired for prairie restoration as WMAs may utilize limited farming to prepare previously farmed sites for native plant seeding. This is the standard prairie restoration practice across the Midwest. On a small percentage of WMAs (less than 2.5%), DNR uses farming to provide a winter food source for a variety of wildlife species in agriculture-dominated landscapes largely devoid of winter food sources. DU will work closely with DNR through our cooperative acquisition and restoration planning process to avoid purchasing tracts where DNR requires placement of food plots and instead defers those to DNR to acquire directly, as restoration of prairie and wetlands for waterfowl is our strategic focus and mission.

Most lands to be acquired and restored through this program will be farmland with cropped fields, which DU will restore to prairie and wetland habitat. Very limited short-duration row-cropping of soybeans or use of oats as a cover crop, or other farming activity may be required immediately after acquisition prior to restoration via native prairie grass and forb seeding to rid the soil of residual herbicides that limit native plant growth and excess nutrients that promote weeds. Increasingly, farmers are using herbicides with an 18-month carryover residual effect, that requires an additional year of farming with other compatible herbicides before native plants can be seeded. DU strives to minimize this circumstance by working with private landowners to guide their final year of cropping prior to selling, but arranging such is not always possible and use of cover crops or an additional year of "safe" row cropping in soybeans is sometimes required. DU will strive to use non-GMO treated seed whenever and wherever possible if planting of crops is required.

Is this land currently open for hunting and fishing?

No

Will the land be open for hunting and fishing after completion?

Yes

Describe any variation from the State of Minnesota regulations:

No variations anticipated. All lands to be acquired are in rural areas and will be included in state Wildlife Management Areas, and open to public use as per Minnesota DNR rules.

Are there currently trails or roads on any of the proposed acquisitions?

No

Will new trails or roads be developed or improved as a result of the OHF acquisition?

No

Will the land that you acquire (fee or easement) be restored or enhanced within this proposal's funding and availability?

Yes

Other OHF Appropriation Awards

Have you received OHF dollars in the past through LSOHC?

Yes

Approp Year	Approp Amount Received	Amount Spent to Date	Leverage Reported in AP	Leverage Realized to Date	Acres Affected in AP	Acres Affected to Date	Complete/Final Report Approved?
2021	\$4,581,000	-	\$210,000	-	660	0	No
2020	\$4,608,000	\$1,300,000	\$90,000	-	516	256	No
2019	\$6,150,000	\$3,300,000	\$113,000	\$23,000	560	583	No
2018	\$4,770,000	\$3,660,000	\$90,000	\$140,000	550	603	No
2017	\$5,750,000	\$5,740,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	600	762	No
2016	\$5,801,000	\$5,800,000	\$204,000	\$200,000	600	826	No
2015	\$9,040,000	\$8,660,000	\$325,000	\$475,000	900	1,004	Yes
2013	\$3,530,000	\$3,530,000	\$100,000	\$56,600	400	567	Yes
2010	\$2,625,000	\$2,436,200	-	-	750	352	Yes
2009	\$450,000	\$450,000	-	\$26,500	100	63	Yes

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Appraise and acquire lands in fee-title.	June 2025
Restore lands acquired and transfer to Minnesota DNR.	June 2029

Budget

Totals

Item	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$890,000	\$90,000	DU Private & NAWCA	\$980,000
Contracts	\$1,700,000	\$300,000	DU private and federal USFWS NAWCA	\$2,000,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$6,000,000	-	-	\$6,000,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$60,000	\$10,000	DU private and federal USFWS NAWCA	\$70,000
Professional Services	\$120,000	-	-	\$120,000
Direct Support Services	\$72,000	-	-	\$72,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$120,000	-	-	\$120,000
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	\$88,000	-	-	\$88,000
Supplies/Materials	\$460,000	-	-	\$460,000
DNR IDP	\$450,000	-	-	\$450,000
Grand Total	\$9,960,000	\$400,000	-	\$10,360,000

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Antic. Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Biologists and Engineers - Acquire & Restore Land	1.6	7.0	800000	\$90,000	DU Private & NAWCA	\$890,000
Manager - Grant Administration and Program Coordination	0.15	7.0	90000	-	-	\$90,000

Amount of Request: \$9,960,000

Amount of Leverage: \$400,000

Leverage as a percent of the Request: 4.02%

DSS + Personnel: \$962,000

As a % of the total request: 9.66%

Easement Stewardship: -

As a % of the Easement Acquisition: -

Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:

DU will work diligently to leverage OHF grant funds with additional sources of private support from individuals, foundations, and corporations and via federal NAWCA grants for specific projects, especially by using OHF grant land acquisition expense to leverage federal grants to restore wetlands and prairie uplands on lands acquired.

Does this proposal have the ability to be scalable?

Yes

If the project received 70% of the requested funding**Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?**

The budget in this request will be scaled proportionately to the funding recommended.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?

The budget for personnel and DSS in this request will be scaled proportionately to the funding recommended.

If the project received 50% of the requested funding**Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?**

The budget in this request will be scaled proportionately to the funding recommended.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?

This budget for personnel and DSS in this request will be scaled proportionately to the funding recommended.

Personnel**Has funding for these positions been requested in the past?**

Yes

Please explain the overlap of past and future staffing and position levels previously received and how that is coordinated over multiple years?

DU assigns site-specific, unique project numbers to each land acquisition or wetland restoration project, and biologist/engineering staff charge time and expenses to these specific project number codes so charges are tracked to specific sites by each individual. Furthermore, charges are only billed to one OHF grant or another, therefore staff charges can be spread among multiple projects funded by multiple grants. Despite DU staff working on multiple projects and grants throughout the year, DU staff cost invoicing is OHF grant-specific. This allows the team of DU 12+ DU staff working in Minnesota to work on multiple projects throughout the state with multiple OHF grants throughout the year.

DU strives to minimize overlap among OHF grants for the same program, and we strive to spend acquisition funds from earlier grants first before more recent grants. Restoration work overlaps by nature, however, due to the time it takes to plan and restore land. Currently, we anticipate completing spending of Phase 8 acquisition funds in 2020 and Phase 9 in 2021, thus will be spent out of OHF acquisition funding by end of 2021.

Contracts**What is included in the contracts line?**

Contracts are for private contractor charges to restore/enhance wetlands (earthmoving) and grasslands (native seeding) on lands acquired. Wetland restoration in southern Minnesota is very expensive and requires engineering

due to intensive landscape drainage via complex networks of private/public tile/ditches that affect private neighbors and public roads.

Fee Acquisition

What is the anticipated number of fee title acquisition transactions?

We anticipate purchasing 12 land tracts for Minnesota DNR, depending on size, location, and purchase price of willing-seller lands for which offers are accepted. This assumes the average size of land tracts acquired is 100-120 acres.

Travel

Does the amount in the travel line include equipment/vehicle rental?

No

Explain the amount in the travel line outside of traditional travel costs of mileage, food, and lodging

None - DU travel costs consist of in-state mileage and lodging for land manager, biologists, and engineering field staff. DU generally does not spend OHF grant funds on food.

I understand and agree that lodging, meals, and mileage must comply with the current MMB Commissioner Plan:

Yes

Direct Support Services

How did you determine which portions of the Direct Support Services of your shared support services is direct to this program?

Minnesota DNR grants staff previously reviewed and approved DU accounting methodology for Direct Support Services, which are calculated and included in DU staff costs. DU Direct Support Services constitute approximately 8% of DU overall staff costs on average among DU conservation staff billing categories. DU breaks out and invoices for Direct Support Service expenses approved by DNR for reimbursement separately from Personnel expenses. In accordance with 2 CFR 200, DU uses the direct allocation method of allocating costs to programs and final cost objectives. This process of allocating costs is accomplished through the use of hourly rates. The direct cost of activities, including direct support expenses, is included in these hourly rates. The rates are comprised of costs for salaries, benefits, office space, general insurance, support staff, office supplies, and other various direct expenses incurred at the regional offices and conservation department at the home office. All costs are assigned to conservation projects (net of applicable personnel and other costs that are non-conservation related.) Hourly charges represent the amount that DU charges conservation projects per hour for each staff member working on the project. These costs represent expenses that directly support the labor cost necessary for the development of a specific water/wetlands conservation project.

Other Equipment/Tools

Give examples of the types of Equipment and Tools that will be purchased?

GPS survey equipment for performing engineering wetland restoration survey work and engineering surveys of shallow lake and large wetland enhancement projects, including survey equipment lease charges instead of actual outright equipment purchases to avoid buying equipment that becomes obsolete due to upgrades and advancements. Other equipment may include laptop and/or tablet computers, printers and other office equipment for biologists or engineers may be needed, along with hand tools and other field equipment as needs arise.

Federal Funds

Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program?

Yes

Are the funds confirmed?

No

What is the approximate date you anticipate receiving confirmation of the federal funds?

Beginning in 2023 via future NAWCA grants leveraged to help restore lands acquired via OHF. This first requires expenditures of state OHF grant funds on land acquisitions to leverage federal NAWCA grant funds to restore lands acquired.

Output Tables

Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	240	960	0	0	1,200
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0
Total	240	960	0	0	1,200

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$2,000,000	\$7,960,000	-	-	\$9,960,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$2,000,000	\$7,960,000	-	-	\$9,960,000

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	\$9,960,000	-	\$9,960,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	\$9,960,000	-	\$9,960,000

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$8,333	\$8,291	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	\$8,300	-
Protect in Fee w/o State	-	-	-	-	-

PILT Liability					
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Outcomes

Programs in prairie region:

- Protected, restored, and enhanced shallow lakes and wetlands ~ *Land bordering shallow lakes and land containing drained wetlands will be acquired and restored back to functioning wetlands for waterfowl with native grass and forb wildflower grassland surrounding them as habitat for pollinators, migratory birds, and resident wildlife. Lands will transferred into the state Wildlife Management Area system to provide additional prairie habitat for migratory species and public use, both of which will be monitored by Minnesota DNR. Restored wetland basins will be monitored by DNR area wildlife field staff, and managed to optimize wetland habitat conditions. Prairie uplands will be managed to minimize trees and encourage native plants.*

Parcels

Sign-up Criteria?

No

Explain the process used to identify, prioritize, and select the parcels on your list:

Ducks Unlimited prioritizes purchase of prairie farmland with restorable wetlands adjacent to existing public lands, and land adjacent to shallow lakes managed by DNR for inclusion in the Minnesota DNR's state Wildlife Management Area (WMA) system. DU focuses on acquiring and restoring converted/cultivated prairie with drained wetlands adjacent to existing WMAs to enlarge existing WMAs to create functioning prairie-wetland habitat complexes that benefit ducks and other prairie wildlife. This work also complements other conservation efforts to protect intact native prairie.

DU works in close partnership with the Minnesota DNR Section of Wildlife and coordinates with other national and state NGO partners including Pheasants Forever, The Conservation Fund, and The Nature Conservancy to periodically review parcels for sale that DNR desires for WMAs. DU selects priority prairie parcels in the southern region that are highly regionally ranked by DNR and that add a good mix of prairie and wetland restorations to existing WMAs.

DU strategically prioritizes tracts of land with restorable wetlands that DU wetland engineers can survey, design, and restore, especially those adjoining existing patches of prairie and wetland habitat that are not functioning as viable prairie-wetland complexes due to their small size and fragmented shape. DU also prioritizes land bordering shallow lakes managed by DNR in order to buffer those shallow, ecologically-sensitive wildlife lakes and help expand the prairie-wetland complex around them.

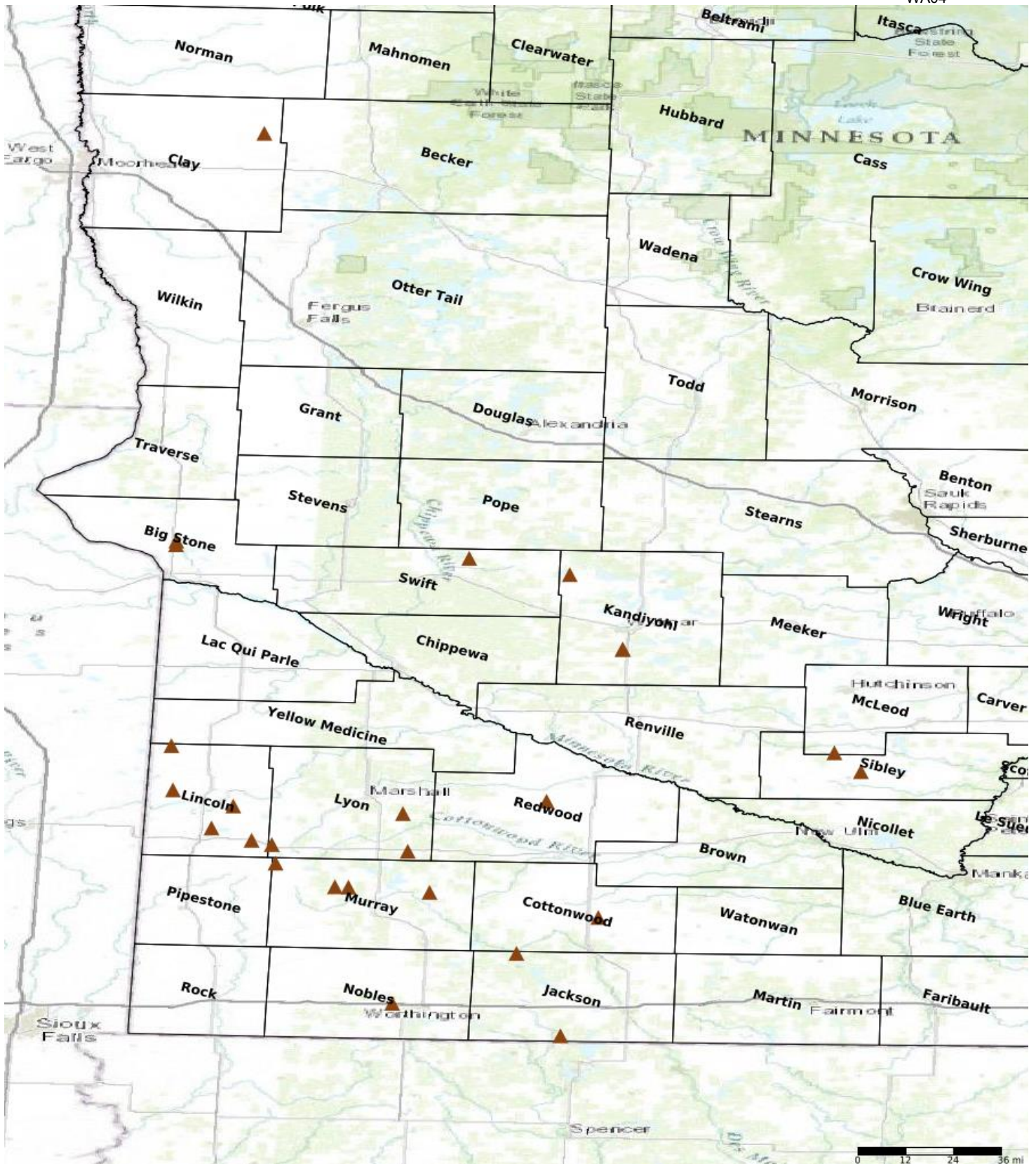
Protect Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Goose Prairie WMA - Tract 10	Clay	14144222	61	\$300,000	No
Little Swan Lake WMA - Tract 14	Cottonwood	10635218	17	\$125,000	No
Minneota WMA - Tract 8	Jackson	10136229	136	\$820,000	No
Winkler WMA - Tract 5	Jackson	10437206	41	\$60,000	No
Whitefield WMA - Tract 3	Kandiyohi	11835215	26	\$200,000	No
Whitefield WMA - Tract 12	Kandiyohi	11835215	40	\$330,000	No
Hopeful WMA - Tract 9	Lincoln	10944210	220	\$1,100,000	No
Hopeful WMA - Tract 16	Lincoln	10943218	200	\$1,400,000	No
Bohemian Marshes WMA - Tract 7	Lincoln	11346203	71	\$350,000	No
Greenhead WMA - Tract 2	Lyon	10940221	119	\$500,000	No
Meadow Creek WMA - Tract 20	Lyon	11140232	223	\$1,560,000	No
Kujas WMA - Tract 2	McLeod	11430235	156	\$340,000	No
Lowville Marshes WMA - Tract 5 & 6	Murray	10742212	210	\$1,300,000	Yes
Dovray WMA - Tracts 19/19a	Murray	10740213	165	\$1,000,000	No
Great Oasis WMA - Tract 17	Murray	10742210	334	\$1,900,000	No
Ruthton WMA - Tract 1A	Murray	10843207	180	\$1,200,000	No
Coot WMA - Tract 17	Murray	11144230	60	\$285,000	No
Herlein-Boote WMA - Tract 78	Nobles	10240218	160	\$1,100,000	No
Daubs Lake WMA - Tract 2/2a	Redwood	11137211	160	\$1,300,000	No
Indian Lake WMA - Tract 10	Sibley	11329228	67	\$469,000	No

Lake Moore WMA - Tract 1	Swift	12239214	233	\$900,000	No
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Protect Parcels with Buildings

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Buildings	Value of Buildings
Thielke Lake WMA - Tract 4	Big Stone	12246203	134	\$650,000	No	1	\$0
Thielke Lake WMA - Tract 9-12	Big Stone	12346234	236	\$12,000,000	No	2	\$0
Cabinrock WMA - Tract 7	Kandiyohi	12136205	81	\$400,000	No	3	\$30,000
Chen Bay WMA - Tract 6a	Lincoln	11045227	157	\$521,000	Yes	1	\$0
Shaokatan WMA - Tract 19	Lincoln	11146203	240	\$1,000,000	No	3	\$0



- Protect in Easement
- ▲ Protect in Fee with PILT
- Protect in Fee W/O PILT
- ★ Restore
- ✕ Enhance
- ⊕ Other

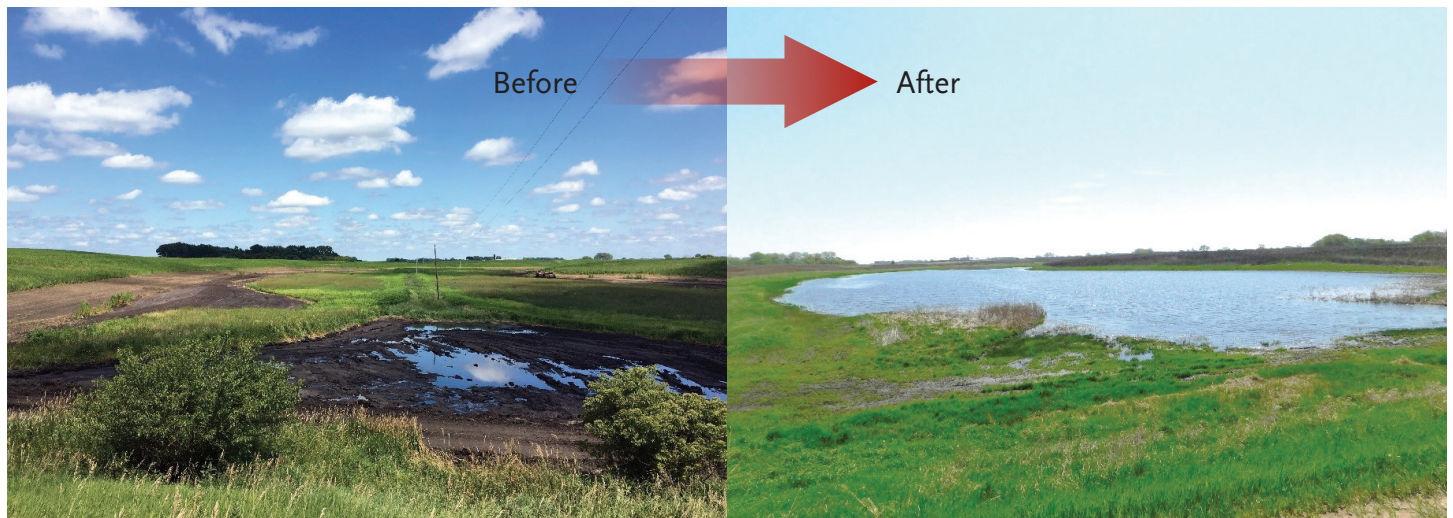
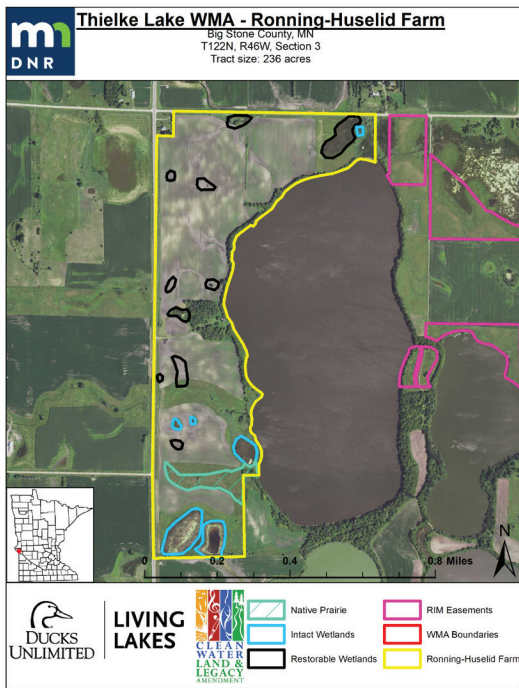
Parcel Map
Shallow Lake & Wetland Protection & Restoration
Program - Phase XI
 (Data Generated From Parcel List)



SHALLOW LAKE & WETLAND PROTECTION & RESTORATION PROGRAM - PHASE XI

Proposal Request: \$9,960,000

Proposal Abstract: This Phase 11 request supports Ducks Unlimited's prairie land acquisition and restoration program. DU proposes to acquire and restore 1,200 acres of land containing drained wetlands and land on shallow lakes in SW Minnesota's Prairie Pothole Region for inclusion in the Minnesota DNR's state WMA system. This land acquisition and restoration program focuses on restoring cropland with drained wetlands along shallow lakes and adjoining WMAs to help restore prairie wetland habitat complexes for breeding ducks and other wildlife. DNR will help seed uplands, and DU engineers will survey, design, and hire private sector contractors to restore drained wetlands.





SHALLOW LAKE & WETLAND PROTECTION & RESTORATION PROGRAM - PHASE XI

