



## Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

### Shallow Lake & Wetland Protection & Restoration Program - Phase XII Laws of Minnesota 2023 Accomplishment Plan

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#### General Information

**Date:** 07/17/2024

**Project Title:** Shallow Lake & Wetland Protection & Restoration Program - Phase XII

**Funds Recommended:** \$7,061,000

**Legislative Citation:** ML 2023, Ch. 40, Art. 1, Sec. 2, subd. 4(b)

**Appropriation Language:** \$7,061,000 the first year is to the commissioner of natural resources for an agreement with Ducks Unlimited to acquire land in fee for wildlife management purposes under Minnesota Statutes, section 86A.05, subdivision 8, and to restore and enhance prairie lands, wetlands, and land that buffers shallow lakes. A list of proposed acquisitions must be provided as part of the required accomplishment plan.

#### Manager Information

**Manager's Name:** Jon Schneider

**Title:** Manager - Minnesota Conservation Program

**Organization:** Ducks Unlimited

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#### Location Information

**County Location(s):** Lyon, Murray, Meeker, Douglas, Lincoln, Sibley, Freeborn, Yellow Medicine, Rice, Becker, Big Stone, Jackson, Cottonwood, McLeod, Clay, Redwood, Kandiyohi and Nicollet.

**Eco regions in which work will take place:**

- Prairie
- Metro / Urban

**Activity types:**

- Protect in Fee

**Priority resources addressed by activity:**

- Wetlands
- Prairie

**Narrative****Abstract**

This Phase 12 request supports Ducks Unlimited's prairie land acquisition and restoration program. DU proposes to acquire and restore 790 acres of land containing drained wetlands and land bordering 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. DU biologists and engineers will survey, design, and hire private sector contractors to restore drained wetlands and seed uplands.

**Design and Scope of Work**

This is Phase 12 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 it's Wetlands America Trust (WAT), DU's supporting land-holding 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 much of our past OHF appropriations for land acquisition.

Ducks Unlimited works closely with the Minnesota DNR Section of Wildlife and partners with Pheasants Forever, other NGO partners, and local sportsmen clubs such as Swan Lake Area Wildlife Association and local conservation leagues to restore lands. 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 often attends county and township board meetings to discuss projects. The acquisitions and restorations proposed represents the amount of work DU can accomplish over 4-7 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 plan 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.

### **Describe how the plan 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 acquisition of lands adjacent to existing state WMAs with restorable wetlands to 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 in areas of 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 an existing WMA and 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 5 acres of native prairie and part of a 45-acre wetland of Moderate Biological Significance. It supports 10-25 breeding duck pairs per square mile (PPSM) and falls within a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Strategic Habitat Complex. There are restorable uplands and numerous restorable wetlands on this property that will increase habitat for breeding waterfowl and other grassland birds.

Thielke WMA Tract 14 in Big Stone County is 130 acres bordered on two sides by existing WMA lands and buffers adjacent Swenson Lakes. This large prairie-wetland complex supports 10-25 breeding duck PPSM, is very near a larger complex of prairie potholes protected by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and priority shallow lakes identified by Minnesota DNR Wildlife for management, and is within a Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan Corridor identified for protection and restoration.

Moccasin WMA Tract 17 in Becker County is 640 acres in the upper reaches of Moccasin Creek of the Red River Watershed where flood control is a priority. The property is poorly drained cropland with an estimated 160 acres of restorable wetlands that can also provide flood water storage as will be designed by DU engineers to strategically provide both flood control and wildlife habitat benefits, and supports over 40 duck PPSM. It is located in a MN Prairie Conservation Plan Corridor near the Waubun Core Area.

### **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 program?**

- Long Range Duck Recovery Plan
- Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

### **Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this program?**

#### **Prairie**

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

## **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 wetlands and prairie grasslands, with native grass and forb wildflower grasslands surrounding wetlands as functional 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.*

### **Does this program 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
2020	DU private and federal NAWCA	-
2021	DU private and federal NAWCA	-
2019	DU private and federal NAWCA	-
2018	DU private and federal NAWCA	-
2017	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$133,300
2016	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$420,400
2015	DU private and federal NAWCA	\$532,900
2013	DU private	\$56,600
2010	DU private	\$0
2009	DU private	\$26,500

**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

**Provide an assessment of how your program celebrates cultural diversity or reaches diverse communities in Minnesota, including reaching low- and moderate-income households:**

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 program 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 notifies and strives to discuss land acquisition plans with counties and townships prior to land acquisition closings. Discussions with local county and other government officials will be held in conjunction with acquiring lands only if and after private land negotiations result in a legal 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 private land acquisitions are very private and sensitive matters, especially between private landowners and private non-profit conservation organizations, disclosing details publicly in advance of purchase agreements can jeopardize land deals with private landowners. Because requesting formal local approval involves elected officials publicly 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 are typically higher than previous assessed county tax rates for cultivated land acquired by DU in the Prairie

Section of SW Minnesota that results in more tax revenue, county boards have usually been 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 OHF grant funds will not be used to purchase those acres. 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 in the appraisal.

## Land Use

**Will there be planting of any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program, either by the proposer or the end owner of the property, outside of the initial restoration of the land?**

Yes

**Explain what will be planted and include the maximum percentage of any acquired parcel that would be planted into foodplots by the proposer or the end owner of the property:**

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 and non-neonic treated seed whenever and wherever possible if planting of crops is required before land restoration.

**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.

**Who will eventually own the fee title land?**

- State of MN

**Land acquired in fee will be designated as a:**

- WMA

**What is the anticipated number of closed acquisitions (range is fine) you plan to accomplish with this appropriation?**

4-10 parcels will be acquired, but most likely 6-8, depending on size of lands available for purchase once funds are appropriated.

**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 acquired parcels be restored or enhanced within this appropriation?**

Yes

DU strives to fully restore and enhance lands acquired through this same appropriation, or with funds through other phases of this OHF program appropriation if/when necessary.

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

Yes

**Timeline**

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Complete land restorations	June 2030
Complete land transfers to Minnesota DNR.	June 2027
Appraise and acquire lands in fee-title.	June 2026

**Date of Final Report Submission:** 11/01/2030

**Availability of Appropriation:** Subd. 7. Availability of Appropriation

(a) Money appropriated in this section may not be spent on activities unless they are directly related to and

necessary for a specific appropriation and are specified in the accomplishment plan approved by the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council. Money appropriated in this section must not be spent on indirect costs or other institutional overhead charges that are not directly related to and necessary for a specific appropriation. Money appropriated to acquire land in fee may be used to restore, enhance, and provide for public use of the land acquired with the appropriation. Public-use facilities must have a minimal impact on habitat in acquired lands.

(b) Money appropriated in this section is available as follows:

- (1) money appropriated for acquiring real property is available until June 30, 2027;
- (2) money appropriated for restoring and enhancing land acquired with an appropriation in this act is available for four years after the acquisition date with a maximum end date of June 30, 2031;
- (3) money appropriated for restoring or enhancing other land is available until June 30, 2028;
- (4) notwithstanding clauses (1) to (3), money appropriated for a project that receives at least 15 percent of its funding from federal funds is available until a date sufficient to match the availability of federal funding to a maximum of six years if the federal funding was confirmed and included in the original approved draft accomplishment plan; and
- (5) money appropriated for other projects is available until the end of the fiscal year in which it is appropriated.

**Budget**

*Budget reallocations up to 10% do not require an amendment to the Accomplishment Plan.*

**Totals**

Item	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$150,000	\$40,000	Federal NAWCA and DU Private	\$190,000
Contracts	\$360,000	\$160,000	Federal NAWCA and DU Private	\$520,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$6,375,000	-	-	\$6,375,000
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$10,000	-	-	\$10,000
Professional Services	\$110,000	-	-	\$110,000
Direct Support Services	\$15,000	-	-	\$15,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000
Other Equipment/Tools	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000
Supplies/Materials	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$7,061,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	-	<b>\$7,261,000</b>

**Personnel**

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Conservation Program Manager to lead land acquisitions and coordinate restorations	0.1	5.0	\$40,000	-	-	\$40,000
Biologists and Engineers to plan, design, and implement land restorations	0.8	5.0	\$110,000	\$40,000	Federal NAWCA and DU Private	\$150,000

**Capital Equipment**

Item	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Tracked ATV for wetland restorations	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000

**Amount of Request:** \$7,061,000

**Amount of Leverage:** \$200,000

**Leverage as a percent of the Request:** 2.83%

**DSS + Personnel:** \$165,000

**As a % of the total request:** 2.34%

**Easement Stewardship:** -

**As a % of the Easement Acquisition:** -

**How will this program accommodate the reduced appropriation recommendation from the original proposed requested amount?**

The budget for this program is reduced approximately proportionally to the OHF funding recommended as compared to our original request.

**Describe and explain leverage source and confirmation of funds:**

DU seeks to leverage OHF grant funds with additional private support from individuals, foundations, and corporations, and from federal NAWCA grants by using OHF grant expense as match for federal grants to help pay to engineer and restore wetlands and prairie on lands acquired through OHF grant programs.

**Does this project have the ability to be scalable?**

Yes

**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?**

The 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

**Contracts**

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

Contracts include earth moving, tree removal, and grass seeding contractors hired through a competitive bidding process to remove drain tile, sediment, and trees, install berms and water control structures to restore wetland hydrology, and install native seed materials to restore native prairie grasslands on lands acquired for MNDNR.

**Fee Acquisition**

**What is the anticipated number of fee title acquisition transactions?**

DU anticipates acquiring 4-10 land parcels for MNDNR, with an average of 6-8 parcels being most likely.

**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**

DU travel charges include in-state mileage, lodging, and possibly meals. Typically, DU does not invoice for food costs, only mileage and lodging.

**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 10% 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?**

Equipment and Tools includes 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. A trailer for the ATV purchased through this appropriation will fall into this Equipment and Tools category too.

## **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?**

2024 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 help pay to restore lands acquired.

Output Tables**Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)**

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	160	630	-	-	790
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>790</b>

**Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)**

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$1,411,000	\$5,650,000	-	-	\$7,061,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,411,000</b>	<b>\$5,650,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$7,061,000</b>

**Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)**

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	-	-	790	-	790
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>790</b>

**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	-	-	-	\$7,061,000	-	\$7,061,000
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$7,061,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$7,061,000</b>

**Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)**

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$8,818	\$8,968	-	-
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	-	-	-	\$8,937	-

Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	-

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

## Parcels

### Parcel Information

#### 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.

### Fee Parcels

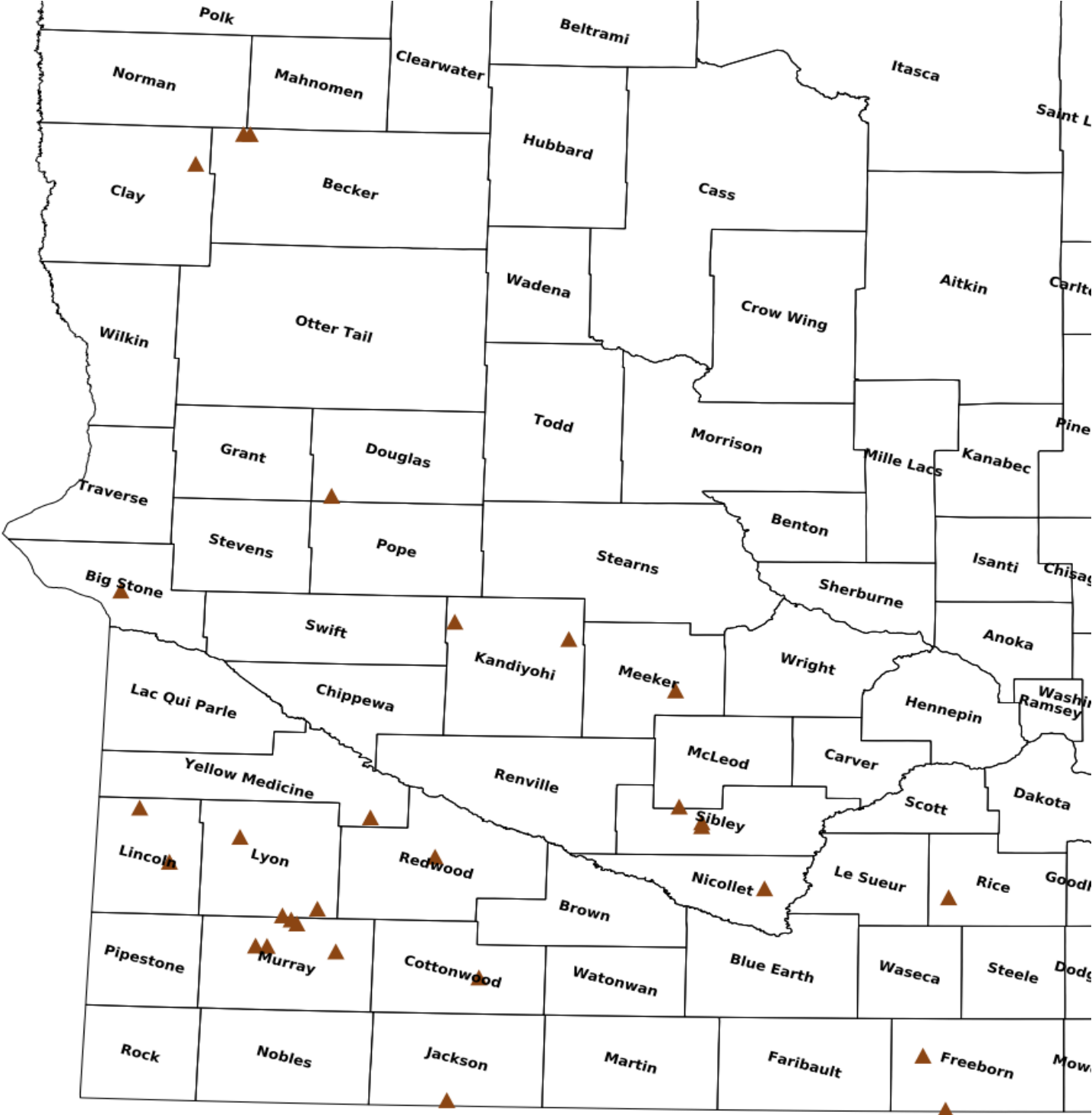
Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Moccasin WMA - Tract 17W	Becker	14243212	320	\$1,600,000	No
Moccasin WMA - Tract 17E	Becker	14242207	320	\$1,600,000	No
Goose Prairie WMA - Tract 10	Clay	14144222	61	\$300,000	No
Little Swan Lake WMA - Tract 14	Cottonwood	10635218	17	\$125,000	No
Hegg Lake WMA - Tract 3 Evink	Douglas	12740227	34	\$170,000	No
Freeborn Lake WMA -	Freeborn	10323224	113	\$500,000	No
State Line Lake WMA - Tract 3b Jensen	Freeborn	10122234	109	\$550,000	No
Minneota WMA - Tract 8	Jackson	10136229	136	\$820,000	No
Dietrich Lange WMA - Tract 13	Kandiyohi	12133227	79	\$300,000	No
Coot WMA - Tract 17	Lincoln	11144230	60	\$285,000	No
Long Lake WMA - Lavonne Johnson Estate Tract 5	Lyon	10941233	170	\$1,575,000	No
Greenhead WMA - Tract 2	Lyon	10940221	119	\$500,000	No
Grandview WMA - Tract 7	Lyon	11242219	180	\$1,200,000	No
Kujas WMA - Tract 2	McLeod	11430235	156	\$1,340,000	No
Lowville Marshes WMA - Tract 6	Murray	10742212	150	\$1,200,000	Yes
Great Oasis WMA - Tract 17	Murray	10742210	334	\$1,900,000	No
Dovray WMA - Tracts 19/19a	Murray	10740213	165	\$1,000,000	No

Shetek Inlet WMA - Tract 9 Lanoue	Murray	10841211	80	\$900,000	No
Swan Lake WMA Oshawa Unit - SLAWA Tract	Nicollet	11027217	120	\$1,500,000	No
Daubs Lake WMA - Tract 2/2a	Redwood	11137211	160	\$1,300,000	No
Caron Lake WMA - Tract	Rice	11022227	277	\$1,500,000	No
Indian Lake WMA - Tract 10	Sibley	11329228	67	\$469,000	No
Indian Lake WMA - Tract 9b Lindstrand	Sibley	11329221	51	\$400,000	No
Posen WMA - Tract 7	Yellow Medicine	11339224	34	\$400,000	No

### Fee Parcels with Buildings

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Buildings	Value of Buildings
Thielke Lake WMA - Tract 4	Big Stone	12246203	130	\$800,000	No	1	\$0
Cabinrock WMA - Tract 7	Kandiyohi	12136205	81	\$400,000	No	3	\$30,000
Gobbler WMA - Tract 4	Lincoln	11345217	320	\$2,200,000	No	5	\$60,000
Casey WMA - Tract 1	Meeker	11930234	180	\$1,500,000	No	5	\$0
Shetek Inlet WMA & Long Lake WMA Lavonne Johnson Estate Parcels 1-4	Murray	10841203	368	\$3,500,000	No	5	\$15,000

Parcel Map



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