Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

DNR Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements - Phase 16

Laws of Minnesota 2024 Accomplishment Plan

General Information

Date: 08/03/2026

Project Title: DNR Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements - Phase 16

Funds Recommended: $3,809,000

Legislative Citation: ML 2024, Ch. 106, Art. 1, Sec. 2, Subd. 4(e)

Appropriation Language: $3,809,000 the second year is to the commissioner of natural resources to enhance and restore shallow lakes and wetland habitat statewide.

Manager Information

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Location Information

County Location(s): Le Sueur, Yellow Medicine, Cottonwood, Swift, Mahnomen, Meeker, Anoka, Freeborn and Mille Lacs.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

Metro / Urban

Prairie

Forest / Prairie Transition

Northern Forest

Activity types:

Enhance

Restore

Priority resources addressed by activity:

Wetlands

Narrative

Abstract

This proposal will establish shallow lake and wetland enhancement and restoration work on 4,153 acres. This programmatic proposal has two components - (1) Ten projects to engineer and/or construct infrastructure such as water control structures and dikes and other work leading to enhanced or restored wetland habitat, plus aerial spraying of hybrid cattails; (2) Continued funding for two wetland habitat specialists. This work supports the goals of Minnesota habitat and species plans, but specifically supports the Minnesota Long-Range Duck Recovery Plan, Minnesota Duck Action Plan, and Managing Minnesota's Shallow Lakes Plan for Waterfowl and Wildlife.

Design and Scope of Work

Minnesota wetlands and shallow lakes, besides being critical for waterfowl, also provide other desirable functions and values - habitat for a wide range of species, groundwater recharge, water purification, flood water storage, shoreline protection, and economic benefits. An estimated 90% of Minnesota's prairie wetlands have been lost and more than 50% of our statewide wetlands. In the wetlands that remain benefits are often compromised by degraded quality. This programmatic proposal will accomplish wetland habitat work throughout Minnesota and is comprised of two components - (1) Projects and (2) Wetland Management Program.

1. CONSTRUCTION/ENGINEERING/MANAGEMENT PROJECTS - Projects identified on the parcel list were proposed and reviewed by DNR Area and Regional Wildlife supervisors and the Shallow Lakes and Wetland Management Programs . Planned work includes adding and improving wetland infrastructure to bring about habitat enhancement, wetland restorations, and direct wetland management activities. Engineering and construction of infrastructure projects will provide enhancement in the counties of Anoka, Le Seuer, Yellow Medicine, Mille Lacs, and Swift. Work will involve replacement or major renovation of water control structures and dikes that will lead to enhanced wetland habitat. Three wetland restoration projects are planned in Freeborn, Mahnomen, and Cottonwood counties. One project will involve survey and design work to prepare for future construction in Meeker County. Herbicide treatments will continue on approximately 2500 acres of dense stands of monotypic hybrid cattails. Specific parcels will be listed in the Final Report.

2.WETLAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - Numerous plans pertaining to wetlands call for effective management of existing habitat to provide maximum benefits for wildlife. The 2020 Minnesota Duck Action Plan notes the need to expand the Wetland Management Program (WMP) in Minnesota. The WMP assesses wetlands and implements management to improve wetland wildlife habitat. The WMP addresses needed management needed for smaller wetlands that were often overlooked on the landscape including in our Wildlife Management Areas. This proposal will continue funding for two Wetland Management Specialist and allow continued work for three years in the prairie region of Minnesota. Management work includes water level manipulation, removal of undesirable fish and controlling invasive plants, and will be focused in wetland complexes. It is conservatively estimated that each Natural Resource Specialist working in the WMP impacts 600 acres of small wetlands over the life of an

appropriation.

To improve efficiency and meet mutual goals, projects may be done in cooperation with Duck Unlimited.

Parcels may be added, modified, or deleted from the parcel list to accommodate engineering feasibility results, provide resources to new opportunities, or to address the challenges associated with complex shallow lake and wetland projects. All changes shall be in keeping with the scope of the project and will be fully reported in the Final Report.

Explain how the plan addresses habitat protection, restoration, and/or enhancement for fish, game & wildlife, including threatened or endangered species conservation

Approximately 50% of all federally endangered animal are wetland-related. As a measure of the importance of wetlands to Minnesota Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), the word 'wetland' appears 127 times in Minnesota's Wildlife Action Plan 2015-2025 (WAP). Conservation Focus Areas are priority areas for working with partners to identify, design, and implement conservation actions and report on the effectiveness toward achieving the goals and objectives defined in the Wildlife Action Plan. Target Habitat Complexes within Conservation Focus Areas commonly include Prairie Wetland Complexes and other wetland community types.

The protection and management of wetlands and wetland/grassland complexes are noted extensively in the discussion of Conservation Focus Area Target, Conservation Issues and Approaches. Specific management actions mentioned include reed canary grass and invasive cattail control, "natural disturbance management" (i.e. water level management, prescribed fire, woody vegetation removal). Target Habitat Complexes within Conservation Focus Areas commonly include Prairie Wetland Complexes and other wetland community types.
As noted in the WAP, wet meadows and fens typically provide optimal habitat for sedge wrens, yellow rails, Nelson’s sharp-tailed sparrows and numerous other SGCN. Wetland Management Options to support SGCN include prevention of wetland degradation, restoration of wetland complexes, and management of invasives.

For shallow lake habitat, examples of SGCN include lesser scaup, northern pintail, common moorhen, least bitterns, American bitterns, marsh wrens, and Virginia rails. Wetland management actions to benefit SGCN include the restoration of large complexes of shallow lakes and wetlands, with attention to the habitat features required by SGCN, management for a natural water regime in shallow lakes, and management of invasives.

Management of wetlands and shallow lakes as noted above will be accomplished through the work described in this accomplishment plan.

What are the elements of this plan that are critical from a timing perspective?

The Status and Trends of Wetlands in Minnesota: Depressional Wetland Quality Assessment (2007 – 2012), produced by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, noted that the prairie and central regions of the state wetlands are dominated by degraded vegetation communities. Vegetation communities in more than half of these depressional wetlands are in poor condition (56%), with only 17% in good condition, similar to the quality of all wetland types in the central hardwood and former prairie regions. Non-native invasive plants are having the greatest impact. In other words, not only have most wetlands been lost in much of the prairie and forest-transition areas of Minnesota, what remains are degraded and need management action to produce quality habitat. Work as described in this accomplishment plan will provide needed habitat, while also provide the other benefits found in healthy wetlands - water quality, floodwater storage, places to hunt and recreate, and carbon sequestration.

Describe how the plan expands habitat corridors or complexes and/or addresses habitat fragmentation:

The Minnesota Duck Recovery Plan goals include boosting the state's breeding duck population. The most productive prairie waterfowl habitat is a mix of wetland and grassland as a habitat complex. A complex could be 4 - 9 square miles and should be comprised of 10% temporary/seasonal wetlands, 10% permanent wetlands, and 40% grasslands, with the remaining 40% available for crops. In addition to mixes of grasslands and healthy wetlands, The Duck Plan also called for accelerated efforts to restore 1,800 shallow lakes, including wild rice lakes.

The Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan, which is a plan for both uplands and wetlands in the prairie region of Minnesota, outlines focal areas (Core Areas and Habitat Complexes) where we can build on an existing base of conservation lands and improve the habitat there. The Prairie Wetland Initiative component of this OHF proposal would contribute to these identified Core Areas and Habitat Complexes by working to actively manage and improve small wetlands on public lands, especially on those lands contributing to the Minnesota Comprehensive Prairie Plan. The Status and Trends of Wetlands in Minnesota: Depressional Wetland Quality Assessment (2007 – 2012), produced by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, noted that while most wetlands in northern Minnesota are in good condition, the opposite is true in the central and former prairie regions of the state, where degraded vegetation communities are predominant. Vegetation communities in more than half of these depressional wetlands are in poor condition (56%), with only 17% in good condition, similar to the quality of all wetland types in the central hardwood and former prairie regions. Non-native invasive plants are having the greatest impact.

The projects and initiatives called for in this accomplishment plan will directly contribute to expanded and healthy wetland complexes and increased shallow lakes work. Work will renovate existing wetland infrastructure and establish new management, especially in the critical prairie region of Minnesota. More specifically, the work done by the Wetland Management Program is targeted to identify key wetland complexes in the prairie region and bring management actions to the wetlands of those complexes.

Which top 2 Conservation Plans referenced in MS97A.056, subd. 3a are most applicable to this project?

Long Range Duck Recovery Plan

Minnesota's Wildlife Action Plan 2015-2025

Explain how this plan will uniquely address habitat resilience to climate change and its anticipated effects on game, fish & wildlife species utilizing the protected or restored/enhanced habitat this proposal targets.

According to the U.S. Geological Service, "Wetlands can capture large quantities of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses from the atmosphere and store it in their soil and plants—a process known as carbon sequestration. In fact, they are such powerful carbon sinks that they can store carbon that has accumulated over hundreds to thousands of years." Wetlands also provide flood water storage, an increasingly important role given the increase in severe storm frequency that has resulted from climate change. A key recommendation from the Minnesota Interagency Climate Adaptation Team is to "increase focus on preserving terrestrial and aquatic habitat to increase resilience of wildlife and native plants,' and the enhancement and restoration work of this proposal will lead directly to this. OHF funding in his appropriation will provide direct and indirect control of invasive species, especially hybrid cattails, a problem caused in large part by climate change.

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this program?

Forest / Prairie Transition

Protect, enhance, and restore wild rice wetlands, shallow lakes, wetland/grassland complexes, aspen parklands, and shoreland that provide critical habitat for game and nongame wildlife

Metro / Urban

Protect, enhance, and restore remnant native prairie, Big Woods forests, and oak savanna with an emphasis on areas with high biological diversity

Prairie

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

Outcomes

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

Wetland and upland complexes will consist of native prairies, restored prairies, quality grasslands, and restored shallow lakes and wetlands ~ *Intensive wetland management and habitat infrastructure renovation and construction will provide the wetland base called for in numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff and/or shallow lakes staff will monitor completed projects to determine success of implementation and to assess the need for future management and/or maintenance.*

Programs in metropolitan urbanizing region:

Protected habitats will hold wetlands and shallow lakes open to public recreation and hunting ~ *Intensive wetland management and habitat infrastructure renovation and construction will provide the wetland base called for in numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff and/or shallow lakes staff will monitor completed projects to determine success of implementation and to assess the need for future management and/or maintenance.*

Programs in the northern forest region:

Improved availability and improved condition of habitats that have experienced substantial decline ~ *Intensive wetland management and habitat infrastructure renovation and construction will provide the wetland base called for in numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff and/or shallow lakes staff will monitor completed projects to determine success of implementation and to assess the need for future management and/or maintenance.*

Programs in prairie region:

Protected, restored, and enhanced shallow lakes and wetlands ~ *Intensive wetland management and habitat infrastructure renovation and construction will provide the wetland base called for in numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff and/or shallow lakes staff will monitor completed projects to determine success of implementation and to assess the need for future management and/or maintenance.*

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 is an acceleration of the Minnesota DNR's Section of Wildlife wetland habitat work to a level not attainable but for this appropriation.

How will you sustain and/or maintain this work after the Outdoor Heritage Funds are expended?

Qualified engineers, will design and oversee construction and renovation of infrastructure to achieve long-lasting results. A typical goal is to have water control structures, dikes and fish barriers last a minimum of 30-40 years. The management of completed infrastructure projects will fall on existing staff of the Department of Natural Resources. Periodic enhancements such as invasive species removal, supplemental vegetation planting, or water control structure installation, maintenance, or replacement, will be accomplished through annual funding requests to a variety of funding sources including, but not limited to, the Game and Fish Fund, bonding, gifts, the Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund, the Outdoor Heritage Fund, and federal sources such as North American Wetlands Conservation Act grants and Pittman-Robertson funds. Wetland enhancement projects such as cattail control, prescribed burns, rough fish management and the like are implemented to achieve quality, long-lasting habitat benefits, but the benefit lifespan may be variable due to conditions imposed by climate, physical factors, etc. Monitoring by area wildlife staff and shallow lakes specialists will ensure that follow-up management is employed as needed.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
1 year post-implementation of management action	DNR	Wetland Management Program and Area Wildlife staff evaluate management effectiveness.	-	-
10-12 months post-completion of engineered infrastructure	DNR	Qualified engineers conduct warranty inspection of project.	-	-

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

The DNR Acceleration Shallow Lakes and Wetlands Enhancements Phase 16 has the following specific ties to BIPOC and diverse communities:

- Wild rice seeding has tribal support to re-establish culturally valuable wild rice. A potential partnership regarding this effort is being discussed.

DNR's OHF projects aim to serve all Minnesotans. At the same time, we are bringing more focus in all our work to BIPOC and diverse communities. The Minnesota DNR has adopted advancing diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) as a key priority in its 2020-22 strategic plan. The plan focuses on increasing the cultural competence of our staff, creating a workforce that is reflective of Minnesota, continuing to strengthen tribal consultation and building partnerships with diverse communities.

The OHF funds high quality habitat projects that provide ecosystem services like clean water and carbon sequestration that support environmental justice. OHF also supports public access and recreational opportunities on these lands. OHF projects and outcomes benefit BIPOC and diverse communities through recreational

opportunities that are close-to-home, culturally responsive and accessible to Minnesotans with disabilities.

The DNR has diversity, equity and inclusion strategies that benefit all OHF projects:

- Multilingual and culturally specific hunting and fishing education programs take place on public lands.
- All hiring is equal opportunity, affirmative action, and veteran-friendly. Contracting seeks out Targeted Group, Economically Disadvantaged and Veteran-Owned businesses.
- Public engagement seeks out BIPOC voices and involves diverse communities. Outreach and marketing of projects has this focus as well.
- Partnerships are at the center of all projects. Tribes in particular are consulted in all pertinent areas of the DNR's work, under EO 19-24.

Activity Details

Requirements

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

Will restoration and enhancement work follow best management practices including MS 84.973 Pollinator Habitat Program?
Yes

Is the restoration and enhancement activity on permanently protected land per 97A.056, Subd 13(f), tribal lands, and/or public waters per MS 103G.005, Subd. 15 or on lands to be acquired in this program?
Yes

Where does the activity take place?

Public Waters

WPA

County/Municipal

State Forests

WMA

Other : National Forest

Permanently Protected Conservation Easements

Refuge Lands

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?
No

Will insecticides or fungicides (including neonicotinoid and fungicide treated seed) be used within any activities of this program either in the process of restoration or use as food plots?
No

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
aerial spraying of cattails	2028
Wetland Management Program actions	2029
Construction of infrastructure projects	2029
Survey and engineer only project	2029

Date of Final Report Submission: 11/01/2029

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 for fee title acquisition of land 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, 2028;
(2) money appropriated for restoring and enhancing land acquired with an appropriation in this section is available for four years after the acquisition date with a maximum end date of June 30, 2032;
(3) money appropriated for restoring or enhancing other land is available until June 30, 2029;
(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	$546,000	-	-	$546,000
Contracts	$2,219,000	-	-	$2,219,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	$90,000	-	-	$90,000
Professional Services	$743,000	-	-	$743,000
Direct Support Services	$101,000	-	-	$101,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	$15,000	-	-	$15,000
Supplies/Materials	$95,000	-	-	$95,000
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**$3,809,000**	**-**	**-**	**$3,809,000**

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Wetland Habitat Specialists	2.0	3.0	$546,000	-	-	$546,000

Capital Equipment

Item	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
UTV, tracks, and trailer	-	-	-	-

Amount of Request: $3,809,000
Amount of Leverage: -
Leverage as a percent of the Request: 0.0%
DSS + Personnel: $647,000
As a % of the total request: 16.99%
Easement Stewardship: -
As a % of the Easement Acquisition: -

How will this program accommodate the reduced appropriation recommendation from the original proposed requested amount?
Personnel costs were reduced to three years of staff time. Project costs were reduced through a review by Regional Wildlife staff and the Shallow Lakes and Wetland Management Programs to determine project benefits and program priorities. Funding was directed to the ten high priority projects.

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?
Projects and and activities in this proposal would be evaluated by regional and central office staff based on strategic value, cost, acres impacted, availability of needed ancillary resources (engineering, area staff, etc.), and project challenges to determine which items would be undertaken with the available funding.

Describe how personnel and DSS expenses would be adjusted and if not proportionately reduced, why?
The ability of added personnel to accelerate wetland habitat work would be weighed against the value of individual projects and management actions.

Direct Support Services is determined by a standard DNR process taking into account the amount of funding and
the number of allocations made with that funding.

Personnel

Has funding for these positions been requested in the past?
Yes

Contracts

What is included in the contracts line?
The contract portion of the budget will be used to hire construction companies and consultant engineers to undertake habitat restoration, enhancement, and design work.

Professional Services

What is included in the Professional Services line?

Design/Engineering

Other : Pilot and helicopter expenses associated with aerial spraying of cattails using a state helicopter are budgeted as a professional service in the DNR financial system. Costs associated with SHPO permits are also deemed professional service expenses.

Surveys

Travel

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

Explain the amount in the travel line outside of traditional travel costs of mileage, food, and lodging
In addition to traditional travel costs of mileage, food and lodging, the amount budget in Travel may be used to cover DNR fleet costs associated with equipment used by staff. Such equipment could include MarshMasters, tractors, trailers, heavy equipment, and other equipment needed for wetland enhancement and restoration activities.

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?
Direct Support Services is determined by a standard DNR process taking into account the amount of funding and the number of allocations made with that funding.

Other Equipment/Tools

Give examples of the types of Equipment and Tools that will be purchased?
Equipment and tools that may be purchased would be hand and power tools, canoe/kayak, small pumps, and other items necessary for wetland management activities.

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?
Past OHF work has been used for match in federal grants (such as NAWCA, Pittman-Robertson) and it's probable the same opportunity will present itself, but the amounts are unavailable to report at this time.

Output Tables

Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	117	-	-	-	117
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	4,036	-	-	-	4,036
Total	**4,153**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,153**

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	$1,056,000	-	-	-	$1,056,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	$2,753,000	-	-	-	$2,753,000
Total	**$3,809,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$3,809,000**

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	-	-	-	117	-	117
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	380	1,250	-	2,326	80	4,036
Total	**380**	**1,250**	**-**	**2,443**	**80**	**4,153**

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	$1,056,000	-	$1,056,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	$349,000	$103,000	-	$2,003,000	$298,000	$2,753,000
Total	**$349,000**	**$103,000**	**-**	**$3,059,000**	**$298,000**	**$3,809,000**

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	$9,025	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	$682	-	-	-

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	-	$9,025	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	$918	$82	-	$861	$3,725

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:
Proposals for individual projects are submitted by DNR Area Wildlife Staff and Shallow Lake Specialists. Projects are reviewed at the regional and central office and appropriate projects were selected for inclusion in this OHF proposal. When we received a proposed funding amount, the list of proposed projects were again reviewed by regional and area Wildlife staff and Shallow Lake and Wetland Management Programs and the final selection of projects was made based on state priorities and project efficiencies.

The parcel list may be modified by the program manager as needed and the Final Report must reflect an accurate and complete parcel list.

In addition to the projects shown on the parcel list, additional projects will be selected for aerial cattail spraying using the attached "Guidelines Aerial Cattail Spraying.docx." The Final Report will accurately show all parcels.

Restore / Enhance Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Description
Carlos Avery Pool 3 WCS	Anoka	03322228	250	$205,000	Yes	Existing structure is deteriorating and must be replaced.
Pool 9 Diamond WCS	Anoka	03322233	130	$135,000	Yes	Replace failing WCS
String Lakes Tract 1 Restoration	Cottonwood	10536229	22	$618,000	Yes	Impound/reroute/abandon parts of a drainage system to restore a wetland basin
Wo Wacintanka	Freeborn	10419216	30	$70,000	Yes	Restoration of three basins
Scotch Lake	Le Sueur	11025223	417	$664,000	Yes	Design and construction water control structure
Detroit Lake - Reitan Restoration	Mahnomen	14342234	65	$340,000	Yes	Restoration of multiple small wetlands on a newly acquired parcel
Mille Lacs WMA Olson Pool	Mille Lacs	04225231	80	$290,000	Yes	Renovate deteriorating infrastructure to improve management capability.
Lac qui Parle WMA: Main Unit Big Culvert	Swift	12043220	33	$160,000	Yes	Placing a WCS to replace a culvert
Teardrop Enhancement	Yellow Medicine	11544201	26	$65,000	Yes	Tile break and rerouting

Other Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Powers Lake	Meeker	12030236	0	$65,000	Yes

Parcel Map

Polk
Norman
Mahnomen
Clearwater
Beltrami
Itasca
Saint Louis
Clay
Becker
Hubbard
Cass
Wadena
Crow Wing
Aitkin
Carlton
Wilkin
Otter Tail
Todd
Morrison
Mille Lacs
Kanabec
Pine
Traverse
Grant
Douglas
Stevens
Pope
Stearns
Benton
Isanti
Chisago
Big Stone
Swift
Kandiyohi
Meeker
Sherburne
Anoka
Wright
Lac Qui Parle
Chippewa
Hennepin
Ramsey
Washington
Yellow Medicine
Renville
McLeod
Carver
Scott
Dakota
Sibley
Lincoln
Lyon
Redwood
Nicollet
Le Sueur
Rice
Goodhue
Brown
Pipestone
Murray
Cottonwood
Watonwan
Blue Earth
Waseca
Steele
Dodge
Olmsted
Rock
Nobles
Jackson
Martin
Faribault
Freeborn
Mower
0
11
22
33 mi
Protect in Easement
Protect in Fee with PILT
Protect in Fee W/O PILT
Restore
Enhance
Other