



Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

DNR Roving Crew 4
ML 2027 Request for Funding

General Information

Date: 08/04/2026

Proposal Title: DNR Roving Crew 4

Funds Requested: \$13,006,900

Confirmed Leverage Funds: -

Is this proposal Scalable?: Yes

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Greg Hoch

Title: Prairie Habitat Supervisor

Organization: DNR

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Location Information

County Location(s): Roseau, Faribault, Lake of the Woods, Kandiyohi, Lincoln, Pennington, Mille Lacs, Polk, Chippewa, Goodhue, Benton, Lyon, Cottonwood, Cass, Morrison, Pipestone, Marshall, Fillmore, Redwood, Cook, Freeborn, Carlton, Washington, Stearns and Aitkin.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

Northern Forest

Forest / Prairie Transition

Prairie

Metro / Urban

Southeast Forest

Activity types:

Restore

Enhance

Priority resources addressed by activity:

Wetlands

Prairie

Forest

Habitat

Narrative**Abstract**

Grasslands and wetlands in western Minnesota continues to be the most threatened habitat in the state. At the same time, the DNR continues to work to make the forests on public lands more productive for wildlife. This proposal will enhance wildlife habitat on permanently protected lands. While the majority of restoration and enhancement action will be on WMAs, Crews will also work, when needed, on DNR SNAs, AMAs, NPB easements, and State Forests, as well as National Forests, WPAs and NWRs to meet specific wildlife habitat goals and further develop habitat complexes.

Design and Scope of Work

Roving Crews are fully equipped to conduct a range of habitat projects. The staff on these crews are solely dedicated to habitat enhancement and restoration. In the prairies and western prairie pothole wetlands, they focus on prescribed burns, tree removal, grassland restorations, removal of old fencing, and installing fenceposts for conservation grazing. In wetlands the focus is on wild rice collection and seeding, wetland restoration, invasive species control, and sediment removal. Forest projects include prescribed burns in fire-dependent forests and brushlands, seed harvesting and planting, seedling planting, release cuttings for of species such as oak and winter cover such as conifer; mowing and shearing of brushlands.

In the farmland region, we continue to lose ground on wetlands and grasslands. Therefore, its critical that the remaining public and protected habitats are in as high a quality as possible to both produce resident wildlife, such as pheasants, and be attractive to migratory waterfowl that breed to our north. These same habitats benefit dozens of non-game species and hundreds of pollinators. Our forests also need enhancements to maintain high quality wildlife habitat, especially to increase the numbers of mast producing species like oaks, which provide food for a number of wildlife species.

This proposal will fund five Roving Crews. These include the 8 person Crews near Crookston (DNR Region 1), 8 person Crew at Lac Qui Parle (Region 4), 8 person Crew at Rosemount (Region 3), 6 person Crew south of Fergus Falls (Region 1), and the 4 person Crew near Grand Rapids (Region 2).

We estimate that on a good to average year the crews will restore and enhance approximately 27,000 acres of habitat annually, or 54,000 acres over two years, across the state. However, droughts or wet spring and other issues can affect the large acre projects such as prescribed fire. Warm winters make it hard to do projects that require frozen ground. In other years the weather may be very cooperative and we can conduct numerous large

burns or do a large acreage of brushland shearing. Given Midwestern weather, it's difficult to make an exact estimate of our accomplishments.

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

Because these Crews are working in grasslands, wetlands, forests, as well as brushland and savanna, they will be able to benefit wildlife that depend on a wide range of habitat types. In the forests, many game and non-game species depend on brushlands and early successional forests. These often require mechanical treatment such as shearing. Similarly, many of our pine and oak forests are dependent on prescribed fire. In other areas, seeds or seedlings can be planted to enhance forest diversity and benefit wildlife. These include mast bearing trees such as oak or hickory, or trees and shrubs that produce fruits such as plums and cherries. In grasslands and wetland margins, tree encroachment and invasive species are a common and recurring threat. In most cases, once a tree removal is completed, the site should not need any follow-up in the near future. However, grasslands need repeated fire over time to continue to enhance their benefits for wildlife. Installing grazing infrastructure is a one-time project that can have long-term benefits from periodic grazing over the following years.

There are a number of game species, nongame species, SGCN, and T&E species all these habitats. Each has a slightly different habitat requirement and all species use different habitats at different seasons and ages. To satisfy all species and all their habitat requirements over the year, we need a range of wetland sizes and depths, taller and shorter vegetation with a high plant species diversity in our grasslands, and a range of forest types and structures. This can only be achieved with long-term enhancement programs.

While the work proposed here will benefit many wildlife species, it will also go beyond these objectives to provide numerous ecosystem services for people. These include water filtration, nitrate reduction, floodwater retention and reduced flood damage. These habitats also create pollinator habitat to help sustain segments of the agricultural economy. All of these habitats are very good at carbon storage and removing carbon from the air.

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

Traditionally, habitats have been seen as primarily benefiting wildlife. In recent years researchers in Minnesota and surrounding states have been demonstrating how strategic landscape planning for habitat work can improve water quality. Water quality issues continue to be an economic and health problem in rural Minnesota. Combining wildlife habitat and water plans shows how strategic planning can benefit wildlife and people at the same time.

From a wildlife perspective, it is far cheaper to maintain habitat, such as grassland with prescribed fire, than to leave it unmanaged for decades followed by an expensive tree removal project. The earlier we get to these projects the better and more cost effective our work.

Providing diverse and healthy habitats produces more wildlife making hunting more attractive to both experienced and new hunters. They will also provide opportunities for birdwatching, nature photography, and related activities.

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

The grassland and wetland projects in this proposal will be guided primarily by the Prairie Conservation Plan, and Pheasant and Duck Action Plans. These Plans outline 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 Plan identifies specific

corridors and complexes that connect larger core areas. The latest science is telling us that it isn't the size of an individual habitat parcel that matters as much as the amount of habitat in the larger surrounding landscape. These Plans, and the work proposed here, build on these concepts of landscape level habitat planning. We will not restrict ourselves to these focal areas. There are critical habitats outside these areas. However, we will use these Plans to focus our efforts in areas where they can have the greatest wildlife benefits.

The DNR has a number of plans for forests in different parts of the states including the DNR's Conservation Agenda, Deer Plan, Wildlife Action Plan, Forest Action Plan, and Section Forest Resource Management Plans. These plans coordinate the management of types and ages of forests across the landscape, as well as the local management of each unit and regional management of the larger landscape to assure there are multiple forest habitat types that benefit all forest wildlife species.

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

Long Range Plan for the Ring-Necked Pheasant in MN

Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal?

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

Northern Forest

Restore forest-based wildlife habitat that has experienced substantial decline in area in recent decades

Prairie

Restore or enhance habitat on public lands

Southeast Forest

Restore forest-based wildlife habitat that has experienced substantial decline in area in recent decades

Describe how this project/program will produce and demonstrate a significant and permanent conservation legacy and/or outcomes for fish, game, and wildlife:

The work conducted under this proposal will be done on land under permanent conservation protection. However, by the very nature of habitat management, these enhancements will not be permanent. Grasslands, wetlands, and many forest types rely on periodic disturbances. To maintain the health and diversity of grasslands, they need burning, grazing, or other ecological disturbances, every few years. Early successional forests and brushland need frequent management to maintain their structural characteristics, short, young, and dense, to benefit wildlife that depend on these habitats. Prescribed fire is even necessary in mature forests, especially those dominated by oak and pine.

With our grassland and wetlands restorations, we are leaving a lasting and permanent legacy. In recent years the use of 60-80 species seed mixes and local ecotype seed is dramatically improving the quality of our restorations for wildlife and pollinators. The diversity and structure of our newer restorations looks much better than restorations from even a few years ago. Improved timber stand management will produce wildlife benefits for several decades.

If this project/program does not have permanent outcomes, describe why it is important to undertake at this time:

Habitats are always changing and little is permanent due to the science of plant succession. With periodic fires, we can keep trees under control and the prairies open for grassland dependent wildlife. Multiple prescribed fires are also more cost effective than waiting 20 yrs and funding a major tree removal project. In other cases, we can approach most enhancement project when they are when it is still small and manageable. Waiting another decade will degrade the habitat and cost much more once we finally get to it. To quote Leopold's Game Management "Cover is controlled by controlling the plant succession in the right direction at the right time and place. Cow, plow, axe, and fire reverse the succession. Fencing, fire prevention, and planting advance it." It takes repeated management to maintain habitats in the state we want them for maximum wildlife benefit.

Outcomes

Programs in forest-prairie transition region:

Protected, restored, and enhanced nesting and migratory habitat for waterfowl, upland birds, and species of greatest conservation need ~ *Migratory game and non-game birds will be some of the primary beneficiaries of this work. Audubon is developing some bird use models for Minnesota and are seeing some interesting results for parts of this region. It will be interesting to see if we can integrate all of the collective OHF work into this and similar models in the future.*

Programs in metropolitan urbanizing region:

Core areas protected with highly biologically diverse wetlands and plant communities, including native prairie, Big Woods, and oak savanna ~ *Monitoring will take place with the base level monitoring conducted by DNR staff and staff from other agencies/NGOs.*

Programs in the northern forest region:

Healthy populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern species as well as more common species ~ *Monitoring will take place with the base level monitoring conducted by DNR staff and staff from other agencies/NGOs. This includes surveys such as moose, sharp-tailed and ruffed grouse, and woodcock, which are all dependent on open areas.*

Programs in prairie region:

Restored and enhanced upland habitats ~ *The multi-agency/NGO Grassland Monitoring Team (GMT) has developed standardized protocols for sampling grassland vegetation and a number of the sites on this request will be sampled over the 5 year period. There are also a number of wildlife surveys such as the DNR's grouse and pheasant surveys and waterfowl surveys conducted by both DNR and USFWS. These, along with the USGS Breeding Bird Survey, give us a landscape level context for evaluating these habitat projects.*

Programs in southeast forest region:

Healthier populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern species as well as more common species ~ *DNR non-game staff will continue ongoing, long-term monitoring of a range of wildlife species.*

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.

These funds are for additional enhance/restoration work beyond what the DNR is already conducting. These funds are not supplanting or substituting any funds.

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

We select projects with these funds that strategically enhance priority habitats. The OHF provides Minnesota's conservation community with a large amount of non-Federal dollars as match that other Midwestern states don't have. In recent years, the conservation partners have been coordinating to maximize our efforts with funding sources such as the North American Wetland Conservation Act (NAWCA) as well as the American Bird Conservancy's RCPP (Regional Conservation Partnership Program) for young forests, to name just a couple of examples. The DNR will continue to develop existing and new partnership for habitat enhancement and restoration to work in tandem with DNR funds to ensure the good work done under the OHF isn't lost over time.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2028 and beyond	OHF, DNR funds, partner funds	conduct enhancements	monitor vegetation and wildlife responses	-

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

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. Work such as seeding new wetland with wild rice has both strong wildlife and cultural benefits.

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. OHF achieves high quality habitat that provides ecosystem services like clean water and carbon sequestration that support environmental justice. For instance, work in the upper reaches of a watershed can often capture floodwater and reduce downstream flooding, where many of our rural cities are. OHF also supports public access and recreational opportunities on these lands. Project scoring and implementation benefit BIPOC and diverse communities through recreational opportunities that are close-to-home, culturally responsive and accessible to Minnesotans with disabilities.

Activity Details

Requirements

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?

WMA

WPA

SNA

AMA

Permanently Protected Conservation Easements

County/Municipal

Refuge Lands

Public Waters

State Forests

Other : potentially Con-con lands or national forests, if there is a clear long-term wildlife habitat benefit to the work

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:

Corn or soybeans plantings for a year or two may be used to prepare soil for restoration.

Will insecticides or fungicides (including neonicotinoid and fungicide treated seed) be used within any activities of this proposal either in the process of restoration or use as food plots?

No

Previous OHF Appropriations

Have you received OHF dollars through LSOHC for this program or project in the past?

Yes

Are there any of these past appropriations still OPEN?

Yes

If needed, please include any explanation of unspent funds.

We are completing these Roving Crew appropriations on two year funding cycles. We do have a long-term funding model where we ask for one year in advance, as described previously in Council meetings. We are current finishing our ML23/FY24 appropriation and will start the ML25/FY26 appropriation on 1 July. The funds requested here will be used over FY29/30. Our current balance (5/12/26) on the ML23 appropriation is \$1,828,000, with several large bills outstanding. And we need to pay two more months of salary for 34 staff. We will have some funds left over. This is largely because we budget to include overtime for Crew members, per union contracts, for the spring burn season which can include long days on larger burns. However, last spring and this spring have had poorer than usual burn conditions and there has been little need for overtime work, primarily due to weather.

Open OHF Appropriations - Data from Most Recent Status Update

Project	Funding Amount Received	Amount Spent to Date	Funding Remaining	% Spent to Date
ML 2025 - DNR Roving Crew 3	\$12,642,000	-	\$12,642,000	0.0%
ML 2023 - DNR Roving Crew Phase 2	\$8,732,000	\$4,913,200	\$3,818,800	56.27%
Totals	\$21,374,000	\$4,913,200	\$16,460,800	22.99%

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Enhance and restore habitats across Minnesota	FY2029-30, complete July 2030

Budget**Totals**

Item	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$8,850,000	-	-	\$8,850,000
Contracts	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$2,800,000	-	-	\$2,800,000
Professional Services	-	-	-	-
Direct Support Services	\$806,900	-	-	\$806,900
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	\$250,000	-	-	\$250,000
Supplies/Materials	\$300,000	-	-	\$300,000
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	\$13,006,900	-	-	\$13,006,900

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Roving Crew Supervisor	0.25	2.0	\$90,000	-	-	\$90,000
Roving Crew	34.0	2.0	\$8,760,000	-	-	\$8,760,000

Amount of Request: \$13,006,900**Amount of Leverage:** -**Leverage as a percent of the Request:** 0.0%**DSS + Personnel:** \$9,656,900**As a % of the total request:** 74.24%**Easement Stewardship:** -**As a % of the Easement Acquisition:** -

N/A

Does this proposal 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?**

This proposal is composed of numerous projects. We would simply eliminate projects or scale down the size of some projects.

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

They would be proportionally reduced using the DNR calculator.

If the project received 30% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?

This proposal is composed of numerous projects. We would simply eliminate projects or scale down the size of some projects.

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

They would be proportionally reduced using the DNR calculator.

What other dedicated funds may collaborate with or contribute to this proposal?

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?

These are the same positions requested in previous proposals; three Crews of 8, one of 6, and one of 4 members. With these 2-year stand-alone proposals, we do not overlap these positions across appropriations.

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

All activities related to travel for the Roving Crews we place in the travel line. This includes basic mileage and lodging as well as equipment/vehicle rentals and leases, etc.

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?

We used the DNR's standard Direct and Necessary calculator designed for OHF and ENRTF proposals.

Other Equipment/Tools

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

Chainsaws, drip torches, and related.

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?

These funds would be matched to Pittman-Roberson funds on an annual cycle through the DNR.

Output Tables

Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	9,000	39,500	3,500	0	52,000
Total	9,000	41,500	3,500	0	54,000

Restoration/Enhancement Acres Breakdown of Existing Protected Lands (Table 1a.2)

	RESTORE: Lands acquired with OHF	RESTORE: Lands NOT acquired with OHF	ENHANCE: Lands acquired with OHF	ENHANCE: Lands NOT acquired with OHF
DNR Lands (WMA, State Forests, etc.)	100	1,900	2,600	49,400
Non-DNR Lands (city, state, federal, etc.)	-	-	-	-
Easements	-	-	-	-
Total	100	1,900	2,600	49,400

How many of these Prairie acres are Native Prairie? (Table 1b)

Type	Native Prairie (acres)
Restore	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Easement	0
Enhance	1,500
Total	1,500

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	\$481,700	-	-	\$481,700
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$2,167,800	\$9,514,400	\$843,000	-	\$12,525,200
Total	\$2,167,800	\$9,996,100	\$843,000	-	\$13,006,900

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	3,630	19,820	600	22,820	5,130	52,000
Total	3,630	19,820	600	24,820	5,130	54,000

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	\$481,700	-	\$481,700
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$874,400	\$4,774,000	\$144,500	\$5,496,600	\$1,235,700	\$12,525,200
Total	\$874,400	\$4,774,000	\$144,500	\$5,978,300	\$1,235,700	\$13,006,900

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	\$240	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$240	\$240	\$240	-

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	-	\$240	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$240	\$240	\$240	\$240	\$240

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Parcels

Sign-up Criteria?

No

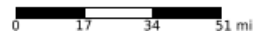
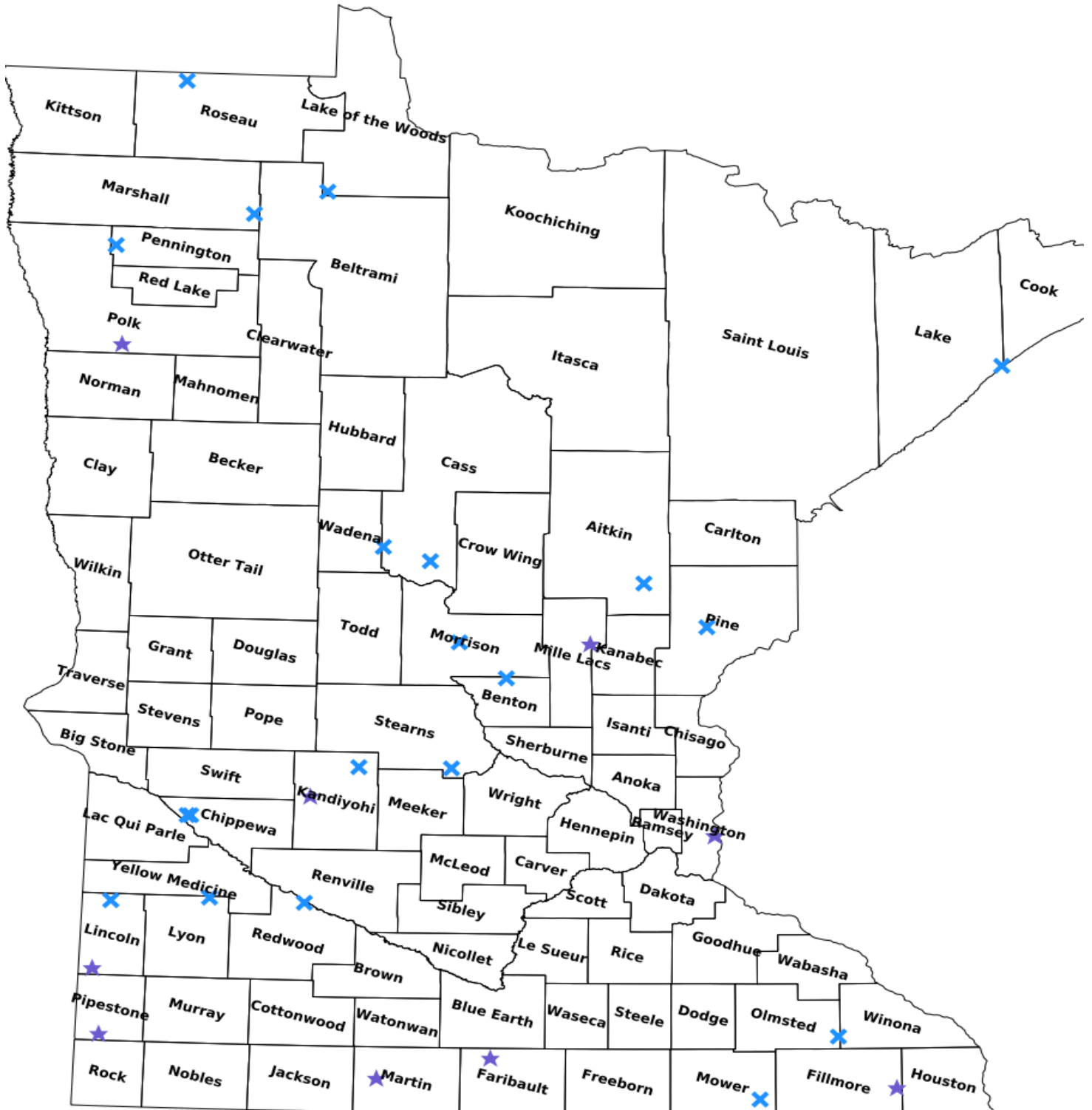
Explain the process used to identify, prioritize, and select the parcels on your list:

Parcels are identified by Area Wildlife Managers and approved by Regional Managers. Priorities are set by the Plans identified earlier in this proposal. The parcels listed below are representative of the types of projects Roving Crews would work on. The parcel list below are simply some placeholder projects. New projects are always coming to the Crews' attention or they need to switch from one project to another due to weather or other issues. It is difficult at this time to identify with any accuracy the projects the Crews will actually work on.

Restore / Enhance Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Description
Aitkin WMA: Main Unit	Aitkin	04423202	300	\$118,500	Yes	Forest Stand Improvement
Graham WMA: Main Unit	Benton	03830201	24	\$19,500	Yes	Woody Removal
Blackhoof River WMA	Carlton	04220226	550	\$750	Yes	Forest Stand Improvement
Birchdale WMA	Cass	13430208	200	\$92,000	Yes	Forest Stand Improvement
Farnham Lake WMA	Cass	13532218	100	\$50,000	Yes	Forest Stand Improvement
Lac qui Parle WMA: Controlled Hunting Zone	Chippewa	11842201	5	\$12,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Lac qui Parle WMA: Controlled Hunting Zone	Chippewa	11841206	276	\$150,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Caribou Falls WMA: West Unit	Cook	05806236	103	\$16,860	Yes	Forest Stand Improvement
Four Corners WMA	Cottonwood	10332231	33	\$23,000	Yes	Grassland Restoration
Rice Lake WMA	Faribault	10427221	27	\$27,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Choice WMA	Fillmore	10208214	70	\$56,000	Yes	Grassland Restoration
Boyd Sartell WMA: Main Unit	Freeborn	10114205	1,500	\$250,000	Yes	Grassland Grazing
Izaak Walton League WMA	Goodhue	10511212	80	\$120,000	Yes	Forest Stand Improvement
Gopher Ridge WMA	Kandiyohi	12233231	15	\$80,000	Yes	Wetland Water Control Structures
RIM Memorial WMA	Kandiyohi	12036226	11	\$45,000	Yes	Wetland Restoration
Red Lake WMA: Main Unit	Lake of the Woods	15735229	400	\$60,000	Yes	Brushland Shearing
Chain-O-Sloughs WMA	Lincoln	10946222	95	\$75,600	Yes	Grassland Restoration
Prairie Dell WMA	Lincoln	11345216	38	\$15,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Gabriel Anderson WMA	Lyon	11340206	10	\$7,500	Yes	Woody Removal
Eckvoll WMA	Marshall	15539211	500	\$125,000	Yes	Brushland Shearing
Mille Lacs WMA	Mille Lacs	04125229	100	\$115,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Ereux WMA	Morrison	04131230	86	\$68,800	Yes	Brushland Management
Pembina WMA: Pennington County Unit	Pennington	15345217	20	\$50,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Eden WMA	Pipestone	10546224	135	\$96,000	Yes	Grassland Restoration
Liberty WMA	Polk	14745216	75	\$30,000	Yes	Grassland Restoration
Cedar Rock WMA: South East Unit	Redwood	11336210	87	\$90,000	Yes	Woody Removal
Roseau River WMA	Roseau	16342209	904	\$45,555	Yes	Wetland Enhancement
Alice Hamm WMA	Stearns	12229233	425	\$72,100	Yes	Grassland Burns
Bayport WMA	Washington	02920222	75	\$270,125	Yes	Woody Removal
Bayport WMA	Washington	02920222	16	\$45,600	Yes	Grassland Restoration

Parcel Map



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

DNR Roving Crew 4

\$13,006,900

54,000 acres



Oak savanna enhancement



Abundant acorn production



Prescribed fire



Prairie wildflowers



Productive and Diverse Habitats

Roving Crew Long-Term Funding Plan

Roving Crew Phase	Submitted to LSOHC	Legislative Funding Yr	Available for Use	Period of Use	Fiscal Years Used
3	May 2024	ML2025	7/1/2025	7/1/26 - 6/30/28	FY2027-28
4	May 2026	ML2027	7/1/2027	7/1/28 - 6/30/30	FY2029-30
5	May 2028	ML2029	7/1/2029	7/1/30 - 6/30/32	FY2031-32
6	May 2030	ML2031	7/1/1931	7/1/32 - 6/30/34	FY2033-34
7	May 2032	ML2033	7/1/1933	7/1/34 - 6/30/36	FY2035-36



Snow seeding prairie



Nesting cover



Sowing wild rice



Wild rice wetlands



Abundant wildlife