



## Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

DNR Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 19  
ML 2027 Request for Funding

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### General Information

**Date:** 06/22/2026

**Proposal Title:** DNR Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 19

**Funds Requested:** \$23,483,000

**Confirmed Leverage Funds:** -

**Is this proposal Scalable?:** Yes

### Manager Information

**Manager's Name:** Ricky Lien

**Title:** Wetland Habitat Team Supervisor

**Organization:** DNR

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### Location Information

**County Location(s):** Cass, Aitkin, Todd, Waseca, , Kandiyohi, Traverse, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Cottonwood, Polk, Marshall, Meeker, Chippewa, Murray, Yellow Medicine, Lyon, Lincoln, Stearns, Swift, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Martin, Itasca, Clay, Red Lake, Brown and Nobles.

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

Forest / Prairie Transition

Northern Forest

Prairie

Metro / Urban

**Activity types:**

Enhance

Restore

Other : Surveys and Engineering

**Priority resources addressed by activity:**

Wetlands

**Narrative****Abstract**

This proposal aims to deliver shallow lake and wetland habitat enhancement and restoration work on over 12,800 acres. Wetlands will be restored through tile breaks, ditch plugs, sediment removal, and placement of infrastructure. Shallow lakes and wetlands will be enhanced through cattail management, wild rice seeding, water level management and other activities. Four additional projects will undergo engineering to prepare for future infrastructure construction. Waterfowl and other wetland-dependent species will benefit greatly from the proposed habitat work. This work will be almost entirely focused on state-owned properties and public waters.

**Design and Scope of Work**

Minnesota's shallow lakes and wetlands are among the most productive habitats in the state, but an estimated 90% of Minnesota's prairie wetlands and more than 50% of our statewide wetlands have been lost. Wetlands and shallow lakes that remain are often compromised by degraded quality. This proposal will accomplish wetland habitat work throughout Minnesota on public lands and waters, with the large majority of the funding being directed strategically to the prairie region. This program delivers measurable, on-the-ground results - restoring and enhancing high-priority wetlands and shallow lakes that directly increase waterfowl production and improve habitat for a wide range of species of greatest conservation need. With established engineering, construction, and habitat teams already in place, Outdoor Heritage Funds translate immediately into acres restored, habitat quality improved, and systems brought back to ecological function. This is a proven, accountable investment—targeted where it matters most, ready to implement, and designed to produce lasting habitat outcomes across Minnesota. In addition to being critical for waterfowl, wetlands and shallow lakes provide habitat for a wide range of species, groundwater recharge, water purification, flood water storage, shoreline protection, and economic benefits.

Restoration and enhancement projects affecting more 12,800 acres on state-owned lands, especially WMAs, and public waters were proposed and reviewed by DNR Area and Regional supervisors and Wetland Habitat Team staff. Planned work includes wetland infrastructure construction, including water control structures and dikes, sediment removal, tile breaks, and ditch plugs needed to bring about needed wetland habitat enhancement and restoration. Direct management actions such as cattail and other invasive species control, water level manipulation, and wild rice seeding will be employed to bring about needed wetland enhancement. Additional parcels that are impacted by this valuable work will be added to the parcel list and reported in full on the Final Report. Additionally, four infrastructure projects will be surveyed and engineered for future construction. Doing this preliminary engineering work allows us to determine project feasibility, identify infrastructure options, and obtain accurate cost estimates.

Herbicide treatments will continue on thousands of acres of invasive monotypic hybrid cattails. This work is made possible by an OHF-acquired spray unit mounted on a DNR helicopter, but requires annual funding to secure

needed herbicide and pay associated costs for the helicopter. Popular among DNR WMA property managers facing problematic stands of monotypic cattails, it is estimated that approximately 2500-3000 acres of cattails will be treated annually. Parcels to be treated are selected annually and will be fully reported in the OHF appropriation final report, along with parcels that are mechanically treated.

To improve efficiency and meet mutual goals, projects may be done in cooperation with Duck Unlimited or other conservation partners. 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 within scope of this proposal and will be fully reported in the Final Report.

### **Explain how the proposal 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 State Wildlife Action Plan 2015-2025 (SWAP). 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 SWAP, 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 species.

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 proposal.

### **What are the elements of this proposal 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, those that remain are degraded and need management action to produce quality habitat. Note that many of the projects included in this proposal involve existing wetlands whose infrastructure has failed completely and management is no longer possible. The restoration of numerous wetland basins is also included.

**Describe how the proposal 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 such as invasive monotypic cattails are having the greatest impact.

The work done by this OHF proposal 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 projects identified by the Wetland Management Program are targeted to key wetland complexes in the prairie region and deliver critical management 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

Managing Minnesota's Shallow Lakes for Waterfowl and Wildlife

**Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this proposal?**

**Forest / Prairie Transition**

Protect, enhance, and restore migratory habitat for waterfowl and related species, so as to increase migratory and breeding success

**Metro / Urban**

Protect from long-term or permanent endangerment from invasive species

**Northern Forest**

Protect shoreland and restore or enhance critical habitat on wild rice lakes, shallow lakes, cold water lakes, streams and rivers, and spawning areas

**Prairie**

Protect, enhance, and restore migratory habitat for waterfowl and related species, so as to increase migratory and breeding success

**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 state-owned land (almost exclusively WMAs) under permanent conservation protection or on public waters. However, by the very nature of habitat management, restorations and enhancements are not permanent. All habitat types - grasslands, wetlands, and many forest types - rely on periodic disturbances. Wetlands change over time with sedimentation, changed hydrology, or introduction of invasive species which must be addressed to achieve quality wildlife results. Many of our individual wetland and shallow lake projects involve extensive infrastructure. While this infrastructure is engineered and built for 30-40 year life-expectancy, we can still expect the need to go in and replace structures as they age or fail to meet management needs.

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

Three elements relate to this proposal's ability to produce a significant conservation legacy.

First, the scale of shallow lake and wetland work proposed in this proposal is impressive. The acreage being restored and enhanced produces results locally and statewide. Second, the infrastructure (water control structures, dikes, fish barriers) projects in this proposal will be worked on by qualified engineers who will design and oversee construction and renovation to achieve long-lasting results. A typical goal is to have constructed water control structures, dikes and fish barriers with a life expectancy that last a minimum of 30-40 years. These projects will be on public waters or publicly-owned or eased lands. Third, the type of work being done through this proposal, Shallow lake enhancement and wetland restoration, represent key components of all significant conservation plans for Minnesota.

**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 development will provide the wetland base called for in numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff, wetland management program 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 development.*

**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 development will provide the wetland base called for in numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff, wetland management program 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 development.*

**Programs in the northern forest region:**

Improved availability and improved condition of habitats that have experienced substantial decline ~ *Intensive wetland management and habitat infrastructure development will provide the wetland base called for in*

*numerous prairie, shallow lake and waterfowl plans. Area wildlife staff, wetland management program 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 development.*

**Programs in prairie region:**

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

**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 the appropriation.

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

Qualified engineers and staff will oversee replacement/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. Enhancement work implemented by this staff such as invasive species control, 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, invasive 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, habitat succession, etc. Monitoring by area wildlife staff, wetland management specialists, 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
10-12 months post-completion of engineered infrastructure or construction work	DNR	Qualified engineers conduct warranty inspection of project.	-	-
1 year post-implementation of management action	DNR	Wetland Management Program, Shallow Lakes Program, and Area Wildlife staff evaluate management effectiveness.	-	-

**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. Shallow lake and wetland habitat projects 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.

## 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

State Forests

County/Municipal

Public Waters

### 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 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.**

Balances in the programmatic appropriations shown below are explained by the nature of the complex work being performed. Early years for large, complex infrastructure projects are characterized by permitting, surveys and design preparation and coordination with partners. Construction, which can

represent the bulk of the money spent on a project, may not occur until the later years of an appropriation after all the preparatory work is done. As a case in point, the ML2021 Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 13 proposal - which is in its final year - only had a minimal balance of \$400,000 remaining at the end of calendar year 2025. Much of this remaining balance was used in early 2026 to fund the construction of a large water control structure at Grey Eagle WMA in Todd County. This new structure replaces a failing 50-year old structure and will allow future water level management. The expenditures of the ML2021 appropriation followed the pattern of we typically see for these appropriations of slow expenditures in the early years followed by significant spending in the final years of the appropriations.

### Open OHF Appropriations - Data from Most Recent Status Update

Project	Funding Amount Received	Amount Spent to Date	Funding Remaining	% Spent to Date
ML 2025 - Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 17	\$2,508,000	-	\$2,508,000	0.0%
ML 2024 - DNR Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements - Phase 16	\$3,809,000	\$1,194,100	\$2,614,900	31.35%
ML 2023 - Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 15	\$3,695,000	\$1,883,600	\$1,811,400	50.98%
ML 2022 - DNR Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 14	\$2,301,000	\$1,340,500	\$960,500	58.26%
ML 2021 - Accelerated Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 13	\$2,589,000	\$2,119,600	\$469,400	81.87%
ML 2019 - Big Rice Lake Wild Rice Enhancement	\$845,000	\$421,900	\$423,100	49.93%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$15,747,000</b>	<b>\$6,959,700</b>	<b>\$8,787,300</b>	<b>44.2%</b>

### Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Infrastructure Construction Projects	June 2032
Cattail Management Actions	September 2030
Wetland Restorations	June 2032
Survey and engineer projects	June 2032

**Budget**

**Totals**

Item	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$2,991,000	-	-	\$2,991,000
Contracts	\$15,360,500	-	-	\$15,360,500
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	\$368,800	-	-	\$368,800
Professional Services	\$2,750,000	-	-	\$2,750,000
Direct Support Services	\$474,000	-	-	\$474,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	\$95,000	-	-	\$95,000
Other Equipment/Tools	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000
Supplies/Materials	\$1,378,700	-	-	\$1,378,700
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$23,483,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$23,483,000</b>

**Personnel**

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
NR Specialists (Shallow Lakes), NR Specialists (Wetland Management), Wetland Management Program Supervisor, Wetland Project Consultant	10.0	2.0	\$2,991,000	-	-	\$2,991,000

**Capital Equipment**

Item	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Trimble Survey Unit	\$55,000	-	-	\$55,000
ATV, tracks, and trailer	\$40,000	-	-	\$40,000

**Amount of Request:** \$23,483,000

**Amount of Leverage:** -

**Leverage as a percent of the Request:** 0.0%

**DSS + Personnel:** \$3,465,000

**As a % of the total request:** 14.76%

**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?**

A reduced funding amount would be addressed by using Program and Regional Wildlife staff to evaluate projects based on need, strategic importance, and efficiency to determine which projects would be funded. Acres and activities may not be proportionally affected due to the variety of project sizes and costs.

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

Personnel costs requested in the proposal represent two years of staffing. It's important to note that these staff would work on projects associated with this proposal, plus all open appropriations of DNR and partners. Depending on the amount recommended for funding, funding for staffing will be proportionally higher.

**If the project received 30% of the requested funding**

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

A reduced funding amount would be addressed by using Program and Regional Wildlife staff to prioritize projects based on need, strategic importance, and efficiency to determine which projects would be funded. Acres and activities may not be proportionally affected due to the variety of project sizes and costs.

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

Personnel costs requested in the proposal represent two years of staffing. It's important to note that these staff would work on projects associated with this proposal, plus all open appropriations of DNR and partners. Depending on the amount recommended for funding, funding for staffing will be proportionally higher.

**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?**

All staff positions for which funding is requested were created with previous OHF appropriations. OHF funding from past appropriations have run out for these positions and new funding is needed to maintain them and the work they do to restore and enhance wetland and shallow lake habitat, to support partner habitat work, and to implement habitat work called for in numerous plans.

## Contracts

### What is included in the contracts line?

Contract funding will be used to obtain needed construction, engineering, and/or management actions to construct shallow lake and wetland infrastructure projects or to implement wetland management activities.

## Professional Services

### What is included in the Professional Services line?

Design/Engineering

Other : Costs associated with using the DNR helicopter and pilot are billed as professional services.

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 expenses, fleet charges for heavy equipment, atv, and other items show up as travel costs due to charges for mileage or hourly/daily fleet rates.

### 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/Tools that could be purchased include stakes for survey work, simple hand tools, PPE for staff, and like items.

## 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?**

The timing and availability of federal funding is unknown, but historically federal funds such as NAWCA, Inflation Reduction Act, Joint Venture funds, Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, and America the Beautiful may become available for critical habitat work. The Minnesota DNR would look to use these funding sources as appropriate to expand the scale of shallow lake and wetland work.

## Output Tables

### Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	811	0	0	0	811
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	12,054	0	0	0	12,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,865</b>

### 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.)	37	774	540	11,451
Non-DNR Lands (city, state, federal, etc.)	-	-	63	-
Easements	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>11,451</b>

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

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	\$10,154,300	-	-	-	\$10,154,300
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$13,328,700	-	-	-	\$13,328,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,483,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$23,483,000</b>

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

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	0	0	0	811	0	811
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	155	2,698	0	4,967	4,234	12,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>12,865</b>

### Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	\$10,154,300	-	\$10,154,300
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$270,000	\$1,436,900	-	\$8,116,900	\$3,504,900	\$13,328,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$1,436,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$18,271,200</b>	<b>\$3,504,900</b>	<b>\$23,483,000</b>

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

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	\$12,520	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$1,105	-	-	-

**Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)**

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	-	\$12,520	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$1,741	\$532	-	\$1,634	\$827

**Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles**

## Parcels

### Sign-up Criteria?

[Yes - Sign up criteria is attached](#)

### 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 Wetland Habitat Team members. Projects are reviewed at the regional and central office levels and appropriate projects are selected for inclusion in this OHF proposal. The parcel list may be modified by the program manager as needed and the Final Report will reflect an accurate and complete parcel list. As appropriate, tribal consultation will occur for projects.

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
Grayling Marsh WMA WCS Replacement	Aitkin	04823210	500	\$250,000	Yes	Replacement of a failing WCS to allow for improved management.
Little Hill River WMA WCS Replacement	Aitkin	05227212	270	\$450,000	Yes	Replacement of a failing WCS to allow for improved management.
Swamp Lake Outlet Renovation	Aitkin	04625226	276	\$425,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via outlet renovation.
Swamp Lake Wild Rice Seeding	Aitkin	04625226	276	\$125,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via wild rice seeding.
Bull Moose WCS Replacement	Cass	13831223	53	\$450,000	Yes	Replacement of a failing WCS to allow for improved management
Twin Heron WCS Removal	Cass	13629216	10	\$150,000	Yes	Removal of unneeded/nonfunctioning WCS
Wax Lake Wild Rice Seeding	Cass	14127224	15	\$18,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via wild rice seeding.
Grace Marshes WMA Wetland Restorations	Chippewa	11939228	38	\$419,500	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Lac qui Parle WMA Churchill Wetland Restoration	Chippewa	11842203	24	\$255,850	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Cromwell WMA Infrastructure	Clay	14045201	7	\$100,000	Yes	Upgrade of wetland infrastructure to improve management.
Upper Rice Lake Outlet Channel Cleanout	Clearwater	14536207	1,713	\$90,000	Yes	Excavation of channel to allow for water level control.
Pats Pasture WMA Wetland Restoration	Cottonwood	10537229	27	\$246,520	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Talcot WMA Tract 31 Wetland Restorations	Cottonwood	10538219	10	\$110,000	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Hay Creek WCS Removal	Crow Wing	04629231	31	\$150,000	Yes	Removal of unneeded/nonfunctioning WCS
Hesitation WMA WCS Removal	Crow Wing	04528233	5	\$150,000	Yes	Removal of unneeded/nonfunctioning WCS

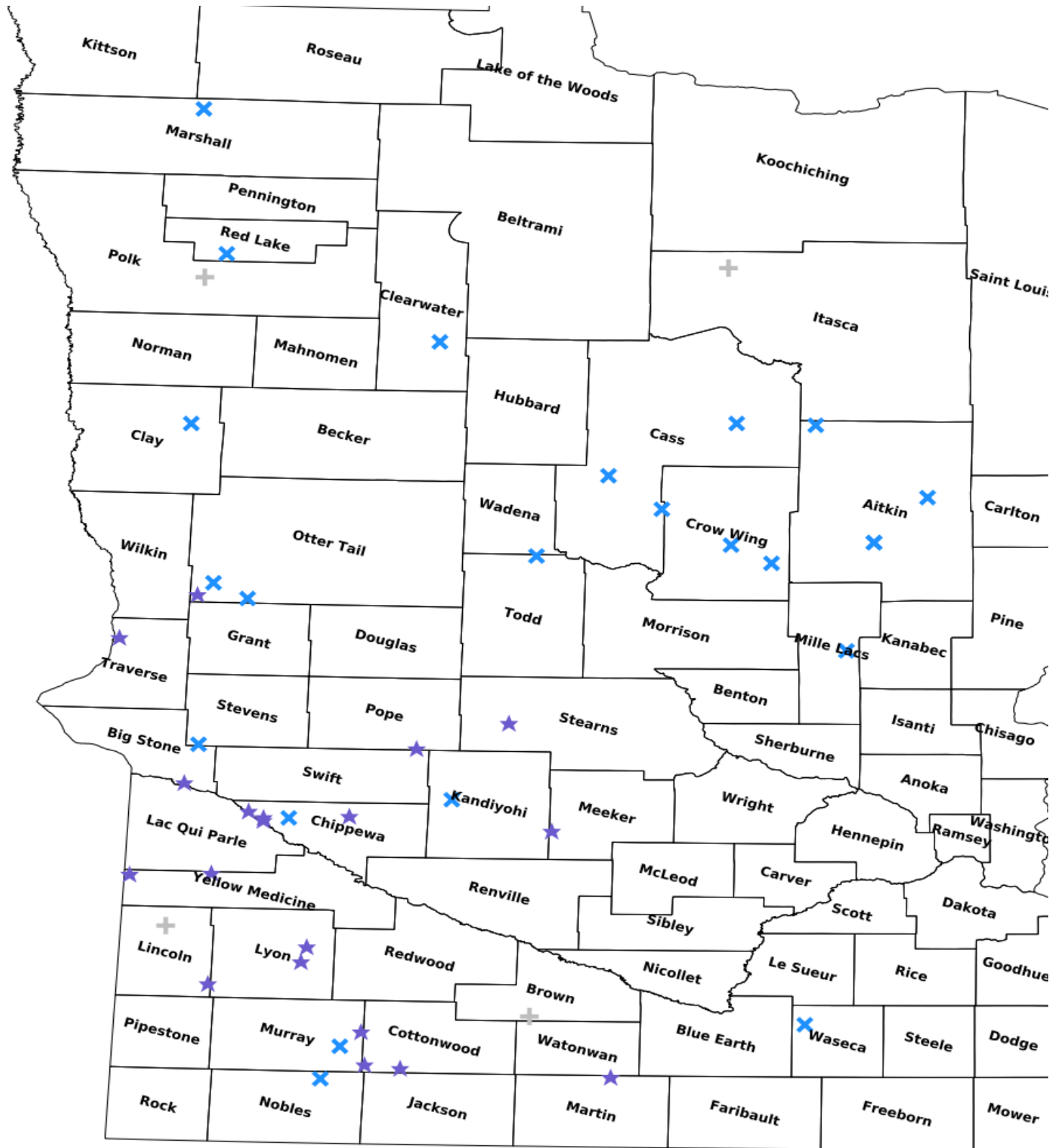
Rim Memorial WMA Wetland Enhancement	Kandiyohi	12036226	21	\$365,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via berm repair, ditch plugs, sediment removal, woody removal.
Hopeful WMA Wetland Restoration	Lincoln	10944212	118	\$1,477,000	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Meadow Creek WMA Wetland Restoration	Lyon	11141236	71	\$829,200	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Rolling Hills WMA Wetland Restoration	Lyon	11140206	38	\$444,200	Yes	Wetland restorations.
East Park WMA WCS Replacement	Marshall	15844220	90	\$360,000	Yes	Replacement of a failed WCS and outlet improvements.
Perch Creek WMA Wetland Restoration	Martin	10430206	15	\$166,680	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Rodewald WMA Wetland Restorations	Meeker	11832218	25	\$375,000	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Rum River Large Impoundment WCS Replacement	Mille Lacs	04026234	510	\$850,000	Yes	Replacement of a failing WCS to allow for improved management
Budolfson WMA Wetland Restoration	Murray	10739225	28	\$353,750	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Irruption WMA Water Control Structure Replacement	Murray	10639220	41	\$343,000	Yes	Replacement of a failing WCS to allow for improved management.
Lonetree WMA Water Control Structure Replacement	Nobles	10440215	46	\$150,000	Yes	Replacement of a failing WCS to allow for management
Doran WMA Wetland Restoration	Otter Tail	13144220	132	\$570,000	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Erlandson WMA Wetland Enhancement	Otter Tail	13143225	27	\$377,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via berm repair, sediment removal, breaking tile.
Orwell WMA Wetland Enhancements	Otter Tail	13244235	100	\$625,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via structure removal/modification, sheet pile, riprapping.
Simon Lake WMA Wetland Restorations	Pope	12337234	10	\$275,000	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Marcoux WMA Dike and WCS Rehab	Red Lake	15043219	85	\$310,000	Yes	Replacement/upgrade of a failing WCS and dike to allow for improved management.
Vision WMA Woody Vegetation Removal and Wetland Restorations	Stearns	12434215	234	\$753,380	Yes	Woody vegetation removal and wetland restorations.
Old Gravel Pit WMA Wetland Enhancements	Stevens	12344233	14	\$316,680	Yes	Wetland enhancements via new structure and sediment removal
Lac qui Parle WMA Anderson Unit Wetland Restoration	Swift	11942234	22	\$254,300	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Lac qui Parle WMA Bahl Unit Wetland Restoration	Swift	12045201	28	\$348,400	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Lac qui Parle WMA Engebritson Unit Wetland Restoration	Swift	11942219	47	\$541,400	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Dower Lake WMA Wild Rice Seeding	Todd	13333204	13	\$15,600	Yes	Wetland enhancement via wild rice seeding.
Hunters Paradise WMA Wetland Restoration	Traverse	12847202	138	\$1,146,600	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Quade WMA Wetland Enhancement	Waseca	10724204	2	\$52,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via dike rehab and installation of a WCS.

Mound Springs WMA Wetland Restoration	Yellow Medicine	11546208	19	\$240,900	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Teardrop WMA Wetland Restoration	Yellow Medicine	11544201	19	\$220,000	Yes	Wetland restorations.
Benderberg WMA Wetland Restoration	-	11941233	2	\$33,000	Yes	Wetland enhancement via sediment removal.

**Other Parcels**

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection
Wood Lake Wetland Restoration Engineering	Brown	10833228	0	\$300,000	Yes
Dishpan WMA WCS Engineering	Itasca	15027234	0	\$100,000	Yes
Bossuyt WMA WCS Replacement Engineering	Lincoln	11245204	0	\$60,000	Yes
Dugdale WMA WCS Engineering	Polk	14944233	0	\$35,000	Yes

### Parcel Map



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

## Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 19

This proposal will deliver shallow lake and wetland habitat enhancement and restoration work on over **12,800 acres**. Wetlands will be restored through tile breaks, ditch plugs, sediment removal, and placement of infrastructure. Shallow lakes and wetlands will be enhanced through cattail management, wild rice seeding, water level management and other activities. Waterfowl and other wetland-dependent species will benefit from the proposed habitat work. This work will be focused on state-owned properties and public waters.

**Fund request: \$24,483,000**



## The Results: Healthy, Functioning Shallow Lakes and Wetlands



# Shallow Lakes and Wetland Enhancements Phase 19

- Doing waterfowl habitat work that would not otherwise be done.
- Work on State Wildlife Management Areas and public waters.
- Staff provide OHF habitat implementation support to agencies & NGOs.
- Majority of funding spent in the critical prairie region.
- 12,800 acres of shallow lake and wetland enhancement and restoration.

## Roller Chopping



Pre-treatment Summer 2021



Post-treatment Fall 2021

## Full Property Restoration & Enhancement (Waubun WMA)



Before



After

## Full Property Restoration & Enhancement (Powers Lake WMA)



Before



After