

Request for Funding

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council Fiscal Year 2016 / ML 2015

Program or Project Title: Shell Rock River Watershed Habitat Restoration Program, Phase 4

Funds Requested: \$4,213,500

Manager's Name: Andy Henschel
Title: Director of Field Operations
Organization: Shell Rock River Watershed District
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Organization Web Site: www.shellrock.org

County Locations: Freeborn

Ecological Planning Regions:

- Prairie

Activity Type:

- Restore
- Enhance
- Protect in Fee

Priority Resources Addressed by Activity:

- Wetlands
- Habitat

Abstract:

The Shell Rock River Watershed District's Watershed Habitat Restoration Program will restore, enhance, and protect 5393 acres of critical shallow lake, wetland and stream bank habitat benefiting fish, waterfowl and wildlife populations, preserving an outdoor legacy for future generations.

Design and Scope of Work:

Shell Rock River Watershed District (SRRWD) encompasses 246 square miles inside Freeborn County and includes 11 lakes that drain to the headwaters of the Shell Rock River. It is a complex system of shallow lakes, wetlands and streams. Among the District's lakes are Fountain Lake and Albert Lea Lake, which are located in the heart of Freeborn County. These lakes are central to Albert Lea's tourism economy and its identity.

Degraded habitat of the shallow lakes, wetlands and streams is a conservation issue of statewide importance that requires accelerated investment in projects to restore, enhance and protect habitat for fish, waterfowl and wildlife populations. Protection and restoration of shallow lake habitat is the highest priority in the SRRWD. Reduction of habitat in the watershed is directly affected by surface water, artificial drainage, aquatic vegetation and populations of invasive fish species such as common carp. A decline in habitat is influencing available food sources for duck populations that include Northern Pintail, Redhead, Canvasback, Greater/Lesser Scaup and game fish populations that include Northern Pike, Bluegill, Yellow Perch and Walleye.

Projects in the Watershed Habitat Restoration Program are designed to accomplish the following objectives: restore desirable fish, waterfowl and wildlife populations, enhance native aquatic rooted vegetation, increase fish habitat and spawning areas, waterfowl nesting areas, re-establish flyway habitat and increase wildlife habitat and its natural prairie, increase and improve community use of restored natural resources and protect the watershed

from invasive species. This will be attained by:

- Re-establishing 61 acres of wetland basins to increase food sources and improve waterfowl habitat.
- 38 acres in land acquisition to re-establish native vegetation, improve nesting habitat and waterfowl food sources.
- Variable crest dam structure installations will maintain and enhance game fish populations, improve waterfowl habitat and establish native vegetation to 620 acres.
- Electric fish barrier and water level control station installation will re-establish native vegetation, improve nesting habitat, restore game fish populations and improve waterfowl habitat on 677 acres.
- 3,778 acres of in-lake habitat structures to improve game fish habitat and food sources.
- 184 acres of fish community reclamation to eliminate rough fish abundance and re-establish native aquatic vegetation.
- 35 acres of vegetative restoration to improve habitat for wildlife

This Program will utilize elements of successful local and previously funded LSOHC Programs throughout the state of Minnesota and implement them into a Watershed Habitat Restoration Program that will enhance, restore and protect fisheries, waterfowl and wildlife habitat within the SRRWD. Project scope in this Program consists of accelerated wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, Minnesota Prairie Recovery, living shallow lakes and wetland initiatives along with accelerated shallow lakes and wetland enhancements. In addition the scope of work will consist of rough fish management and game fish habitat improvement, enhancement and protection.

Long-term goals are to restore, enhance and protect the lakes, wetlands and streams in the SRRWD. This will result in improving habitat and water quality of public waters within, as well as, outside of the Shell Rock River Watershed District – Cedar River, Upper Iowa River, Mississippi River and ultimately the Gulf of Mexico. These long term goals interconnect and re-establish important flyway habitats within Minnesota, such as: Mississippi, Le Sueur and La Qui Parle. The goal is to establish waterfowl and fish populations to create the wildlife mecca that was recorded in the late 1800's (See attached article). Finally, this Program will preserve an outdoor legacy for Minnesotans to use and enjoy for generations.

The SRRWD is in the midst of a watershed habitat transformation. The projects funded in this proposal complement and advance the habitat benefits of previously funded LSOHC projects including: Wedge Creek, White Lake and Fountain Lake Fish Barriers (2009-10); Shell Rock River Headwater's Project (2011-12); Albert Lea Lake Dam and Fish Barrier (2013-14); and Goose Creek Fish Barrier (CPL Grant) (2013-2014). Methods and procedures utilized by the SRRWD on successful projects previously funded by the LSOHC will be implemented on 2015 funded projects. The District will leverage its experience to ensure optimum project design and implementation, resulting in rapid habitat restoration and enhancement benefits. In turn, implementation of these projects will provide long-term protection of the SRRWD's shallow lakes, wetlands and streams.

The SRRWD proposes to improve degraded habitat conditions through implementation of projects on a lake-shed basis. District staff and board members have demonstrated the ability and capacity to complete these projects with 2015 funding from the LSHOC. The projects are identified as a high priority in the SRRWD Management Plan, a plan developed with public participation, subject to public review and approval by the SRRWD Board. District staff focuses on identifying existing impairments through current conservation modeling and monitoring water quality within the SRRWD, which results in determining project locations with the greatest net return in habitat restoration.

In 2004 the SRRWD released its first Watershed Management Plan to implement reasonable and necessary improvements to natural resources and water quality. Some of the major beneficial outcomes were: overall improved water quality, an aggressive Pollution Prevention Program that centered on repairing septic systems, and restoring a key headwaters lake. The District is now implementing its second ten-year Watershed Management Plan and welcomes the opportunity to build on the success of the first Watershed Management Plan and partner with the LSOHC to demonstrate the leveraged watershed based benefits that can accrue from a strategic approach to habitat restoration and protection efforts. This Program model can be replicated in similar watersheds throughout Minnesota.

We have a proven track record with the LSOHC of implementing projects that protect, restore and enhance Minnesota's natural resources. The Program is designed to shifts habitat capacity of the watershed to a recognizable level for generations to come and complements the habitat restoration and protection benefits from three previous LSOHC funding phases.

How the request addresses MN habitats:

Historically the Shell Rock River Watershed is a shallow lake system with diverse populations of fish, waterfowl and wildlife. An ongoing effort of modeling and monitoring has defined current impairments and invasive species populations. Implementing site specific habitat restoration projects are progressively improving populations of native fish species, waterfowl and wildlife habitat. The Program includes projects that are prioritized based on the significance of benefit to aquatic habitat, urgency of the work, availability of leverage funding, location of projects and agreement with relevant planning documents. This proposal uses a programmatic approach to achieve prioritized aquatic habitat protection, restoration, and enhancement of lakes, streams, and wetlands across the Watershed, to once again create the historic natural resources we once had. A number of internal and external conservation planning documents support this strategic priority resource planned approach.

Please explain the nature of urgency:

Impairments in Fountain Lake, Albert Lea Lake and the Shell Rock River require action that will restore and enhance native habitat for many species. Science and resource based planning have been utilized to strategically select projects that will advance restoration goals specified in our Habitat Restoration Program and Watershed Plan.

Planning

MN State-wide Conservation Plan Priorities:

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

Plans Addressed:

- Long Range Plan for Muskellunge and Large Northern Pike Management Through 2020
- Managing Minnesota's Shallow Lakes for Waterfowl and Wildlife

Please describe the science based planning and evaluation model used:

SRRWD utilizes precision conservation modeling with monitoring to identify priority management zones (PMZs) on a sub-watershed basis. The PMZs are prioritized, evaluated conservation measures and project locations chosen to mitigate specific areas contributing to degradation of habitat which reduce populations of aquatic vegetation, fish, waterfowl and wildlife within the lake-shed.

LSOHC Prairie Section Priorities:

- Protect, restore, and enhance shallow lakes

Accelerates or Supplements Current Efforts:

The Shell Rock River Watershed Habitat Restoration Program consolidates previous programs that include: Fish Barrier Program, Stream Restoration Program and Wetland Restoration Program. Projects are focused on recovery of impaired resources on a watershed basis. Each project is another component in restoring native habitat to the SRRWD. LSOHC funds accelerate ongoing conservation efforts by increasing the number of projects completed each year in the watershed. Projects selected in the Program contribute to the success of long-term management plans, enhance growth of aquatic plants, reduce populations of undesirable fish and vegetation, and increase game fish, waterfowl and wildlife populations.

Non-OHF Money Spent in the Past:

Appropriation Year	Source	Amount
2011	Local Tax Levy	75,000
2012	Local Tax Levy - 25% Grant Matching Funds	180,000.00
2013	Local Tax Levy - 25% Grant Matching Funds	230,000.00
2014	Local Tax Levy - 25% Grant Matching Funds	804,750.00

Sustainability and Maintenance:

The Shell Rock River Watershed District is a permanent entity created by state statute and operates under a series of 10-year plans that are approved by MNBWSR. Currently we are completing a second generation 10-year Watershed Management Plan that requires a top-to-bottom comprehensive review of natural resource restoration, management, enhancement and protection strategies. SRRWD relies on multiple funding sources including a local levy, a local option sales tax, and multiple public and private partnerships including three previous LSOHC phased projects. The District continues an aggressive monitoring protocol, generating regular results-driven reporting. The habitat efforts that accrue from the Shell Rock River Watershed Habitat Restoration Program will easily be incorporated into this existing results-driven reporting framework, which can be used to generate public interest and education of a watershed-based restoration approach. We have commitment and funding sources necessary to maintain existing and future natural resource enhancement projects.

Maintain Project Outcomes:

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2019	Sales Tax and LSOHC	Construction and Erosion Control Inspections	Erosion Control and Maintenance Inspections and Maintenance Implementation	Maintenance Inspections and Maintenance Implementation
2020	Sales Tax and LSOHC	Construction and Erosion Control Inspections	Erosion Control and Maintenance Inspections and Maintenance Implementation	Maintenance Inspections and Maintenance Implementation
2021	Sales Tax	Maintenance Inspections and Maintenance Implementation		Maintenance Inspections and Maintenance Implementation

Applicable Criteria:

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

Government Approval:

Will local government approval be sought prior to acquisition? - Yes

Permanent Protection:

Is the land you plan to acquire free of any other permanent protection? - **Yes**

Current Hunting and Fishing Plan:

Is this land currently open for hunting and fishing? - **No**

Future Hunting and Fishing Plan:

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

Open hunting and fishing will comply with State regulations

Best Management Practice:

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

Permanent Protection:

Is the activity on permanently protected land per 97A.056, subd 13(f), tribal lands, and/or public waters per MS 103G.005, Subd. 15? - **Yes (Public Waters, no)**

Accomplishment Timeline

Activity	Approximate Date Completed
Begin project planning, design and permitting work following July 2015 appropriation	July 2015
Begin projects during the 2016 construction season following completion of design, permits and contracting	2016 Construction Season
Complete all 2016 restoration and habitat improvement projects.	End of 2017 Field Season
Maintenance and monitoring of all restoration and habitat improvement projects	Ongoing
Tree and plug plantings on restoration projects	June 2018

Outcomes

Programs in prairie region:

- Protected, restored, and enhanced shallow lakes and wetlands will provide habitat to wildlife and support healthy natural resource conditions for long term benefits. They will offer an oasis for migratory waterfowl by re-establishing and connecting the flyways in south-central Minnesota. Measurement of success will require multifaceted data collection. Floristic Quality Assessments of restored wetlands, lakeshore, fish population surveys and wildlife surveys will aid in measuring and evaluating the success of protected, restored and enhanced shallow lakes, streams and wetlands. Increases and declines in wildlife, waterfowl and fish populations will be determined and reported in cooperation with MNDNR.

Relationship to Other Funds:

- No Relationships Listed

Budget Spreadsheet

Total Amount of Request: \$4,213,500

Budget and Cash Leverage

Budget Name	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$225,000	\$500,000	Local Option Sales Tax	\$725,000
Contracts	\$2,640,400	\$0		\$2,640,400
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	\$0	\$0		\$0
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	\$326,500	\$0		\$326,500
Easement Acquisition	\$0	\$0		\$0
Easement Stewardship	\$0	\$0		\$0
Travel	\$0	\$0		\$0
Professional Services	\$713,000	\$0		\$713,000
Direct Support Services	\$0	\$0		\$0
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	\$0	\$0		\$0
Capital Equipment	\$0	\$0		\$0
Other Equipment/Tools	\$0	\$0		\$0
Supplies/Materials	\$308,600	\$0		\$308,600
DNR IDP	\$0	\$0		\$0
Total	\$4,213,500	\$500,000	-	\$4,713,500

Personnel

Position	FTE	Over # of years	LSOHC Request	Anticipated Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Program Manager	0.43	5.00	\$0	\$500,000	Local Option Sales Tax	\$500,000
Program Assistant	0.30	5.00	\$225,000	\$0		\$225,000
Total	0.73	10.00	\$225,000	\$500,000	-	\$725,000

Amount of Request: \$4,213,500

Amount of Leverage: \$500,000

Leverage as a percent of the Request: 11.87%

Output Tables

Table 1a. Acres by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	884	0	0	0	884
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	38	0	0	0	38
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	693	0	0	3,778	4,471
Total	1,615	0	0	3,778	5,393

Table 2. Total Requested Funding by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats	Total
Restore	\$1,939,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,939,600
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$473,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$473,400
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$1,553,000	\$0	\$0	\$247,500	\$1,800,500
Total	\$3,966,000	\$0	\$0	\$247,500	\$4,213,500

Table 3. Acres within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore	0	0	0	884	0	884
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	0	0	0	38	0	38
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	0	0	4,471	0	4,471
Total	0	0	0	5,393	0	5,393

Table 4. Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest	Total
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,939,600	\$0	\$1,939,600
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$473,400	\$0	\$473,400
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,500	\$0	\$1,800,500
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,213,500	\$0	\$4,213,500

Table 5. Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type

Type	Wetlands	Prairies	Forest	Habitats
Restore	\$2,194	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$12,458	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$2,241	\$0	\$0	\$66

Table 6. Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	Northern Forest
Restore	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,194	\$0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protect in Fee W/O State PILT Liability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,458	\$0
Protect in Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Enhance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$403	\$0

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Parcel List

Section 1 - Restore / Enhance Parcel List

Freeborn

Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?
PickereI Lake Outlet	10222213	620	\$651,300	No
PickereI Lake site 12	10222213	2	\$40,300	No
School Section Lake	10322236	184	\$327,800	No
Unnamed Creek	10220206	40	\$201,300	No
Upper and Lower Twin Lake	10122212	464	\$743,800	No
Upper Twin Lake	10122202	213	\$397,500	No
Wedge Creek Reach 1	10221206	35	\$72,500	No
Wedge Creek Reach 6	10322236	4	\$450,800	No
Wedge Creek Reach 6	10322236	16	\$243,600	No

Section 2 - Protect Parcel List

Freeborn

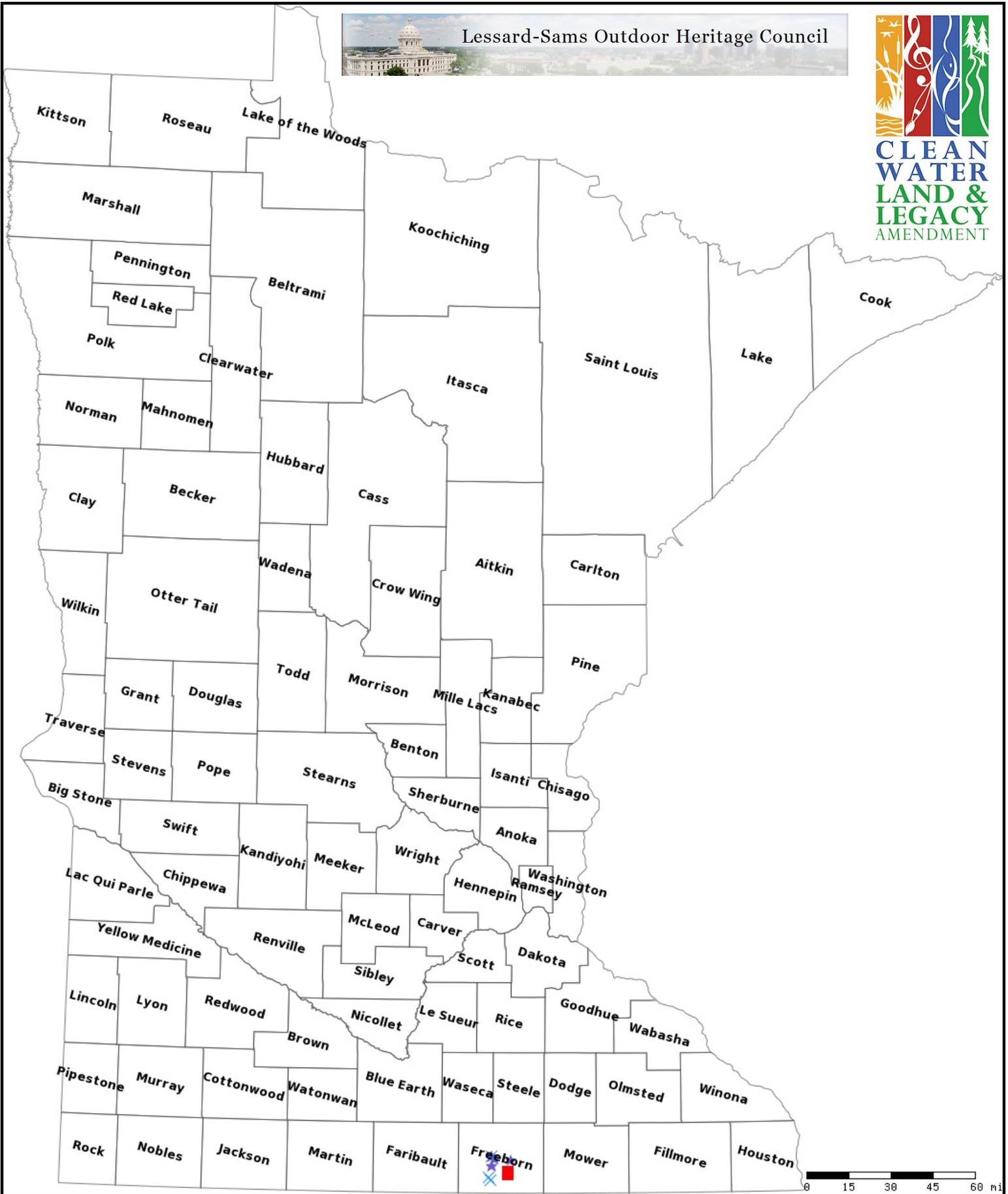
Name	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection?	Hunting?	Fishing?
Headwater Land #2	10221225	5	\$66,700	No	Full	Full
Olson Property	10221236	33	\$406,700	No	Full	Full

Section 2a - Protect Parcel with Bldgs

No parcels with an activity type protect and has buildings.

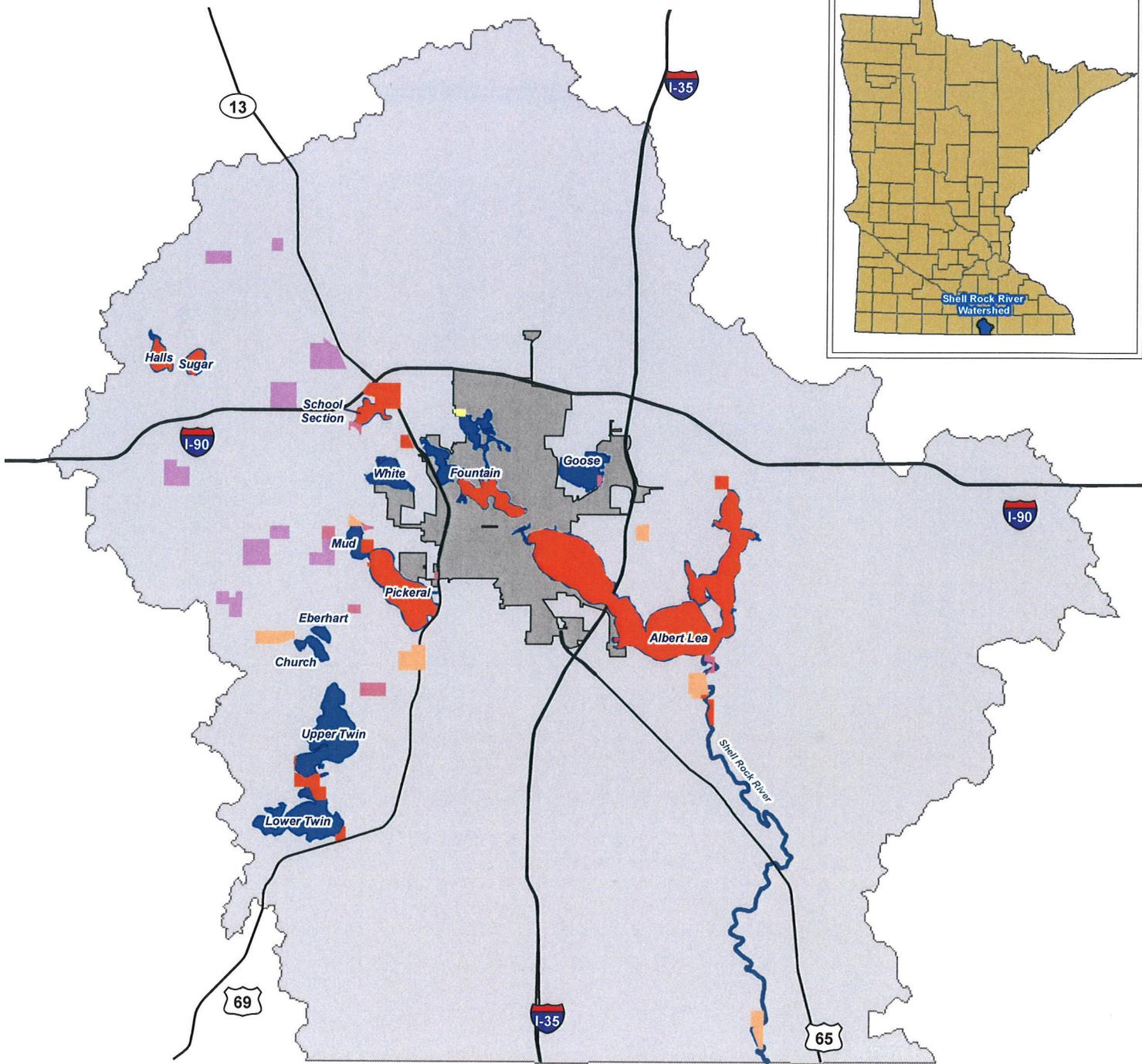
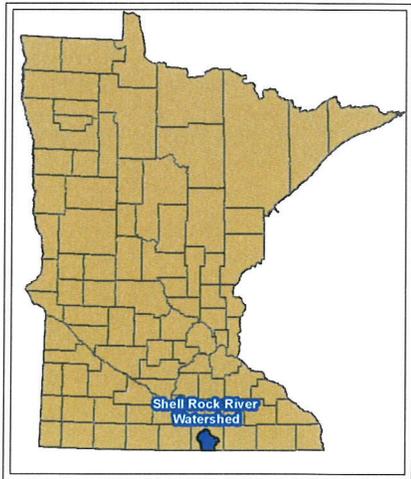
Section 3 - Other Parcel Activity

No parcels with an other activity type.



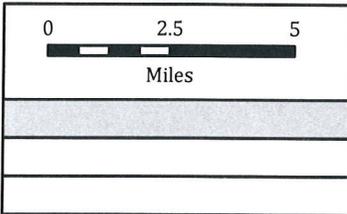
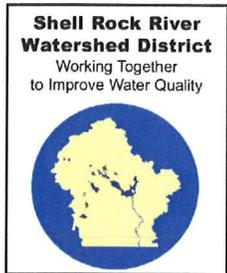
Shell Rock River Watershed Habitat Restoration Program, Phase 4

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



Habitat Program Projects by Phase

- Phase 4 Fiscal Year 2015
- Phase 5 Fiscal Year 2016
- Phase 6 Fiscal Year 2017
- Phase 7 Fiscal Year 2018
- Phase 8 Fiscal Year 2019
- Albert Lea City Limits



**Shell Rock River Watershed District
Habitat Restoration Program**
Freeborn County, Minnesota



here to pass a week or a month; and the angling and shooting leave nothing to be desired. Some take quarters at the hotels, some live in cottages, and others camp out, where the conventionalities of society may be measurably ignored, and communion with nature enjoyed without restraint. The people of Albert Lea should make a specialty of entertaining summer visitors, and transform the whole city into a rural boarding house community, where homelike fare and favor could be obtained without the starched formalities of hotel life at the summer resorts.

Around the lake there is a drive, but if the public-spirited citizens would make a boulevard around the entire lake, close to the shore, following the contour of its winding banks, it would be the finest drive between Long Branch and the Golden Gate.

Poets have sung of many beautiful spots, and painters pictured charming scenes, and here are scenes for both.

Below we copy an article published in the "Turf, Field and Farm" of New York, under date of May 22d, 1874:

"Albert Lea, a beautiful lake about thirteen miles in length and varying in width from a quarter of a mile to three miles, and situated in Freeborn county, Minnesota, is an attractive body of water to the sportsman. A gentleman, whose name is known to the whole country, and who is a thorough sportsman, writes us some interesting facts from that neighborhood. The elevation being great, the air is pure and the climate healthy. People seldom die there. A few years ago the lake was stocked with fish, but we are told that the 'Vandals who follow murder for a living, having no perception or appreciation of sport, have nearly drained it.' In the winter a hole is cut in the ice, and the fish are speared with a pitchfork and hauled away by the wagon-load. From five to twenty-five tons of pickerel have been taken out of the lake each winter for several years. It is gratifying to learn that the sportsmen of the State have been successful in the effort to have the Legislature pass a stringent law for the preservation of fish and game, and also that they are determined to see the law enforced. In the fall of the year ducks and geese visit Albert Lea in myriads, and it is said that no place on the continent affords better sport. Sandhill cranes cover the prairie and grain fields, and snipe, plo-

ver, and curlew are, to use an expressive phrase, 'as thick as flies in a country tavern,' and prairie chickens are without number. All this will sound most eloquent to the ear of the sportsman, and doubtless he will dream fond dreams of Albert Lea when he reads this paragraph."

In driving about the various lakes and natural parks, constant surprises are in waiting for those who appreciate nature in her quiet moods. One of the highest authorities as to sporting grounds is the above mentioned journal, and in connection with other pleasant things said about Albert Lea a few years ago, we cull the following:

"Col. S. A. Hatch has returned to the city from his shooting-box on the romantic shores of the lake at Albert Lea, Minnesota. He reports that the duck and geese shooting was never better than this fall. Quite a party of gentlemen from New York gathered at Albert Lea in the last days of September, and remained until the lakes closed on the 29th of October. The majority of them were Wall street magnates, who had shot ducks in various parts of the country, not excepting Maryland and Virginia and the Carolina coast. After a thorough experience they were unanimous in expressing the opinion that they never saw ducks in greater abundance, and of such delicate flavor, as in the bracing altitudes of Minnesota. They voted Albert Lea the center of the sportsman's paradise. It is just far enough removed from the great hatching district, to become the first feeding-ground of the full-grown birds. And the food is so abundant and of such fine quality, that the ducks fairly burst with fatness when stopped short in their flight by a charge of number sixes. Very large bags of canvas backs, mallards, red heads, and teal, were made every day by each member of the party. The goose shooting was also superb in October. In a small body of water, which the gentlemen christened Lake Rosa, rude blinds were made, and one day a well-known shot of the party killed six geese, in addition to a large number of red heads and mallards. Any one who has had experience in wild goose shooting, knows how difficult it is to bring the cautious birds to bag, and therefore he will appreciate the skill of the sportsman who captured six in a hunt lasting but a few hours. The sandhill cranes swarmed the prairies, but no effort was made to bring them to bag. We are surprised at this, for there is a charm in crane

ooting, which is only heightened by the wariness of the huge birds. The pinnated grouse had packed early in October, and so not much time was wasted on them. When the "chickens" move in flocks, which number thousands, they will not lie to the dogs, and no pleasure is extracted from the pursuit of them, especially when water fowl swarm by the million right under your nose. The fishing was very fine this fall in the lakes about Albert Lea. One day shortly after the arrival of the party, Col. Hatch entered the house with a splendid string of pickerel in his hand. "What are those?" asked a well-known New Yorker, his eyes blazing with admiration. "Trout," was the laconic reply. "Good heavens! you don't tell me so. Why, they are the biggest trout I ever saw. Where did you catch them?" "They came from the lake which you see before you," said Col. Hatch, with a wave of the hand. "And are there any like these left in the lake?" queried the New Yorker, with the deepest interest in his tones. "Plenty of them," said the host. "Then, boys," almost shouted the enthusiastic disciple of Walton, rising from his chair, "no duck shooting for me to-morrow. I shall try my hand at the trout." When the would be fisherman realized that a joke had been played on him, he put on a grave face, and swore that the pickerel bred in the cool and clear waters of Fountain Lake were equal to the best trout ever taken from a mountain brook in Virginia, or a limpid stream in the Adirondacks. This fish story beats all hollow the little mud-hen narrative which had circulation last year. There seems to be something deceptive in the air of Minnesota. Objects do not always look what they really are. The Storm King swept down from the north earlier than usual this year. On the 29th of October, the ice was an inch and a half thick on the lakes, and the water fowl moved in solid bodies for the South, bringing the shooting to an abrupt close at Albert Lea."

Of course there is no place in the county, so interwoven with its history from the earliest period up to the present time as the county seat, and in respect to many points they are identical, and in giving something of the early settlement several items already alluded to, reappear here, in order not to destroy the connection. As to the town, the village or city, little attempt will be made to separate them here, although the town and the city governments will receive individual mention.

Those who first came here resolved to build a town that should become a city, and although their determination was supplemented by the natural advantages of the location, it is doing but simple justice to the pioneers to express the opinion that equal energy and determination, displayed almost anywhere else, would have accomplished a like result.

When Mr. Ruble made the proposition to LyBrand and Thompson to pool their united energies and means, and make St. Nicholas the metropolis of this region, they made a fatal mistake in spurning the offer, for that city, which so filled their minds as almost to dethrone common sense, now has no shelter, even for the owls and the bats, which are supposed to linger around deserted habitations.

Albert Lea village was platted by Charles C. Colby, and recorded on the 29th of October 1856, in Dodge county, of which it then formed a part. On the 24th of February, 1859, it was duly recorded in the Register's office of this county, and numerous additions have been made since that time, the most important of which will be mentioned.

The first plat recorded had the name of Charles C. Cobly as surveyor. Austin T. Clark, as administrator of Lucius P. Wedge, signed the document. A. Armstrong was the Notary Public. John Wood was Register of Deeds, and J. E. Bancroft, Deputy Register. William Morin and George S. Ruble were also proprietors.

E. C. Stacy had a subdivision recorded on the 13th of October, 1877. H. C. Stacy, Surveyor.

Ballard's Addition was recorded on the 22d of March, 1880.

Out-lots of Parker's Addition, surveyed by W. G. Kellar, went on the record on the 22d of June, 1880.

F. A. Blackmer's addition was on the records on the 25th of June, 1880.

Charles W. Ballard's Subdivision to Albert Lea was recorded on the 15th of November, 1880.

Among the earlier additions were Kittleson & Johnson's, recorded as a subdivision on the 16th of June, 1869.

Francis Hall's addition was recorded on the 12th of June, 1859.

D. G. Parker's addition was made on the 28th of November, 1869.

The Railroad Addition, south of the railroad,

L-SOHC Grant
Shell Rock River Watershed Habitat Restoration Program
Project List

Project Title	Description	Est. Cost	Type of Project	Water Plan	Plan Priority Connection	Subwatershed Number	Section, Twshp, Range	Acres	Parcel
Pickerele Lake-Adjustable outlet	Install adjustable outlet on Pickerele Lake to enhance lake habit thru periodic draw-downs	\$ 615,250	Restore	TMDL	4.0 Pickerele Lake Table 4-3, Page 15, PL-11, description pg. 21	49016	T102 R22 S13	620	99130010
School Section, Halls, and Sugar Lakes Fish Community Reclamation	Rotenone treatment of School Section Lake to kill the rough fish and reestablish native aquatic vegetation	\$ 327,750	Restore	TMDL	6.0 Fountain Lake, Table 6-3, pg. 43, FLWB-20, description pg. 53	49013	T103 R22 S36	184	-
Upper and Lower Twin Lake Fish Barrier and Reclamation	Maintain and enhance existing game fish population and improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 743,750	Enhance	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 4, pg.6	49011	T101 R22 S12	464	339200010
Upper Twin Water Level Control Station	To assist in drawdown of Upper Twin Lake to reestablish native vegetation and improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 397,500	Enhance	Watershed District	Appendix E, Objective2, Implementation Action 2	49011	T101 R22 S02	213	49020010
Wedge Creek Reach #1 Vegetative Restoration	Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 72,450	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix E, Objective2, Implementation Action 2	49013	T102 R21 S6	35	80060070
Wedge Creek Reach #6 Wetland	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 243,570	Enhance	TMDL	Page 46, Table 6-3, BMP FLWB-09, Water quality project near Wedge Creek outlets.	49013	T103 R22 S36	16	140360020
Wedge Creek Restoration Reach #6	Install BMP's for improvement of in stream spawning and over-wintering habitat of native fish species	\$ 450,800	Restore	TMDL	Page 46, Table 6-3, BMP FLWB-09, Water quality project near Wedge Creek outlets.	49013	T103 R22 S36	3.7	140360020
Pickerele Lake Site #12 Channel/Wetland Restoration	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat and Northern Pike spawning	\$ 40,250	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S13	1.3	90505030
Headwater Land #2	Purchase of 5.3 acres to improve wildlife habitat along the headwaters of the Shell Rock River, property adjoins 257 acre contiguous parcel purchased with 2012 LSOHC funds	\$ 66,700	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49003, 49007	T102 R21 S25	5.3	80250010
In-lake Habitat Structures	Establishing in-lake Habitat Structures for Pickerele Lake, Albert Lea Lake and Fountain Lakes	\$ 172,500	Enhance	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 3, Implementation Action3	49016, 49003	Multiple	3778.04	Multiple
Land Acquisition Olson Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 406,725	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49007	T102 R21 S36	33	80360020
Albert Lea Lake - Unnamed Creek - Wetland restoration	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 201,250	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49003	T102 R20 S06	40	70060030
Land Acquisition Owens Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 1,639,225	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R21 S30	133	80360020
Pickerele Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickerele Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 621,000	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S22	110	90220030
Headwaters Stream Bank Habitat Restoration	Restoration of habitat along the headwater property to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 776,250	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 3, Implementation Action3	49007	T102 R21 S25	25	80250021
Land Acquisition Ladle Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 850,425	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49003	T012 R21 S11	69	80110170
Land Acquisition Houg Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 456,025	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49009	T101 R20 S31	37	20310020
Land Acquisition Dakin Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 295,800	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49009	T101 R20 S31	24	20310010
Land Acquisition Mud Lake Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 332,775	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S12	27	90120130
Pickerele Lake- Water Quality Treatment Pond west of Hwy 69	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 1,299,500	Enhance	TMDL	4.0 Pickerele Lake Table 4-3, Page 15, PL-01, description pg. 18	49016	T102 R21 S30	5.31	340740220
Pickerele Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickerele Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 69,000	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S24	15	90240080
Pickerele Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickerele Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 1,656,000	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S25	300	90250010
Pickerele Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickerele Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 51,750	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S11	8	90110100
Land Acquisition Remakel Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 175,631	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S12	14.25	90120050
Land Acquisition Leland Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 266,220	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49012	T102 R21 S03	21.6	342110040
Land Acquisition Petersen School Section Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 320,450	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49003	T103 R22 S36	26	140360060
Land Acquisition Palmer Property	Protect and Reestablish native vegetation to improve upland game and waterfowl nesting habitat	\$ 332,775	Protect	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49007	T102 R21 S25	27	80250040
Wedge Creek Wetland Restoration in T102 R22 S5	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 433,750	Restore	TMDL	6.0 Fountain Lake, Table 6-3, pg.43, FLWB-12 description pg. 50	49014	T102 R22 S5	21	90050060

Wedge Creek Wetland Restoration in T103 R22 S34	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 426,250	Restore	TMDL	6.0 Fountain Lake, Table 6-3, pg 44, FLWB-13 description pg. 51	49015	T103 R22 S34	22	140340010
Wedge Creek Wetland Restoration in T103 R22 S16	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 371,250	Restore	TMDL	6.0 Fountain Lake, Table 6-3, pg 44, FLWB-14 description pg. 51	49014	T103 R22 S16	15	140160030
Wedge Creek Wetland Restoration in T103 R22 S15	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 225,625	Restore	TMDL	6.0 Fountain Lake, Table 6-3, pg 44, FLWB-15 description pg. 51	49014	T103 R22 S15	9	140150100
Wedge Creek Wetland Restoration in T103 R22 S26	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 249,375	Restore	TMDL	6.0 Fountain Lake, Table 6-3, pg 44, FLWB-16 description pg. 51-52	49015	T103 R22 S26	11	140260020
Pickereel Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickereel Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 331,200	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S10	60	90100100
Pickereel Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickereel Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 58,650	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S15	11	90150080
Pickereel Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickereel Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 193,200	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S14	35	90140010
Pickereel Lake Subwatershed Wetland Restoration and Habitat Improvement	Restoration of wetland site in Pickereel Lake Subwatershed to improve wildlife habitat	\$ 469,200	Restore	Watershed District	Appendix B, Objective 1.4, Support activities to reduce urban and rural nutrient, chemical and sediment runoff into public waters.	49016	T102 R22 S21	85	90210010
Fountain Lake - Treatment pond in Stables Development	Establishment of a wetland basin to improve waterfowl habitat	\$ 1,805,500	Enhance	TMDL	7.0 Fountain Lake, Table 7-3, pg 66, FLEB-13, description pg. 75	49003	T103 R21 S32	20	348550060
Fountain Lake Variable Crest Dam		\$ 2,978,500	Enhance			49003	T102 R21 S09	550	347870020

Color Coding for Project Phases:

Phase 4	
Phase 5	
Phase 6	
Phase 7	
Phase 8	

**Shell Rock River Watershed District
Resolution 2014-07
L-SOHC Grant Application**

BE IT RESOLVED that the Shell Rock River Watershed District, hereinafter referred to as "Authorized Official" (Authorized Agent) acts as legal sponsor for the Shell Rock River Watershed Legacy Restoration Program contained in the

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council (L-SOHC) Application to be submitted on June 12, 2014, and that Authorized Official is hereby authorized to apply to the LSOHC, hereinafter referred to a "State," for funding of this project on behalf of the applicant.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Applicant has the legal authority to apply for financial assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability to ensure adequate acquisition, maintenance and protection of the proposed project.

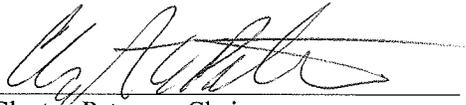
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Applicant has not incurred any construction costs or has not entered into any written agreements to purchase property proposed by this project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Applicant has not violated any Federal, State, or local laws pertaining to fraud bribery, graft, kickbacks, collusion, conflict of interest or other unlawful or corrupt practice.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that upon approval of the application by the State, the Authorized Official may enter into an Agreement with the State for the above-referenced project, and that the Applicant certifies that it will comply with all applicable laws and regulations as stated in the contract agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Andy Henschel, Director of Field Operations or Brett Behnke, District Administrator for the Shell Rock River Watershed District, is hereby authorized to execute such Agreements as are necessary to implement the project on behalf of the Applicant.

Date: June 10, 2014



Clayton Petersen, Chair
Shell Rock River Watershed District



Arthur Ludtke, Secretary
Shell Rock River Watershed District

**Shell Rock River Watershed District
Resolution 2014-07
L-SOHC Grant Application**

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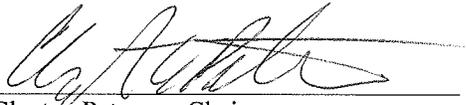
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