



Lessard–Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Outdoor Heritage Fund

ML 2027 / FY 2028 Call for Funding Request

April 1, 2026

Deadline for Submission: Friday, May 22, 2026, at 4:00 p.m.

Constitutional Amendment – Article XI

Sec. 15. Outdoor heritage.....funds.....are dedicated, for the benefit of Minnesotans.....and may be spent only to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands, prairies, forests, and habitat for fish, game, and wildlife;.....The dedicated money under this section must supplement traditional sources of funding for these purposes and may not be used as a substitute. Land acquired by fee with money deposited in the outdoor heritage fund under this section must be open to the public taking of fish and game during the open season unless otherwise provided by law.

Available Funding

The Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council (LSOHC) is charged with making annual recommendations to the Minnesota Legislature for appropriations from the Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF). The Council currently estimates **approximately \$160 million will be available for appropriation recommendations** from the OHF in fiscal year 2028 (July 1, 2027 - June 30, 2028). This estimate may be revised after November 2026. The Call for Funding Request is open to all who wish to apply.

Successful applicants must:

1. Complete the electronic application found at http://www.lsohc.mn.gov/FY2028/index_call by **4:00 p.m., Central Standard Time, Friday, May 22, 2026**. A confirmation e-mail will be sent to the applicant upon successful completion of application;
2. Request a minimum of \$500,000. Proposals less than \$500,000 should be submitted to the [Conservation Partners Legacy Program](#);
3. Be consistent with the Minnesota Constitution, statute, and state law, and laws on tribal self-governing harvest regulations; including MN Statutes [97A.056](#), MN Statutes 16B.97 – 16B.981, and MN Statutes [84.973](#) (Pollinator Habitat Program);
4. Be current with all reporting requirements for past Outdoor Heritage Fund appropriations;
5. Be available to make a formal presentation, testify at meetings, answer questions as necessary and be queried by LSOHC members and staff based on accurate completion of the details provided;
6. Be recommended for funding by the LSOHC; and
7. Be appropriated funds in the 2027 Minnesota Legislative Session, with funding availability beginning fiscal year 2028 (July 1, 2027 – June 30, 2028).

Proposal Requirements

Through this Call for Funding Request, the Council is seeking habitat program or project proposals to recommend for funding that:

1. Are consistent with the Minnesota Constitution, statute, and state law, and laws on tribal self-governing harvest regulations; including MN Statutes [97A.056](#), and MN Statutes [84.973](#), Pollinator Habitat Program;
2. Are of primary benefit to fish, game, and wildlife;
3. Address the LSOHC Ecological Section Vision and Priorities in this Call for Funding Request;
4. Demonstrate a capability to successfully manage and implement the project/program(s) being requested;
5. Demonstrate the ability to identify and establish the financial and managerial controls needed to successfully and fully implement the proposed project/program;
6. Provide an up-to-date external financial audit or its equivalent of your organization with no serious adverse findings;
7. Are transparent, understandable, and accessible by the public for input and review;
8. Protect and advance the public interest;
9. Are grounded in science and reflect “best practices” for natural resource management;
10. Take into account existing conservation delivery systems;
11. Encourage efficient and effective conservation solutions;
12. Request a realistic monetary amount given the stated scope and timeframe (shorter time frames are viewed positively by the Council); and
13. Request funding or identify funding for the restoration and enhancement of acquired parcels. Restoration and enhancement of acquired parcels should be completed during the appropriation period.

Note: Individual applicants cannot submit multiple requests for funding on the same project. If this is done, the Council reserves the right to reject those proposals.

Terms of the Funding

Payment

The expenses must be direct to and necessary for the program or project, as determined by the state’s fiscal agent, and must protect, enhance or restore prairies, wetlands, forests or habitat for fish, game and wildlife. The funds may not be used for general organization support or overhead. Funds may not be used for fundraising from other sources. Funds may be used for planning and evaluating habitat programs or projects paid for with the OHF; however, the evaluation and planning expenses must be direct to and necessary for the program or project, as presented to the Council. For non-state entities, payment is reimbursement for expenses incurred.

Timing

Recommendations that come forth from this Call for Funding Request will go before the 2027 Legislature. Reimbursable expenses may be incurred on or after July 1, 2027, or the date on which the LSOHC approves the accomplishment plan, whichever is later. Unless otherwise provided by the legislature during the appropriations process, the funds are available as follows:

Acquisition Programs (all work is taking place on acquired parcels)

Acquisition Funds: July 1, 2027 – June 30, 2031 (4 years)

Restoration and Enhancement Funds (on acquired parcels): 4 years after date of acquisition with a maximum end date of June 30, 2035.

Restoration and/or Enhancement Only Programs (work is taking place on previously protected lands)

July 1, 2027 – June 30, 2032 (5 years)

Acquisition and Restoration and/or Enhancement Programs (work is taking place on acquired and previously protected lands)

Acquisition Funds: July 1, 2027 – June 30, 2031 (4 years)

Restoration and Enhancement Funds (on acquired parcels): 4 years after date of acquisition with a maximum end date of June 30, 2035.

Restoration and Enhancement Funds (on previously protected lands): July 1, 2027 – June 30, 2032 (5 years)

Schedule

April 1, 2026	Call for Funding Issued
May 22, 2026	Deadline: Call for funding proposals due
July 14, 2026	Deadline: LSOHC members submit selections for proposal presentations
July 29, 2026*	Council Meeting: Review proposals and select proposals for hearings
August 24-26, 2026*	Council Meeting: Proposal Hearings
September 8, 2026	Deadline: LSOHC members submit individual allocation selections
September 23, 2026*	Council Meeting: Initial allocation selection
October 16, 2026	Deadline: Draft accomplishment plans submitted that reflect allocation recommendations for programs selected for funding
November 18, 2026*	Council Meeting: LSOHC members review draft accomplishment plans
December 8, 2026*	Council Meeting: Final bill adopted for recommendation to legislature
June, 2027	Council Meeting: Final accomplishment plans approved
July 1, 2027	First day of project period

* Project managers are asked to attend to provide information.

Note: Dates are subject to change. Always check the [LSOHC website](#) for the current schedule.

Glossary of Terms

<u>Term:</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Protect:	Permanent conservation of land through fee-title acquisition or permanent conservation easements.
Restore:	Actions taken to return degraded or altered habitat to a more natural, functional, or biologically productive condition.
Enhance:	Improvements to existing habitats that increase ecological function and biological diversity without full restoration.
Fee-Title Acquisition:	Acquisition of full ownership of land, including all rights and interests, for long-term conservation and habitat benefit.
Easement Acquisition:	Acquisition of a permanent, non-possessory legal interest in land that restricts use in order to protect natural resources.
Fee with PILT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes):	Lands acquired in fee-title that are ultimately conveyed to the DNR in which the State of Minnesota provides ongoing payments to local governments to offset lost property tax revenue.
Fee without PILT:	Lands acquired in fee-title that will be owned by all non-DNR entities in which the State of Minnesota does not provide payments to local governments for lost property tax revenue.
Leverage:	Use of non-Outdoor Heritage Fund resources (cash or in-kind) contributed by partners that directly expand or complement project outcomes.
Scalable:	The proposal's ability to increase or decrease a program's scope and still achieve stated results depending on the amount of funding.
Direct to and Necessary For:	Expenses that are essential and directly attributable to accomplishing approved conservation activities and appropriation outcomes, excluding indirect costs or other institutional overhead charges.
Outputs:	Specific metrics produced from program activities; the volume of work achieved, including but not limited to acres acquired, shoreland protected, acres enhanced.
Outcomes:	Resulting benefits to wildlife, natural resources, and people resulting, directly or indirectly, from outputs; often relate to changes in people (awareness, knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, and satisfaction) and changes in natural resources (conditions and quality).
Capital Equipment:	Machines and equipment exceeding \$10,000 that have a five-year life or longer.
Professional Services:	Contracted services requiring specialized expertise, including but not limited to appraisal, legal, engineering, or ecological services, or survey work.
Direct Support Services:	Project-specific operational costs directly associated with support staff, communications, IT services, grant management, procurement and financial or legal support direct to and necessary for execution of the appropriation.

<u>For information and assistance:</u>	<u>LSOHC Staff:</u>
Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council 658 Cedar Street Centennial Building, 1 st Floor St. Paul, MN 55155 www.lsohc.mn.gov Fax: (651) 297-3697 lsohc@lsohc.mn.gov	Kristina Smitten , Executive Director 651-296-6397 kristina.smitten@lsohc.mn.gov
	Joe Pavelko , Assistant Director..... 651-297-7142 joe.pavelko@lsohc.mn.gov
	Sandy Smith , Project Analyst Manager 651-297-7141 sandy.smith@lsohc.mn.gov
	Tom Rebman , Commission Assistant..... 651-284-6430 tom.rebman@lsohc.mn.gov

Hearing Criteria

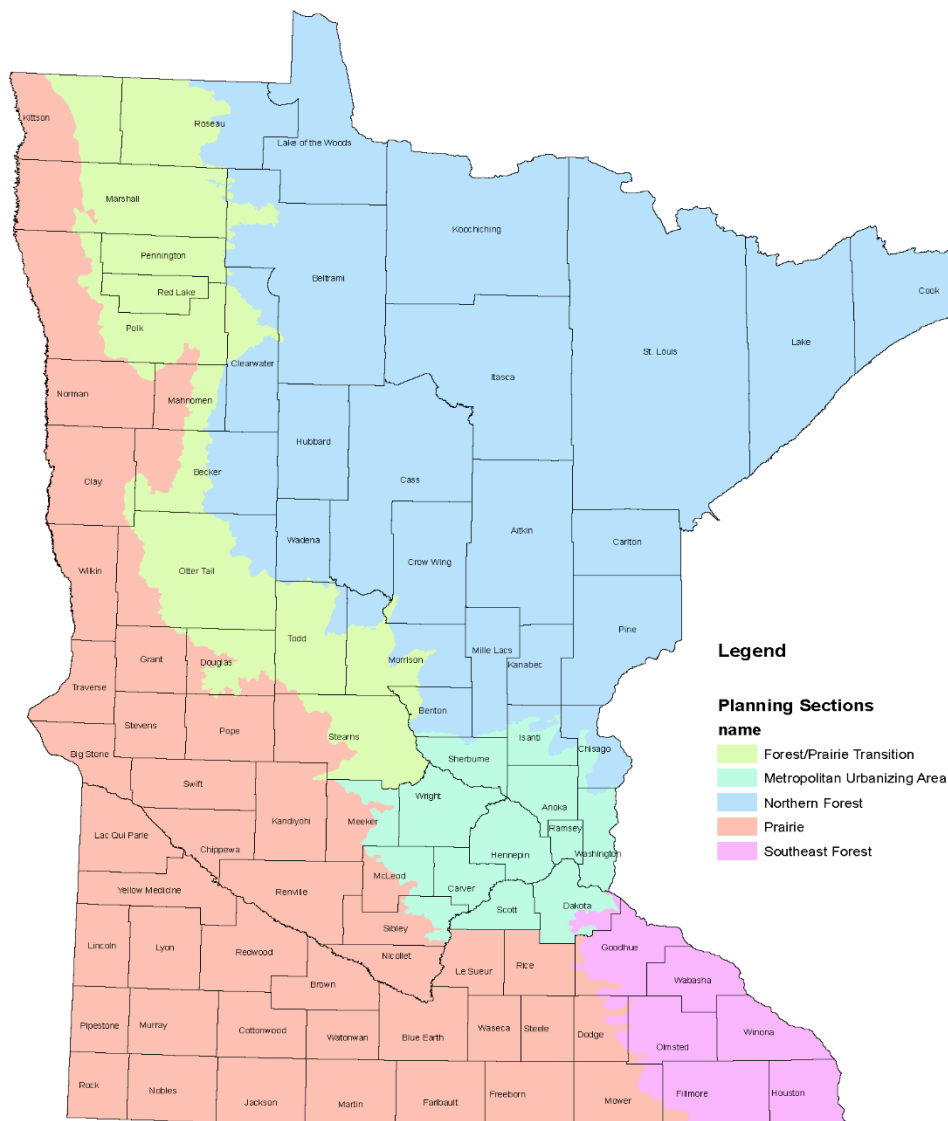
Proposals will be reviewed and scored by LSOHC members based on the following criteria. The scoring process will be used to help evaluate proposals and aid in the recommendation process. A score of 0 indicates low fulfillment of this criterion and a score of 10 indicates excellent fulfillment of this criterion. High scorers are not guaranteed funding and low scorers are not necessarily excluded from receiving funding.

HEARING CRITERIA	Max Points
1. Proposal “Abstract” and “Design & Scope of Work” summaries are both clearly written and adequately address the Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How.	10
2. Proposal addresses habitats that have significant value for fish, game, and wildlife, and/or threatened or endangered species.	10
3. The timing of this proposal is important and urgent.	10
4. Proposal will improve or expand corridors and/or complexes, and/or address habitat fragmentation.	10
5. Proposal addresses priority actions and outcomes and is likely to produce significant permanent conservation legacy and/or beneficial habitat outcomes for fish, game and wildlife.	10
6. Performance measures are clearly identified and have a specific plan for measuring and evaluating outcomes.	10
7. Proposal outcomes will be maintained over time.	10
8. Proposal includes leverage.	10
9. Proposed budget is appropriate to accomplish the outcomes described in the scope of work.	10
10. Proposal seems reasonable in its size (full score) or seems inflated to compensate for potential of reduced funding (low score).	10
11. Proposal provides public access, use, or benefit.	10
Maximum Points Possible	110

LSOHC Ecological Sections

Minnesota Law specifies, “The council shall use the regions of the state based upon the ecological regions and sub-regions developed by the Department of Natural Resources and establish objectives for each region and sub-region to achieve the purposes of the fund outlined in the state constitution.” MS97A.056, Subd. 3(h).

For purposes of developing the framework that will be used to guide expenditures from the OHF over the next 25 years, the Council has identified five Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council Sections (L-SOHC Sections). These are an aggregation of the state's ten Ecological Sections.



Northern Forest Section Vision

The Council's vision for the Northern Forest Section contains clear view of the desired future condition for the section's forest lands, lakes and wetlands, and wildlife habitat.

Forestland should be universally accessible for forest management purposes as well as protected from development and fragmentation. Private in-holdings in public forests and key properties for habitat and stand management, adjacent to existing ownership should be acquired, with an eye toward ensuring no net loss of forestland. Of special concern is the condition of brushlands within the forestlands. These lands, along with early successional forest habitat are crucial for game species and non-game species and need restoration and enhancement work so as to ensure ample availability of this habitat type.

Lakes and wetlands supporting healthy fish populations are fundamental to the future of the Northern Forest Section. Lakes and streams with protected shoreland and restored watersheds will produce quality warm and cold-water aquatic systems. Those resources will provide the aquatic habitat required to support excellent fish populations and other aquatic organisms.

The Northern Forest Section is home to both cherished and unique Minnesota wildlife populations. It is imperative that the wildlife habitat of this Section support those populations. Healthy wild rice wetlands and shallow lakes that provide important habitat for a wide range of game and non-game wildlife are clearly front and center in the Council's vision. These and other key habitats are envisioned to protect habitat for endangered, threatened and species of special concern and more common species.

Priority Actions for the Northern Forest Section with Examples of Outcome Measures

Priorities actions are not in order of preference or importance.

- Protect shoreland and watersheds to restore or enhance critical habitat on wild rice lakes, shallow lakes, cold water lakes, streams and rivers, and spawning areas.
 - Forestlands are protected from development and fragmentation (*acres protected from development and fragmentation; average size protected complex; acres of forestlands with high connectivity to other forestlands protected*)
 - Healthy populations of endangered, threatened, or special concern species, species in greatest conservation need, and more common species – emphasis on unique species (*Population levels of focal forest game species, focal species in greatest conservation need; number and acreage of native plant communities with high biodiversity significance*)
- Provide access to manage habitat on landlocked public properties or protect forest land from parcelization and fragmentation through fee acquisition, conservation or access easement.
 - Greater public access for wildlife and outdoors-related recreation (*# of access points, % population with access within distance*)
 - Landlocked public properties are accessible with increased access for land managers (*# of landlocked properties accessed, % decrease in landlocked properties*)
- Restore and enhance habitat on existing protected properties, with preference to habitat for rare, endangered or threatened species identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey.
 - Increased availability and improved condition of riparian forests and other habitat corridors (*acres, habitat connectivity*)

- Restore forest-based wildlife habitat that has experienced substantial decline in aerial extent in recent decades.
 - Improved aquatic habitat indicators (*index of biotic integrity and other aquatic habitat indicators*)
 - Increased availability and improved condition of habitats that have experienced substantial decline (*e.g., acres of pine and brushland*)
- Protect from long term or permanent endangerment from invasive species.

Forest/Prairie Transition Section Vision

The Council's future for the Forest/Prairie Transition Section envisions diverse and productive remnant tracts of native prairie, forests grasslands, wetlands, lakes and rivers, and their associated fish and wildlife habitat.

The Council sees a future when ample grasses and other vegetation on shorelands and higher in the watershed keeps water on the land. This will yield clean lakes and streams, steady lake and stream levels, and improved aquatic vegetation, providing a plentiful supply of habitat for fish, game and wildlife in the Section, especially habitat for waterfowl and upland birds.

These rivers and streams and their surrounding vegetation will provide corridors of habitat including intact areas of forest cover in the eastern reaches of the Section, and large wetland/upland complexes in the more westerly areas. These wetland/upland complexes will consist of native prairies, restored prairies, quality grasslands and restored shallow lakes and wetlands.

Priority Actions for Forest/Prairie Transition Section with Examples of Outcome Measures

Priorities actions are not in order of preference or importance.

- Protect, enhance and restore wild rice wetlands, shallow lakes, wetland/grassland complexes, aspen parklands, and shoreland that provide critical habitat for game and non-game wildlife.
 - Protected, restored, and enhanced aspen parklands and riparian areas (*evidence of successful projects, connectivity of protected habitats, connectivity of forest habitats via corridors*)
 - Wetland/upland complexes will consist of native prairies, restored prairies, quality grasslands, and restored shallow lakes and wetlands (*# and type grassland bird conservation areas protected and restored; average size of complex, grassland and wetland acres; ratio grassland/upland; Increased grass cover %; #protected sites connected via corridor*)
- Protect, enhance and restore rare native remnant prairie.
 - Wetland/upland complexes will consist of native prairies, restored prairies, quality grasslands, and restored shallow lakes and wetlands (*# and type grassland bird conservation areas protected and restored; average size of complex, grassland and wetland acres; ratio grassland/upland; increased grass cover %; #protected sites connected via corridor*)
 - Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands, and large and small wetlands (*Acres/percent of priority prairie wetland complexes protected under conservation management; # and type grassland bird conservation areas protected and restored; average size of complex, grassland and wetland acre (minimum of 40% grass and 20% water in prairie core areas); % and #protected sites connected via corridor*)

- Protect, enhance and restore migratory habitat for waterfowl and related species, so as to increase migratory and breeding success.
 - Water is kept on the land (*due to abundant grasses and other vegetation on shorelands and higher in the watershed*); (#/miles protected floodplain, saturated, and fen wetlands; # protected high gradient stream reaches; evidence of restored natural hydrology)
 - Improved aquatic vegetation (*Evidence of healthy aquatic vegetation, low turbidity*)
 - Rivers and streams (and surrounding vegetation) provide corridors of habitat including intact areas of forest cover in the east and large wetland/upland complexes in the west (*Evidence of use in migration, connectivity of protected lands, # and extent of complexes; acres restored riparian vegetation*)
 - Increased waterfowl and upland bird migratory and breeding success (*Population levels of focal game species and species in greatest conservation need, # small basins and permanent wetlands, wetlands in high density nesting areas, wetlands with adjacent grassland*)
- Protected, restored, and enhanced habitat for waterfowl, upland birds, and species of greatest conservation need (*evidence of successful projects, connectivity of protected habitats, # MCBS sites*)
- Protect from long term or permanent endangerment from invasive species.

Metro Urbanizing Vision

The Council's vision for the Metropolitan Urbanizing Section is the protection of a network of natural lands in the Section providing wildlife habitat, birding sites, quality fisheries, especially cold-water fisheries, and a forest land base that contributes to the habitat picture.

These natural lands in the Metropolitan Urbanizing Section include complexes of restored and perpetually protected wetlands, prairies, and forests, providing habitat benefits and access. These will have core areas spaced proportionally throughout the section with protected highly biologically diverse wetlands and plant communities including native prairies. Where possible, the habitats will connect, making corridors for wildlife and species in greatest need of conservation, and hold wetlands and shallow lakes open to public recreation and hunting. The Section's game lakes will be significant contributors of waterfowl production, due to efforts to protect uplands adjacent to game lakes. In the corridors, the streams, rivers and lakes will be protected by vegetative buffers and bank stabilization along riparian areas. Remnant oak savanna will be protected and its health restored, as will forests contributing to quality fisheries. As a result, cold-water streams and lakes will provide high quality fisheries within an hour's drive of the majority of the state's population. Where possible, invasive species will have been permanently eradicated.

Priority Action for Metropolitan Urbanizing Area with Example of Outcome Measures

Priorities actions are not in order of preference or importance.

- Protect, enhance and restore remnant native prairie, Big Woods forests and oak savanna with an emphasis on areas with high biological diversity.
 - Core areas protected with highly biologically diverse wetlands and plant communities including native prairies. (*% of 2010 remaining prairie and oak savanna protected, % protected sites that are MCBS sites, % adequately buffered/connected, average size of core complexes, evidence of successful R/E projects*)

- A forest land base that contributes to the habitat picture (*High quality forests, including oak savanna and Big Woods complexes are restored/protected, evidence of use by species dependent on these habitats, particularly SGCN, evidence of successful watershed approaches...e.g., reduced erosion*)
- Protect habitat corridors, with emphasis on the Minnesota, Mississippi and St. Croix rivers (bluff to floodplain.)
 - A network of natural land habitats will connect, making corridors for wildlife and species in greatest need of conservation (*Corridors connecting protected areas, evidence of SGCN and other wildlife using corridors, acres of “green infrastructure” corridors protected*)
 - Protected habitats will hold wetlands and shallow lakes open to public recreation and hunting. (# *access points, user satisfaction*)
- Enhance and restore coldwater fisheries systems.
 - High quality aquatic habitat (*streams, rivers and lakes protected by vegetative buffers along riparian areas, aquatic indicators...mussels, fish populations, increased water quality and water on a site*)
- Protect, enhance and restore riparian and littoral habitats on lakes to benefit game and non-game fish species.
 - Game lakes are significant contributors of waterfowl population, due to efforts to protect uplands adjacent to game lakes (# *impaired lakes, evidence of lake use/success, nesting success, etc.*)
- Protect from long term or permanent endangerment from invasive species.

Southeast Forest Section Vision

The Council recognizes the Southeast Forest Section of Minnesota is a unique place, largely untouched by recent glaciers that covered most of Minnesota. The underlying karst geology and overlying remnants of the Big Woods are not found elsewhere in Minnesota. The ages have left a legacy of warm and cold water streams and rivers, floodplains, hardwood forests, remnant bluffland prairies, and striking topographic relief that provides diverse habitat worthy of protection.

In the forested parts of the Southeast Forest Section the Council sees a future of restored and protected oak savanna and mixed deciduous forest lands making up large blocks of protected property, accessible for resource management purposes.

The cold and warm water streams of the region will be protected and enhanced by work in and along streams as well as work streamside to the top of the watershed to slow runoff and keep aquatic habitat clean and productive, with prolific fish, game and wildlife populations.

Southeast Forest Section wildlife habitat will be established in large corridors and complexes of restored and protected, biologically diverse habitat typical of the un-glaciated region. As a result, the Section's endangered or threatened species will find habitat, such as goat prairies, in which to survive, alongside more common species of interest to Minnesotans. The Mississippi River and associated floodplain and bluffs, as well as the feeder streams will be an important part of this network of corridors and complexes.

Priority Actions for Southeast Forest Section with Examples of Outcome Measures

Priorities actions are not in order of preference or importance.

- Protect forest habitat through acquisition in fee or easement, to prevent parcelization and fragmentation and to provide the ability to access and manage landlocked public properties.
 - Forestlands and savannas are protected from parcelization and fragmentation and accessible for resource management purposes (*acres protected from development and fragmentation, acres of forestlands with high connectivity to other forestlands protected, # landlocked properties accessed, % decrease in landlocked properties*)
- Protect, enhance and restore habitat for fish, game and non-game wildlife in rivers, cold water streams and associated upland habitat.
 - High priority riparian lands are protected from parcelization and fragmentation (*acres protected*)
 - Stream to bluff habitat restoration and enhancement will keep water on the land to slow runoff and degradation of aquatic habitat (*index of biotic integrity and other aquatic and shoreline habitat indicators, acres of riparian forest, increased water infiltration*)
 - Rivers, streams and surrounding vegetation provide corridors of habitat (*Evidence of use in migration, connectivity of protected lands, # and extent of complexes*)
- Protect, enhance and restore remnant goat prairies.
 - Remnant goat prairies are perpetually protected (*% of remnant goat prairies protected, evidence of increased goat prairie habitat quality*)
- Restore forest-based wildlife habitat that has experienced substantial decline in aerial extent in recent decades.
 - Large corridors and complexes of biologically diverse wildlife habitat typical of the unglaciated region are restored and protected (*Connectivity of wildlife habitat, average size protected complex, # and acreage of native plant communities with high biodiversity significance, evidence of migratory success*)
 - Healthy populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern species as well as more common species (*population levels of focal game species, focal species in greatest conservation need*)
- Protect from long term or permanent endangerment from invasive species.

Prairie Section Vision

The Council sees the future of the Prairie Region as vital to the future of waterfowl, grassland birds and other wildlife dependent on native and restored prairies, shallow lakes, wetlands, and grasslands. The prairie region of Minnesota was once home to some of the largest herds of grazing animals the world has ever known. It also contains within its borders, a portion of the Prairie Pothole Region; the birthplace of 70 percent of North America's waterfowl. Unique components of this section are the prairie rivers, large and small, from the Red and Minnesota Rivers to their tributaries in adjacent watersheds. This section also contains some of the largest freshwater marshes in North America.

The Prairie Section of Minnesota is now one of the most altered rural landscapes in the world, with 90 percent of its native prairie and wetlands now under plow. The native prairie and wetlands that remain should be perpetually protected. Where possible these remnant native prairies should be part of large complexes with a goal of nine square mile parcels. These parcels should include restored prairies, grasslands, large and small wetlands that will create buffers to the native prairie and provide the density of habitat needed by fish, game and wildlife. Key core parcels should be set aside as areas managed for game

species as well as refuges for fish, game or wildlife, and endangered or threatened species. Special emphasis should be put on extremely uncommon Minnesota species with unique or specific habitat requirements.

The Prairie Section waters, affected by agricultural practices which increase run off over natural levels, will have benefitted from revitalized and expanded shoreland buffers and work to enhance shallow lake productivity for a variety of shorebirds and waterfowl. As a result of concentrated work of this type, combined with restored and enhanced upland habitat, historically significant resources for migratory waterfowl, such as the Heron Lake and Swan Lake Watersheds will once again be important landscapes for many species of migrating birds. Likewise, the Red River Valley will provide abundant wildlife habitat while simultaneously keeping water on the land to reduce flood potential.

The Prairie Section is the home to a critical portion of the state's wildlife-related lands. The Council sees these being increasingly productive in the future, as the result of restoration and enhancement of native prairie, grassland and associated watershed, including the shallow lakes of this section. In the southeastern part of the Section there are precious remnants of the Big Woods and oak savanna. They will also be targeted for protection.

Priority Actions for the Prairie Section and Examples of Outcome Measures

Priorities actions are not in order of preference or importance.

- Protect, enhance, or restore existing wetland/upland complexes, or convert agricultural lands to new wetland/upland habitat complexes.
 - Key core parcels are protected for fish, game and other wildlife (*acres/percent of priority key parcels protected in fee or permanent easement*)
 - Increased participation of private landowners in habitat projects (*acres habitat P/R/E in private adjacent/near projects*)
 - Improved condition of habitat on public lands (*evidence of successful R/E projects*)
 - Restored and enhanced upland habitat (*evidence of successful restoration/enhancement projects*)
 - Agricultural lands are converted to grasslands to sustain functioning prairie systems. (*Acres/percent of priority key parcels are converted*)
 - Improved access to public lands (*# access points, acres of protected lands open for public access, % population with access within distance*)
 - Water is kept on the land to reduce flood potential and degradation of aquatic habitat (*Watershed yield (indic. in dev.); evidence of restored natural hydrology; #/area/miles of protected floodplain, saturated, and fen wetlands*)
- Protect, enhance and restore remnant native prairie, Big Woods forests and oak savanna.
 - Protected, enhanced and restored remnants of big woods and oak savanna (*% of large remnants (>500 acres) of big woods and oak savanna protected*)
 - Remnant native prairie and wetlands are perpetually protected and adequately buffered (*Percent of remnant native prairie and wetlands protected, acres of remnant prairies with adequate buffers*)
 - Remnant native prairies are part of large complexes of restored prairies, grasslands, and large and small wetlands (*Acres/percent of priority prairie wetland complexes protected under conservation management; # and type grassland bird conservation areas protected and restored; average size of complex, grassland and wetland acre (minimum of 40% grass and 20% water in prairie core areas); % and # protected sites connected via corridor*)

- Restore or enhance habitat on public lands.
 - Increased wildlife productivity (evidence of increased productivity on specific lands; population levels of focal game and Species in Greatest Conservation Need)
- Protect, restore and enhance shallow lakes.
 - Protected, restored and enhanced shallow lakes (% of priority shallow lakes protected, evidence of successful restoration/ enhancement projects)
 - Improved aquatic vegetation (Evidence healthy aquatic vegetation, low turbidity)
 - Enhanced shallow lake productivity (degree of use by shorebirds and waterfowl)
- Protect expiring Conservations Reserve Program (CRP) lands.
 - Key core parcels are protected for fish, game and other wildlife (*Acres/percent of priority key parcels protected in fee or permanent easement*)
- Protect, enhance and restore migratory habitat for waterfowl and related species, so as to increase migratory and breeding success.
 - Protected, restored, and enhanced habitat for migratory and unique Minnesota species
 - (*degree of fall use of significant resources by migratory waterfowl; evidence of successful projects, connectivity of protected areas via riparian corridors*)
- Protect from long term or permanent endangerment from invasive species.