



## Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Oak Savanna Restoration for Living Landscapes  
Laws of Minnesota 2026 Accomplishment Plan

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### General Information

**Date:** 06/08/2026

**Project Title:** Oak Savanna Restoration for Living Landscapes

**Funds Recommended:** \$1,702,000

**Legislative Citation:** ML 2026, Ch. 126, Art. 1, Sec. 2, subd. 5(w)

**Appropriation Language:** \$1,702,000 the second year is to the Board of Water and Soil Resources, in partnership with the Xerces Society, to restore and enhance oak savanna and associated ecosystems on local public and Tribal lands.

### Manager Information

**Manager's Name:** Dan Shaw

**Title:** Senior Ecologist/Vegetation Specialist

**Organization:** Board of Water and Soil Resources

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### Location Information

**County Location(s):**

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

Southeast Forest

Forest / Prairie Transition

Metro / Urban

Prairie

**Activity types:**

Enhance

Restore

**Priority resources addressed by activity:**

Habitat

Forest

Prairie

**Narrative****Abstract**

Minnesota’s native pollinators and migratory birds are in decline, with oak savannas—once widespread—now among the state’s most threatened ecosystems. These biodiverse landscapes support rare species like the Karner blue butterfly and Rusty patched bumble bee, while also withstanding climate extremes. To reverse habitat loss, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) will launch a program to restore 450 acres of oak savanna and associated ecosystems on local public lands and Tribal lands. Partnering with Xerces Society, BWSR will develop site-specific conservation plans that prioritize habitat needs, support pollinators, and support state climate resiliency goals.

**Design and Scope of Work**

Minnesota’s oak savanna ecosystems, once covering vast areas across the state, are now on the brink of disappearance, with less than 0.1% of their original extent remaining. These habitats are among the most imperiled in the Midwest, yet they offer extraordinary ecological value, community benefits, and urgent conservation opportunities. Their rapid loss has had cascading impacts on biodiversity—particularly for Minnesota’s Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)—many of which are now experiencing dramatic population declines. The urgency to act has never been greater. Without immediate, coordinated efforts, species such as the Rusty patched bumble bee, Karner blue butterfly, Red-headed Woodpecker, and Regal fritillary will continue to decline toward extirpation. These species rely on the unique mosaic of open canopy, rich wildflower diversity, and native grasses found only in functioning oak savannas. With climate change accelerating habitat degradation, restoring and protecting these systems is critical for securing resilient ecosystems.

At the same time, oak savannas present a powerful opportunity for strategic investment in biodiversity, climate adaptation, and landscape-scale restoration. They provide seasonal resources across taxa, serve as migratory stopover points, and offer refuge during extreme weather events. Oak savannas naturally sequester carbon, improve water retention, filter pollutants, and support healthy soil microbiomes—making them a nature-based solution to multiple environmental and public health challenges. These benefits directly serve the public by enhancing air and water quality, mitigating flood risks, and contributing to regional climate stability. Restored savannas also support pollinator populations that are essential to food systems and agriculture, helping sustain crop productivity and ecological balance in surrounding landscapes.

Beyond environmental services, this program offers significant public engagement and educational benefits. Oak savannas are uniquely suited for outdoor recreation, nature-based education, and cultural enrichment. Restored sites can serve as accessible community green spaces where people of all ages can hike, birdwatch, study native

ecosystems, and reconnect with the land. These experiences improve mental and physical health, foster environmental stewardship, and strengthen community identity. In addition, the program will engage local landowners, Tribal nations, students, and volunteers in hands-on conservation work—offering training, workforce development opportunities, and citizen science participation.

The absence of a dedicated statewide program focused on oak savannas leaves a critical gap in Minnesota’s conservation strategy. This project proposes a bold and timely response: a comprehensive initiative to restore, establish, and manage oak savannas through demonstration projects, updated seed mixes, project mentorship, best management practice development, and habitat prioritization mapping. Through a competitive RFP, BWSR will enter into an agreement with participants that will be selected through an interagency scoring and ranking process where only high quality projects will be selected.

This is a moment of both crisis and opportunity—a chance to reverse species decline, build climate and community resilience, and restore one of the most ecologically important and publicly valuable landscapes in the state. Through this initiative, oak savannas can once again become vibrant refuges for native wildlife, living classrooms for conservation innovation, and welcoming public spaces that benefit all Minnesotans.

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

In support of the Board of Water and Soil Resources’ (BWSR) Living Landscape Initiative, BWSR will build a new program to establish and restore approximately 450 acres of oak savanna, supporting woodlands, and tallgrass prairie strategically located in the Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province. Eligible projects will be limited to city and county-owned public lands, which ensures that restored areas remain permanently accessible to the public, support community engagement, and serve as lasting public assets. Focusing on these public lands maximizes opportunities for inclusive access, outdoor education, and nature-based recreation for residents of all backgrounds, while providing large, visible demonstration sites for ecological restoration.

Project selection, placement, and planning will be driven by the habitat needs of a wide range of wildlife, with a strong emphasis on enhancing conditions for the 90 plus species in greatest conservation need that rely on oak savannas. Each project will have a customized conservation plan developed in partnership with the Xerces Society, identifying target flora and fauna species. These species include the federally endangered Rusty patched bumble bee and the Karner blue butterfly, the regal fritillary and monarch butterflies, and other imperiled native pollinators. Conservation plans will incorporate specific host plants needed for caterpillars and ensure that seed mixes reflect diverse native plant communities that support food webs, maximize pollination, and deliver essential ecosystem services to surrounding farmlands and natural areas.

By focusing on city and county lands, the program creates highly visible, locally supported conservation hubs that can strengthen regional wildlife corridors and contribute to landscape-scale habitat connectivity. These restored ecosystems will directly support Minnesota’s efforts to reverse pollinator decline, expand habitat for species of greatest conservation need, and build resilience to climate change. This work aligns with the Governor’s Pollinator Executive Order (EO 19-28), BWSR’s Pollinator Plan, and advances the goals of the Interagency Pollinator Protection Team, as well as Minnesota’s Climate Action Framework Initiatives—specifically Goal 2: Climate-Smart Natural and Working Lands and Goal 3: Resilient Communities. Through this targeted, collaborative, and place-based approach, BWSR will deliver high-impact restoration that benefits both wildlife and people for generations.

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

Timing is critical for launching an oak savanna restoration program due to accelerating species declines, climate threats, and emerging opportunities. Many Species of Greatest Conservation Need—such as the Rusty patched bumble bee and regal fritillary—are nearing population collapse, and immediate action is needed to prevent irreversible losses. Restoring oak savannas now ensures these ecosystems are in place to buffer climate impacts and serve as corridors for migrating species. Key funding windows, including federal climate and conservation programs, are currently available but time-limited. Restoration also depends on seasonal cycles, native seed availability, and landowner engagement, all of which require early coordination. Additionally, several unprotected savanna remnants remain vulnerable to development or degradation, making their identification and restoration urgent. Delaying action risks losing irreplaceable habitat, missing strategic funding, and falling behind on climate adaptation. Acting now maximizes ecological, economic, and public benefits while momentum and opportunity are aligned.

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

Restoring and enhancing oak savannas in Minnesota is a crucial conservation strategy that addresses habitat fragmentation and helps establish functional habitat corridors across the state's fragmented landscapes. Oak savannas—once covering nearly 10% of Minnesota's landscape—are a transitional ecosystem between tallgrass prairie and deciduous forest, characterized by widely spaced oak trees, a diverse understory of native grasses and wildflowers, and frequent natural fires. Due to agricultural expansion, urban development, fire suppression, and invasive species, less than 0.1% of this ecosystem remains, making it one of the rarest and most threatened natural communities in the region.

Habitat fragmentation is a major threat to wildlife in Minnesota. Fragmentation disrupts natural processes such as migration, dispersal, and breeding, and it increases edge effects, making remaining habitats more vulnerable to invasive species, disease, and climate stress. Many of the remaining oak savanna remnants exist as isolated parcels surrounded by farmland, roads, and developed areas, further restricting the movement of native species and reducing genetic exchange between populations.

This program will directly counter these threats by creating or reconnecting patches of habitat across the landscape. Restoration activities will prioritize targeted savanna remnants or degraded grasslands adjacent to other natural areas. This program will strategically select projects through a competitive application process and use program scoring and ranking criteria to ensure selected projects build and reinforce corridors that allow wildlife to move safely across otherwise fragmented regions. These corridors are essential for species that require large territories, seasonal movement, or multiple habitat types during different life stages.

Restored oak savannas provide diverse structural features that support wildlife. The open canopy allows sunlight to reach the ground, promoting a rich understory of flowering plants and grasses that offer food and shelter to pollinators like the Rusty patched bumble bee (a federally endangered species). Standing oaks and snags provide nesting cavities for species such as Red-headed Woodpeckers, Eastern Bluebirds, and bats. Shrubs and grasses offer cover for small mammals and ground-nesting birds. Moreover, oak trees produce acorns that serve as a critical food resource.

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

Minnesota DNR Nongame Wildlife Plans

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

Oak savanna restoration will create resilience to climate change impacts and allow wildlife and native vegetation species to shift their ranges northward or to higher quality sites in response to changing temperature and precipitation patterns. Based on current research oak trees have been identified as one of few species that can withstand climate change. The mixture of tree cover and open prairie will moderate local temperatures and increase the landscapes ability to reflect heat, resulting in less heat buildup and more favorable conditions for wildlife. Furthermore, oak savannas build soil health and effectively store carbon in the soil, helping stabilize ecosystems and buffer surrounding areas from disturbances.

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

**Forest / Prairie Transition**

Protect, enhance, and restore rare native remnant prairie

**Metro / Urban**

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

**Prairie**

Protect, enhance, and restore remnant native prairie, Big Woods forests, and oak savanna

**Southeast Forest**

Protect, enhance, and restore remnant goat prairies

**Outcomes**

**Programs in forest-prairie transition region:**

Protected, restored, and enhanced nesting and migratory habitat for waterfowl, upland birds, and species of greatest conservation need ~ 50 acres restored and 30 acres enhanced to support species of greatest conservation need including the Loggerhead shrike, Rusty patched bumble bee and Regal fritillary; Track the presence and abundance of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and oak trees. Each project site will collect baseline data which will be used to document the project outcomes, that will be used to develop management recommendations. Each project site will increase native plant cover to at least 70%; .57 metric tons of carbon sequestered per acre per year, improved water management, and program team mentoring of at least three professionals in the region.

**Programs in metropolitan urbanizing region:**

Core areas protected with highly biologically diverse wetlands and plant communities, including native prairie, Big Woods, and oak savanna ~ 90 acres restored and 50 acres enhanced to support species of greatest conservation need including the Rusty-patched bumble bee and Monarch butterflies; Track the presence and abundance of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and oak trees. Each project site will collect baseline data which will be used to document the project outcomes, that will be used to develop management recommendations. Each project

*site will increase native plant cover to at least 70%; .57 metric tons of carbon sequestered per acre per year, improved water management, and program team mentoring of at least three professionals in the region.*

### **Programs in prairie region:**

*Protected, restored, and enhanced habitat for migratory and unique Minnesota species ~ 50 acres restored and 20 acres enhanced to support species of greatest conservation need including Regal Fritillary and Monarch Butterfly; Track the presence and abundance of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and oak trees. Each project site will collect baseline data which will be used to document the project outcomes, that will be used to develop management recommendations. Each project site will increase native plant cover to at least 70%; .57 metric tons of carbon sequestered per acre per year, improved water management, and program team mentoring of at least three professionals in the region.*

### **Programs in southeast forest region:**

*Healthier populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern species as well as more common species ~ 100 acres restored and 60 acres enhanced to support species of greatest conservation need including Red-headed woodpeckers, Regal fritillary butterflies, and Karner blue butterflies; Track the presence and abundance of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and oak trees. Each project site will collect baseline data which will be used to document the project outcomes, that will be used to develop management recommendations. Each project site will increase native plant cover to at least 70%; .57 metric tons of carbon sequestered per acre per year, improved water management, and program team mentoring of at least three professionals in the region;*

### **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 will be a new program that doesn't have existing funding for program implementation and program oversight for funding recipients. LSOHC funds are not being used to supplant other sources of funds traditionally used to pay for proposed activities and staff salary.

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

This proposal enhances existing investments in long-term conservation as part of a solution to the decline of at-risk species and other important wildlife species. Ensuring the long-term care of projects will be a key ranking criteria used as part of the competitive project selection process, this will include considerations about future funding availability for management. All program participants will be required to enter into an agreement with BWSR that requires the projects to be maintained for 10 years. The project templates developed for all projects will also provide direction for the long-term management and monitoring. The role of landowners to maintain projects into the future will be stressed and local conservation staff will continue working with landowners to provide technical guidance. Program participants will be required to work with BWSR and/or Xerces Society on the development of the project specific conservation plan that will be signed by the landowner. This will include seed mix design, reconstruction or restoration techniques, and long-term management recommendations. Once the new BWSR program is established BWSR in partnership with Xerces Society and the Living Landscape Initiative Advisory Committee will pursue other funding sources for the program such as federal grants and foundation funding.

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

Because BWSR's Oak Savanna Restoration for Living Landscapes program is focused on public lands, it can meaningfully celebrate cultural diversity and serve Minnesota's diverse communities, including low- and

moderate-income households. Public lands are open and accessible to all, offering free entry and inclusive spaces where people from all backgrounds can engage with nature. By restoring oak savannas in parks, wildlife areas, and other public spaces, the program ensures that communities—particularly those with limited access to private green space—can enjoy high-quality natural areas close to home. These restored landscapes will provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, quiet reflection, and connection to Minnesota’s ecological and cultural heritage.

Moreover, the program will lay the foundation for a wide range of future educational opportunities. Schools, community groups, and youth organizations will be able to use these sites as living classrooms for hands-on learning about ecology, conservation, climate adaptation, and Indigenous land stewardship. Interpretive signage, nature trails, guided programs, and citizen science projects can all be integrated into these areas, making them year-round resources for environmental education. To make the knowledge and education of the sites accessible to folks whose primary language is not English, local government units such as soil and water conservation districts will make project site information (such as project site signage) available in multiple languages. By collaborating with educators, Tribal nations, local government units, and local organizations, the program can offer culturally relevant programming that resonates with diverse audiences. In this way, oak savanna restoration becomes not just a conservation effort, but a long-term public investment in inclusive environmental learning, community wellbeing, and shared stewardship of Minnesota’s natural heritage.

### Activity Details

#### Requirements

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

**Where does the activity take place?**

County/Municipal

Other : Tribal lands

#### Land Use

**Will there be planting of any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program, either by the proposer or the end owner of the property, outside of the initial restoration of the land?**

No

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

No

## Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Restore and enhance 450 acres of oak savanna and supporting tallgrass prairies and hardwood forests in the Eastern Broadleaf Province by entering into agreements with eligible program participants	June 30, 2031
Add program signage to all project sites.	June 30, 2031
Document successful planning, design, installation and management strategies and case studies on BWSR's webpage.	June 30, 2031
Develop pollinator-beneficial conservation plans and long-term monitoring strategies for oak savanna restorations.	June 30, 2031
Collaborate with Xerces to develop new and innovative conservation guides, plan templates, and project case studies.	June 30, 2031
Create interagency program advisory team to guide program development, ranking criteria, and project support.	August 31, 2026

**Date of Final Report Submission:** 11/01/2031

### **Availability of Appropriation:** Subd. 7. Availability of Appropriation

(a) Money appropriated in this section may not be spent on activities unless they are directly related to and necessary for a specific appropriation and are specified in the accomplishment plan approved by the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council. Money appropriated in this section must not be spent on indirect costs or other institutional overhead charges that are not directly related to and necessary for a specific appropriation. Money appropriated for fee title acquisition of land may be used to restore, enhance, and provide for public use of the land acquired with the appropriation. Public-use facilities must have a minimal impact on habitat in acquired lands.

(b) Money appropriated in this section is available as follows:

- (1) money appropriated for acquiring real property is available until June 30, 2030;
- (2) money appropriated for restoring and enhancing land acquired with an appropriation in this section is available for four years after the acquisition date with a maximum end date of June 30, 2034;
- (3) money appropriated for restoring or enhancing other land is available until June 30, 2031;
- (4) notwithstanding clauses (1) to (3), money appropriated for a project that receives at least 15 percent of its funding from federal funds is available until a date sufficient to match the availability of federal funding to a maximum of six years if the federal funding was confirmed and included in the original approved draft accomplishment plan; and
- (5) money appropriated for other projects is available until the end of the fiscal year in which it is appropriated.

**Budget**

*Budget reallocations up to 10% do not require an amendment to the Accomplishment Plan.*

**Totals**

Item	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	\$185,000	\$31,200	General fund appropriation to BWSR	\$216,200
Contracts	\$1,390,500	\$347,600	Landowner Match	\$1,738,100
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	\$100,000	\$21,300	Xerces Society	\$121,300
Direct Support Services	\$26,000	-	-	\$26,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	-	-	-	-
Supplies/Materials	\$500	-	-	\$500
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,702,000</b>	<b>\$400,100</b>	-	<b>\$2,102,100</b>

**Personnel**

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Project Coordination	0.2	5.0	\$185,000	\$31,200	General fund appropriation to BWSR	\$216,200

**Amount of Request:** \$1,702,000

**Amount of Leverage:** \$400,100

**Leverage as a percent of the Request:** 23.51%

**DSS + Personnel:** \$211,000

**As a % of the total request:** 12.4%

**Easement Stewardship:** -

**As a % of the Easement Acquisition:** -

**How will this program accommodate the reduced appropriation recommendation from the original proposed requested amount?**

The reduced appropriation was accommodated by scaling back the total number of acres and projects implemented, resulting in proportionate reductions to overall program implementation activities for this grant.

**Detail leverage sources and confirmation of funds:**

BWSR has secured general funds that will be used to cover BWSR personnel costs. As a program requirement

BWSR will require a 25% non-state match for all projects completed. Xerces Society has secured non-state funding that will be used to cover indirect costs associated with Xerces staff.

**Does this project have the ability to be scalable?**

Yes

**If the project received 50% of the requested funding**

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

Partial funding would result in a proportionate reduction of impacted acres. Proposed outcomes and activities would still be accomplished but on a smaller scale.

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

BWSR calculates direct support services costs that are directly related to a necessary for each request based upon the appropriation amount and type of work being done. Personnel and DSS costs would be scaled accordingly.

**Personnel**

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

No

**Contracts**

**What is included in the contracts line?**

The amount listed in the contract line will be used to reimburse Counties, Municipalities, and/or Tribal nations for work associated with restoration and enhancement activities.

**Professional Services**

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

Design/Engineering

Other : BWSR will partner with Xerces Society to coordinate this project, develop project selection ranking criteria and review project proposals, produce innovative conservation planning and conservation plan templates for program participants, write technical guidance specific to oak savannas to guide project implementation and for inclusion in BWSR's Native Vegetation Establishment and Enhancement Guidelines, and develop a long-term monitoring protocol for program participants

**Direct Support Services**

**How did you determine which portions of the Direct Support Services of your shared support services is direct to this program?**

BWSR calculates direct support services costs that are directly related to and necessary for each request based on the type of work being done.

**Federal Funds**

**Do you anticipate federal funds as a match for this program?**

No

Output Tables**Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)**

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Acres
Restore	-	50	100	140	290
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	60	50	50	160
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>110</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>450</b>

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

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	\$286,000	\$216,000	\$704,000	\$1,206,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	\$86,000	\$186,000	\$224,000	\$496,000
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>\$372,000</b>	<b>\$402,000</b>	<b>\$928,000</b>	<b>\$1,702,000</b>

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

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	90	50	100	50	-	290
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	50	30	60	20	-	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>70</b>	-	<b>450</b>

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

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	\$506,000	\$220,000	\$300,000	\$180,000	-	\$1,206,000
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$203,000	\$60,000	\$160,000	\$73,000	-	\$496,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$709,000</b>	<b>\$280,000</b>	<b>\$460,000</b>	<b>\$253,000</b>	-	<b>\$1,702,000</b>

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

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	\$5,720	\$2,160	\$5,028
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	\$1,433	\$3,720	\$4,480

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

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	\$5,622	\$4,400	\$3,000	\$3,600	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	\$4,060	\$2,000	\$2,666	\$3,650	-

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

## Parcels

### Parcel Information

#### Sign-up Criteria?

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

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