Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Oak Savanna Restoration for Living Landscapes

ML 2026 Request for Funding

General Information

Date: 06/26/2025

Proposal Title: Oak Savanna Restoration for Living Landscapes

Funds Requested: $3,623,200

Confirmed Leverage Funds: $835,700

Is this proposal Scalable?: Yes

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Dan Shaw
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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 1,000 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 proposal 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 1,000 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 proposal 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 proposal 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 proposal 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 proposal?

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

Describe how this project/program will produce and demonstrate a significant and permanent conservation legacy and/or outcomes for fish, game, and wildlife, and if not permanent outcomes, why it is important to undertake at this time:

Once covering 10% of the landscape, supporting a wide range species oak savannas are an important part of Minnesota's history. Cities, counties, and Tribal governments play a critical role in ensuring the long-term success and maintenance of project sites for the benefit of identified target species. Their ongoing commitment helps translate short-term restoration efforts into lasting conservation outcomes by leveraging their institutional resources, expertise, and partnerships. These entities often have natural resource staff or land management departments capable of implementing adaptive management plans that include prescribed fire rotations to maintain savanna structure, invasive species control to protect native plant communities, and ongoing interseeding or thinning to sustain open-canopy conditions vital for pollinators and grassland birds. With access to local, state, and federal funding—such as conservation levies, grants, and stewardship funds—public landowners can support long-term maintenance on lands designated for permanent conservation, such as parks and nature reserves. They frequently collaborate with technical experts from conservation organizations, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), BWSR, universities, and groups like the Xerces Society to develop science-based plans tailored to target species. These partnerships ensure effective monitoring, adaptive strategies, and long-term habitat health. Public access to these lands also provides opportunities for community engagement through education, interpretive signage, citizen science, and volunteer events, while Tribal governments can further

integrate traditional ecological knowledge into site design and species selection. Together, these efforts create a foundation for thriving, well-managed oak savanna habitats that deliver enduring ecological benefits and reflect a lasting conservation vision.

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 ~ *200 acres restored and 150 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 ~ *200 acres restored and 100 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 ~ *100 acres restored and 50 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 100 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;*

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

Environment and Natural Resource Trust Fund

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 may celebrate cultural diversity or reach 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

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 proposal either in the process of restoration or use as food plots?
No

Other OHF Appropriation Awards

Have you received OHF dollars through LSOHC in the past?
No

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Restore and enhance 1000 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
Create interagency program advisory team to guide program development, ranking criteria, and project support.	August 31, 2027
Collaborate with Xerces to develop new and innovative conservation guides, plan templates, and project case studies.	June 30, 2031
Develop pollinator-beneficial conservation plans and long-term monitoring strategies for oak savanna restorations.	June 30, 2031
Document successful planning, design, installation and management strategies and case studies on BWSR's webpage.	June 30, 2031
Add program signage to all project sites.	June 30, 2031

Budget

Totals

Item	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Personnel	$300,000	$62,400	General fund appropriation to BWSR	$362,400
Contracts	$3,000,000	$750,000	Landowner Match	$3,750,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	$6,000	-	-	$6,000
Professional Services	$250,000	$53,300	Xerces Society	$303,300
Direct Support Services	$66,000	-	-	$66,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	-	-	-	-
Supplies/Materials	$1,200	-	-	$1,200
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**$3,623,200**	**$865,700**	**-**	**$4,488,900**

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Total Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Program Coordinator	0.4	5.0	$300,000	$62,400	General fund appropriation to BWSR	$362,400

Amount of Request: $3,623,200
Amount of Leverage: $865,700
Leverage as a percent of the Request: 23.89%
DSS + Personnel: $366,000
As a % of the total request: 10.1%
Easement Stewardship: -
As a % of the Easement Acquisition: -

Total Leverage (from above)	Amount Confirmed	% of Total Leverage	Amount Anticipated	% of Total Leverage
$865,700	$835,700	96.53%	$30,000	3.47%

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 proposal have the ability to be scalable?
Yes

If the project received 50% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?
Partial funding would result in a propionate 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.

If the project received 30% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?
Partial funding would result in a propionate 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

Travel

Does the amount in the travel line include equipment/vehicle rental?
No

Explain the amount in the travel line outside of traditional travel costs of mileage, food, and lodging
The travel line will only be used for traditional travel costs.

I understand and agree that lodging, meals, and mileage must comply with the current MMB Commissioner Plan:
Yes

Direct Support Services

How did you determine which portions of the Direct Support Services of your shared support services is direct to this program?
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	0	150	150	300	600
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	0	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	0	100	100	200	400
Total	**0**	**250**	**250**	**500**	**1,000**

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

	RESTORE		ENHANCE	
	Lands acquired with OHF	Lands NOT acquired with OHF	Lands acquired with OHF	Lands NOT acquired with OHF
DNR Lands (WMA, State Forests, etc)	-	-	-	-
Non-DNR Lands (city, state, federal, etc.)	-	600	-	400
Easements	-	-	0	0
Total	**-**	**600**	**0**	**400**

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

Type	Native Prairie (acres)
Restore	0
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0
Protect in Easement	0
Enhance	50
Total	**50**

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	$810,100	$713,100	$1,300,000	$2,823,200
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	$215,000	$200,000	$385,000	$800,000
Total	**-**	**$1,025,100**	**$913,100**	**$1,685,000**	**$3,623,200**

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	200	200	100	100	0	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	0	0	0
Protect in Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enhance	100	150	100	50	0	400
Total	**300**	**350**	**200**	**150**	**0**	**1,000**

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	$883,400	$890,400	$610,700	$438,700	-	$2,823,200
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	$200,000	$300,000	$100,000	$200,000	-	$800,000
Total	**$1,083,400**	**$1,190,400**	**$710,700**	**$638,700**	**-**	**$3,623,200**

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	$5,400	$4,754	$4,333
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	$2,150	$2,000	$1,925

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	$4,417	$4,452	$6,107	$4,387	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	$2,000	$2,000	$1,000	$4,000	-

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

Parcels

Sign-up Criteria?
Yes - Sign up criteria is attached

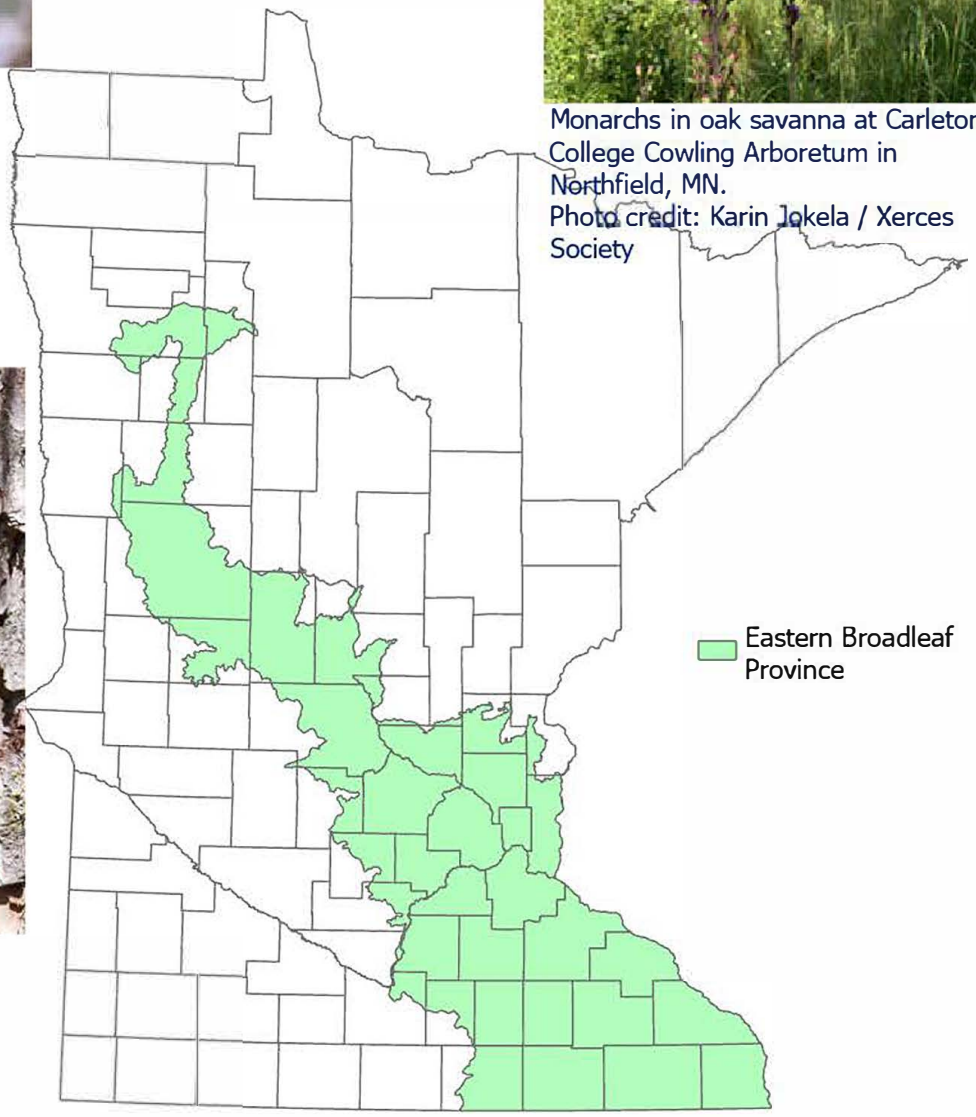
Explain the process used to identify, prioritize, and select the parcels on your list:

Oak Savanna Restoration for Living Landscapes

Rusty patched bumble bee on purple giant hyssop - an oak savanna associated wildflower. Winona, MN.
Photo Credit: Gabe Ericksen

Monarchs in oak savanna at Carleton College Cowling Arboretum in Northfield, MN.
Photo credit: Karin Jokela / Xerces Society

Red-headed Woodpecker



Oak savannas are one of Minnesota's most threatened communities, with less than 0.1% remaining in the state

Funding through this new initiative will reconstruct and restore approximately 1,000 acres of quality habitat in MN's eastern broadleaf province. Eligible projects will be completed on local public lands and Tribal lands.

XERCES SOCIETY
for Invertebrate Conservation

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES