Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Knife River Habitat Rehabilitation Project-PH VIII

Laws of Minnesota 2027 Accomplishment Plan

General Information

Date: 11/02/2026

Project Title: Knife River Habitat Rehabilitation Project-PH VIII

Funds Recommended: $1,568,000

Legislative Citation:

Appropriation Language:

Manager Information

Manager's Name: Blake Francis (RWF); Kevin J. Bovee (LSSA)
Title: Fiscal Manager (RWF); Project Manager (LSSA)
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Location Information

County Location(s): Lake and St. Louis.

Eco regions in which work will take place:

Northern Forest

Activity types:

Enhance

Priority resources addressed by activity:

Forest

Narrative

Abstract

Historic flooding in 2012 and 2022 led to severe habitat degradation in the Knife River watershed. Degradation includes miles of eroding streambanks, tons of sediment discharge, turbidity measurements exceeding the TMDL and loss of instream trout habitat. This is LSSA's eighth grant phase. Previous grant phases have led to well over two miles of restored stream channel, 13,000+ feet of stabilized streambanks and annual reduction of sediment discharge by over 1,000 tons. This project will stabilize approximately 3200 feet of river with many slumping streambanks and enhance trout habitat in the best remaining cool water zone.

Design and Scope of Work

The LSSA's stream restoration process utilizes a Watershed Restoration/Rehabili Approach to determine the restoration project's design scope of work. This Watershed Approach assesses and surveys how landscape parameters affect the river's stability and identifies what the underlying cause(s) are that result in stream impacts. By focusing on the Watershed as a whole and working to fix the root cause of the impacts, the LSSA has successfully stabilized well over two miles of stream channel, restored 13,000+ feet of streambank, reduced annual sediment discharge by 1,000 tons annually and replanted thousands of long-lived tree species and include multiple native pollinator plant species in our projects. Our stream restoration process is performing as designed/constructed because our six previous restoration projects survived an 8,000 cfs flood event in 2022.

The rehabilitation of the Knife River has not just had a positive effect on the watershed and fishery but also the landscape itself. This restored landscape habitat has increased the density and diversity of herbaceous plants, pollinator shrubs/flowers and long lived tree species. The LSSA has also observed several species of interest using our restored riparian habitats. These include: honeybees, monarch butterflies, frogs, toads, king fishers, ruff grouse, Canada geese, bald eagles, wild turkeys, mergansers, whitetail deer, timberwolves, black bear, rare mussels and endangered turtles.

Another feature we utilize on every rehabilitation project, is a prioritization system to identify specific restoration reaches. Our policy is to work from an upstream to downstream manner to avoid impacting restored reaches. This top-down restoration approach eliminates re-impacting previously restored stream sections. This unique approach also reduces downstream flooding and sedimentation because flood water and eroded sediments are deposited on land in newly constructed upstream floodplains, wetlands and off channel ponds. Our reach prioritization also utilizes existing agency studies, such as the MPCA's TMDL to identify erosion areas. These erosion areas are combined with our cool water temperature assessments and annual trout spawning surveys to ensure we restore the most critical stream reaches.

Finally, we engage Stakeholders in the final reach selection process. The LSSA has collaborated with the MNDNR for over the past decade plus to identify key trout habitat sites within the Knife River Watershed and discuss proposed restoration projects. By utilizing this prioritization approach, we ultimately invest grant funds in the most efficient manner possible.

The Scope of Work for the Reaches Upper 15, Middle 15 and Lower 15 project will include:

- Obtain baseline and as-built assessment and survey data.
- Restore the stream channel's shape, dimension and profile.
- Enhance the riparian zone and instream trout habitat.
- Create new floodplain wetlands.
- Reconnect the river channel to the floodplain.

- Raise the groundwater table.
- Stabilize streambanks.
- Rehabilitate the riparian tree canopy utilizing multiple native tree, species, including white pines.
- Collect as-built survey elevations.

Design specifications/data collection processes utilize the Natural Channel Design parameters as required by the MN DNR.

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

The Knife River is more unique than most other trout streams in NE Minnesota because this watershed has both anadromous (migratory) and resident trout and does not have a barrier falls. The Knife River is the only watershed in Minnesota that has these two combined features. So, of the 60 + tributaries that connect to Lake Superior, only the Knife River, has these two unique features. Finally, the Knife River Watershed consists of over 65 miles of anadromous trout habitat, which represents over 50% of all the total anadromous trout habitat in Minnesota.

The Knife River also has the only operating fish weir on the North Shore. This weir enables the MN DNR to monitor the population trends for all anadromous (migratory) trout species in the watershed. This weir also collects down-bound migrants-both young and adult fish. These species include the coaster brook trout (a MN DNR priority), steelhead (migratory rainbows) and brown trout.

This project's main goal has always been to focus on increasing the trout populations. In reality, this project's outcome is really much more than just trout production. It is an enhancement, restoration and rehabilitation of the entire Knife River Watershed. Now that we are almost 15 years into this restoration work, we are truly seeing the benefits and affects these projects are having on the overall Knife River ecosystem. Because our project places a priority on landscape restoration (streambanks, riparian vegetation, floodplains and wetlands), we are seeing a significant habitat benefit to invertebrate, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. This project is also restoring the plant community including pollinator plants and shrubs and the reestablishment of diverse, long lived tree species. Trees planted in the first phase of our projects are now close to 40 feet tall and provide a riparian shade canopy across an important spawning reach on the Main West Branch of the Knife River which we refer to as Gordy's Forest.

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

This grant project is combining three reaches into one grant. Upper15 is the current reach we are working on, which we have received partial funding to restore. This reach is in public ownership, enabling grant funds to rehabilitate the remainder of this section. The downstream reaches also proposed in this grant are Middle 15 and Lower 15 which is in an easement enabling grant funds to be utilized

Reach Lower 15 is farthest downstream and has promising habitat features that the 2012 flood left damaged. One noteworthy habitat feature is an oxbow channel that can be brought back online to store flood waters, provide spawning habitat, high-water refugia and create juvenile trout rearing habitat. Lower 15 also has streambank erosion due to dying spruce and balsam fir. Similar dead trees were a large factor in the May, 2025 MN wild fires. Funding will restore/repair instream and riparian habitats.

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

The LSSA uses an upstream to downstream restoration approach. This approach is used to ensure upstream impacts do not affect restored downstream habitat. However, this top-down approach also ensures we do not skip upstream sections where habitat needs to be restored prior to moving downstream. By sequentially restoring each upstream habitat first before moving downstream, we are stabilizing streambank erosion, restoring the stream channel's shape, dimension and profile, minimizing downstream flooding by holding floodwaters on upstream landscapes, allowing the stream better access to the entire floodplain and replanting/rehabilitating the riparian zone. This approach provides a continuous restored habitat corridor and does not leave fragmented upstream habitats to impact downstream projects.

Also, by reconnecting the stream to the floodplain and reestablishing a continuous corridor of riparian tress, we can hold floodwaters within our newly accessible floodplain and riparian wetlands, recharge the ground water table and maintain cool, instream water temperatures. The replanted tree canopy shades the stream through diverse riparian plantings. This shade creates and enhances better juvenile trout rearing habitat because we maintain a cooler water temperature during periods of summer drought. Providing shade to the stream also diminishes evaporation during the long summer months. The beneficial cooler water zone is then advanced downstream. Thoughtful planting is specifically focused on the west side of the stream, since this bank is where the afternoon sun provides the most solar warming. Maintaining cooler instream water temperatures is critical in this stream section because it resides in the more fertile upper Knife River and is prone to less flashing than lower river reaches. Also, by stabilizing these reaches we reduce sediment discharge to the lower river and out into Lake Superior.

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

Long Range Plan for Fisheries Management

Other : Knife River Implementation Plan for Turbidity-Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). Plan implemented by MPCA.

Which LSOHC section priorities are addressed in this program?

Northern Forest

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

Outcomes

Programs in the northern forest region:

Healthy populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern species as well as more common species ~ *By funding this project, anadromous trout (steelhead, coaster brook trout and brown trout) and resident stream trout (brook trout) populations should increase. Population increases will be seen by MNDNR during weir operation and upstream population assessment work. This project will also provide improved habitat to invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. This project also will replant the riparian zone of the river with native, old growth tree species and various native shrubs and native pollinator flower species. These multiple specie plantings will establish a varied and lush riparian zone benefitting the entire watershed and neighboring areas for decades to come.*

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.

We will not be supplanting or substituting previous funding. This grant will allow us to augment the rehabilitation and enhancement of the prime trout habitat in the main stem of the Knife River. Both instream habitat, wetlands and the riparian borders. Without this funding, this work probably wouldn't be done.

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

An advantage of NCD projects, is they are designed and constructed to be self-sustaining by using the natural forces of the stream's current to maintain deep pools and deposit spawning gravels. The manipulation of the stream's current is achieved by strategically placing log/rock structures to scour the center of pools and burying logs in the stream-bed to create current breaks that accumulate gravel. These pools support juvenile rearing and the accumulated gravels support adult spawning. This results in a sustained project because the current is performing the long term maintenance.

Another aspect of annual maintenance is site reconnaissance, to ensure beavers do not colonize our restoration area. This is a critical component of the project. To ensure that LSOHC projects remain beaver free, annual helicopter flights are conducted by MNDNR on the Knife River. These beaver flights are conducted in late autumn to determine if dams/food caches are present. If dams or beaver activity is noted in the flight, the DNR contracts with Federal trappers to remove the beavers and notch their dams. The estimated cost of the flight, beaver removal is approximately $ 15,000. If MNDNR loses this funding, the TMDL plan has budgeted funds.

Actions to Maintain Project Outcomes

Year	Source of Funds	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
2031-Fall	DNR	Beaver Flights	Beaver Trapping/Dam Removal; APHIS to trap beaver following spring.	Annual Site Walk. High water (above 4000 cfs) event walk.
2031	LSSA/Grant	Spring Dispersal Beaver Trapping	Habitat/Stream Assessment, Spring Redd Walk, Riparian Zone Inspection and "As Built" Designs	Tree Planting. Uncage riparian plantings as needed.
2030-Fall	MN DNR	Beaver Flights	Beaver Trapping/Dam Removal;APHIS to trap beaver following spring.	Annual Site Walk. High water (above 4000 cfs) event walk.
2030	LSSA/Grant	Beaver Trapping	Habitat/Stream Assessment, Spring Redd Walk, Tree Survival Walk and Construction	Tree Planting. Uncage riparian plantings as needed.
2029-Fall	MN DNR	Beaver Flights	Beaver Trapping/Dam Removal; APHIS to trap beaver following spring.	Annual Site Walk. High water (above 4000 cfs) event walk.
2029	LSSA/Grant	Spring Dispersal Beaver Trapping	Habitat/Stream Assessment, Spring Redd Walk, Tree Survival Walk and Construction	Tree Planting. Uncage riparian plantings as needed.

2028-Fall	MN DNR	Beaver Flights	Beaver Trapping/Dam Removal; APPHIS to trap beaver following sprting.	Annual Site Walk. High water (above 4000 cfs) event walk.
2028	LSSA/Grant	Spring Dispersal Beaver Trapping	Habitat/Stream Assessment, Spring Redd Walk, Tree Survival Walk and Construction	Tree Planting. Uncage riparian plantings as needed.
2027-Fall	MN DNR	Beaver Flights	Beaver Trapping/Dam Removal; APHIS to trap beaver following spring.	Annual Site Walk. High water (above 4000 cfs) event walk.
2027-Start July 1.	LSSA/Grant	Secure grant. Design/award RFP for the construction phase. Begin staging materials-weather depending.	-	-

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

Fishing on the Knife River is open to all people no matter their race, religion or sex. The beauty of this specialized type of fishing activity, is there is little gear or cost required to participate. Stream trout and Knife River steelhead fishing is conducted exclusively from shore. The only gear a person needs is a rod/reel, sinker, hook and yarn or bait. There are no expensive boats, electronics or lures to buy. One can usually fish from shore in rubber boots without the need of expensive waders. In the summer you can fish wearing just sneakers in the low water if desired. The LSSA started a youth mentoring fishing class just for this reason. The class is open for kids up to age 16, along with their parents. This class provides all the gear for the youngsters and teaches the participants to fish during two classroom sessions and a session on the river. Over the 10+ years the LSSA has provided this class, we have had youth and parent participants that have included women, minorities and LGBT individuals. In 2025 we increased the class size to 20 youth. We also had five parents participate in the class which included three young girls. In 2026 we will be increasing the number of youth participants to 25. LSSA volunteer mentors donate their time (both classroom and streamside activities) for this very rewarding program. Youth/parent participation is growing every year. This class is open to all youth regardless of family income.The LSSA has a MN Conservation Officer address the class during the last classroom session. This not only gives all participants a chance to learn the rules and regulations pertaining to stream fishing but also lets the participants know the CO's are their friends and are an integral part of the fishery.

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?

Permanently Protected Conservation Easements

Public Waters

Land Use

Will there be planting of any crop on OHF land purchased or restored in this program, either by the proposer or the end owner of the property, outside of the initial restoration of the land?
No

Will insecticides or fungicides (including neonicotinoid and fungicide treated seed) be used within any activities of this program either in the process of restoration or use as food plots?
No

Timeline

Activity Name	Estimated Completion Date
Post Construction Survey as Required by MN DNR Permit: "As Builts". File Final Report with LSOHC.	June 30, 2031
Create RFP: Bid/Award. Begin staging materials. Knife River Grant Restoration Reaches Upper15 and Middle 15.	July 1, 2027- July 1, 2028
Tree/Shrub/Pollinator Planting	July 1, 2027 - June 30, 2031
Construction Activities-Reach Upper 15 and Middle15.	July 1, 2027 - September 15, 2030

Date of Final Report Submission: 10/01/2032

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, 2031;
(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, 2035;
(3) money appropriated for restoring or enhancing other land is available until June 30, 2032;
(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	$190,000	$19,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$209,000
Contracts	$1,247,000	$23,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$1,270,000
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-
Travel	-	$8,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$8,000
Professional Services	-	$4,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$4,000
Direct Support Services	$6,000	$10,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$16,000
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	-	$1,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$1,000
Supplies/Materials	$125,000	-	-	$125,000
DNR IDP	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**$1,568,000**	**$65,000**	**-**	**$1,633,000**

Personnel

Position	Annual FTE	Years Working	Funding Request	Leverage	Leverage Source	Total
Project Management	0.6	4.0	$108,000	$19,000	Private Source: LSSA and Other	$127,000
Fiscal Management	0.4	4.0	$82,000	-	-	$82,000

Amount of Request: $1,568,000
Amount of Leverage: $65,000
Leverage as a percent of the Request: 4.15%
DSS + Personnel: $196,000
As a % of the total request: 12.5%
Easement Stewardship: -
As a % of the Easement Acquisition: -

How will this program accommodate the reduced appropriation recommendation from the original proposed requested amount?
We are forced to perform less work than if full funding was received. We plan to get through Middle 15 with this

appropriation. Lower 15 (Ox Bow) can be accomplished if increased funding is awarded. As mentioned previously, this will be our last LSOHC grant request for the Knife River.

Detail leverage sources and confirmation of funds:
DNR IDP is for beaver trapping/dam removal, weir operation and annual KR stream population assessment. The LSSA continues to to donate funds/provide volunteer services. Fiscal team and contractor also donate leverage sources with travel/milage charges and use of OHV.

Confirmed: $ 136,500
Anticipated: $ 48,500

Does this project have the ability to be scalable?
No

Personnel

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

Contracts

What is included in the contracts line?
"Contracts" includes cost of contractor to complete project as outlined in project RFP. Also included would be use of misc. contracting groups such as CCM, NRRI or other professional groups whose skills may be needed to provide the best job possible for the citizens of Minnesota.

Direct Support Services

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

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	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	300	-	300
Total	**-**	**-**	**300**	**-**	**300**

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	$1,568,000	-	$1,568,000
Total	**-**	**-**	**$1,568,000**	**-**	**$1,568,000**

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Acres
Restore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	300	300
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**300**	**300**

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest	Total Funding
Restore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	$1,568,000	$1,568,000
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,568,000**	**$1,568,000**

Average Cost per Acre by Resource Type (Table 5)

Type	Wetland	Prairie	Forest	Habitat
Restore	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	$5,226	-

Average Cost per Acre by Ecological Section (Table 6)

Type	Metro/Urban	Forest/Prairie	SE Forest	Prairie	N. Forest
Restore	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-	-	-
Enhance	-	-	-	-	$5,226

Target Lake/Stream/River Feet or Miles

12

Parcels

Parcel Information

Sign-up Criteria?
No

Explain the process used to identify, prioritize, and select the parcels on your list:
Eroding clay banks were determined to be the main cause of the excess sedimentation/turbidity within the Knife River watershed, which listed the Knife River on the impaired waters list for Minnesota. The MPCA identified erosion areas within the Knife River watershed TMDL study. The LSSA assessed these MPCA identified erosion areas, along with other stream reaches in the system for the presence of cool (trout supporting) water, availability for access by trout, existing trout habitat and the potential to restore negative stream impacts. This in-depth analysis has allowed the LSSA to prioritize areas for restoration that provide the best benefit to all aspects of aquatic life and improved water quality.

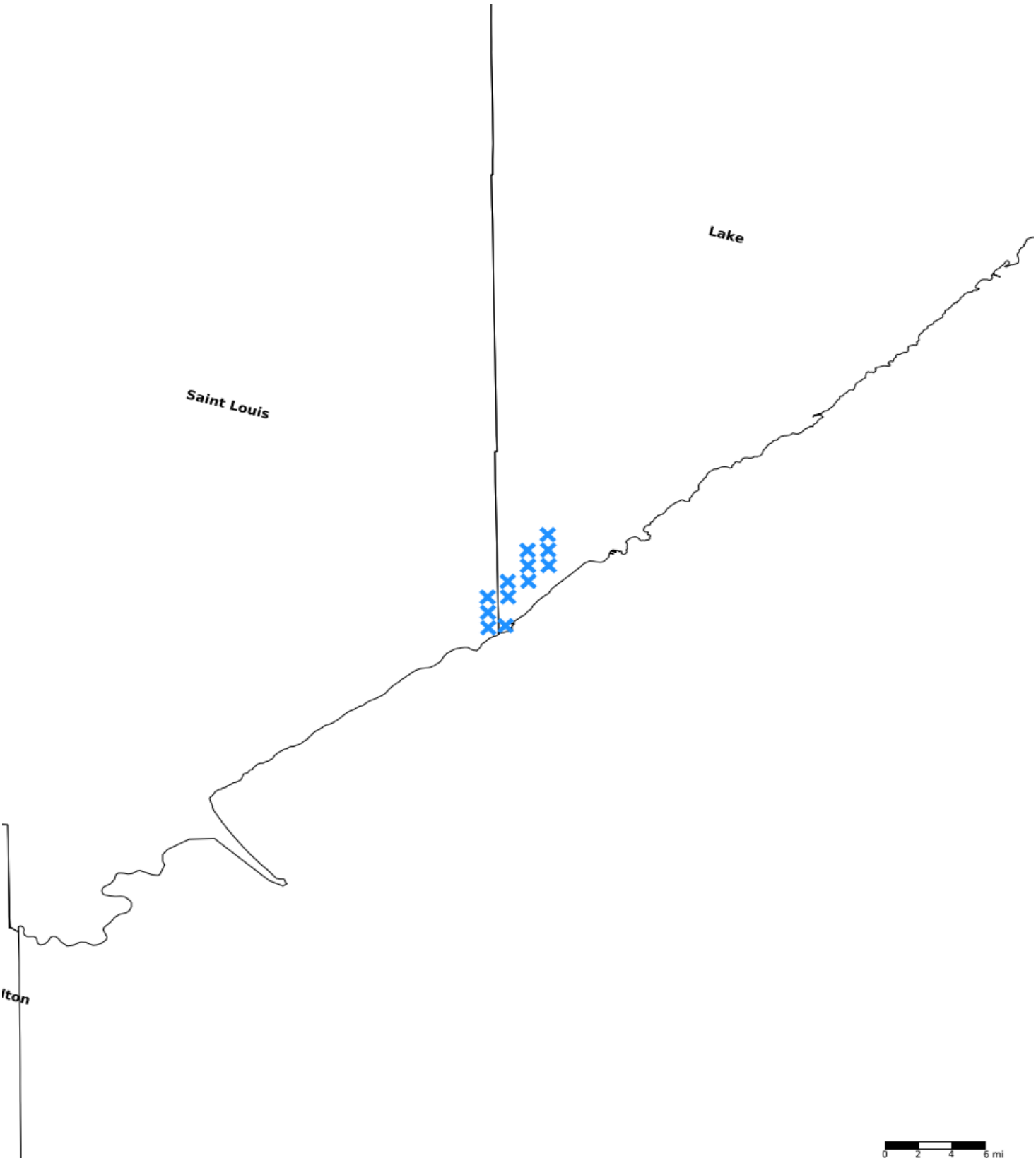
The LSSA also has a policy to work from the top of a reach downstream. Our top-down restoration approach eliminates re-impacting restored reaches downstream and reduces future downstream flooding and sedimentation. As mentioned in the "Design and Scope of Work", the LSSA incorporates a Watershed Restoration Approach in our projects.

For Reach 15 we utilized a BEHI (Bank Erosion Hazard Index) analysis. The BEHI assesses stream-bank erosion condition and potential. Because of a severe outbreak of Spruce Bud Worm, balsam and spruce are dying throughout the watershed. Since balsam is the most predominant tree species in this section, the riparian canopy is expected to be a total loss shortly. This lost tree canopy will greatly accelerate erosion because there will be no stabilizing vegetation remaining on the streambank. This die-off created great fire danger in both 2025 and 2026.

Restore / Enhance Parcels

Name	County	TRDS	Acres	Est Cost	Existing Protection	Description
Knife River	Lake	05211218	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05311233	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211204	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211209	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211219	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211205	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211231	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211217	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	Lake	05211208	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	St. Louis	05212225	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	St. Louis	05212236	-	-	Yes	-
Knife River	St. Louis	05212224	-	-	Yes	-

Parcel Map


Lake
Saint Louis
lton
0 2 4 6 mi
Protect in Easement
Protect in Fee with PILT
Protect in Fee W/O PILT
Restore
Enhance
Other

Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council

Knife River Habitat Rehabilitation Project-PH VIII

Comparison Report

Program Title: ML 2027 - Knife River Habitat Rehabilitation Project-PH VIII
Organization: Lake Superior Steelhead Association (LSSA) w/Rajala Woods Foundation (RWF)
Manager: Blake Francis (RWF); Kevin J. Bovee (LSSA)

Budget

Requested Amount: $2,661,000
Appropriated Amount: $1,568,000
Percentage: 58.93%

Item	Requested Proposal	Leverage Proposal	Appropriated AP	Leverage AP	Percent of Request	Percent of Leverage
Personnel	$340,000	-	$190,000	$19,000	55.88%	-
Contracts	$2,100,000	$50,000	$1,247,000	$23,000	59.38%	46.0%
Fee Acquisition w/ PILT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee Acquisition w/o PILT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easement Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easement Stewardship	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel	-	$10,000	-	$8,000	-	80.0%
Professional Services	-	$5,000	-	$4,000	-	80.0%
Direct Support Services	-	-	$6,000	$10,000	-	-
DNR Land Acquisition Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Equipment/Tools	$1,000	$1,500	-	$1,000	0.0%	66.67%
Supplies/Materials	$220,000	-	$125,000	-	56.82%	-
DNR IDP	-	$130,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Grand Total	**$2,661,000**	**$196,500**	**$1,568,000**	**$65,000**	**58.93%**	**33.08%**

If the project received 70% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?
Less work will be able to be done. Budget can be proportionately reduced with some possible tweeking of fund accounts.

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

If the project received 50% of the requested funding

Describe how the scaling would affect acres/activities and if not proportionately reduced, why?
30% of requested funds would surely mimize amount of work that could be done. Acreage would be reduced also. Funding at the 30% level would not allow work to progress to Reach 16.

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

Output

Acres by Resource Type (Table 1)

Type	Total Proposed	Total in AP	Percentage of Proposed
Restore	0	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	-	-
Protect in Easement	0	-	-
Enhance	300	300	100.0%

Total Requested Funding by Resource Type (Table 2)

Type	Total Proposed	Total in AP	Percentage of Proposed
Restore	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-
Enhance	$2,661,000	$1,568,000	58.93%

Acres within each Ecological Section (Table 3)

Type	Total Proposed	Total in AP	Percentage of Proposed
Restore	0	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	0	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	0	-	-
Protect in Easement	0	-	-
Enhance	300	300	100.0%

Total Requested Funding within each Ecological Section (Table 4)

Type	Total Proposed	Total in AP	Percentage of Proposed
Restore	-	-	-
Protect in Fee with State PILT Liability	-	-	-
Protect in Fee w/o State PILT Liability	-	-	-
Protect in Easement	-	-	-
Enhance	$2,661,000	$1,568,000	58.93%