Planning for a Healthy & Resilient Future: Incorporating Climate and Protection into County Land & Water Planning

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Helena Tiedmann, Water Quality Planning Coordinator, WI DNR

Land & Water Conservation Board Meeting

October 7, 2025

Why integrate climate and protection into LWRM

DNR Involvement in County LWRM P

- DNR staff involved in data sharing, review of plan updates
- Factsheet updated January 2026 in collaboration with DATCP
  - Process for DNR involvement in plan updates
  - Key contacts, data and information resources to consult in update process and other planning work

[Factsheet on DATCP website]

County and DNR Roles in Land & Water Resource Management Plan Preparation
Updated January 2025

1. County contacts their DNR **Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinator**, Statewide Water Quality Planning Coordinator (**DNRWYWaterQualityPlans@wisconsin.gov**) and Statewide Watershed Planning Coordinator (**Andrew.Craig@wisconsin.gov**) at the beginning of the Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) plan revision process.

2. DNR Regional and Statewide Planning Coordinators work with other DNR staff to assist/participate in the LWRM plan revision process (e.g., Ag NPS Implementation Coordinator, Water Quality Biologists, Water Resource Specialists for fish, wetlands, drinking water wells, etc.).

3. County convenes Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)/Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) meetings in accordance with **ATCP 50.12.3.A**. County notifies DNR Regional and Statewide Planning Coordinators when meetings are scheduled. DNR staff attend, as available.

4. DNR staff provide supporting materials to county (e.g., maps, monitoring & assessment data, climate data & projections, water quality & watershed plans, TMDL reports, etc.). DNR staff can also help interpret data and identify trends and developments.

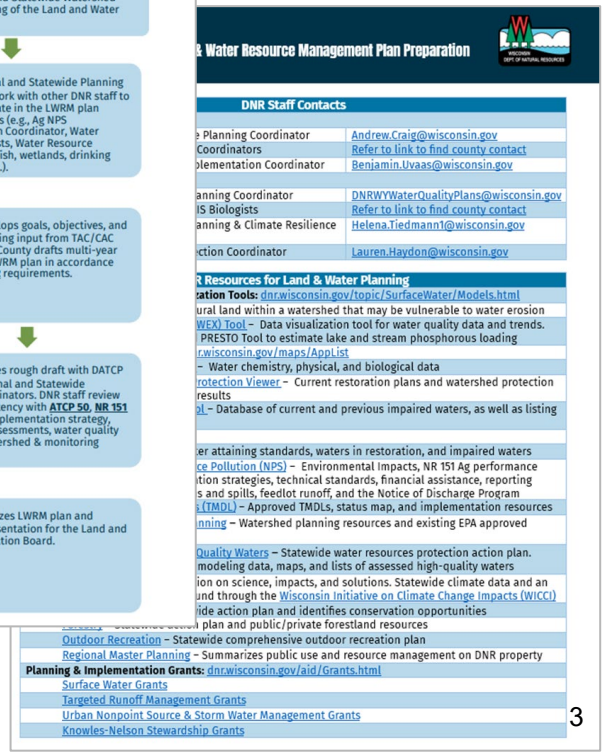
5. County develops goals, objectives, and action items using input from TAC/CAC and DNR staff. County drafts multi-year strategy and LWRM plan in accordance with **ATCP 50.12** requirements.

6. County shares rough draft with DATCP and DNR Regional and Statewide Planning Coordinators. DNR staff review plan for consistency with **ATCP 50**, **NR 151** standards & implementation strategy, current DNR assessments, water quality objectives, watershed & monitoring information.

7. DNR staff provide review comments to the county and coordinate with the county to address comments and improve plan content.

8. County prepares a final draft plan for review by the TAC/CAC, DATCP, and DNR staff. County holds a public hearing as required by **ATCP 50.12.4**.
DNR may consult with DATCP and/or provide additional review comments on draft plan.

9. County finalizes LWRM plan and prepares a presentation for the Land and Water Conservation Board.



& Water Resource Management Plan Preparation

DNR Staff Contacts

e Planning Coordinator	Andrew.Craig@wisconsin.gov
Coordinators	Refer to link to find county contact
plementation Coordinator	Benjamin.Uvaas@wisconsin.gov
anning Coordinator	DNRWYWaterQualityPlans@wisconsin.gov
IS Biologists	Refer to link to find county contact
anning & Climate Resilience	Helena.Tiedmann1@wisconsin.gov
ction Coordinator	Lauren.Haydon@wisconsin.gov

R Resources for Land & Water Planning

zation Tools: dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/Models.html
ural land within a watershed that may be vulnerable to water erosion
WEX) Tool – Data visualization tool for water quality data and trends.
PRESTO Tool to estimate lake and stream phosphorous loading
r.wisconsin.gov/maps/AppList
– Water chemistry, physical, and biological data
rotection Viewer – Current restoration plans and watershed protection
results
ol – Database of current and previous impaired waters, as well as listing
er attaining standards, waters in restoration, and impaired waters
ce Pollution (NPS) – Environmental impacts, NR 151 Ag performance
tion strategies, technical standards, financial assistance, reporting
s and spills, feedlot runoff, and the Notice of Discharge Program
(TMDL) – Approved TMDLs, status map, and implementation resources
nning – Watershed planning resources and existing EPA approved
Quality Waters – Statewide water resources protection action plan.
modeling data, maps, and lists of assessed high-quality waters
ion on science, impacts, and solutions. Statewide climate data and an
und through the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI)
ide action plan and identifies conservation opportunities
plan and public/private forestland resources
Outdoor Recreation – Statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan
Regional Master Planning – Summarizes public use and resource management on DNR property

Planning & Implementation Grants: dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/Grants.html
Surface Water Grants
Targeted Runoff Management Grants
Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management Grants
Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Grants

Engagement on Climate Resilience & Protection

- Beginning in 2023 -2024, new DNR staff brought on to provide technical assistance to counties, regional planning communities (RPCs), municipal utilities.
- Focus on incorporating climate resilience and watershed protection into water quality programmatic work done by DNR and our partners.

Helena Tiedmann : Water Quality Planning Coordinator
Lauren Haydon : Watershed Protection Coordinator
Ezra Meyer : Climate Resilience Outreach Specialist

Engagement on Climate Resilience & Protection

1. **Kick-off meeting** with counties
2. **Coordinate** with Watershed Planning Coordinator, Regional Nonpoint Coordinator, Regional WQ Biologists
3. **Provide summary packet** describing county climate (Helena) and watershed protection information (Lauren)
4. Help **inform goals** and objectives
5. **Attend and present** at TAC/CAC meetings as requested
6. **Review** plan draft and **provide feedback** on clarity, accuracy

Climate Summary Packet

January 24, 2025

Adams County Climate Information

Description of Included Figures

Climate Summary:

1. Climate normals for Friendship, Adams County, WI, 1991-2020. Climate normals are 30-year averages which provide a baseline for understanding a location's typical conditions. Climate normals for Adams County show that it experiences significant seasonal variability, with warm summers and very cold winters. Image source: Wisconsin State Climatology Office. https://climatology.nelson.wisc.edu/wisconsin-historic-climate-data/climate-normals-by-location/

Historical Trends:

2. Annual average temperature for Adams County, WI, 1895-2024. Long-term temperature records show that Adams County is becoming warmer, with average annual temperatures increasing by approximately 3° F since 1950. Much of this warming has occurred in winter, with average winter temperatures increasing by 6° F, compared to 3° F in spring and fall and 2° F in summer. Image source: NOAA Climate at a Glance. https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/county/time-series/WI-001/tavg/12/12/1895-2024?base_prd=true&begbaseyear=1901&endbaseyear=2000&trend=true&trend_base=10&begtrendyear=1950&endtrendyear=2024 For seasonal breakdowns, see https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections/

3. Annual precipitation for Adams County, WI, 1895-2024. Long-term precipitation records show that Adams County is becoming wetter, with annual precipitation increasing by approximately 20% since 1950. Precipitation has increased significantly in all seasons, though slightly less in fall (+10%) compared to winter, spring, and summer (+20%). Image source: NOAA Climate at a Glance. https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/county/time-series/WI-001/tavg/12/12/1895-2024?base_prd=true&begbaseyear=1901&endbaseyear=2000&trend=true&trend_base=10&begtrendyear=1950&endtrendyear=2024 For seasonal breakdowns, see https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections/

Future Projections:

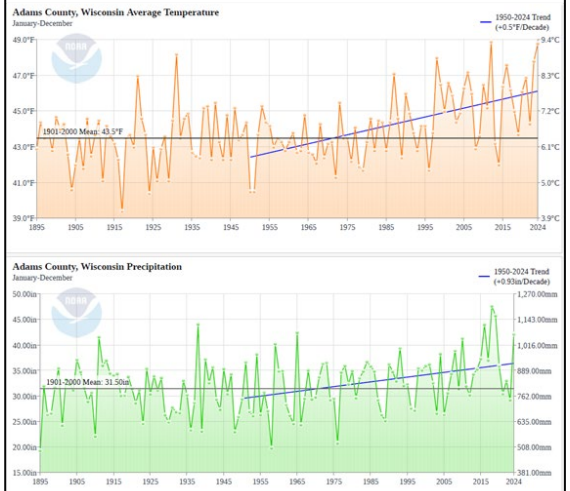
4. Projected change in annual average temperature. Like most of Wisconsin, average annual temperatures in Adams County are expected to increase by approximately 5° F by the mid-21st century compared to recent historical averages (1981-2021). Image source: Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections/

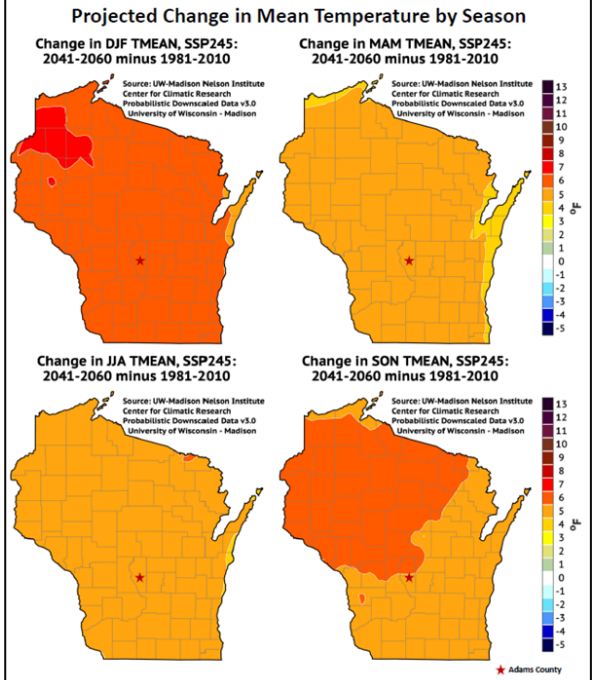
5. Projected change in the frequency of extreme precipitation events. Adams County is expected to see an increase in extreme precipitation events of all magnitudes. Top left shows the historical frequency of rainfall events with >2 inches per day of precipitation compared to future projections (top right). Bottom left shows the historical frequency of very extreme events (>5 inches per day) compared to future projections (bottom right). Image source: Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections/

6. Projected change in average temperature by season (clockwise from top left: winter, spring, fall, summer). Historic temperatures trends (Figure 2) are expected to continue, with temperatures in Adams County increasing in all seasons, but most of all in winter. Image source: Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections/

7. Projected change in the number of below-freezing nights per year. Adams county is expected to see warmer winters, with very cold temperatures occurring less frequently. For example, Adams County is projected to see 20-40 fewer nights below freezing per year by the mid-21st century (right) compared to the recent historical average (left). Image source: Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections

8. Projected change in precipitation by season (clockwise from top left: winter, spring, fall, summer). In Adams County, changes in precipitation are expected to vary by season. Winters are projected to see the largest increase in precipitation, followed by spring and fall. Summer projections are more uncertain, and models diverge on whether increases or decreases are expected. Though average summer precipitation amounts may not change significantly, greater extremes (e.g., more severe droughts and floods) are expected. Image source: Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. https://wicci.wisc.edu/wisconsin-climate-trends-and-projections





Watershed Protection Summary Pack

HEALTHY WATERSHED

An area draining to a stream, lake or wetland where natural land cover supports the dynamic processes, habitat size and connectivity, and water quality conditions able to support healthy biological communities (adapted from EPA, epa.gov/hwp).

HIGH-QUALITY WATERS

Lakes, streams, and rivers with *at least two* of the following attributes:

- unique or rare resource,
- attaining state water quality standards,
- or good-to-excellent biotic integrity.

Also included are unique wetlands and those with least disturbed or reference conditions.

2021 High-Quality Waters: Lakes, Rivers, Streams

Rusk County - 21 High-Quality Waters identified in 2021

Data sorted by alphabetical county and alphabetical waterbody name

OFFICIAL NAME	LOCAL NAME	WBIC	PRIORITY WATERSHEDS HUC8: • State: ▪ Both: ▪▪	COUNTY NAME (STREAM MOUTH & LAKE LOCATION)	HUC6	HUC12 CODE (STREAM MOUTH & LAKE LOCATION)	UNIQUE & RARE RESOURCES (COUNT)	Attaining WQS (COUNT)	IBIs (COUNT)	HQW CRITERIA (COUNT)
Alder Creek		2366700	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010701	6		4	2
Bass Lake		2090900	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500070402	1	1		2
Becky Creek		2369600	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010702	4	1	3	3
Big Weirgor Creek	Weirgor	2370400	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010508	2	1	7	3
Clear Creek		2370100	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010702	2		4	2
Clear Lake		2350600		Rusk	Chippewa	070500010902	1	1		2
Deer Creek		2374200	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010508	4		3	2
Devils Creek		2366600	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010701	5	2	9	3
Flambeau River		2225000	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010904	7	4	10	3
Hackett Creek		2231400	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500030304	3		1	2
Island Lake		2350200		Rusk	Chippewa	070500010902	2	1		2
Little Soft Maple Creek		2357300	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010703	1	1	1	3
Little Weirgor Creek	Weirgor	2370500	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010508	4		5	2
Louler Creek		2111000	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500070104	2		1	2
Main Creek		2217100		Rusk	Chippewa	070500040305	1		5	2
Middle Fk Main Creek		2219700		Rusk	Chippewa	070500040302	2		1	2
Soft Maple Creek		2356600	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010703	6		4	2
South Fork Flambeau River		2231200	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500020607	5		8	2
South Fork Main Creek		2218000		Rusk	Chippewa	070500040304	4	4	11	3
Spring Creek		2374100	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010508	2	1	2	3
Thornapple River		2360800	•••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010607	1	2	6	3

2021 High-Quality Waters: Healthy Wetlands

Rusk County - 2 Healthy Wetlands identified in 2021

Data sorted by alphabetical county and increasing Healthy Wetland ID

WETLAND ID	SITE NAME	SITE ID	PRIORITY WATERSHEDS HUC8: • State: ▪ Both: ▪▪	COUNTY NAME	HUC6	HUC12 CODE	DISTURBANCE RANK	PLANT COMMUNITY CONDITION	LAT	LONG
Healthy_351	NLF-340	NL355		Rusk	Chippewa	070500040305	2	2	45.394192	-91.026016
Healthy_354	NLF-341	NL356	••	Rusk	Chippewa	070500010704	3	2	45.431812	-91.235283

Watershed Protection Summary Pack

C. Healthy Watersheds, High Quality Waters (DNR)

Background & General Overview

In 2022, the DNR's Water Quality Program launched the Healthy Watersheds, High-Quality Waters (HWHQW) initiative. This new focus on the "already healthy" waterbodies and watersheds – or land area draining to a lake, stream or wetland – is intended to celebrate these treasures and draw attention to the ecological, financial and societal benefits of protecting clean water.

This initiative utilized the US EPA Watershed Recovery Potential Screening Tool to model watershed health at the HUC12 scale throughout the state. The DNR also identified individual high-quality lakes, streams, rivers, and wetlands utilizing existing monitoring data and resource classifications. The modeled watersheds (HUC12 scale) can be sorted statewide and by major drainage basin (HUC6). The 30% healthiest watersheds in the state and within each major drainage basin are the geographic protection priorities for this statewide plan. As outlined in the Healthy Watersheds, High-Quality Waters Action Plan, the statewide goal is to keep 100% of the watershed protection priorities and high-quality waters within them healthy through 2030. The HWHQW website features an accompanying technical report, action plan for how to use this data, and ready-made maps and information dashboards.

HEALTHY WATERSHED

An area draining to a stream, lake or wetland where natural land cover supports the dynamic processes, habitat size and connectivity, and water quality conditions able to support healthy biological communities (adapted from EPA, epa.gov/hwp).

HIGH-QUALITY WATERS

Lakes, streams, and rivers with *at least two* of the following attributes:

- unique or rare resource,
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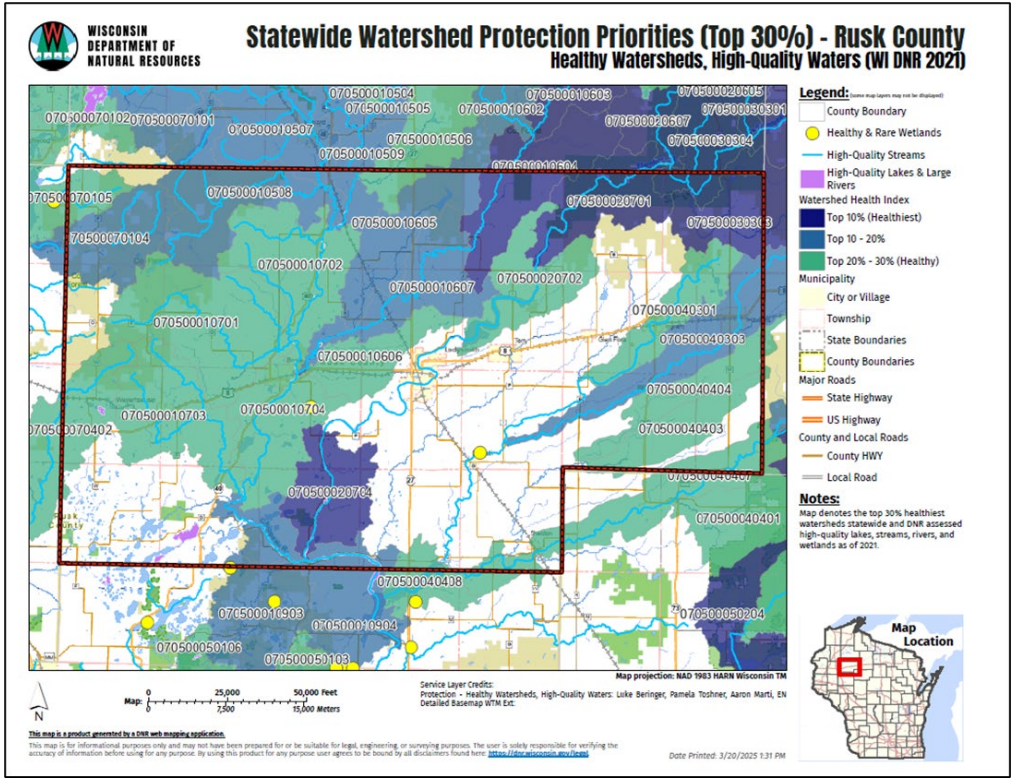
- or good-to-excellent biotic integrity.

Also included are unique wetlands and those with least disturbed or reference conditions.

Historically, much of the DNR's emphasis has been to restore polluted waters as required by the federal Clean Water Act. Evidence is mounting, however, that actively protecting healthy water resources is a wise public investment, and the shift towards protection efforts is growing nationally. Within Vilas County where there is vast forested watersheds and limited agricultural and urban development compared to other parts of the state, adopting a watershed scale approach to protection is essential for high-quality waters to thrive. Identifying watershed protection priorities also serves to expand funding opportunities as more agencies, such as the EPA, promote the use of watershed planning monies for protection efforts.

Modeling Watershed Vulnerability, Opportunities, & Protection Potential

In addition to modeling watershed health, the HWHQW modeling team worked in collaboration with US EPA to customize the Recovery Potential Screening (RPS) tool to create additional indices to model watershed stressors (hurdles to long-term protection) and opportunities for protection. These indices are referred to respectively as the Vulnerability Index and Opportunity Index. A list of the metrics used to inform these indices can be found below. Ultimately, the watershed health, vulnerability, and opportunity index scores for a given watershed can be used to calculate a Protection Potential Index (PPI). The PPI was developed based on feedback from partners to prioritize the healthiest watersheds first, and secondly consider the likely greatest potential for protection

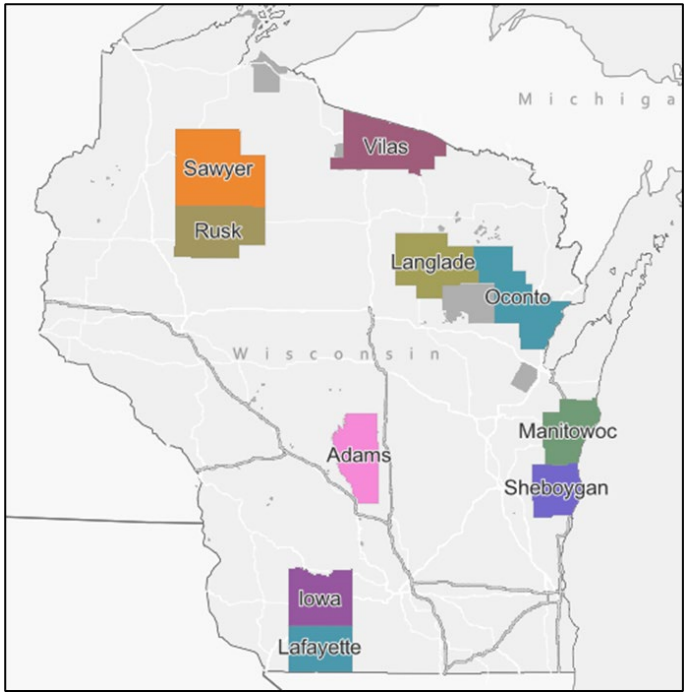


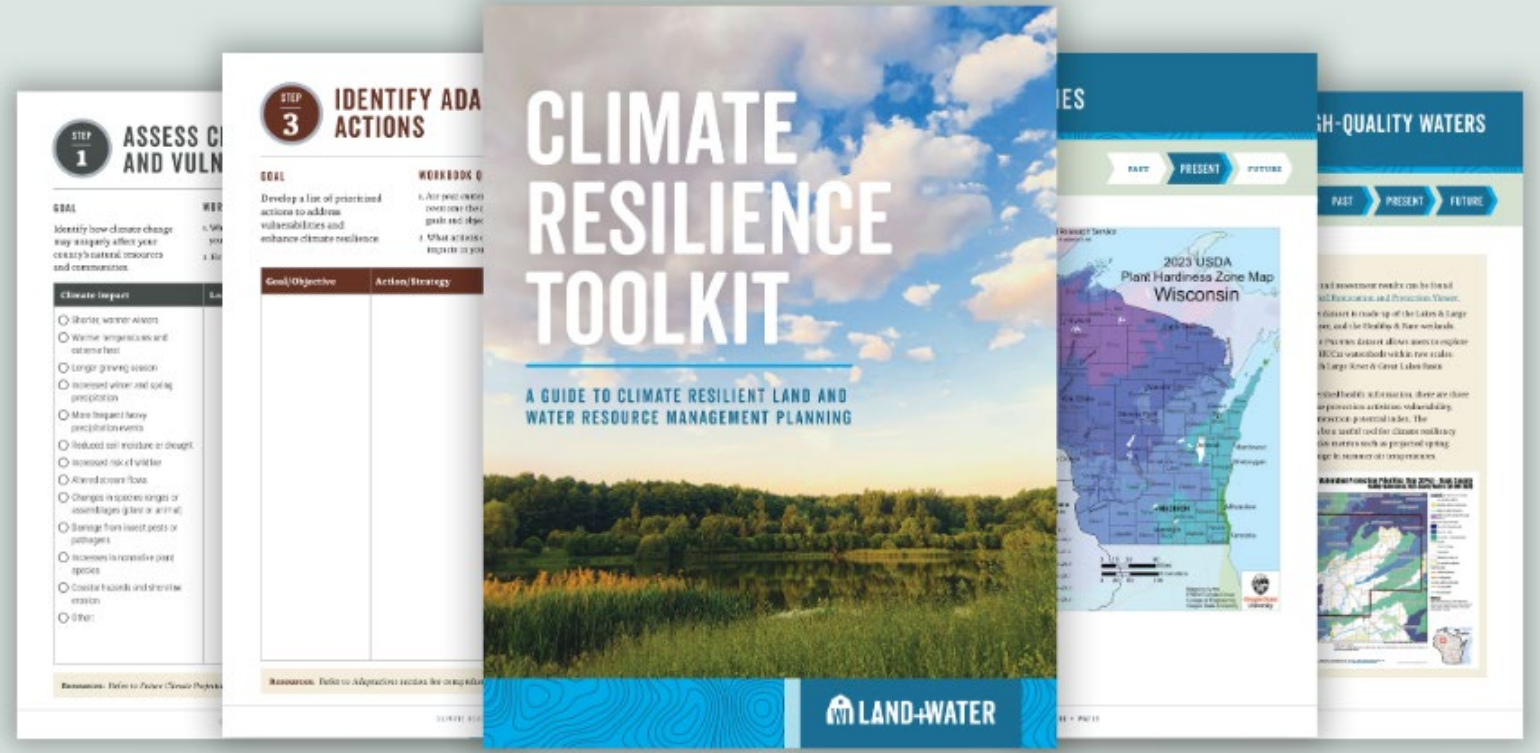
How's It Going So Far?

- Positive reception from counties
- Spectrum of engagement and interest
- Specific interest in data, funding, implementation

➔ How can we further help counties find this information and incorporate climate and protection in their planning work?

Counties Engaged to Date




STEP 1
ASSESS C
AND VULN
STEP 3
IDENTIFY ADA
ACTIONS
GOAL
Develop a list of prioritized actions to address vulnerabilities and enhance climate resilience.
Goal/Objective
Action/Strategy
CLIMATE RESILIENCE TOOLKIT
A GUIDE TO CLIMATE RESILIENT LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING
LAND+WATER
PAST
PRESENT
FUTURE
2023 USDA
Plant Hardiness Zone Map
Wisconsin
H-QUALITY WATERS
PAST
PRESENT
FUTURE

CONSERVATION AS A CLIMATE SOLUTION

Conservation is one of our best tools to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Not only do conservation practices draw carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, they also offer numerous co-benefits such as ecological restoration, water quality enhancement, and wildlife habitat protection.

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- County's are already doing this work
- Adaptation supports county land and water goals and objectives

BUILDING RESILIENCE

With extreme weather events on the rise, building resilience is an essential component of any climate action planning. Climate resilience is the ability to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to the impacts of these weather events (c2es). Local-level conservation planning is at the forefront of reducing a community's vulnerability while preventing impacts from growing worse.

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Conservation efforts serve as the foundation for nature-based solutions, which involve conserving, restoring, or better managing ecosystems to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (AU). Examples include promoting the adoption of soil health-building agricultural practices, restoring wetlands, and preserving forests. Such practices serve to prevent greenhouse gas emissions and/or actively remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Conservation practices offer a wide variety of opportunities to make a significant, measurable contribution to climate change mitigation, ultimately reducing the impacts on the environment and our local communities.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Historic, Current, and Future Climate Trends

WICCI, NOAA, State Climatology Office, National Database Tools

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Potential Impacts, Vulnerabilities, and Adaptive Capacity of Systems

Prompting Question to Identify Opportunities

GOALS, OBJECTIVES & ACTIONS

Selecting Adaptations

Prompting Question to Identify Actions

DATA COLLECTION & INTERPRETATION

IDENTIFYING IMPACTS & OPPORTUNITIES

TAKING ACTION

Tips for Success

Apply to your existing planning work

- 10-year Land & Water Resource Management Plan updates
- 5-year plan reviews
- Annual work plans
- Conservation project planning

Work with a team

Complete the planning workbook with your:

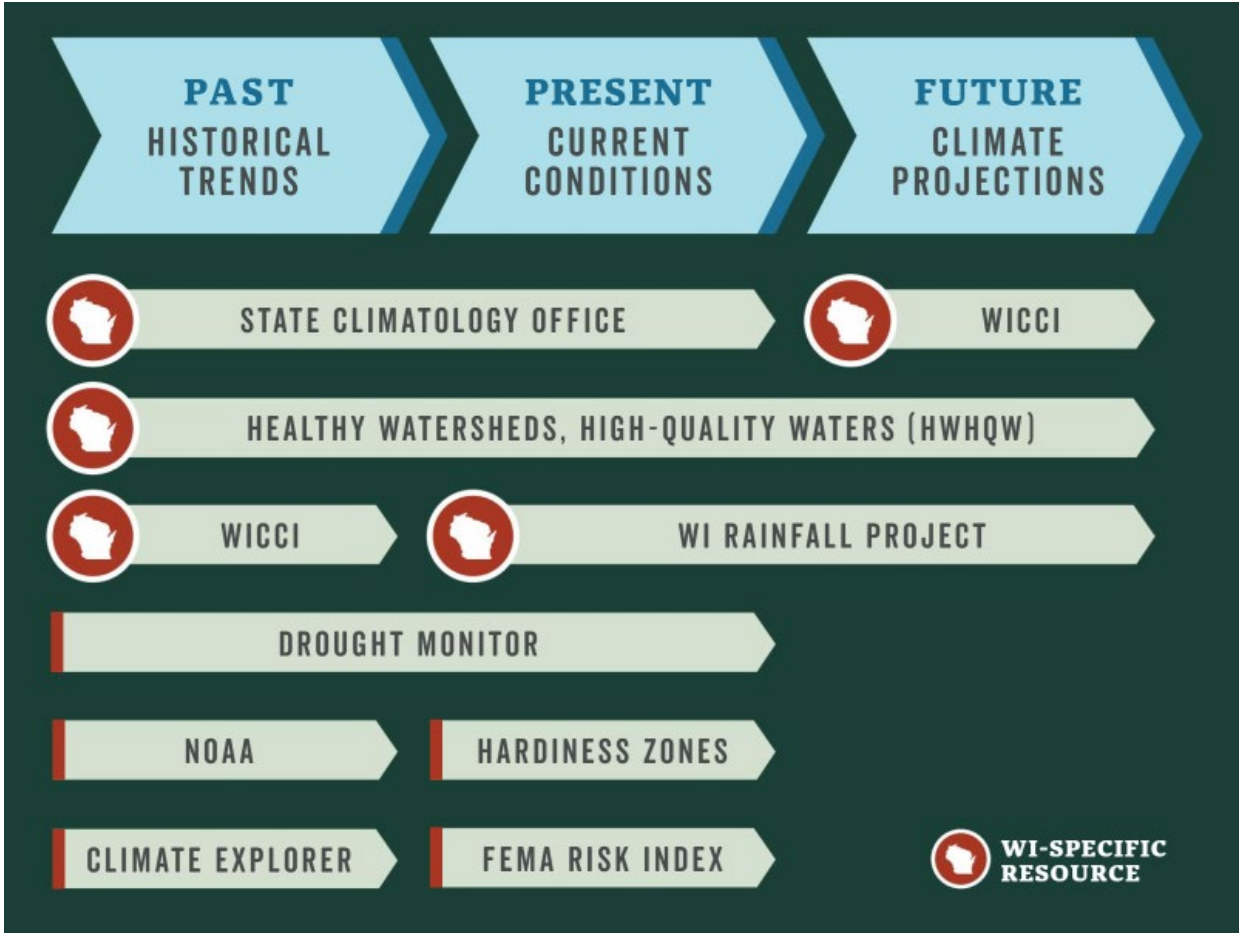
- Project Team
- Technical/Local Advisory Committee
- Conservation Department Staff

There's no "one size fits all" to climate resilience

- The climate resilience solutions and strategies will vary by location, project type, resource concerns, and stakeholder priorities
- Work with your team to identify the solution(s) that make the most sense for your planning context

Resource Assessment

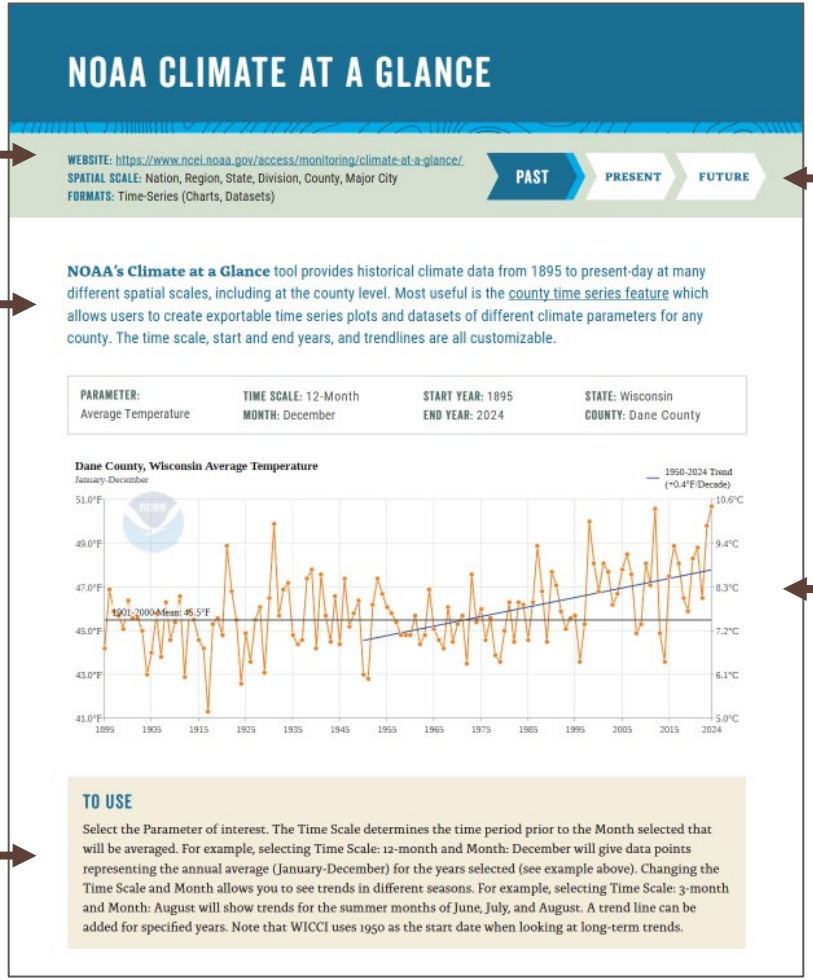
- Characterize past, present, and future climate conditions
- Identify climate trends or concerns that might impact your resource management objectives



Where to access
Available scale(s)
Available format(s)

Brief description of tool/resource

Instructions or helpful tips for using the tool/generating data outputs



Time period(s) data describes

Example of the data/tool outputs

Example Resource

Wisconsin-specific resource

Data describes past, present, and future conditions

GIS data available in addition to online viewer

HEALTHY WATERSHEDS, HIGH-QUALITY WATERS (HWHQW)

WEBSITE: dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/HQW.html
SPATIAL SCALE: Watershed (HUC6 & HUC12), Waterbody Level Assessment
FORMATS: Map Viewer, Map/Tables (PDF), GIS Shapefiles

PAST | PRESENT | FUTURE

In 2022, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) developed a new statewide water resources protection framework – Healthy Watersheds, High-Quality Waters (HWHQW). This initiative utilized the US EPA Watershed Restoration & Protection Screening Tool to model watershed health at the HUC12 scale throughout the state. The DNR also identified individual high-quality lakes, streams, rivers, and wetlands utilizing existing monitoring data and resource classifications. The HWHQW website features an accompanying technical report, action plan, and ready-made maps and information dashboards.

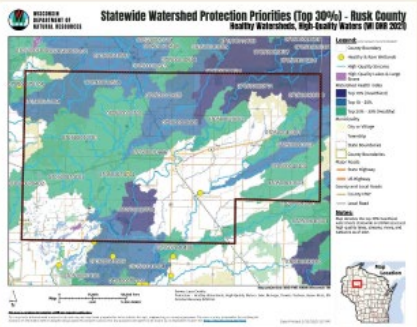
GIS DATA

The Healthy Watersheds, High-Quality Waters datasets are available to download from the DNR Open Data Portal website. A link to access these shapefiles can be found under the *Conservation Planning Tools* section on the DNR website or within the *Protection Tab* on the Watershed Restoration and Protection viewer.

TO USE

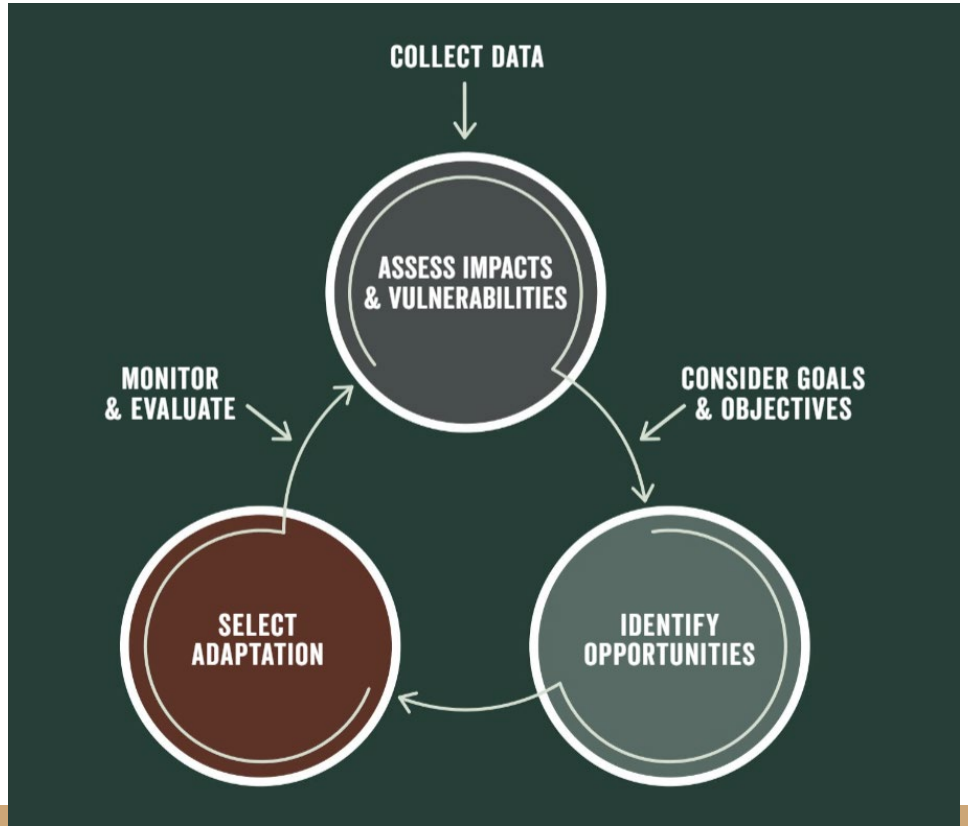
The HWHQW modeling and assessment results can be found within the DNR Watershed Restoration and Protection Viewer.

- The *High Quality Waters* dataset is made up of the Lakes & Large Rivers layer, Streams layer, and the Healthy & Rare wetlands.
- The *Watershed Protection Priorities* dataset allows users to explore the top 30% healthiest HUC12 watersheds within two scales: statewide or within each Large River & Great Lakes Basin (HUC6).
- In addition to the watershed health information, there are three indices to help prioritize protection activities: vulnerability, opportunity, and the protection potential index. The vulnerability index can be a useful tool for climate resiliency planning since it includes metrics such as projected spring runoff volume and change in summer air temperatures.



Example Resource

Climate Planning Framework



STEP 1

ASSESS CLIMATE IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES

GOAL

Identify how climate change may uniquely affect your county's natural resources and communities.

WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

1. What climate impacts are you most concerned about in your county? *Identify priorities*
2. How specifically might these affect local resources?

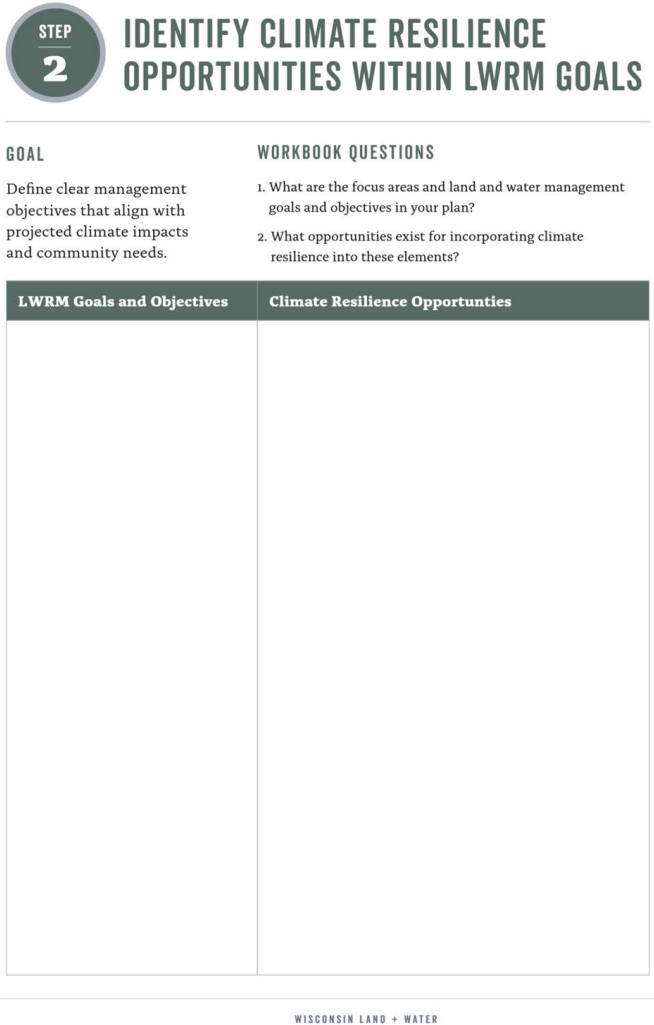
Climate Impact	Local Impact
◯ Shorter, warmer winters	
◯ Warmer temperatures and extreme heat	
◯ Longer growing season	
◯ Increased winter and spring precipitation	
◯ More frequent heavy precipitation events	
◯ Reduced soil moisture or drought	
◯ Increased risk of wildfire	
◯ Altered stream flows	
◯ Changes in species ranges or assemblages (plant or animal)	
◯ Damage from insect pests or pathogens	
◯ Increases in nonnative plant species	
◯ Coastal hazards and shoreline erosion	
◯ Other:	

Resources: Refer to *Future Climate Projections* section for a comprehensive list of tools

Impacts

What climate impacts are you most concerned about in your county?

How specifically might these affect local resources?



STEP 2

IDENTIFY CLIMATE RESILIENCE OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN LWRM GOALS

GOAL

Define clear management objectives that align with projected climate impacts and community needs.

WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

1. What are the focus areas and land and water management goals and objectives in your plan?
2. What opportunities exist for incorporating climate resilience into these elements?

LWRM Goals and Objectives	Climate Resilience Opportunties

22 WISCONSIN LAND + WATER

Climate Planning Workbook

Opportunities

What are the focus areas and land and water management goals/objectives in your plan?

How might climate change make it challenging to achieve these goals?

What opportunities exist for incorporating climate resilience?

STEP 3

IDENTIFY ADAPTATION ACTIONS

GOAL

Develop a list of prioritized actions to address vulnerabilities and enhance climate resilience.

WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

1. Are your current management practices enough to overcome the challenges and meet your management goals and objectives?
2. What actions can you take to address these climate impacts in your county?

Goal/Objective	Action/Strategy	Considerations: Benefits, Drawbacks, Feasibility, Barriers, Resources, Timeline

Resources: Refer to *Adaptations* section for comprehensive lists of actions and strategies

Actions

What actions can you take to address these climate impacts in your county while meeting management goals?

Counties are taking action!

Example Goals from Recent LWRMPs:

- Monitor road/stream crossings to ensure hydrologic integrity
- Work with the County Highway Department to promote erosion control and culvert sizing
- Protect the top 30% healthiest watersheds in the County
- Evaluate implementation of a wetland preservation/restoration program
- Develop a lake classification system around vulnerability/resilience to shifts in climate
- Improve fisheries habitat to increase climate resiliency for gamefish
- Evaluate strategies for wildlife plantings to adapt to climate change
- Develop a County Conservation Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
- Promote sustainable agriculture and plan for climate change
- Increase promotion of no -till, cover crops, and nutrient management programs
- Improve soil health, carbon storage & water infiltration
- Promote land practices to enhance resiliency to fluctuations in precipitation, temperature and seasonal variances

Concluding Thoughts

County's and others are already doing this work
Making adjustments based on a range of future projections to support broader conservation efforts.

Centered around counties' expertise
Many tools available to support informing decisions, but no tool replaces local knowledge.

We're here to help
We are available to support counties throughout their plan updates and other conservation planning efforts.

We'd love to hear your thoughts!

Questions?

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