

**GRASSLANDS MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PROJECT**

**SECTION 319 GRANT APPLICATION**

**OCTOBER 2012**

**SPONSORED BY**

**SOUTH DAKOTA GRASSLANDS COALITION**

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources**

**AWARD FISCAL YEAR:** 2013

**PROJECT TITLE:** Grassland Management and Planning Project

**NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE AND E-MAIL OF LEAD PROJECT SPONSOR:**

South Dakota Grassland Coalition  
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**PROJECT TYPE:** Watershed

**PROJECT LOCATION:** State wide

**WATERSHED NAME:** State wide

**HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (HUC):** State wide

**HIGH PRIORITY WATERSHED:** Yes  
Bacteria

**POLLUTANT TYPE:** Nutrients, Sediment, and Fecal Coliform

**UWA CATEGORY:**

**TMDL DEVELOPMENT:** (See Table 4)

**TMDL IMPLEMENTATION:** (See Table 4)

**TMDL PRIORITY (High, Medium, Low):** High

**WATERBODY TYPES:** Lakes, Streams, and Wetlands

**ECOREGION:** State wide

**PROJECT CATEGORY:** Agricultural

**PROJECT FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY:** BMP Implementation/Design

**GROUNDWATER PROTECTION:** No

**Total 319 Funds:** \$ 316,985.00

**Local and State Match:** \$ 265,340.00

**319 Funded Full Time Personnel:** 3.0

**Total Project Cost:** \$ 779,700.00

**GOAL:**

The goal of the Grassland Management and Planning Project is to reduce sediment, nutrients and fecal coliform bacteria loading of surface waters in South Dakota by improving range condition on grasslands. By attaining the goal, water quality and wildlife habitat will be improved, biodiversity increased, and grassland manager economics improved. The goal will be attained by providing technical assistance to grassland managers to plan and implement grassland management systems, and through completion of an information and education program on grassland management.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

This is a statewide project that will serve producers in all parts of South Dakota, but will give highest priority to assisting producers in active watershed restoration project areas (Section 319 projects). This is a two year continuation of the current Grassland Management and Planning project and will:

1. Provide grassland managers with accelerated technical assistance to plan intensive grassland management systems (100,000ac), and implement (120,000ac.) intensive grassland management systems.
2. Transfer information about grassland management gained from on-ranch demonstration projects and lessons learned through grazing systems implemented to ranchers, researchers, agency specialists, and the public.

**2.0 Statement of Need**

This project will continue the South Dakota Grassland Coalition's (SDGLC) leadership in providing South Dakota livestock producers with activities that implement practices that reduce nonpoint source (NPS) pollution from grasslands and promote sustainable agricultural.

Approximately fifty percent (24.3 million acres) of South Dakota's of 48,614,000 acres of land are grasslands. According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, approximately 23,000 (75 percent) of the state's farm/ranch operations graze livestock on the grasslands. The livestock grazed are the primary source of income for approximately 12,000 of the farms and ranches.

The sustainability of a farm/ranch enterprise based on grazing livestock is directly related to the stocking rates its pastures can support without the reducing land's forage to production capability. Whether forage production is decreased, maintained or improved is dependant on the management practices employed by the producer.

Resource managers categorize grasslands as being in excellent, good, fair or poor ecological status (range condition) by comparing forage production at a site to what the potential plant community could produce at its historic climax. Based on the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) National Resource Inventory (NRI) of South Dakota rangelands, approximately:

- 70 percent is at 50 percent or less of potential (poor –fair ecological status),
- 24 percent at 75 to 50 percent of its potential (good ecological status) and
- 4 percent is at potential (excellent ecological status).

Continuous or season-long grazing, coupled with stocking rates greater than the forage produced can support, has been linked to degraded riparian areas and low ecological status. Conversely, grassland management systems that include proper stocking rates and rotational grazing promote functioning riparian systems and higher range ecological status.

In contrast to rangelands with lower ecological status, high ecological status rangelands:

- provide greater biodiversity,
- produce more, better quality forage,
- raise more pounds of marketable livestock/animal unit, which translates to increased economic stability for the operation,

- provide better wildlife habit,
- yield 25 percent of the precipitation received as runoff (Welch et.al, 1991) versus 45 percent for low condition sites dominated by sod forming grasses, and 75 percent for bare ground,
- have sediment peaks at least 20 percent lower than those from low condition grasslands,
- characteristically have less prominent gullies, headcuts and streambank erosion and
- contribute as much as four times less nitrogen and phosphorus to the watershed.

Therefore, reducing nonpoint source pollution (NPS) from grasslands may be accomplished by maintaining or improving rangelands to a higher ecological status as suggested by Russell (2004, Iowa Beef Center) and Thelen (1996, Bad River Phase II Water Quality Project).

Russell reported that sediment and phosphorus loads in pasture runoff may be reduced using rotational stocking to maintain adequate grass height, and/or maintaining buffer strips along pasture streams. This is particularly important in pastures with high soil phosphorus levels.

Thelen’s study of the impact of grassland management on sediment transfer from clay soils found that:

- as grass production, percent canopy cover, vegetation height, and ground litter increase - water runoff and sediment transfer decrease,
- sediment peaks were six-eight times higher for poor condition grasslands than good and
- gullies and headcuts are accelerated in poor condition grasslands dominated by short grasses.

Grassland management projects (2001-2007) and the current two year project segment completed under the leadership of the SDGLC have provided livestock producers with management alternatives that implement practices Russell and Thelen found to be effective NPS reduction BMPs.

The activities completed during previous project segments have met, exceeded or are on schedule to meet milestones established to monitor project success (Table 1). The benchmarks include planning and implementing managed grazing systems using USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) practices; as well as information and education activities selected to reach the project’s primary targeted stakeholders - livestock grazers and grassland management professionals

**Table 1. Grassland Management and Planning Project Milestone Comparison (2001-2013).**

<b>Project Activity/Products</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Accomplished<sup>1</sup></b>
Management Systems Planned/Total Acres	125 Systems / 355,000 acres	158 systems /555,845 acres
Management Systems Installed/Total Acres	132 /600,000 acres	156 / 698,470 acres <sup>2</sup>
<i>Practices Installed:</i>		
Fencing	305,000 lf	470,850 lf
Pipeline	210,000 lf	401,360 lf
Wells	10	5
Tanks	80	152
Pasture Pumps	5	0
Dugouts/Dams	14	6
Stream Crossing	1	0
Grass Seeding	450 acres	732 acres
<i>Information and Education</i>		
Demonstrations Sites	9	12

Web Site	180,000 hits	306,100 Hits
Tours/Attendants	21/1,380	54/1,322
News/Media Events	25/846,800	79/2,658,241
5 program series aired on Today's Ag Series segments merged into a video.	1	1
Workshops/Attendance	21/1050	68/14,504
Grazing Schools/Attendance	8/200	12/375
Administration and Oversight	3	3

<sup>1</sup> Accomplished through 7/31/2012

<sup>2</sup> Includes acres planned by project partners.

The practices installed have improved the ecological status of an estimated one million acres (4 percent) of the state's grasslands. It is also estimated that the information and education activities have led to improved ecological status of an equal number of acres.

In addition, information included in the 2008 and 2012 *SD Integrated Report for Surface Waters* indicate that during the four year time period, the river and stream miles identified as impaired by grazing in riparian or shoreline zones decreased from 561 to 475. During this same period, the river and stream miles impaired from pollutants originating from livestock grazing and feeding operations decreased from 1,750 to 1,350. Information in the 2002, 2008 and 2012 reports indicate river and stream miles impaired by pollutants associated with grazing in riparian and upland areas decreased from 2,151 to 562.

Based on information regarding load reductions that can be expected from improving and maintaining higher levels of range ecological status, it is estimated that the practices installed during the Grassland Management and Planning projects reduced sediment, nutrient and fecal coliform loads from 698,470 acres by 50, 25 and 25 percent respectively. The load reductions, calculated using the Spreadsheet Tool for Estimating for Pollutant Loads (STEPL) developed by EPA Region 5, were.

- Nitrogen                      0.20 lbs/acre = 13,969
- Phosphorous                0.037 lbs/acre = 28,843
- Sediment                    0.02 tons/acre= 13,969

Previous project accomplishments demonstrate the ability of the SD Grassland Coalition to partner and coordinate activities with grassland stakeholders that provide effective, efficient services that reduce NPS pollution and have positive economic and environmental benefit.

The requests from grassland managers for planning and implementation assistance that are on hand and continue to be received indicate continued interest in using planned grazing systems to increase their environmental stewardship and improve or stabilize their operation's economic viability. The types of systems most commonly identified to accomplish these objectives are rotational systems that vary in management intensity - from simple two pasture switchback systems, to complicated multi-pasture rapid rotations. Implementation of improved and more intensively managed systems by grassland managers will be delayed in South Dakota without the availability of the grassland specialists employed by this project and its partner's to continue providing the information and technical assistance needed to plan, implement, and operate managed grazing systems.

The South Dakota NPS Pollution Program priority funding areas include staffing, information and education, animal nutrient management systems, riparian buffers, shoreline stabilization, and practices to exclude livestock from riparian areas. This continuation project will provide the grassland planning, implementation, and education activities necessary to effectively implement these funding priorities as part of the need for a landscape planning approach to reduce NPS pollution in South Dakota. The water quality improvements realized from riparian buffers, shoreline stabilization, and livestock management (livestock exclusion, animal feeding areas) are dependent on proper grassland management in the pasture, subwatershed area, and/or watershed associated with the site of BMP installation.

The project addresses a key watershed BMP, grassland management. It provides existing watershed projects with technical assistance and information that can be used to make targeted, measurable water quality improvements through improved grassland management. The planning, design, and implementation of grassland management systems will be based on whole farm/ranch plans that incorporate the goals of the individual producers. Factors addressed in the plans include family, production, natural resources, and finances.

This project is designed to meet the clean water, economic and wildlife goals of grassland managers and the citizens of South Dakota on a statewide basis, by accelerating the implementation of grassland management practices that improve plant diversity, net primary production and forage quality. These practices will lead to attaining the project goal by:

1. Reducing soil erosion and sediment transfer in runoff through:
  - a. increased water intake - reduced runoff reduces stream and river peak flow volumes and velocities, which in turn reduces stream bank erosion and abnormally long periods of flooding that damage wildlife habitat.
  - b. rainfall interception - soil anchoring and ground protection by vegetation decreases the dislodging of soil and subsequent transport in runoff.
2. Providing a buffer adjacent to wetlands, lakes, waterways and drainages to intercept sediment and nutrients transported by water.
3. Providing producers with additional profits from increased livestock or wildlife production, and/or decreased production costs.
4. Increasing vegetation production on grasslands, which will increase the sequestration of carbon in the grassland ecosystem.

Completing activities that result in attaining the project goal will also support attaining the goal of the South Dakota NPS Management Plan. Management plan tasks supported include 4, 5, 8, 10 12 and 14.

A copy of the SD NPS Management Plan is available by accessing;

<http://denr.sd.gov/dfta/wp/NPSMgmtPlan07.pdf>

Information describing how previous Grassland Management and Planning Project segments have supported attaining the state's NPS management plan is available by accessing;

<http://denr.sd.gov/dfta/wp/wqprojects/grasslandseg2fnlrpt.pdf>

## 2.4 General Watershed Information

Except for two small areas in the northeastern corner of the state which are in the Red River and Minnesota River Watersheds, South Dakota is in the Missouri River watershed.

Western South Dakota is drained by six major rivers - Bad, Cheyenne, Belle Fourche, White, Moreau, and Grand - which flow west to east to the Missouri River. The area west of the Missouri River was not glaciated during the last ice age. The area is dominated by rolling, native grasslands with as little as 10–30 percent of many areas converted to crop production. While the traditional crops planted were forage crops, hay and wheat; the production of row crops has increased during recent years as no-till practices have become the production system of choice and commodity prices risen to what may be historic highs. The major rivers in eastern South Dakota - James, Vermillion, and Big Sioux - generally flow north to south to the Missouri River. Unlike the west, the topography was influenced by glacial activity. Eastern SD has less defined drainage patterns with numerous natural wetlands and lakes. Much of the native prairie has been converted to cropland which is mostly cropped using a corn – soybean rotation.

Moving east from the Missouri River and toward the southeast corner of the state, row crop production increases from 20 to 80 percent of land use. Likewise, grasslands decrease in prevalence and become increasingly concentrated along streams, creeks, rivers, and wetlands.

Grasslands commonly occupy 70-90 percent of the land in western South Dakota watersheds. In eastern SD, grasslands cover from 20 to 80 percent a watershed with lower values being the norm. While lesser in extent in eastern SD, grasslands commonly occupy the environmentally sensitive lands adjacent to streams, wetlands, lakes, and rivers, where they cover riparian areas and sloping drainages, hills and/or breaks. Regardless of extent by region, grasslands in all parts of SD impact runoff volume and are the buffers that intercept pollutants carried by runoff and protect stream banks. Grasslands also provide habitat (nesting, winter cover, food, and reproductive range, etc.) for South Dakota's wildlife.

Central SD, essentially west of highway 281 to the Missouri River, was traditionally dominated by diversified agriculture with producers involved with livestock production to an increasing degree with closer proximity to the 100<sup>th</sup> meridian. During recent years there has been an increasing shift toward row crop production. For example, during 2005 – 2006, 101,571 acres of grasslands in 16 counties in the area were converted to crop production (GAO-07-1054, September 2007). Visual observations and information relative to payment for lost production provided by the livestock producers and resource managers and the crop insurance industry, respectively, indicate the rate has accelerated since that time with a concern that claims filed/paid are disproportionate to other areas in the state and region.

The river and stream miles and acres of lakes identified as having impaired water quality and the source of impairment are shown in the Table 2. Grazing in riparian areas, along shoreline zones and rangelands was identified as source of pollutants leading to the impairment of 475 and 87 miles of the 4,833 (12 percent) total miles. Livestock grazing and feeding operations were the causes of another 1,350 impaired river and stream miles bringing the total livestock related impaired miles to 1,912 which equals nearly 40 percent of the total impaired miles. The primary pollutants identified as the cause of impairment were total suspended solids (TSS) and fecal coliform bacteria.

The map that follows (Figure 1) shows the river segments and/or lakes that require development of and/or implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). Grasslands, because of their extent and critical location in relation to the listed waterbodies, are commonly targeted for BMP installation in South Dakota watershed implementation projects (Figure 2).

Table 2. SD Waters Impaired by Source Category.<sup>1</sup>

<b>Rivers/Streams</b>	
<b>Source Category</b>	<b>Miles<sup>2</sup></b>
Acid Mine Drainage	2
Source Unknown	127
Crop Production (including irrigated and non-irrigated crop production)	826
Grazing in Riparian or Shoreline Zones	475
Streambank Modification	77
Impacts from Abandoned Mine Lands	2
Livestock (Grazing or Feeding Operations)	1,350
Municipal (Urbanized High Density Area)	5
Natural Sources (including drought-related impacts)	1,286
On-Site Treatment Systems	67
Rangeland Grazing	87
Residential Districts	17
Wet Weather Discharges	14
Wildlife	498
<b>Lakes/Reservoirs</b>	
<b>Acres</b>	
Natural Sources	5,554
Nonpoint Sources	4,517
Unknown Sources	3,674

<sup>1</sup> - 2012 SD Integrated Report for Surface Water. <sup>2</sup> - Miles rounded to the nearest whole number.

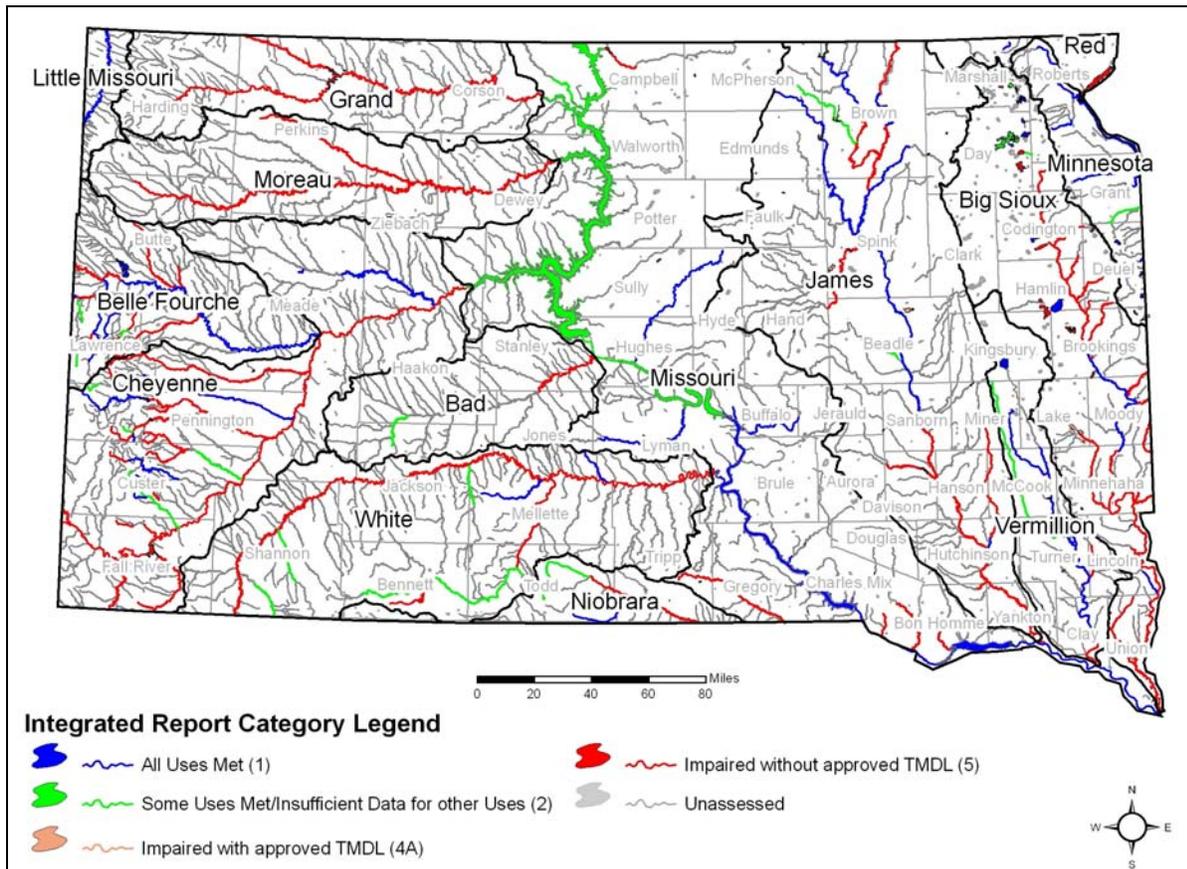
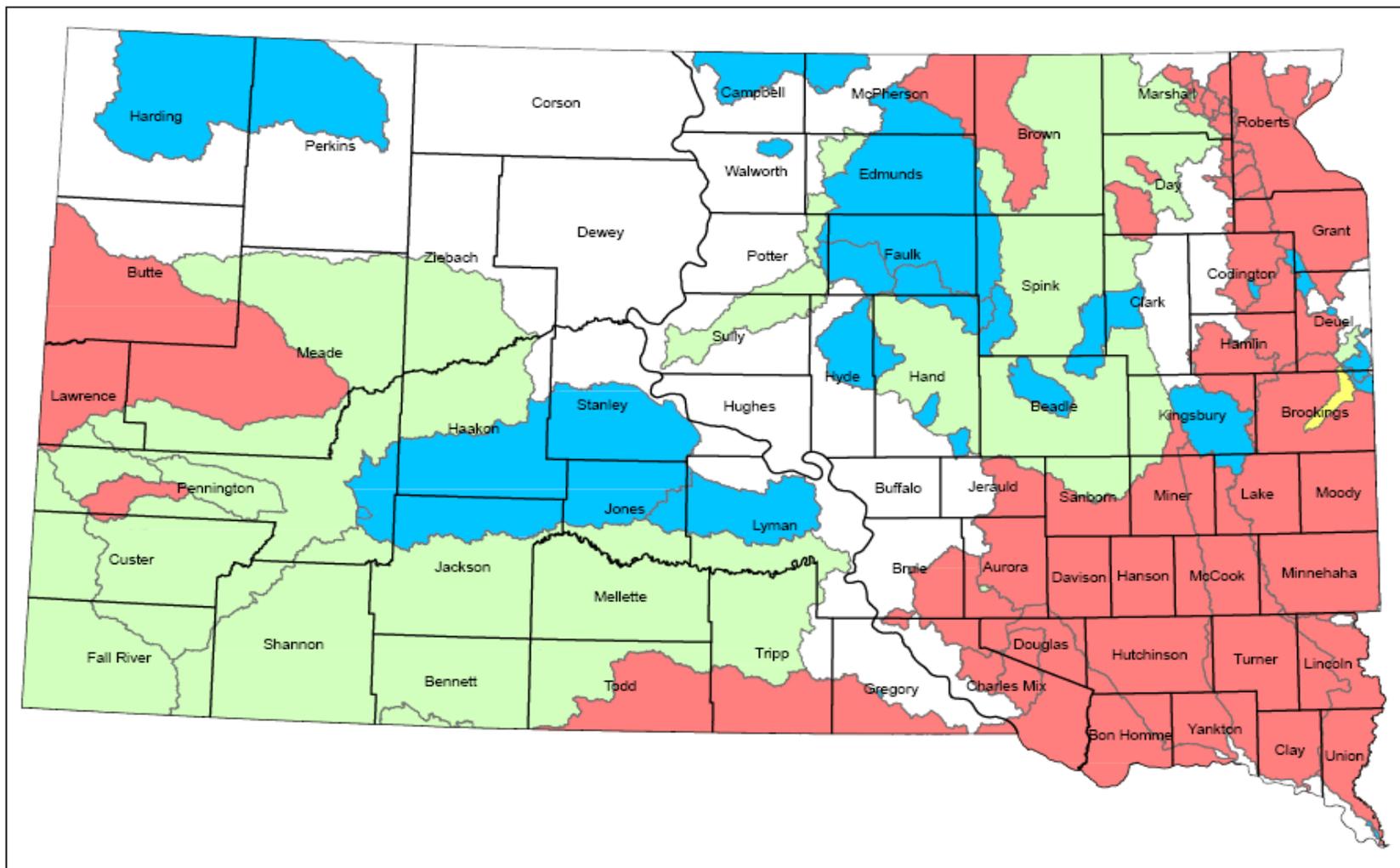


Figure 1. Water Quality Standards Status of SD Surface Waterbodies.



**Project Status**

Open Assessment Projects
  Open Implementation Projects
  Closed Implementation Projects
  Closed Assessment Projects

2/9/2012

Figure 2. South Dakota TMDL Development and Implementation Status.

### 3.0. Project Description

This application is for a two year continuation of the current Grassland Management and Planning Project. Activities planned for this project segment will:

3. provide grassland managers with assistance to plan 160,000 acres and implement 120,000 acres of managed grazing systems and
4. transfer information gained from on-ranch demonstration sites and systems implemented that managed grazing offers producers a viable option for developing a sustainable agricultural enterprise using practices that promote resource conservation and environmental protection.

As project sponsor, the South Dakota Grassland Coalition is responsible for completion of tasks selected to attain the project goal. The coalition will continue its management agreement with the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts (SDACD) for implementation, evaluation and reporting service. The services and personnel employed by SDACD to carryout the services include:

1. Administrative and management staff

Accounting services, progress reports, hiring, training and supervising project staff and procure and maintain equipment, supplies, and vehicles.

2. Project Coordinator/Range Specialist

Provide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance for all project activities; assist livestock producers with planning and installing managed grazing systems on approximately 60,000 acres.

3. Project Range Specialist

Planning and implementation technical assistance to landowners for 120,000 acres of managed grazing.

4. Range Consultants, other agencies and TSPs

Technical assistance providers contracted to provide planning and implementation technical assistance to landowners for 50,000 acres of grazing management.

5. Outreach Coordinator/Information Specialist.

This position is 0.35 FTE of a South Dakota State University (SDSU) Animal and Range Sciences Department staff person assigned to provide leadership to the Grassland Coalition and project staff for planning, and coordination of information transfer and outreach activities.

The project will continue funding technical assistance for the development of managed grazing system plans, and complete information transfer and outreach activities. Conservation practices considered

when planning grazing system are anticipated to include, are but not limited to, those associated with water development, building cross and riparian exclusion fences, stream crossings and seeding grasses.

Sources of financial assistance to implement the plans will be identified and arranged as part of the planning process. Programs that provided implementation funds during previous project segments and, are anticipated to continue doing so include:

- DENR Watershed Protection Program – US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Act Section 319 Grant to South Dakota,
- USDA Farm Service Agency (FAS) - Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Signup (CCRP) and Marginal Pastureland Practice (CP30),
- USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) - Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and Farm Bill Implementation Technical Assistance funds,
- SD Department of Agriculture (SDDA) - SD Soil and Water Conservation Grants awarded through the SD Conservation Commission,
- SD Game, Fish, and Parks (GFP) – Private Lands Habitat and Access Program,
- US Fish & Wildlife (FWS) - Annual appropriation for habitat development and
- Ducks Unlimited (DU)- BMP installation and sponsorship of Coalition activities.

Information transfer and outreach activities planned include:

- grassland web site,
- SD Grazing Schools,
- grassland workshops,
- grassland Birding Workshops,
- Leopold Award Winner Ranch Tours and
- news Releases/Media Events.

Requests for technical assistance will be accepted by referral from TMDL implementation project coordinators, landowners, conservation districts SDSU Cooperative Extension Service and NRCS field offices. The application for assistance procedure and forms are available by accessing:

<http://www.sdconservation.org/grassland/managing/gmd/>

Technical assistance will be delivered using the priority system adopted during previous project segments. The priorities and estimated allocation of project resources to each category are:

1. Grassland managers in TMDL implementation project areas where additional technical assistance to plan and implement improved grassland and riparian management are critical to implementing the TMDL - 50 percent.
2. Belle Fourche River Watershed TMDL Implementation Project - 40 percent.
3. Central SD where grassland conversion to cropland is occurring at an accelerating rate and areas of the state, i.e. eastern and southeast SD, where managed grazing has a history of limited implementation by landowners – 10 percent.

Partnerships with conservation districts, Section 319 projects and NRCS will:

- provide support services and guidance to project staff,
- identify and assist producers with requesting assistance and
- provide maps, soils data and existing farm plans.

NRCS will provide project staff with access to the *SD Field Office Technical Guide*. The guide may be accessed at:

<http://www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ConsPract.html>

A report that includes load reductions as indicator of the impact of the project on nonpoint source pollution in South Dakota will be filed at the end of the project period.

### 3.1 Project Goal

The project goal is:

Reduce sediment, nutrient and fecal coliform bacteria loading of surface waters in South Dakota by improving range condition.

By attaining the goal, water quality and wildlife habitat will be improved, biodiversity increased and economic sustainability livestock operations maximized.

### 3.2 Objectives and Tasks

**Objective 1:** Provide grassland managers with the technical assistance needed to plan 160,000 acres of managed grazing systems, and complete the implementation of systems on an additional 120,000 acres of grasslands by July 31, 2011.

**Task 1:** Provide livestock producers with the technical assistance needed to plan and operate grazing systems.

**Product 1:** Grazing Management Plans - 160,000 grassland acres.

Project staff, and range consultants will plan 60,000 acres of managed grazing systems (Prescribed Grazing – Practice Code 528). Of the remaining 100,000 acres, 50,000 acres will be planned by Belle Fourche River project staff and consultants and 50,000 by other agency specialists and NRCS certified technical service providers (TSPs) respectively.

The planning process:

- begins with a resource inventory of the land that will be included in the system and determination of the producer's management philosophy and capabilities.
- uses methods and practices outlined in the *NRCS National Planning Procedures Handbook*, *National Range and Pasture Handbook*, and the *South Dakota Field Office Technical Guide*,



**Table 3. Conservation Practices Used to Install Managed Grazing Systems.**

<b>Practice</b>	<b>Practice Code</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Marginal Pastureland CRP	CP 30	250 acres	\$50.00/acre	12,500
Fence - Cross & Riparian Exclusion	382 Cross Fence	80,000 feet	\$ 0.80/foot	64,000
	390 Riparian Exclusion	40,,000 feet	\$1.10/foot	44,000
Pipeline	516 Pipeline	125,000 feet	1.60/foot	200,000
Rural Water Hook-ups	516 pipeline	2	4,000.00 each	8,000
Tanks	614 Watering Facility	40	1,200.00 each	8,000
Wells	642 Water Well	4	Large diameter - \$76.00 - \$91.00/ft. Artesian copper casement - \$31.00 - \$37.00/foot Artesian PVC casement - \$16.00 - \$19.00/foot Deep aquifer well > 6" diameter - \$44.00 -\$53.00/foot Plastic casement well > 100' - \$22.00 - \$27.00/ft. Shallow well < 100' -\$3,000.00 - \$3,600.00/well J 55 steel well - \$27.00 - \$32.00/well	150,000
Dams/Dugouts	378 Pond	6	\$10,000.00 each	60,000
Stream Crossings	578	1	Concrete \$61 – \$73.00/foot Rock – \$24 – \$28.00/foot	3,500
Grass Seeding	512 Introduced Species	500 acres	\$40.00/acre	25,000
	550-Native Species		\$60.00/acre	
<b>Total</b>				<b>385,000</b>

## **RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES (Products 1 and 2)**

### **Technical Assistance Coordination:**

Project Coordinator  
South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts

### **Planning Assistance:**

Project Coordinator/Range Consultant/Range Specialist  
South Dakota Conservation Districts  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
SD Department of Agriculture  
South Dakota State University  
SD Department of Game, Fish, and Parks  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
NRCS certified TSPs  
Pheasants Forever

### **Implementation:**

Project Coordinator/Range Consultant/Range Specialist  
South Dakota Conservation Districts  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
SD Department of Agriculture  
South Dakota State University  
SD Department of Game, Fish, and Parks  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
NRCS certified TSPs  
Farmers and Ranchers

### **Financial Assistance:**

USDA Farm Service Agency  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
TMDL Implementation Projects  
SD Department of Agriculture  
SD Department of Game, Fish, and Parks  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Ducks Unlimited

**Objective 2:** Transfer grassland management information to a minimum of 10,000 South Dakota producers, 20 researchers, 40 grassland specialists and approximately 190,000 other individuals.

**Task 2:** Complete information and outreach activities that promote and provide opportunities for involvement in grassland management and bring about an awareness of the water quality impact(s) of improved grassland management targeted towards 319 TMDL implementation project areas, riparian areas, and grasslands in southeast South Dakota.

**Product 3:** Existing web site maintained, farmer/rancher workshops, grazing schools, news releases and summer grazing tours.

Grassland management information transfer and outreach activities will include maintaining the project web site, rancher/farmer workshops, grazing schools, news releases, and grassland tours.

The primary target audience for grazing system planning and implementation outreach activities is information farmers/ranchers, resource managers, the research community and university students; the secondary the general public.

The web site hosted and maintained by SDACD, can be accessed at:

<http://www.sdconservation.org/grassland/managing/gmd/index.html>

Site features include:

- a journal describing demonstration site activities,
- an interactive technical assistance bulletin board and
- links to other grazing information resources.

The project will use social marketing opportunities such as those available through *Facebook* to provide information to youth not associated with livestock based agriculture.

In partnerships with local organizations and agencies, grassland workshops will be held throughout the state, to include continuation of the successful summer birding tours. This project will also provide technical and financial assistance to continue the annual grazing school, summer grazing bus tours, and work with the print and electronic media (newspaper, magazine, TV, radio, etc.).

The quantities, milestones and cost of the activities are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4. Information Transfer and Outreach Activities with Costs.**

Activity	Milestone		Cost/Unit (\$)	Total Cost (\$)
	Contacts/Participants	Units		
Web site	100,000	2 years	200.00/year	400.00
Farmer/Rancher Workshops	180	6	2,000.00	12,000.00
Grazing Schools	50	2	8,500.00	17,000.00
Media Releases	96,000	4	Project Staff	0.00
Leopold Award Tours	150	2	3,000.00	6,000.00
Grassland "Birding" Tours		2	2,000.00	4,000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>39,400.00</b>

**Activity team leader:** Project Coordinator and Information Specialist/Outreach Coordinator

**Milestones:** See Table above

**Total Cost – Task 2, Product 3: \$40,000**

**319 Cost: \$10,000**

## **RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES**

### **Technical Assistance and Coordination:**

Information Specialist/Outreach Coordinator  
Project Coordinator  
South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts

### **Planning Technical Assistance:**

Information Specialist/Outreach Coordinator  
Project Coordinator/Range Consultants  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
SD Department of Agriculture  
South Dakota State University  
Conservation Districts  
Demonstration Site Farmers/Ranchers

### **Information Transfer:**

Information Specialist/Outreach Coordinator  
Project Coordinator  
SD Association of Conservation Districts  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
South Dakota State University Cooperative Extension Service  
Demonstration Site Farmers/Ranchers

### **Implementation:**

Information Specialist/Outreach Coordinator  
Project Coordinator  
South Dakota State University  
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Demonstration Site Farmers/Ranchers  
Bootstraps Groups

### **Financial Assistance:**

Natural Resources Conservation Service  
TMDL Implementation Projects  
South Dakota State University

**Objective 3:** Monitor and evaluate project progress in relation to meeting established milestones and attaining the project goal.

**Task 3:** Monitor project activities and file reports as outlined in the project implementation plan to determine compliance with grant and contractual agreements, memoranda of understandings, reporting requirements, and the SDGLC by-laws.

**Product 4: Annual and final reports**

Monitoring of project progress, evaluation of data collected and reporting will be completed by the project coordinator and SDACD as outlined in the association’s agreement with SDGLC and described in the monitoring and evaluation section of this application.

The information collected will be used to complete annual (October) and final reports and provide progress updates to SDGLC’s project partners.

Annual reports will be prepared by the project coordinator using the electronic format provided by DENR to facilitate entry into GRTS. The reports will include:

- a cumulative summary and evaluation of activities completed relative to project milestones and progress toward attaining the project goal,
- information regarding amendments to the project implementation plan ( PIP)
- a discussion of problems encountered and actions taken to address the challenge, and
- estimates of load reductions realized calculated using STEPL.

The final report will be prepared in the format provided by DENR and submitted to the department electronically.

**Milestones:**

- Annual reports - 2
- Final report - 1

**Total Cost – Task 3, Product 4:      Total Cost: \$0.00                      319 Cost: \$7,500**

**RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES**

**Coordination:**

Project Coordinator  
South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts  
South Dakota Grassland Coalition  
South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Implementation:**

Project coordinator  
Grassland managers/producers,  
SDSU, Animal and Range Science Department staff (Outreach Coordinator)  
Project partners  
SDGLC Board of Director’s members

## **Financial Assistance:**

Grassland Management and Planning Project – 319 Grant

### **3.3 Milestone Table**

See Attachment A

### **3.4. Required Permits**

Permits and clearances required to install the practices selected to develop a managed grazing system will be identified during the planning process. The permits and clearances will be obtained by the agency or organization providing implementation technical assistance prior to installation of the practices.

Permits and clearances that may be required include:

- Section 401 and 404 permits for shoreline and riparian BMP installation,
- Section 402 stormwater construction permit if construction will disturb 1 acre or more or is located near to a waterbody,
- State Historical Preservation Office clearance for any BMPs involving ground disturbing activities and
- Threatened and endangered species habitat/presence determinations and compliance with the requirements identified in the clearance EPA completed for this project through consultation with the USFWS.

### **3.5. Lead Sponsor and Why**

The SD Grasslands Coalition is the project sponsor. A summary of accomplishments that support the coalition continuing as the lead project partner follows.

The South Dakota Grassland Coalition has:

- developed partnerships with a broad spectrum of individual, organization and agency stakeholders interested in grassland management in South Dakota and
- provided the leadership that led to the successful completion three Section 319 project grants (FFY 1999, 2001 and 2007).

Public and private stakeholder partnerships represented by “interest” category include:

Wildlife and Conservation:

- Ducks Unlimited,
- SD Ornithological Society
- Sand Country Foundation
- Nature Conservancy
- World Wildlife Fund

#### Grazing Lands Societies and Livestock Industry:

- SD Chapter of the Society for Range Management,
- SD Cattlemen's Association
- Nebraska Grazing Lands Coalition

#### Local Conservation/Water Quality Programs:

- Local conservation districts,
- Belle Fourche River Partnership,
- TMDL Implementation Projects
- SD Association of Conservation Districts

#### Governmental:

- South Dakota State University Range Science Department and Cooperative Extension Service,
- Lower Brule and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes
- SD Departments of Agriculture; Game, Fish and Parks; and Environment and Natural Resources,
- Natural Resource conservation Service
- US Fish and Wildlife Service

SDGLC's leadership in promoting grasslands issues and environmental protection is recognized beyond the boundaries of SD. The coalition:

- was the recipient of to the 2007 USDA NRCS Excellence in Conservation and EPA Region 8 Environmental Achievement Awards and
- has coordinated the selection of the Sand Country Foundation's SD Leopold Conservation Award honoree since 2010.

### **3.6. Maintenance and Operations Roles and Responsibilities**

Project activities planned are primarily directed toward technical assistance for the development of managed grazing systems and providing the training livestock producers and resource managers need to successfully operate the systems and information transfer. Project staff refers the producers to other service providers for the financial and technical assistance associated with the installation of the conservation practices identified during the planning process.

Producers that install the practices are required to enter an agreement that outlines operation and maintenance (O & M) responsibilities of the producer and agency or organization providing the assistance. The practice and its components will be maintained by landowners based on *the Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Guide* length of life practices guidelines.

Ownership of and/or control monitoring of equipment acquired by SDGLC by purchase, lease or loan from other project partners will remain with the partner organization funding purchase unless otherwise specified by a contractual agreement or memorandum of understanding.

#### 4.0. Coordination Plan

The Grasslands Management and Planning project was developed by a partnership that included producers and local, state and federal agencies and organizations. Partnerships were solidified and expanded during the completion of three subsequent project segments. The proposed fourth project segment will offer additional stakeholders the opportunity to become part of the partner’s cooperative efforts to address water quality by promoting environmentally sound grassland management in SD.

The Grassland Coalition’s financial and technical assistance partners are listed below. The partners have indicated that t contribution(s) made during past project will continue is indicated.

#### PROJECT PARTNERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

South Dakota Grasslands Coalition:

The South Dakota Grasslands Coalition is the project sponsor. The Coalition will provide leadership for project management, coordination, and administration. See section 3.5 for information summarizing why the coalition is the appropriate entity to provide leadership for the implementation of the project workplan.

Most project partnerships are not contractual. Many do not involve contributions of financial assistance that are included in the project budget. For example, the partnership with the:

1. Sand Country Foundation’s Leopold Conservation Award recognizes families who “keep their operation economically and environmentally sustainable”. Currently eight states participate in the program. The award is given to one ranch in each participating state each year. The winner receives a Leopold Crystal, a ranch sign and a \$10,000 cash prize.

The South Dakota Cattlemen’s Association and the SD Grasslands Coalition are sponsors for the award given in South Dakota. The funds do not pass through the project budget. Other contributors include:

American State Bank-Pierre	Belle Fourche River Watershed Partnership
Bradley Fund	Daybreak Ranch
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.	Millborn Seeds
Farm Credit	SD DENR
Mortenson Family	NRCS
South Dakota Conservation Districts	SD Discovery Center
SD Farm Bureau	SD Game Fish & Parks
The Nature Conservancy	SDSU Foundation
Partners for Fish & Wildlife	World Wildlife Fund

For more information regarding the award access:

<http://leopoldconservationaward.org/states>

2. SD Chapter of the Society for Range Management, SD Cattleman’s Association, Ducks Unlimited, SD GFP and Crow Creek Sioux Tribe promote the involvement in/or provide funds for the installation of practices used to install managed grazing systems.

Additional project partner contributions that directly impact the completion of project related tasks are summarized in the Table 5.

**Table 5. Project Partners Contributions.**

<b>Agency/Organization</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
<b>Nongovernmental</b>	
Nebraska Grazing Lands Coalition	Range and Pasture Journal publication partner
SD Association of Conservation Districts	Contractual services for administration, accounting services and web site host and maintenance; liaison to conservation districts; provide, train and supervise project staff and TSPs using project and Farm Bill Implementation Technical Assistance funds provided by NRCS.
SD Ornithological Society	Organize and host field days that promote managed grazing as a BMP that supports avian diversity and habitat.
<b>Governmental</b>	
<b>Local</b>	
Belle Fourche River Partnership	Technical assistance for grazing system planning in the Belle Fourche River TMDL Implementation Project Area
Conservation Districts	Local contact for livestock producers; outreach and information transfer; technical assistance for BMP planning and installation.
TMDL Implementation Projects	Local contact for producers; outreach/information transfer and BMP planning and installation technical assistance.
<b>State</b>	
SD Department of Agriculture	Financial assistance for BMP installation and technical assistance to conservation districts.
SD DENR	Technical assistance and training for project management and staff; BMP installation and water quality sampling and data interpretation through the 319 Program.
SDSU and SDSU Cooperative Extension Service	Contractual services for a portion of an FTE to coordinate/assist with information transfer and the grazing schools; management and coordination of demonstration sites; contact point for producers.
<b>Federal/Tribal</b>	
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	Grazing school field exercise location.
US EPA	Financial assistance through DENR’s Section 319 project grants.
USDA FSA	Financial assistance for BMP installation through the CRP Program.
USDA NRCS	Financial and technical assistance for BMP planning and installation through the EQIP and Farm Bill Implementation Technical Assistance funds provided to SDACD.
USDI FWS	Technical and financial assistance for grassland seeding, grazing systems, multiple purpose ponds and riparian fencing through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program.

## **4.2. Support**

Local and resource management agency and organization support is indicated by the:

- ranchers who serve on the Grassland Coalition Board of Directors,
- demand for project services by landowner and
- financial and technical assistance partnerships developed that have contributed to the ongoing success of the project.

## **4.3. Coordination With Other Programs**

The completion of the Grassland Management and Planning PIP will be accomplished through partnerships with local, state and federal agencies and organizations. Financial and technical assistance for the installation of the grassland management practices planned will be completed using cost share programs. Examples of resource coordination include but are not limited to partnership with the:

- Natural Resources Conservation Service – funds for planning and installation of practices through the Farm Bill Implementation Technical Assistance and EQIP programs and access services available through the agency’s information specialists,
- Conservation Districts - technical assistance and information networks and implementation assistance through the SD Soil and Water Conservation Fund,
- South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts – project management assistance and host the project web site,
- South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks and the US Fish & Wildlife Service - funding for water development and fencing,
- Ducks Unlimited – financial assistance for practice installation and
- South Dakota State University – project information specialist/outreach coordinator services by a Range Science staff member.

Additional programs and project partners are identified in Section 4.0 of this application. For a more detailed description of coordination with other agencies and programs access:

<http://denr.sd.gov/dfta/wp/wqprojects/grasslandseg2fnlrpt.pdf>

## **4.4. Non-Duplication of Effort**

Project activities selected to provide technical assistance to grassland managers and grassland management information and training opportunities were identified by the sponsor’s project partners.

The sponsor and project staff will serve as the primary grassland technical assistance provider to existing Section 319 projects, and coordinate assistance offered by its project partners to maximize and accelerate the delivery of grassland technical assistance.

## **5.0. Evaluation and Monitoring**

Success of project activities both as individual actions and in attaining the project goal will be evaluated based on monitoring project activities. Monitoring activities will track:

- milestone accomplishment in relation to planned,
- outcome(s) realized from project activities in relation to the intended purpose,
- effects on water quality and vegetation parameters as evidenced by load reductions realized using STEPL and change in ecological condition respectively,
- contributions to improving sustainability of grassland managers' operations as evidenced by information provided by ranchers who attend grazing schools and antidotal information provided by operators who have installed systems and
- responses to questionnaires distributed at the end of each tour, workshop or grazing school to determine changes to the outreach program or a specific activity that may be needed as well as and assessing the effectiveness of the activity an action that supports attaining the project goal.

Project monitoring will be completed by a team consisting of:

- the project coordinator,
- grassland managers/producers,
- SDSU, Animal and Range Science Department staff (Outreach Coordinator),
- project partners and
- SDGLC Board of Director's members.

The information collected will be used to complete annual (October) reports of project activities, and provide project progress updates to all project partners and funders. A final report will be completed at the end of the project.

Annual reports will be prepared by the project coordinator using format provided by DENR to facilitate entry into GRTS. The reports will include:

- a cumulative summary and evaluation of activities completed relative to project milestones and progress toward attaining the project goal,
- information regarding amendments to the PIP
- a discussion of problems encountered and actions taken to address the challenge, and
- estimates of load reductions realized calculated using STEPL.

The final report will be prepared in the format provided by DENR and submitted to the department electronically.

### **5.1. Project Monitoring Plan**

Data used to track the sources and uses of project finances, prepare reports and evaluate project success relative to accomplishment in relation to the milestone schedule and goal attainment will be collected and interpreted by activity category. The data will be entered in the DENR electronic project

management program to facilitate report preparation. The categories for which data that will be collected and the responsibility for collection and interpretation follow.

### 1. Project Administration

Project administration will be monitored by SDGLC Board of Directors by:

- reviewing financial records provided by SDACD and entered in the DENR Project Management Program (Tracker),
- tracking the completion of project tasks as specified in the PIP,
- considering input provided by project partners and project participants and
- reports to the SDGLC Board of Directors by the project coordinator and SDACD.

### 2. Assistance Activities

The project coordinator will collect data to evaluate the development and implementation of grassland management plans by monitoring the:

- number of on-farm visits and landowner/operator contacts,
- number and acres of management plans developed by county,
- number and acres of grassland management plans implemented by county,
- load reductions realized from BMPs installed using STEPL,
- conservation practices and units of each used to implement a grassland management plan,
- location of operations assisted and demonstrations sites using GPS and
- financial data to track the source and use of cash and in-kind funds expended to plan and implement grassland management plans.

### 3. Information Transfer and Education

The project coordinator will collect and organize report data provided by the outreach coordinator and other project partners. Information that will be collected includes:

- attendance at tours, workshops and grazing schools,
- responses to questionnaires returned after each tour, workshop or school,
- number of visits to the project web site and producer/public web questions/comments and
- media releases/events by type (TV, radio, newsprint), topic, and estimated coverage or outreach by the release/event.

## 6.0. Budget

### PART 1: FUNDING SOURCES

<b>Funding Source By FFY</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
EPA SECTION 319 FUNDS	\$39,530	\$ 118,600	\$158,785	\$316,985
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$39,530</b>	<b>\$118,600</b>	<b>\$158,855</b>	<b>\$316,985</b>
OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS				
1.) NRCS (FA)	\$15,400	\$ 68,570	\$ 86,405	\$170,375
2.) US F&W	\$	\$ 500	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,000
3.) FSA (FA)	\$ 2,500	\$ 10,500	\$ 12,000	\$ 25,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$17,900</b>	<b>\$ 79,570</b>	<b>\$ 99,905</b>	<b>\$197,375</b>
STATE/LOCAL MATCH				
Grassland Coalition/CD (TA)	\$ 1,000	\$ 13,900	\$ 20,100	\$ 35,000\$
Private Organizations (DU/ Other Landowners (Cash /Inkind)	\$ 1,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 37,000
	\$ 2,000	\$ 40,900	\$ 52,500	\$ 95,400
State				
GF&P(FA)		\$ 25,000	\$ 36,325	\$ 61,325
DENR (FA)	\$	\$ 12,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 30,000
DENR TA)		\$ 2,000	\$ 1,840	\$ 3,840
SDSU (FA/TA)	\$ 200	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,575	\$ 2,775
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,200</b>	<b>\$109,800</b>	<b>\$151,340</b>	<b>\$265,340</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$61,630</b>	<b>\$307,970</b>	<b>\$410,100</b>	<b>\$779,700</b>

FA – Financial Assistance TA – Technical Assistance

### Part 2: Detailed Budget.

See Attachment B.

## 8.0 Threatened and Endangered Species

Procedures that will be followed to ensure the project will promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species and will not adversely affect the species are based on three main premises:

1. managed grazing systems planned and implemented will promote the restoration or preservation of critical grassland habitat,
2. while the project will be implemented on a statewide basis, with first priority for assistance directed to water quality project areas, many of the grazing systems planned and implemented will be in areas for which threatened and endangered species consultation has been completed, and
3. NRCS and the US FWS involvement in planning and installing grazing systems ensures personnel trained with the recovery of threatened and endangered species will be involved with the design and implementation of practices completed to install the BMP.

Threatened and endangered most likely to be encountered during the project and the procedure to be followed relative to each species are:

1. Bald Eagle

Project activities that disturb possible nesting sites or reduce food sources are not planned. If any actions become necessary that might impact bald eagle(s) that are in or might visit the project area, the sponsor or its agent will contact DENR for approval to complete the action before proceeding.

2. Whooping Crane

If a whooping crane or cranes are observed at any project work site, all mechanical activities at the site will be suspended until the bird(s) leave the site under their own volition. Migration of the species through the state occurs during mid to late April and mid to late October.

3. Topeka Shiner

In stream activities are not planned. Most riparian practices implemented are management rather than construction in nature.

However, some practices such as streambank stabilization, and activities undertaken to maintain or improve meanders and install a multipurpose dam may require construction along or in a stream. In these instances, the project sponsor will work closely with the USFWS during site evaluation; design and construction to ensure that installing the BMPs do not adversely affect the species.

4. Black Tailed Prairie Dog

The Black Tailed Prairie Dog is a candidate species for listing under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act. Activities implemented as part of the project will comply with the State of South Dakota Prairie Dog Management Plan adopted during 2005. A copy of the plan is available by accessing:

<http://gfp.sd.gov/wildlife/docs/prairiedog-management-plan.pdf>

5. Black Footed Ferret

The existence of Black Footed Ferrets (BFF) is directly linked to the presence of prairie dogs. The sponsor will:

- comply with the SD Prairie Dog Management Plan, and
- consult with the USFWS relative to the need for a BFF survey if actions are planned that may adversely effect the survival of a native or introduced population of BFF.

The three demonstration sites installed before but included in this project are in areas blocked cleared by USFWS for BFF surveys. Retain or delete this statement?

6. Pallid Sturgeon

Most riparian activities included in the project workplan are management rather than construction in nature, and therefore will not affect Pallid Sturgeon habitat or population(s). None of the three demonstration sites installed prior to but included in this project are adjacent to water bodies that contain the species. See previous question regarding demo sites.

# Milestone Table

## Grassland Management And Planning Project

7/1/2013 - 6/30/2015

OBJECTIVE/TASK/PRODUCT	Quantity	Group	Year 1				Year 2			
			Jul-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Jun.	Jul-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Jun.
<b>Objective 1: Grassland Management Systems</b>										
<b>Planning and Implementation</b>										
<b>Task 1: Planning &amp; Implementation of Grassland Management Systems:</b>										
Product 1: Planning	160,000 ac.	1,5,6,7,8,12								
Year 1: 80,000 acres			7,500	15,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	20,000	7,500	8,000
Year 2: 80,000 acres			7,500	15,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	20,000	7,500	8,000
Product 2: Implementation	120,000 acres									
Year 1: 60,000 acres		1,5,6,7,8,12	3,000	20,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	20,000	5,000	2,000
Year 2: 60,000 acres		1,5,6,7,8,12	3,000	20,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	20,000	5,000	2,000
Practices to Install Grazing Systems										
Marginal Pastureland CRP	250 acres			50	75			50	75	
Fence										
Cross	80,000 LF	1,4,5,6,7,12	10,000	20,000		10,000	10,000	20,000		10,000
Riparian Exclusion	40,000 LF	1,4,5,6,7,12	5,000	10,000		5,000	5,000	10,000		5,000
Pipeline	125,000 LF	1,6,7,12		15,000		25,000	20,000			20,000
Rural Water Hook-ups	2 each	1,6,7,12		1		1				
Tanks	40 each	1,6,7,12	5	5		5		5		5
Wells	4 each									
Dugouts/Dams	6 each	1,4,5,6,7,12		1		1				
Stream Crossing	1 each	1,6,7,12		1						
Grass Seeding	500 acres	1,4,5,6,7,12		25		25		25		25
<b>Objective 2: Information Transfer</b>										
<b>Task 2: Information and Education Events</b>										
Product 3: Web site, workshops, grazing schools, tours, and media events.										
Web Site maintenance	2 years	1,10	Continuous							
Farmer/Rancher Workshops	6 each	1,2,4,5,6,7,9,12	2		1		1		1	
Grazing School	2 each	1,6,7,9,11,12	1				1			
Press Releases	4 each	1,7,10,11,12	1	1			1	1		
Leopold Award Tours	2 each	1,2,4,5,6,7,9,12	1				1			
Grassland "Birding" Tours	2 each		1				1			
<b>Objective 3: Reporting and Monitoring</b>										
<b>Task 3: Reporting</b>										
Product 4: Reports/Project Management										
Contract For Services										
Two (2) Annual Reports	2 each	1,9,10		1				1		
One (1) Final Report	1 each	1,9,10				1				

### Groups:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 319 Grassland Mgt. & Planning      | 7. Producers/Operators                            |
| 2. SD Dept. Agriculture               | 8. SD Conservation Districts                      |
| 3. SD Lakes & Streams Assoc.          | 9. SD Grassland Coalition                         |
| 4. SD Dept. Game, Fish, & Parks       | 10. SD Association of Conservation Districts      |
| 5. US Fish & Wildlife Service         | 11. SD Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources |
| 6. USDA Natural Resources Cons. Serv. | 12. South Dakota State University                 |

# Budget Part B

## Grassland Management Planning and Assistance

Project Period 7/1/2013 - 6/30/2015 (Includes Months in FFY 2013, 2014 and 2015)

CATEGORY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	319	State	Federal	Local
	7/1/13 - 9/30/13	10/1/13 - 6/30/14	7/1/14 - 6/30/2015					
<b>Personnel:</b>								
Range Specialist/Project Coordinator (Benefits Included) (3/4 319, 1/4 FBITA)	\$ 20,250.00	\$ 60,750.00	\$ 81,000.00	\$162,000.00	\$121,500.00		\$40,500.00	
Range Consultant - Contractual 120,000 Acres (100,000 Acres Planning/20,000 Acres Followup)	\$16,250.00	\$ 48,750.00	\$71,000	\$136,000.00	\$102,000.00		\$34,000.00	
Outreach Coordinator/Information Specialist (indirect Included)	\$4,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$28,160.00	\$3,840.00		
Project Administrative (Includes Benefits)	\$1,200.00	\$ 3,550.00	\$4,750.00	\$9,500.00	\$7,125.00		\$2,375.00	
<b>Project Work Group</b>								
Grassland Coalition	\$600.00	\$ 1,900.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00				\$5,000.00
State: DENR, GF&P, DOA	\$1,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00		
Federal: NRCS, SDSU, USF&W	\$1,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00			\$5,000.00	
Private Organizations: DU, Ranchers	\$1,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00				\$5,000.00
<b>Project Administration/Management</b>								
General Liability		\$500.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00			
Audit/Compilation		\$750.00	\$750.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00			
Endangered Species and/or Historical/Cultural Surveys (4 @ \$500 each)		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00				\$2,000.00
<b>Office Supplies/Operations</b>								
Supplies: Paper	\$275.00	\$600.00	\$875.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00			
Postage	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$150.00			
Cell Phone	\$150.00	\$500.00	\$650.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00			
Computer Maintenance/Lease	\$120.00	\$680.00	\$800.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00			
<b>Travel:</b>								
Vehicle Lease	\$1,800.00	\$5,400.00	\$7,200.00	\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00			
Vehicle Operation (Gas/Service/Maintenance/Mileage)	\$1,500.00	\$6,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00			
Vehicle Insurance	\$310.00	\$940.00	\$1,250.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00			
Lodging and Per Diem (3/yr. @ \$75)	\$150.00	\$600.00	\$750.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00			
<b>Subtotal: Personnel, Administration, Operations, Supplies, and Travel</b>								
<b>Objective 1: Technical Assistance for Rotational Grazing</b>								
<b>Task 1: 160,000 acres planned/120,000 acres implemented</b>								
<b>Product 1: Rotational Grazing Plans - 160,000 Ac.</b>								
(Technical assistance costs are shown under Personnel (Project Coordinator, Range Specialists, and Range Consultant)								
<b>Product 2: Rotational Grazing Plans implemented - 120,000 ac.</b>	\$10,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$180,000.00	\$330,000.00		\$89,100.0000	\$115,500.00	\$125,400.00
(Technical assistance costs are shown under Personnel (Project Coordinator, Range Specialists, and Range Consultant)								
<b>Objective 2: Information and Education</b>								
<b>Task 2: Information and Education Activities:</b>								
<b>Product 3: Web Site, Workshops, Grazing Schools, News Releases, and Ranch Grazing Tours</b>	\$2,000	\$18,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$10,000.00			\$30,000.00
<b>Objective 3: Reporting/Monitoring</b>								
<b>Task 3: Reporting</b>								
<b>Product 4: Reports/Project Management: progress/final reports</b>		\$1,500.00	\$6,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00			
<b>Subtotal: Reporting and Monitoring</b>								
<b>Project Totals:</b>	\$ 61,630.00	\$ 307,970.00	\$ 410,100.00	\$779,700.00	\$316,985.00	\$97,940.00	\$197,375.00	\$167,400.00
<b>Match Ineligible For This Project: (Federal or Allocated to Another Project)</b>					\$197,375.00		\$197,375.00	
<b>Percent Project</b>					41.0%	12.6%	25.3%	21.5%
<b>Percent 319</b>					54.4%	16.8%	NA	28.7%