

**DIVISION OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION & FORESTRY:
FISCAL YEAR 2013 ANNUAL REPORT**

Good Earth State Park in southeastern South Dakota

Resource Conservation and Forestry *Table of Contents*

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CREDITS

Raymond A. Sowers

State Forester/Division Director,
Resource Conservation & Forestry
523 E. Capitol Ave
Pierre, SD 57501

Writer/Editor

Bill Smith
Conservation Program Administrator

Contributors

Greg Josten, Tiffany Arp, Brian Scott, Brian Garbisch, Jim Miles,
Cec Johnson, Doug Haugan, LaDonna Holm, and John Hanners.

Photographs

Division personnel, US Forest Service, and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts.

New Personnel

Ann Juette

I spent my childhood on a small farm near Modesto, CA. I graduated college at California State University, Fresno with a major in Agricultural Plant Science, Integrated Pest Management. I have worked in various aspects of agriculture for most of my career. I have been employed in the private sector, with a major University as a Pest Management Supervisor, and with USDA as a Plant Protection & Quarantine Officer and as an Agricultural Investigator. As Special Project Manager for the Department of Agriculture, Stanislaus County, CA, I worked as a GIS technician and as the strategic planning project leader. I moved to South Dakota to take an Ag Specialist position with the Department of Agriculture, Division of Agronomy Services. My tenure with Resource Conservation and Forestry began December 2012 as Natural Resource Planner.

I enjoy travel, photography, and artistic pursuits both digitally and with mixed media. I have been to every state and territory in the US except Montana, Alaska, and the Marianna Islands. I hope to get to them soon.... My international bucket list includes the Swiss and Italian Alps (for the beauty), Provence (for the lavender), Tuscany (for the colors), Milan (for the fashion), and the Greek islands (for the warmth and hospitality).



Jon Wendel

I was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and moved to Juneau, Alaska just before my first birthday. I stayed in Juneau until my junior year of college when I transferred to SDSU to participate in Division I men's swimming. Before moving to Brookings I spent my summers commercially fishing/crabbing and enjoyed a wide variety of summer jobs in Juneau including working aboard whale watching boats and as a zip line guide.

I don't have a wife or kids so once I graduated from SDSU I bounced around and held a number of temporary jobs working for Daktronics in Brookings, as Biological Technician with the Park Service in Minnesota, and king crabbing in Alaska before finally finding the SDDA, Urban and Community Forestry, Service Forester position I currently have.

Moving from Alaska to South Dakota was a bit of a shock, but I enjoy it here and am excited for my first SD hunting season. Although it is very different in SD, I can still do a majority of activities I enjoy like hunting, fishing, and a wide variety of indoor and outdoor sports.



Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry



The mission of the Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry is to conserve, protect, improve, and develop the natural resources of South Dakota for its citizens.

Our forestry programs are designed to provide direct technical assistance and advice to private landowners concerning their forests and other trees. We work with farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners, and urban dwellers to select the

best location and tree/shrub species to plant on their property, resolve problems with trees, and to provide a better, and safe, habitat for all citizens.

The mission of the resource conservation program is to preserve resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, create and enhance wildlife habitat, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

The Division continues to operate on a program level along four core programs: Community Forestry, Natural Resources Conservation (soil, water, air, etc.), Forest Health, and Service Forestry. Each program has a team leader and a program administrator that reports to the State Forester/ Division Director Raymond A. Sowers (Pierre Office).

The administrators and team leaders are:

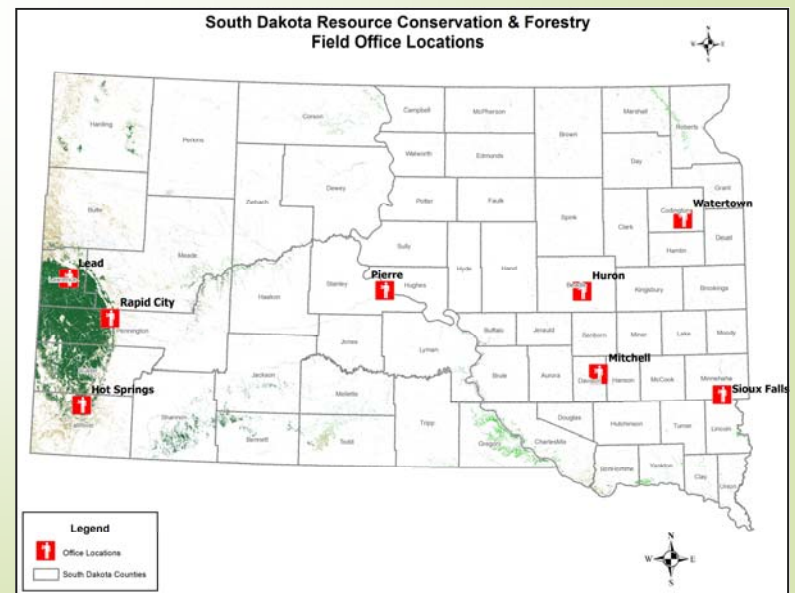
- Community Forestry - Vacant, team leader (Pierre office); Bill Smith, program administrator (Pierre office)

- Conservation - Bill Smith, team leader and program administrator (Pierre office)
- Forest Health - Brian Garbisch, team leader (Rapid City office); Greg Josten, program administrator (Rapid City office)
- Service Forestry - Greg Josten, team leader and program administrator (Rapid City office)

Each of the four teams has staff to handle technical assists. Our offices are located in Hot Springs, Huron, Lead, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and Watertown. Contact information for our field offices can be found on the Division's website.

This report highlights our accomplishments and special projects in fiscal year 2013 by each program. For additional copies of this report contact the Division office in Pierre at (605) 773-3623 or by emailing the Division at: SDRCF@state.sd.us.

*Division of
Resource
Conservation
and Forestry
Field Office
locations.*



Forest Legacy Program-Blood Run

Forest Legacy Program

The Forest Legacy Program is a voluntary program that protects unique and other important forests from conversion to nonforested uses. The program accomplishes this goal by allowing state or federally recognized Indian tribes to partner with other interested parties to acquire lands or interests in lands. Lands under the Forest Legacy Program may still be used for traditional forest use and outdoor recreation.

Good Earth State Park (Blood Run)

The Division was notified in May 2013 that the Blood Run project would be funded as part of the FY2013 Forest Legacy Program. South Dakota will receive \$1,205,000 in Forest Legacy Program funds from the US Forest Service. The State of South Dakota will provide \$1,210,000 in other nonfederal matching funds. The purpose of the Forest Legacy Program is to protect environmentally important forest areas that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses.

The Blood Run project is a fee-simple acquisition of 254 acres of land located within the Blood Run National Historic Landmark. This acquisition is within 2 miles of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The acquisition site is unique because it is of high historical and ecological importance. Historically, the site represented an important ceremonial and trading center for many Native American cultures and early European settlements in the region. Ecologically, the site contains upland and bottomland hardwood forests which are rare in South Dakota. Once the site has transferred to state ownership, it will be managed as Good Earth State Park by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks.

A reforestation plan is being developed by Division staff to plant an additional 26 acres of bottomland forest within the project area. The prescription recommended 23,582 trees be planted at an 8X6 spacing, which would provide a density of 907 trees per acre. The trees recommended are mostly tall and mid-size trees. Most of the trees recommended for planting are native to South Dakota. The mid-size trees are a mixture of shade and non-shade tolerant trees. This will address different aspects within the 26 acres.



Community Forestry

Community Forestry in South Dakota

Seventy-seven percent of South Dakotans live within 'urban' areas. To serve the urban or 'community' forestry needs of these citizens, the Division has offered community forestry technical assistance to individuals, service organizations, non-profit groups, and communities since 1972.



Technical assistance for establishment of a tree board, development of a tree ordinance, organization of community tree inventories, identification and control of insect and disease problems, and assistance with grant preparation and administration are just a few of the services offered by the community forestry team. Educational programs on tree selection, planting, health, and maintenance are available for communities, schools, and other organizations. The community forestry team focuses its efforts on assisting communities with the development of local community forestry programs.

At the present time there are 116 known tree boards across the state.

Local tree boards provide the foundation for most of the community forestry programs in South Dakota. These boards consist of community leaders, city employees, and volunteer citizens. Tree boards are vital to the development of tree ordinances, preparation of annual work plans, tree plantings, tree maintenance, and tree removals. These tree boards provide their citizens with information, secure and administer grant funds, and conduct local Arbor Day activities.

The community forestry program targets efforts at threats and priority areas identified in the state's Forest Action Plan. Strategies used to address threats identified in the state's plan include: technical assistance, educational presentations and materials, and financial assistance.

Technical Assistance

During fiscal year 2013, the Division provided 213 technical assists to community governments, volunteer-service groups, and private citizens in 21 communities. These assists covered topics such as big tree measurement (see page 10), damage evaluations, tree care recommendations, and general urban forestry projects and grant applications.

Community Forestry Presentations

The Community Forestry Team made 38 presentations to school classes and civic groups about Arbor Day, Tree City USA, Smokey Bear and fire prevention, and other community forestry subjects. Four workshops on tree planting, tree care, and forest health were presented. The Division produced three TV, radio, and newspaper spots about Arbor Day, tree planting and care, and general community forestry issues.

Community Forestry

Community Threat Assessment Protocol (CTAP)

The Division cooperated with Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota to conduct forest resource surveys and assess potential impacts of threats to communities. South Dakota secured a contractor via a request for proposal to collect data in 2012-13. Data was collected in 41 South Dakota communities. A total of 35,931 trees were assessed statewide.

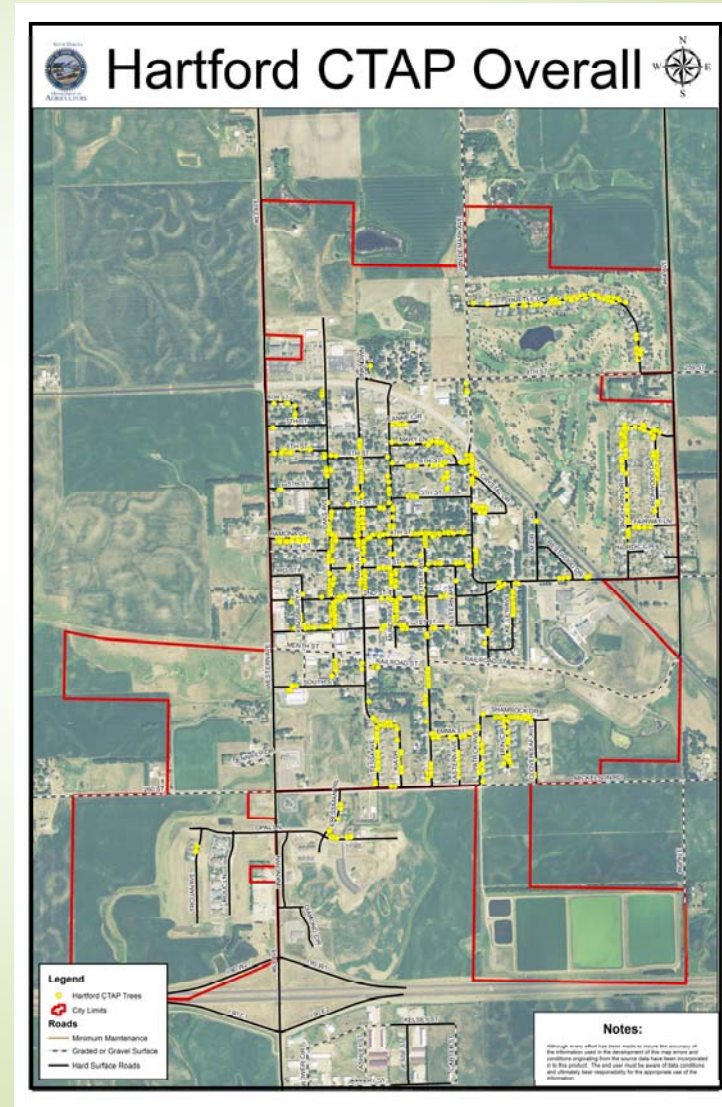
Of the 35,931 trees surveyed statewide, 1,481 trees (4.1%) were considered to be in excellent condition, 28,180 trees (78.4%) were considered to be in good condition, 4,181 trees (11.6%) were considered to be in fair condition, and 2,089 trees (5.8%) were considered to be in poor condition.

The data indicated that 11,236 trees (30%) of the total trees inventoried were native ash. Those included 10,769 green ash trees, 367 black ash trees, 84 white ash trees, 12 blue ash trees, and 4 non-specific native ash trees. Of the ash inventoried, 120 ash (1%) were in excellent condition, 9,089 ash (81%) were in good condition, 1,562 ash (14%) were in fair condition, and 465 ash (4%) were in poor condition.

Due to the high proportion of ash trees inventoried and the potential threat of EAB, removal and replacement costs for ash were calculated. From the data that we collected in South Dakota, we determined that total removal costs (over seven years) would be \$9.7 million in the 41 communities. We also estimated that the replacement costs for these trees would be \$18.6 million.

At the end of the project, each community inventoried was provided with a report and maps. These data were designed to help them understand the

trees that they currently have, the condition of those trees, the threats that their community forests face, estimated costs to remove and replace their ash trees, and suggestions for tree species to help diversify their community forests.



Community Forestry

Community Forestry Challenge Grant

Since 1991, the Division has provided financial assistance to South Dakota communities and service organizations each year through a portion of the Division's annual allocation of Urban and Community Forestry Assistance funds from the US Forest Service. These funds are awarded to communities and organizations in the form of Challenge grants. These grants are used to fund projects which solve a specific community forestry problem and demonstrate the importance of trees in communities. The community or service organization must match the challenge grants on a 1-to-1 basis.

The criteria for the challenge grant require increased commitment and effort from a community. This is in place to build long-term capacity within applying communities. The criteria are listed from highest to lowest priority with their top allocation dollar amount:

1. Professional Services—\$5,000
2. Tree Inventory/Assessment—\$5,000
3. Existing Tree Care and Maintenance—\$1,000
4. Education/Training—\$5,000
5. New Tree Planting—\$1,000
6. Other Activities—\$5,000



Grants have a maximum limit of \$5,000 per year; an applicant may receive a maximum of \$1,000 per year for new tree plantings and a maximum of \$1,000 per year for existing tree care and maintenance. The required match may be met through volunteer labor, donated and/or purchased supplies, or actual cash expenditures.

The grants are reviewed and awarded quarterly. Twelve grants totaling

\$21,062 were awarded in FY2013 (pages 28-31). These grant funds leveraged \$21,062 in local hard dollar and in-kind match.

South Dakota Community Forestry Advisory Council

The South Dakota Community Forestry Advisory Council is made up of representatives from city governments, the US Forest Service, green industry, non-profit groups, and volunteer organizations. They advise the State Forester on community forestry issues, review and recommend grant awards, help set program goals and objectives, and help develop South Dakota's community forestry five year strategic plan.

Tree City USA

Tree City USA is a community improvement and national recognition program for cities and towns that meet established standards and effectively manage their public tree resources. The program is sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation and the US Forest Service at the national level, and by the South Dakota Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry at the state level. To qualify for Tree City USA designation, a community must meet four standards:

1. Organize a community tree board to oversee the community forestry program;
2. Establish and enforce an effective community tree ordinance;
3. Implement a community forestry program funded by a minimum of \$2.00 per capita; and
4. Celebrate Arbor Day with an official proclamation and organized observance.

Community Forestry

Division foresters recertified 33 Tree City USA communities and welcomed Wood as a Tree City USA community in 2013.

2013 South Dakota Tree City USA Statistical Data

Number of Tree City, USA Communities:	34
Recertification rate:	92%
Number of Growth Award recipients:	2
Percent of population living in a Tree City, USA:	53%
Largest Tree City, USA community (153,888):	Sioux Falls
Smallest Tree City, USA community (120):	Wood
\$ spent by communities on community forestry management:	\$3.5 Million+
Average per capita spent on community forestry programs:	\$8.07

Arbor Day in South Dakota

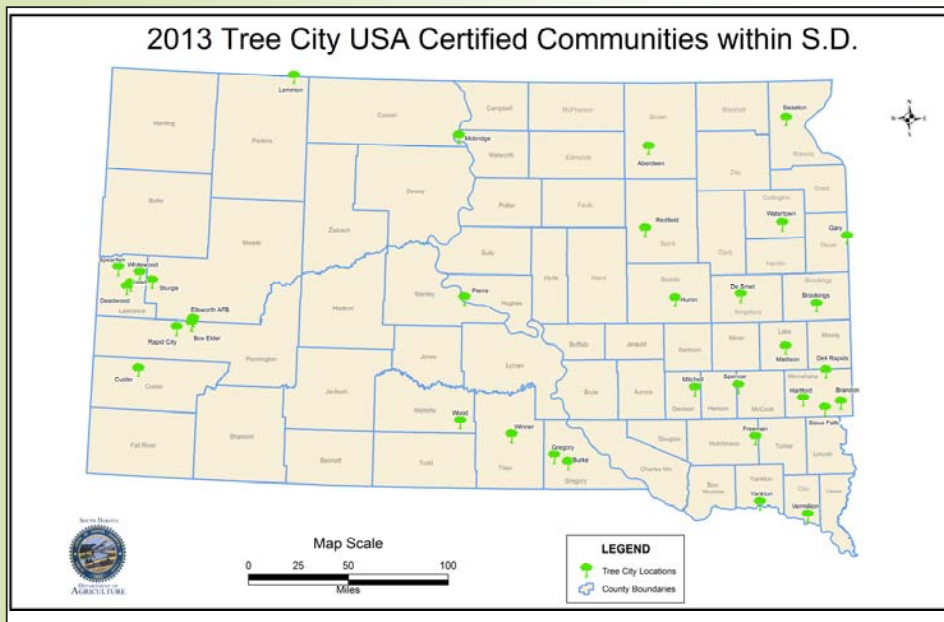
In 1947, the State Legislature designated the last Friday in April as South Dakota's official Arbor Day. The law was repealed in 1995 as part of an omnibus elimination of laws that restrict or pertain to education, but was reestablished by the 1998 Legislature. Arbor Day is designed to specifically recognize trees for the many environmental functions and values they provide. On or around Arbor Day, Division foresters provided presentations to school classes, service clubs, and other groups on the importance of planting and properly caring for our rural and urban trees, and of celebrating Arbor Day.

Arbor Day Poster Contest

The South Dakota Arbor Day Poster Contest is designed to build awareness and appreciation for trees and Arbor Day in fifth grade students across the state. Studies show that young children benefit educationally, behaviorally, and developmentally from connecting with trees and nature. The poster contest activities are intended to :

1. Increase student's knowledge about the importance of diversity in forest ecosystems;
2. Provide fun activities to get students excited about learning;
3. Provide teachers with a creative way to introduce new concepts; and
4. Incorporate principles of science, geography, language arts, civics, and the arts.

The theme of the 2013 contest was "*Trees Are Terrific ... In Cities and Towns!*" The first place winner, Fallon Pedersen who attends Hamlin Education Center in Hayti, received a \$100 cash prize, a certificate of achievement, and his artwork featured on the South Dakota Arbor Day



Community Forestry

Poster Contest promotional flyer. Fallon's teacher, Shannon Symens, received \$100 for the purchase of educational supplies.

The second and third place winners were Tip Reiman of Sturgis Elementary in Sturgis and Erika Laducer of OM Tiffany Elementary in Aberdeen, respectively. Tip received a \$75 cash prize and a certificate. Erika received a certificate of achievement and a \$50 cash prize.

Additionally, the top 12 artists receive a certificate of accomplishment and

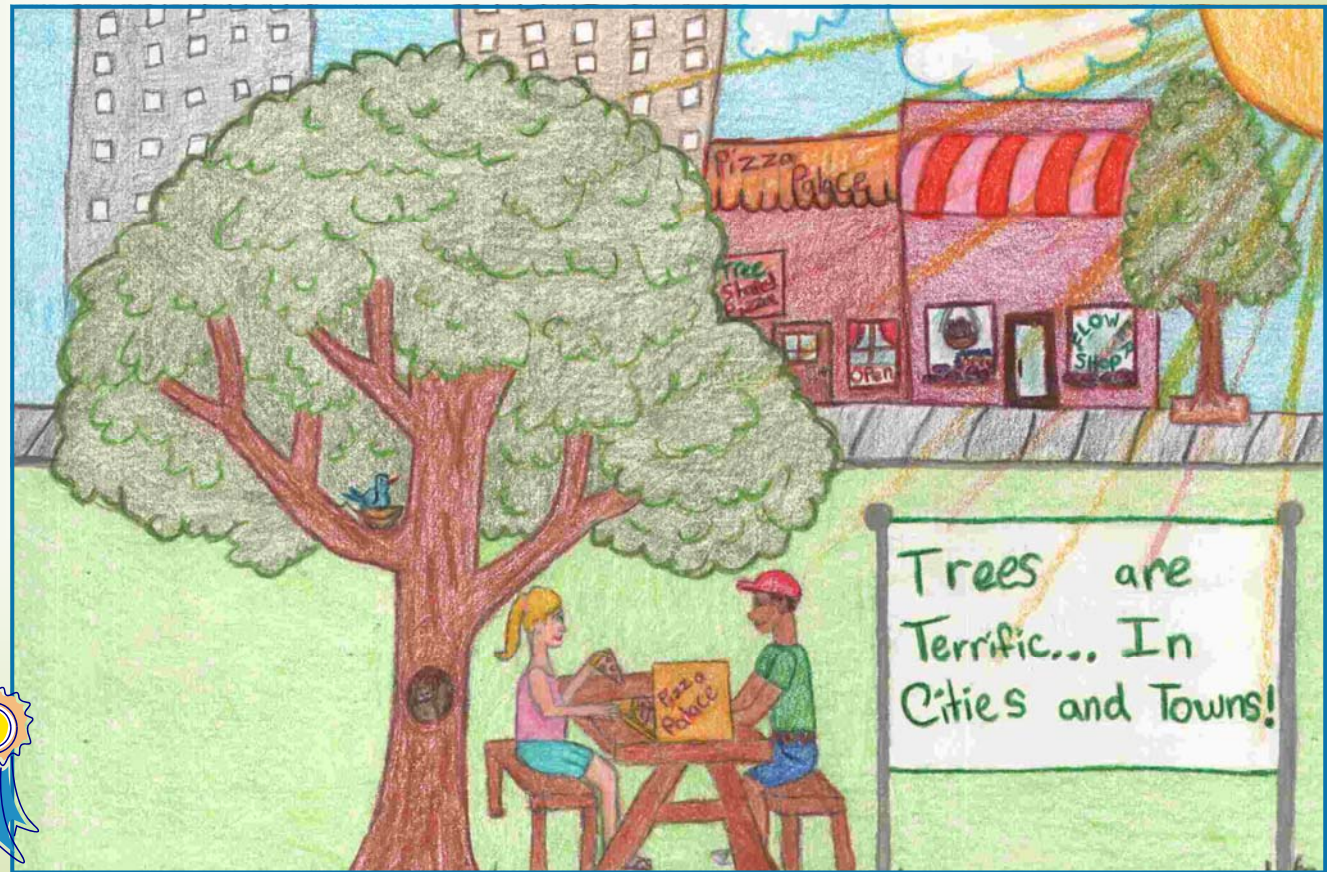
their posters are featured in the annual South Dakota Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar.

Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar

The Arbor Day Poster Contest Calendar is a collection of artwork of the top 12 winners from around the state. The calendar is a way to recognize the winners as well as promote and celebrate Arbor Day and the many benefits trees provide.



*2013 South Dakota Arbor Day Poster Contest Winner,
Fallon Pedersen's artwork.*



South Dakota Register of Big Trees

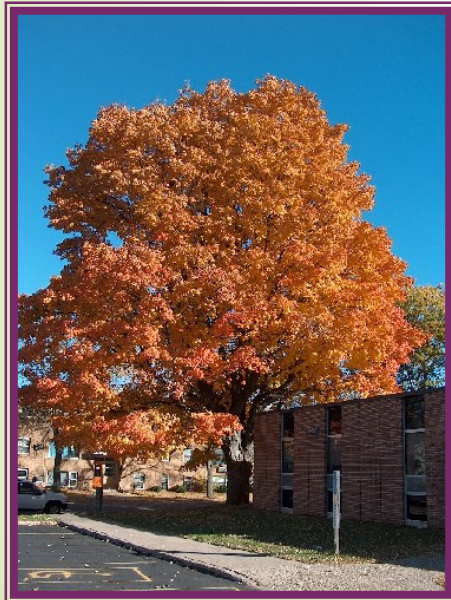
The South Dakota Register of Big Trees was initiated in 1980. This is a list of the largest reported specimens of both native and naturalized tree species found within the state. The primary purpose of the register is to recognize big trees as a valuable natural resource worthy of conservation. Once identified and located, big trees may provide sources for superior seed collection and/or vegetative propagation. Through this program, uncommonly large trees of any species, especially those with historical

significance, are located and recorded. The owners and/or locators (nominators) of such trees are recognized through local and statewide news releases and special certificates.

The register recognizes champions in 64 different species. A total of 280 trees, both champions and challengers, are currently listed on the register. South Dakota has two National Champions:

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)

South Dakota's largest sugar maple tree is located near Sioux Falls in Minnehaha County. It is 10 feet 1 inch in circumference, 85 feet tall, and 58 feet in crown spread.



Plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)

South Dakota's largest plains cottonwood tree is located near Wagner in Charles Mix County. It is 27 feet in circumference, 133 feet tall, and 122 feet in crown spread.



South Dakota Project Learning Tree

South Dakota Project Learning Tree Inc. (SD PLT) is the cornerstone of forest resource environmental education in our state and is recognized as a premier environmental education program. SD PLT provides formal and non-formal educators with the tools they need to bring the environment into their lessons with students. The activities and materials provide the youth with an understanding of *how to think, not what to think*, about our environment and natural resources. PLT provides opportunities to investigate environmental issues and encourages them to make informed, responsible decisions. Our complex environment can be better understood with critical thinking skills, service-learning, and inquiry-based activities found in Environmental Experiences for Early Childhood guide, PLT Basic Guide (Pre-K through 8th grade) and the five secondary educational modules. South Dakota PLT has been active in advisory committees, editing materials, and test piloting the PLT guides. All of the guides are written by educators and professional resource managers and meet national and state academic standards.

The audience for fiscal year 2013 included 1,500 students, 448 educators, and 6,200 members of the general public.

Audience members reached on an indirect basis totaled 6,180 students—the number of educators who received the training times 20 students for one year. The number of educators reached indirectly totaled 927—number of educators trained talked with 3 others for one year. An additional 1,000

members of the general public were also reached through word of mouth.

The following workshops/training sessions were completed during fiscal year 2013:

- Rapid City School District
- South Dakota Conservation District Employees
- Digital Dakota Network
- Black Hills State University Pre-Service students and Outdoor Education Majors
- Black Hills State University Liberal Arts and Humanities students
- Outdoor Campus East—Sioux Falls; Outdoor Campus West—Rapid City
- Newell, Brookings, Spearfish, and Rapid City Early Childhood programs

Other activities:

- Rapid City Youth and Family Services Kids Fair
- Bear Butte District Cub Scouts
- Walk in the Forests
- Science Day and Nature Day
- South Dakota Early Childhood Ed. Conference
- South Dakota Lumberman's Conference
- Ag Fest
- Tree Farm, FireWise, and Dakotas Society of American Foresters events
- Began a partnership with Black Hills State University Outdoor Education Department
- Began a partnership with Boy Scouts of America, Black Hills Area Council



Resource Conservation

The purpose of the resource conservation program is to provide for the conservation of soil and water resources within the state; to prevent or control soil erosion; to prevent or minimize flood damage, and to conserve, develop, utilize, and preserve the natural resources of this state (South Dakota Codified Law § 38-7-1). In addition, the Division provides administrative and technical assistance to the State Conservation Commission and conservation districts. The primary programs include:

- Revolving Loan Fund;
- Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant Program;
- Conservation District Programs; and
- Technical Assistance.

South Dakota Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture, Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry, State Conservation Commission, conservation districts, and their federal, state, tribal, and local partners developed the plan. Goals of this plan include:

1. Fifty percent of South Dakota waters will meet their beneficial uses;
2. South Dakota waters will provide sufficient quantities of quality water;
3. South Dakota will have healthy soils appropriate for their capability;
4. All of South Dakota will meet air quality standards;
5. Enhance or establish fish and wildlife habitats;
6. South Dakota citizens will have an awareness and understanding of the benefits of natural resource management;
7. Each conservation district will increase their supplemental funding by pursuing additional services or projects; and

South Dakota Conservation Districts & Area Boundaries.



8. Promote the use of renewable energy and energy consumption through advocacy and education.

Revolving Loan Fund Program

Loans can be made to conservation districts or watershed districts for securing, by purchase or otherwise, necessary equipment, trees and other plant materials, and supplies needed to further their programs. Loans are made at three percent interest per annum. Loans made in fiscal year 2013 were:

Conservation District	Loan Amount	Project Description
Brule-Buffalo	\$ 35,000	Bobcat & grinder
Jackson	\$ 27,586	Grass Drill
Hamlin	\$ 3,000	Rotary Mower
Jones	\$ 9,000	Tiller
TOTAL	\$ 74,586	_____

Resource Conservation

Conservation District Assistance

In fiscal year 2013, program staff made 415 grant and loan program assists, 270 non-grant related assists.

Conservation Grants

During fiscal year 2013, 45 grant applications were received and 33 projects were funded for a total of \$1,080,223 (pages 28-31).

Conservation Commission

Support to the State Conservation Commission in 2013 consisted of refining the grant application review approval process developed in fiscal year 2009; revising the grant cost-share docket; revising the Coordinated Plan for Natural Resources Conservation; and updating the commission's annual priorities and work plan. The commission met with multiple conservation agencies and groups to identify priorities and shared visions for conservation in South Dakota.

Funding

House Bill 1215, passed during the 2011 State Legislative Session, repealed the refund provisions of the motor fuel tax, and declared that \$500,000 would be deposited annually into the conservation grant program fund.

General Accomplishments

Conservation program staff provided six print and radio news releases, participated in the National Association of Conservation Districts Farm Bill Task Force, participated as a "cooperating agency" for the Bureau of Land Management resource management plan revision, published newsletters to

conservation districts, and conducted the state conservation speech contest.

Multi-District Projects

Sixteen projects involving 80 partnerships between conservation districts were funded in FY2012. These projects included sharing technicians, grassland and wetland improvement, cottonwood reestablishment, and shelterbelt establishment.

Soil Conservation Award Program

The Soil Conservation Award Program was created by the 2008 State Legislature to recognize exceptional farming and ranching practices that conserve soil and other natural resources in South Dakota. Producers utilizing grassed waterways, terraces, crop rotations, sufficient crop residue to protect soil stability, no-till, grasslands managed for sustainable productivity, livestock management to limit soil and nutrient runoff, or forest lands managed according to a forest stewardship plan are eligible for the award. In fiscal year 2013, four producers nominated by four conservation districts received the award.

District Supervisor Accreditation Program

Program staff has completed the final set of training modules for an online Conservation District Supervisor Accreditation Program. Beginning in fiscal year 2010, staff has been working cooperatively with South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts to develop the online training program to make Conservation District Supervisors aware of the history of the conservation movement, the roles and responsibilities of district supervisors,

Resource Conservation

and legal issues important to conservation districts. South Dakota State University provides the computer network for the online training program. The National Association of Conservation Districts recognized South Dakota's program at their annual conventions in 2011, 2012, and 2013. For more information, see: <http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/district-tools/supervisor-modules/>.

2013 State Speech Contest

The 52st annual State Finals of the Resource Conservation Speech Contest was held Saturday, April 20, 2013 at the state capitol in Pierre. The theme of this year's contest was "The Economic Impact of Conservation on America." Eleven high school students from across South Dakota competed at the state level. Winning first place and a \$1,100 scholarship was Shanae Doerr sponsored by the South Brown Conservation District. Shanae was a sophomore at Aberdeen Central High School and is the daughter of James and Charleen Doerr of Aberdeen, SD. Receiving second place and a \$750 scholarship was Emily Meier, a sophomore at Aberdeen Central High School. She is the daughter of Steve and Katie Meier of Aberdeen and was sponsored by the South Brown Conservation District. Receiving third place and a \$450 scholarship was Logan Hattervig sponsored by the Miner Conservation District. He was a freshman at Howard

High School and is the son of David and Connie Hattervig of Carthage. Scholarships totaling \$2,300 for the winners were provided by Touchstone Energy Cooperatives of South Dakota. The contest is cosponsored by the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts.



Shanae Doerr of Aberdeen, South Brown Conservation District, receives her 1st place prizes from Ken Gillaspie of East River Electric.

Service Forestry

Established through the 1990 Farm Bill, the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) encourages private forest landowners to manage their lands using professionally prepared forest stewardship plans. These plans consider and integrate forest resources, including timber, wildlife and fish, water, aesthetics, and all associated resources to meet landowner objectives. In South Dakota, since 1990, there have been 1,146 plans written covering 74,697 acres of forestland. Current forest stewardship plans are new or have been revised or updated within the last 10 years. There are 92 current stewardship plans in South Dakota covering 32,711 acres of private lands.

The State Forest Action Plan approved in 2010 established a set of priority areas for emphasis that includes all ownerships: federal, state, and private. The Forest Action Plan only applies to rural private lands, and therefore focuses on a subset of the state's priority areas with stewardship potential. Private lands classified as having high stewardship potential correspond to private lands within state priority areas, but outside of municipalities. All private lands outside municipalities that are included in state priority areas are classified as high stewardship potential lands. There are 1,323,861 acres of private lands with high stewardship potential in South Dakota, of which 18,733 acres are covered by current forest stewardship plans.

Nationally, the USDA Forest Service through the State and Private Forestry Program finances and administrates the Forest Stewardship Program. In South Dakota, the Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry administers the program with guidance provided by the State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee. Forest Stewardship funding from the Forest Service is matched dollar for dollar with state general funds that support the Division.

In addition to the Forest Stewardship Plan preparation, the Forest Stewardship Program is the primary source of funding for forest management technical assistance provided by the Division.

Stewardship Plans

In 2013, the Division prepared or approved three new forest stewardship plans for private landowners covering 2,707 acres. Nineteen forest stewardship plans were updated covering 4,771 acres. Each year, approximately five percent of the current forest stewardship plans are monitored to determine if the landowner is implementing practices as recommended in his/her plan. This activity satisfies the monitoring requirement of the Forest Stewardship Program and helps accomplish monitoring needs identified in the State's Forest Action Plan. Based on the 2013



A clean cultivated shelterbelt.

monitoring sample, 83 percent of current plans with state priority areas are being implemented, and 94.7 percent of the acres covered by plans within priority areas are being managed sustainably.

Agroforestry Assistance

Assistance and planning by Division service foresters resulted in the planting of 5,319 new trees and shrubs on 6.8 acres for conservation purposes. Foresters reviewed and approved 164 agroforestry tree planting

Service Forestry

plans for cost-share by South Dakota Conservation Commission grants. Tree plantings support the State Forest Action Plan strategies of expanding species diversity and providing a younger age class of trees to offset over-mature and dying trees that are rendering windbreaks ineffective.

Non-commercial Thinning

Non-commercial thinning helps private forest landowners implement their forest stewardship plans, and address the threats outlined in the State Forest Action Plan. Thinning improves the health and vigor of remaining trees. They grow faster, and are more resistant to insect attack. Treating the fuels by burning or mulching can significantly reduce the hazards of wildfire.

Division service foresters administer cost share assistance from two programs that help private forest landowners thin their non-commercial forest lands. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) and the SD Conservation Commission Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant Program provided funds to private forest landowners for timber stand improvement projects. The NRCS also provided funds to the Division to administer the EQIP forestry practices. Technical assistance for the Conservation Commission thinning grants and projects that receive no cost share came from FSP funding. NRCS and FSP funds are matched dollar for dollar with State general funds that support Division activities.

Written prescriptions for 22 non-commercial projects were prepared and when completed will result in the improvement of 421 acres of pine and hardwood stands. Fieldwork was completed in preparation for 24 non-commercial thinning projects covering 443 acres. EQIP funding supports

fourteen projects covering 307.3 acres, seven are funded by Conservation Commission grants covering 103 acres, and three projects covering 32.7 acres received no cost-share assistance.

Non-commercial thinning was completed on 22 projects covering 400.1 acres. EQIP assisted with 20 projects covering 371.1 acres. Another 29 acres on two projects were thinned using Conservation Commission grant funds.



A thinned stand of ponderosa pine trees in the Black Hills. Slash is piled for burning.

Service Forestry

Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative

The Division received two Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative grants from the USDA NRCS in July 2010. One grant was for shelterbelt renovations and the other was for riparian tree plantings. Both grants are five year grants and cover South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The Division is the lead agency for these two grants.

For fiscal year 2013 the four states received 271 applications requesting \$2,466,093 for shelterbelt renovation. Ninety-five applications were funded amounting to \$722,466. A breakdown of applications received, funds requested, contracts funded, funds obligated can be found in Table 1.

The Division completed spot checks on five contracts for \$36,186.57 covering 37.5 acres for fiscal year 2013.

Shelterbelt Renovation					
	# of Applications	Amount Requested	# of Contracts	Obligation Amount	Staff Hours
South Dakota	106	\$886,000	8	\$49,241	42
North Dakota	39	\$1,172,582	28	\$411,674	-
Nebraska	47	\$202,322	14	\$82,538	-
Kansas	79	\$205,189	45	\$179,013	-
TOTALS	271	\$2,466,093	95	\$722,466	42

Table 1. CCPI shelterbelt renovation applications received and funded in FY2013.

Twenty-nine applications requesting \$159,672 for riparian tree planting were received from Kansas and South Dakota during the FY2013 sign-up. Of those applications, twenty applications were funded in the amount of \$103,392. A breakdown of applications received, funds requested, contracts funded, funds obligated can be found in Table 2.

South Dakota received three cost-share requests for riparian tree plantings for fiscal year 2013.

Forested Riparian Buffers					
	# of Applications Accepted	Amount Requested	# of Contracts Funded	Obligation Amount	Staff Hours Used
South Dakota	3	\$26,589	3	\$26,589	-
North Dakota	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	-
Nebraska	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	-
Kansas	26	\$133,083	17	\$103,803	-
TOTALS	29	\$159,672	20	\$130,392	-

Table 2. CCPI forested riparian buffer applications received and funded in FY2013.

Service Forestry

Tree Farm Program

The American Tree Farm System promotes good forest management through the certification of sustainable managed woodland Tree Farms, and recognition of well managed windbreaks. The American Forest Foundation is the parent organization of the Tree Farm system and works to sustain forests, watersheds, and healthy wildlife habitat through the power of affordable forest certification for family forest landowners. The South Dakota Family Forest Association (FFA) is the local sponsor of the Tree Farm Program and the South Dakota Tree Farm Committee. The Division provides technical assistance to Tree Farmers, certification inspections, training, and administrative assistance to the South Dakota Tree Farm Committee.

There are 187 Tree Farms in South Dakota covering 29,167 acres of forestland and windbreaks. There are 109 certified woodland Tree Farms covering 25,736 acres, and 78 Windbreak Tree Farms covering 3,431 acres. Division foresters completed 19 of the 23 Tree Farm inspections in 2013 covering 2,849 acres.

In fiscal year 2007, the South Dakota Tree Farm Committee established a program to help landowners hire consultant foresters to prepare forest stewardship plans for their property. The Division provided a \$3,500 FSP grant to fund the program, which was matched by the Black Hills Forest Resource Association and the FFA. Landowners are required to pay at least 25% of the cost of the plan preparation. The FFA, Spearfish Forest Products and the Division have provided additional dollars to this program. At the end of fiscal year 2013, 20 applications have been approved totaling \$17,239.50 covering 2,306.15 acres. Nineteen plans have been completed

covering 2,314.35 acres. The cost of the completed plans is \$15,484.50, or about \$6.69 per acre.

Mike Bjerke of Webster won the 2013 Windbreak Tree Farmer of the Year award recognizing his commitment to agroforestry. Retired Division Service Forester Craig Brown nominated Mike for the award. Doug and Denis Miller of Nemo won the 2013 Woodland Tree Farmer of the Year award.



Craig Brown, retired forester (left), Mike Bjerke, Windbreak Farmer of the Year 2013 (center) and John Hinnners, Division forester (right)

Division personal and the FFA provided Tree Farm inspector training to 13 foresters from South Dakota and Wyoming. The training provided foresters with the qualifications needed to certify private forest lands in the American Tree Farm system.

Service Forestry

Information and Education

The Division is the lead agency for a multi-state landowner-training program called Today's Forest Landowner Education Series. The program is funded through a State & Private Forestry competitive grant, which calls for development of seven workshops. Other partners include South Dakota State University Extension, Wyoming State Forestry and Nebraska State Forestry. Topics covered in previous years were forest management and ecology; forest health and invasives; forest taxation, estate planning and conservation easements; and firewise. This year's workshops were attended



A group of private forest landowners listens during the Today's Forest presentation of best management practices for protecting water quality during timber harvests.

by 61 landowners. Topics were forestry best management practices and forest stewardship planning and certification. SDSU Extension recorded the workshops and posted them on their iGrow website under Today's Forest

vignettes cover short single topics and have been very successful attracting viewers. The lesson learned from this is people are willing to watch short video segments that cover a specific topic, but are not willing to watch a two plus hour workshop.

Division personal presented six prairie forestry workshops attended by 62 landowners, NRCS employees, and conservation district employees. One workshop provided general shelterbelt information. The other six workshops dealt with shelterbelt maintenance and renovation.

Service team members met with a representative of the South Dakota Green Building Council to discuss utilization of blue stain ponderosa pine. The representative requested the meeting to learn more about how blue stain wood could be used in building projects. Sources of information were provided as to the structural integrity of blue stain wood, and different forest sustainability certification systems were discussed.

The Department's Agroforester provided 48 new NRCS employees and conservation district employees with a broad overview of forestry in South Dakota. Topics covered included the five agroforestry practices, with emphasis on windbreak design, riparian areas, cedar encroachment on rangeland and riparian areas, and Black Hills forest management.



<http://igrow.org/gardens/trees-and-forests/>.

A series of vignettes accompanies the workshop postings in iGrow. These

Forest Health

Forest Health Management

Forest health management in South Dakota encompasses a wide array of growing conditions, management practices, and host species. The Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry provided more than 554 technical assists (not including mountain pine beetle assists through the Black Hills Forest Initiative) to private landowners, conservation districts, state parks, and cooperative extension personnel. These technical assists are targeted at threats identified in the South Dakota Forest Action Plan. Other strategies used to address identified threats include educational materials and presentations, pest surveys, and preventative pest management.

Many of these assists involved issues dealing with individual landowner trees, windbreaks, and shelterbelts. The results of diagnoses on current pest problems were communicated to over 1,900 individuals associated with extension services, conservation districts, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks personnel, and the general public through the weekly Pest Update located on the Division's website (<http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/tree-pest-alerts/>). Many more people in state and out-of-state reference this information.

Pest bulletins with information on common insects and diseases and management or treatment methods continue to be updated with current information and can be found on the Division's website (<http://sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry/pests-insects-diseases/>)

Gypsy Moth Trapping Project

The gypsy moth monitoring program was conducted as a cooperative effort with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

and the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service. The gypsy moth is a defoliating insect that was introduced into New England from Europe in the 1860s. It has since spread into deciduous forests throughout the eastern United States and is now established in



Gypsy moth trap

Wisconsin and Minnesota. Traps were placed at campgrounds and rest areas.

Dutch Elm Disease

Dutch elm disease was discovered in Cleveland, OH in 1930. Since then it has continued to be a threat to the elm trees that remain in the communities across South Dakota. Dutch elm disease surveys were conducted by Division personnel in two communities at the request of city officials in Selby and Mobridge. Division personnel also responded to requests for positive identification of Dutch elm disease on a case-by-case basis.

Sawmill Trapping Initiative

The Division continued to place funnel traps for pine engraver beetles and mountain pine beetles at three of the larger sawmills in the Black Hills area.

Forest Health



Mountain pine beetle and Ips pini beetle funnel trapping at sawmills in the Black Hills.

Traps were also placed at 4 smaller sawmills given the large volume of mountain pine beetle infested logs that were decked in these locations.

The Division also assisted one of the smaller sawmills by spot baiting green logs to aid in containing the mountain pine beetles emerging from the infested logs.

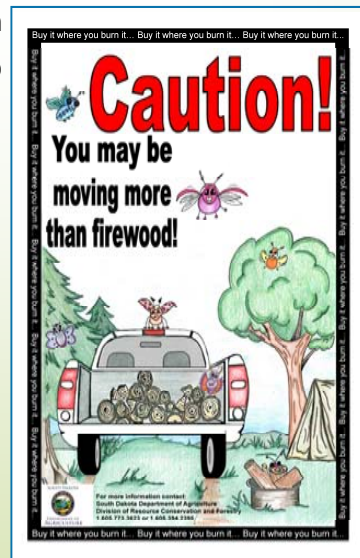
The Division assisted Rapid City by placing funnel traps at

Firewise project locations in the city to control pine engraver beetle damage to residual trees due to the beetle's attraction to the fresh green woodchips.

Information and Education

The Division ran a public service announcement with information on mountain pine beetle and workshops that were held throughout the Black Hills. A total of 15 workshops were presented on mountain pine beetle by Division personnel.

Educational poster about the potential for moving pests through firewood.



Emerald Ash Borer Initiative

The Division continued to deliver information on the threat of emerald ash borer. Information was given to campgrounds throughout the state. Yard signs informing the public of the hazards of moving insects to new locations through the transportation of firewood were placed at campgrounds throughout the Black Hills area during the Sturgis motorcycle rally.



Mountain pine beetle preventative spraying demonstration for the local media in Rapid City



Adult emerald ash borer (actual size).

Black Hills Forest Initiative

Since 1996, the mountain pine beetle infestation has dramatically affected the ponderosa pine forest of the Black Hills. The beetle is a native insect and well adapted to the natural conditions of the region. The Black Hills experienced epidemics in the 1890s, 1940s, 1970s, and the present.

Epidemic Status in the Black Hills

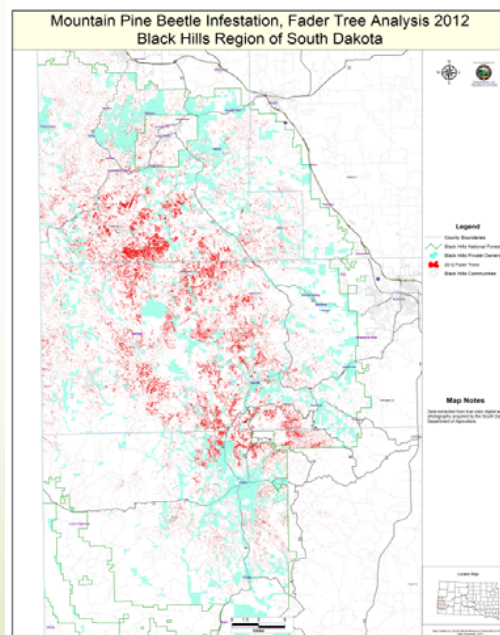
The mountain pine beetle epidemic continues to grow and expand within the Black Hills National Forest. Areas with expanding beetle populations and subsequent tree mortality can be found throughout the central Black Hills with the largest expansion appearing in the northern Black Hills. There are indications that the epidemic is peaking. This means that we will continue to see large areas throughout the Black Hills affected but some areas may not continue to expand at the rate that we have seen in previous years.

A forest health evaluation done by the USDA Forest Service in May of 2008 states that “the number of trees killed per acre found in parts of Norbeck/Black Elk Wilderness is extremely high. There are large portions of wilderness that already have 100% mortality of the pine overstory, and this level of mortality is expected to continue in the near future.” The evaluation also states that “the only effective long-range strategy to minimize beetle-caused mortality is controlling stand conditions through silvicultural means over large landscapes and monitoring for areas of beetle buildup.” The infestation continues to move into the vicinity of Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

In response to this expanding population, the Division and Custer State Park jointly developed a detailed plan to aggressively manage the infestation. Harvesting infested trees and thinning to reduce stand susceptibility has been a proven means of slowing beetle populations. In addition to these traditional actions, pheromones—synthetic forms of attractants naturally produced by the beetles—were used to purposely draw beetles to specific trees. Baited trees draw many times the normal number of beetles, essentially ‘soaking up’ a population. Once the trees are infested, they are felled, cut into 2-foot lengths, and left to dry out. The drying wood does not provide sufficient food for the larvae and therefore most die before emerging. Pheromones are also being

employed to repel beetles from specific trees in an innovative effort to protect the rare limber pine trees present in the park. The specific mountain pine beetle projects in Custer State Park include:

- **Spot baiting 2001:** A 230 acre baiting and thinning project was initiated and completed by spring 2001. This project successfully eliminated several small infestations within the park.
- **Spot baiting 2005-2012:** Trees near existing infestations were baited in 2005 and in subsequent years trees were baited near the previous year’s trees. Baited and naturally infested trees were felled and cut into 2-foot lengths and left to dry, killing most of the beetle larvae that were inside them.



Map showing extent and expansion of the mountain pine beetle epidemic.

Black Hills Forest Initiative

- **Total trees treated in Custer State Park (by fiscal year):**

⇒ 2006: 3,000	⇒ 2010: 22,000
⇒ 2007: 4,100	⇒ 2011: 14,000
⇒ 2008: 11,900	⇒ 2012: 99,507
⇒ 2009: 21,000	⇒ 2013: 35,028

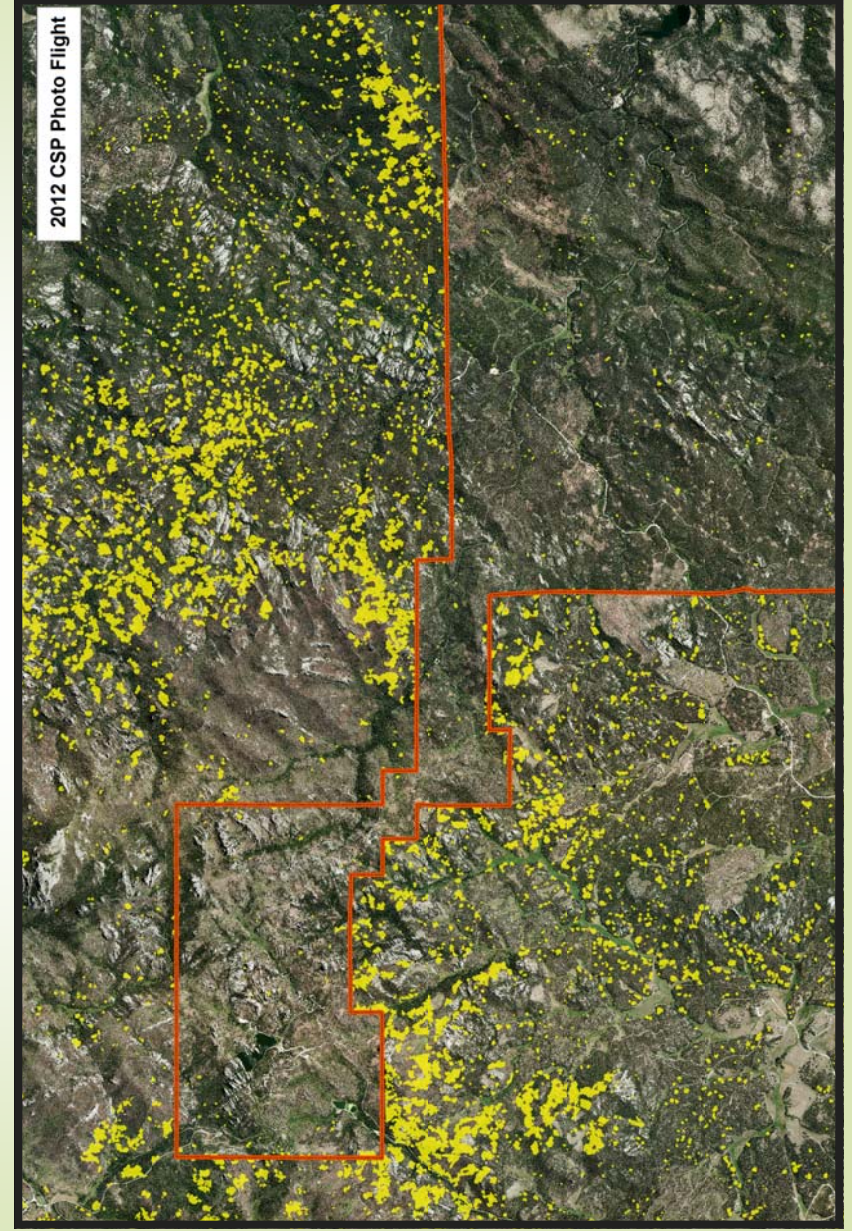
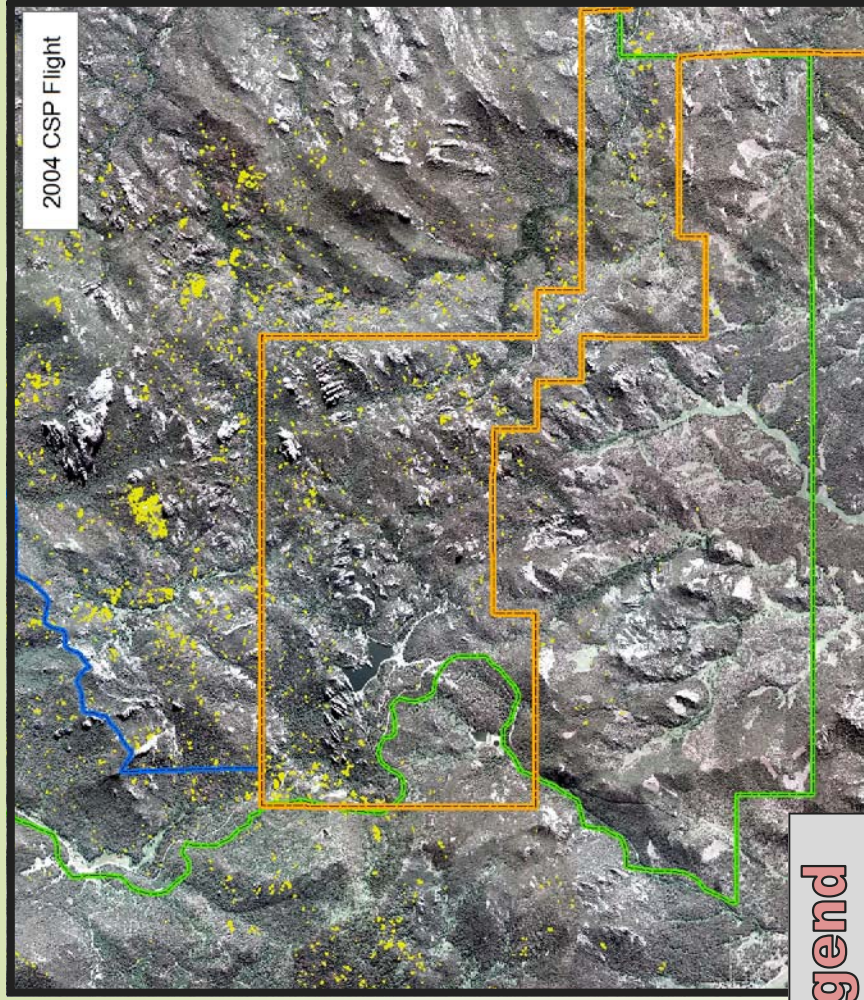
- **Special appropriations buffer winter of 2008-2009:** 450 acres around the border of the park were thinned to slow bark beetle movement into or out of the park. Fuels on some of those acres were piled to be burned for aesthetic or fire danger reasons. This was finished in FY2009.
- **Anti-aggregation baiting of limber pine 2006-2013:** A relic stand of limber pine in the Cathedral Spires has received National Natural Landmark status from the National Park Service. Limber pine is a preferred host to the mountain pine beetle and there is concern that South Dakota could lose this unique stand. Anti-aggregation pheromones that repel mountain pine beetles from limber pine trees were placed on individual trees. Less than ten limber pines have become infested with mountain pine beetles (MPB) as a result of this practice. *These pheromones are not known to work on ponderosa pine.*
- **Commercial tree harvesting 2010-2013:** The same area where all of these projects have been taking place have been commercially logged to reduce stand density, which reduces susceptibility to beetle attack and fire risk.
- **Helicopter logging 2010:** A helicopter logging crew was contracted to remove the infested trees that would have normally been treated on site

in remote locations. The contract was extended to harvest more trees in these locations to reduce stand density on more acres.

- **Private lands surveying FY2012:** 111,858 acres were surveyed on 1,665 different private ownerships. A total of 185,386 infested trees were marked for treatment.
- **Private lands surveying FY2013:** 30,023 acres were surveyed on 1,006 different private ownerships. A total of 96,731 infested trees were marked for treatment. The State program was the only help for landowners with counties concentrating their efforts on US Forest Service land. Cost share assistance was provided to treat 64% of the trees marked. Approximately 85% of all marked trees were treated.
- **Monitoring:** Division personnel will continue to monitor this area of the park and the Black Hills region for any new infestations.
- **Cooperation:** The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service contributed \$70,000 for mountain pine beetle work. Their contribution was used to bolster the private lands program of surveying and marking for the 2013 season.

Future Needs: The MPB epidemic continues to expand in the Black Hills. Custer State Park, Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, and private lands are at risk from unchecked infestations on the surrounding Black Hills National Forest. A continued proactive approach to management will reduce the risk of mountain pine beetle and provide a barrier for the ongoing spread of beetle populations. These management strategies will help to ensure that Custer State Park, and surrounding lands remain a place of beauty and biodiversity in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Mountain Pine Beetle in Custer State Park



Legend

- Bark Beetle Damage
- Norbeck Preserve
- Black Elk Wilderness
- Custer State Park Boundary

Conservation District MPB Partnership

As part of Governor Dugaard's Black Hills Forest Initiative, marking efforts on private lands to identify trees infested with mountain pine beetle (MPB) were stepped up in FY2013. Seeing a need to increase the number of people to mark trees, the Division entered into a partnership with the conservation districts in Custer, Lawrence & Pennington Counties and the South Dakota Association of Conservation Districts (SDACD). Under this partnership, the Division provided training, funding, and technical assistance to the marking staff employed by the conservation districts. SDACD provided the supervision, vehicles, and managed the payroll for the marking crew and supervisory staff.

The partnership was successful in FY2013. Under this partnership, 96,731 trees on 30,023 acres of private lands were marked at a cost of \$227,605. The partnership was also used to mark MPB infested trees within Custer State Park. During FY2013, 35,028 trees on 27,408 acres of Custer State Park were marked at a cost of \$281,066.

Presently, MPB infestations on both private land and Custer State Park will continue to be a situation that will need to be managed. In response, the Division and its partners have renewed their efforts to again mark on private lands and within Custer State Park during this fall and winter.



Conservation District mountain pine beetle marking crews learning how to identify and mark infested trees.

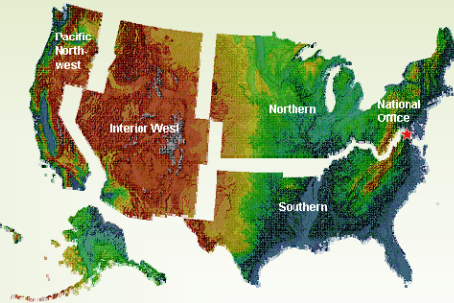


Conservation District mountain pine beetle marking crews marking infested trees.

Forest Inventory and Analysis

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program collects, analyzes, and reports information on the status and trends of America's forests. Information is collected on:

- how much forest exists;
- who owns it;
- how it is changing;
- how the trees and other forest vegetation are growing; and
- how much forest has died and/or been removed.



This information can be used in evaluating wildlife habitat conditions, assessing the sustainability of ecosystem management practices, and supporting planning and decision-making activities undertaken by public and private enterprises.

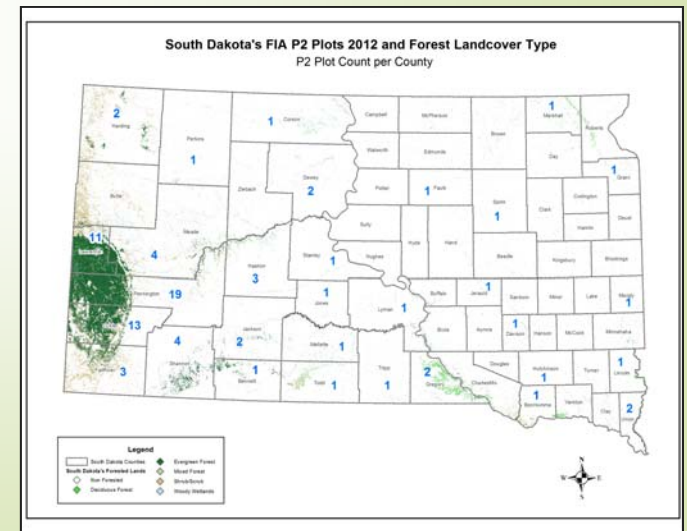
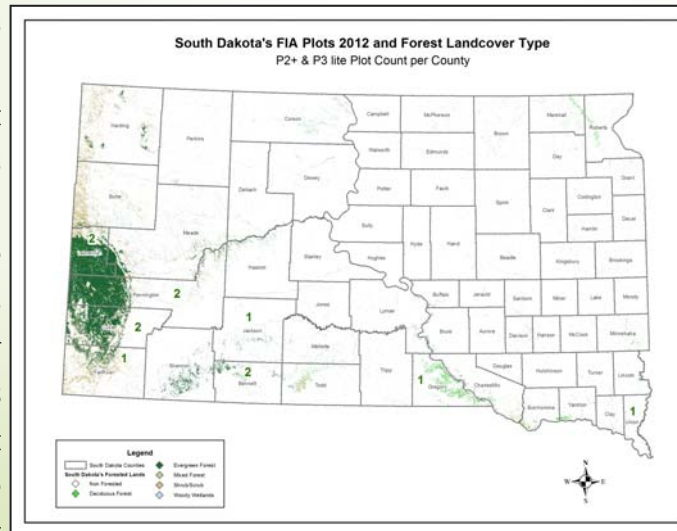
The FIA program combines this information with related data on insects, diseases, and other types of forest damaging agents and stresses. This is done to assess the health, condition, and potential future risks to forests. The program also projects what the forests may be like in 10 to 50 years under various scenarios. This information is essential for evaluating whether current forest management practices are sustainable in the long run and whether

current policies will allow future generations to benefit from the many uses that America's forests provide.

During fiscal year 2013, Division staff completed the third panel of the third annualized inventory. These re-inventories will show how the state's forest resources are changing. During this time, the State of South Dakota received \$59,716 from the USDA Forest service's Northern Research Station—Forest Inventory Analysis Unit to inventory 80 P2, 2 P2+, 9 P3 forest inventory plots and 25 QAQC (quality assurance quality control) plots.

The most recent five year report on the annualized inventory in South Dakota is titled "South Dakota's Forests, 2010" and can be found at: www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/43986.

The most recent annual report on the annualized inventory in South Dakota is titled "South Dakota's Forest Resources, 2011" and can be found at: http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/rb/rb_nrs83.pdf.



Black Hills Landscape Fuels Reduction

The Black Hills Landscape Fuels Reduction competitive grant is a three year grant the Division received from the US Forest Service to address thinning forest stands, reducing fuel loading, and conducting prescribed burns where they can be done safely. Most of the work under this grant was done in Custer State Park to help them manage overstocked stands and reduce forest fuels. Accomplishments for the second year are:

1. Prescribed fire on 260 acres;
2. Burned 200 large machine piles;
3. Burned 400 small hand piles;
4. Created 5 acres of fuel break; and
5. Thinning on 462 acres.

The project helped Custer State Park gain valuable experience in landscape level planning and design, layout and implementation of large contracts, successful prescribed fire techniques, and collaborating with other agencies.



Burn piles.

Capitol Christmas Tree



Every year thousands of guests visit the South Dakota State Capitol to enjoy the Christmas tree display. More than 90 Christmas trees are on display in the Capitol, and are decorated by schools, churches, communities, and civic groups from across the state. The 32nd annual Christmas at the Capitol holiday display featured the 2012 theme: "Joyous Sounds of Christmas." Every year, the Division searches out the perfect tree to be the crown jewel in the display. The two-story high blue spruce tree featured in the Capitol rotunda was donated by Josh and Mary Arntz of Pierre, SD.

South Dakota State Tree

Black Hills spruce is a naturally occurring variety of white spruce native to South Dakota. It is more compact and slower growing than its eastern cousin and can live 150+ years. Its needles are denser and are darker in color, varying from bright green to bluish green. It was first seen by French explorers in 1743.

Black Hills spruce ranges from 30 to 60 feet in height and 15 to 25 feet in width. The tree is fairly drought resistant and prefers full sun exposure. It grows best in acidic, moist loams, but adapts to many soils including gravelly or sandy loams to fine clay soils. It is flood intolerant and sensitive to soil compaction. Its United States Department of Agriculture growth hardiness zone rating is 2. It makes a good yard or ornamental tree and is good winter cover. The seeds provide food for songbirds, upland ground birds, and small mammals. The bark is eaten by porcupines and the foliage is lightly browsed by deer.

Black Hills spruce is used in conservation plantings and agroforestry windbreaks. The Plains Native Americans used the inner bark and shoots for food and the hardened sap for gum. They collected the spruce wood for tipi poles. Today the wood is used for dimensional lumber, pulpwood, and is a popular Christmas tree species. In 1997, the National Capitol Christmas tree was a 63 foot Black Hills spruce from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota.

Common diseases include *Lirula* needle blight. Common insect pests include spider mite, spruce needle miner, pine needle scale, yellow-headed spruce sawfly, and aphids.



Between the years of 1933 and the early 1970's, Black Hills spruce was considered to be a distinct variety of the white spruce, variety *densata* referring to its tendency to grow in dense stands. However, today it is not considered a variety of white spruce and the variety *densata* has been dropped.

The Black Hills spruce had a rocky and controversial start as South Dakota's State Tree. Some contended that the cottonwood would be more suitable as the State Tree due to its widespread distribution throughout the state. Others thought that the Black Hills spruce, because of its tricky and controversial scientific name, should be dropped and replaced with the juniper (or cedar) as the State Tree. Both of these ideas were researched and dismissed by a joint committee. The Committee's report was accepted by both the Senate and the House. On March 10, 1947 the Black Hills spruce became the official State Tree of South Dakota (South Dakota Codified Law § 1-6-11).



Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

Summary of Grants Awarded by County, Program , and Amount Awarded during fiscal year 2013

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Award Amount	Local Match	Total Project Costs
	Custer State Park	BHC	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 140,000.00
	South Dakota Arborist Association	UCF	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Statewide	Brule-Buffalo	CSW	\$ 62,100.00	\$ 20,700.00	\$ 82,800.00
Aurora	Aurora Conservation District	CSW	\$ 41,730.00	\$ 124,545.00	\$ 166,275.00
Bennett	Bennett Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Brookings	City of Volga	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Brule-Buffalo	Brule-Buffalo	CSW	\$ 29,750.00	\$ 48,650.00	\$ 78,400.00
	Brule-Buffalo	CSW	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 165,000.00
Butte	Butte Conservation District	CSW	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
	Butte Conservation District	CSW	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 20,500.00	\$ 35,500.00
	Butte Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Campbell	Campbell Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Codington	Codington Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Corson	Corson	CSW	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,250.00	\$ 14,250.00
Custer	Custer County	MPB	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
	Custer County Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 10,900.00	\$ 10,900.00	\$ 21,800.00
	Custer Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Davison	City of Mitchell	MRC	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Day	City of Webster	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Day Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Day Conservation District	CSW	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 165,000.00
Douglas	Douglas Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
East Pennington	East Pennington Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Edmunds	Edmunds Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Edmunds Conservation District	CSW	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 58,333.00	\$ 83,333.00
Fall River	Fall River Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 10,500.00

Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Award Amount	Local Match	Total Project Costs
Fall River	Fall River Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Fall River Conservation District	CSW	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 48,800.00
Faulk	Faulk Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Gregory	Gregory Conservation District	CSW	\$ 155,470.00	\$ 155,470.00	\$ 310,940.00
Haakon	Haakon Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Haakon Conservation District	CSW	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 58,000.00
Hanson	Hanson Conservation District	CSW	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Hughes	City of Pierre	MRC	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Hutchinson	City of Freeman	UCF	\$ 3,262.00	\$ 3,262.00	\$ 6,524.00
Jackson	Jackson Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Jones	Murdo Golf Course	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Jones Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
	Jones Conservation District	CSW	\$ 38,500.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 68,500.00
	Jones Conservation District	CSW	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 3,150.00	\$ 20,650.00
Kingsbury	Jones Conservation District	CSW	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 47,000.00
	Kingbury Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Lake	Lake Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Lawrence	Lawrence County	MPB	\$ 955,000.00	\$ 489,888.00	\$ 1,444,888.00
	Lawrence County Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 65,000.00
	Lawrence Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Lawrence Conservation District	CSW	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 47,625.00	\$ 80,625.00
Lincoln	Lincoln Conservation District	CSW	\$ 3,025.00	\$ 3,025.00	\$ 6,050.00
Lyman	Lyman County Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
	American Creek	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Marshall	Town of Langford	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Marshall Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00

Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Award Amount	Local Match	Total Project Costs
Meade	Meade County	MPB	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 137,500.00	\$ 412,500.00
	Meade County Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 21,500.00
	Elk Creek Conservation District	CSW	\$ 39,000.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 81,000.00
Mellette	Beautification of Wood	UCF	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
	Mellette Conservation District	CSW	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 7,920.00	\$ 10,420.00
	Mellette Conservation District	CSW	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 16,300.00	\$ 36,300.00
	Mellette Conservation District	CSW	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 13,950.00	\$ 33,950.00
McCook	McCook Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Miner	Miner Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Miner Conservation District	CSW	\$ 13,405.00	\$ 13,405.00	\$ 26,810.00
	Miner Conservation District	CSW	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
	Miner Conservation District	CSW	\$ 28,967.00	\$ 30,944.00	\$ 59,911.00
Minnehaha	City of Hartford	MRC	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
	Sioux Falls Parks and Recreation	UCF	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 6,600.00
	Minnehaha Conservation District	CSW	\$ 21,292.00	\$ 21,858.00	\$ 43,150.00
Moody	Moody Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Moody Conservation District	CSW	\$ 30,383.00	\$ 13,136.00	\$ 43,519.00
Pennington	Pennington County	MPB	\$ 670,000.00	\$ 355,000.00	\$ 1,005,000.00
	Pennington County Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 3,100.00
	Pennington County Weed & Pest	WPC	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
	Pennington Conservation District	CSW	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 49,500.00
Perkins	Perkins Conservation District	CSW	\$ 32,010.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 37,010.00
	Perkins Conservation District	CSW	\$ 134,477.00	\$ 212,115.00	\$ 346,592.00
Roberts	Sisseton-Wahepton Oyate	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Shannon	Shannon County School District	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
South Brown	South Brown Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00

Financial Assistance to Local Organizations

County	Grant Recipient	Program	Award Amount	Local Match	Total Project Costs
Spink	Spink Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
Stanley	City of Fort Pierre	MRC	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 9,000.00
Todd	City of Mission	UCF	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Todd Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Todd Conservation District	CSW	\$ 52,700.00	\$ 30,850.00	\$ 83,550.00
	Todd Conservation District	CSW	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 66,500.00
Tripp	Clearfield-Keyapaha Conservation District	CSW	\$ 16,514.00	\$ 16,514.00	\$ 33,028.00
Turner	Turner Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
	Turner Conservation District	CSW	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 17,666.66	\$ 49,666.66
Walworth	Walworth Conservation District	SPC	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
Yankton	City of Yankton	UCF	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000.00
	Yankton Conservation District	CSW	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 37,533.00	\$ 50,533.00
TOTALS	-	-	\$ 3,404,685.06	\$ 2,621,489.66	\$ 6,026,174.72

- UCF = Urban & Community Forestry Challenge Grant
- BHC = Black Hills Competitive Grant
- CSW = Coordinated Natural Resources Conservation Grant
- SPC = Special Conservation Grant
- MRC = Missouri River Competitive Grant
- MPB = Mountain Pine Beetle Grant
- WPC = Weed & Pest County Grants



For additional copies of this report contact the Division office in Pierre at:

- Phone: (605) 773-3623
- Fax: (605) 773-4003
- Email: SDRCF@state.sd.us
- Website: sdda.sd.gov/conservation-forestry

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