

Project Name: Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Native Prairie Restoration

Name of Organization: North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department

Federal Tax ID#: 45-0433249

Contact Person/Title: Kathy Duttonhefner, Coordinator/Biologist

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List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal: Lewis & Clark Fort Mandan Foundation

MAJOR Directive:

- Directive A.** Provide access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improve, maintain, and restore water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and to support other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Develop, enhance, conserve, and restore wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserve natural areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

- Directive A.** Provide access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improve, maintain, and restore water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and to support other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Develop, enhance, conserve, and restore wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserve natural areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation, as described in United States Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. § 501 (c))

Project Name: Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Native Prairie Restoration

Abstract/Executive Summary

The mission of the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department is to provide and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities through diverse parks and programs that conserve the state's natural diversity.

The proposed prairie restoration site is located just south of the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, north of Washburn, North Dakota. Native prairie grasses and forbs will be reestablished on the site. Interpretive signage will be installed and an informational brochure will be created. This 1.85 acres native prairie restoration project involves working together with the Lewis and Clark Fort Mandan Foundation. Clear and measurable objectives have been identified in the prairie restoration plan developed for this site.

The Department's Natural Resource Program has a primary responsibility for protecting and enhancing the natural environments within the parks, preserves, natural areas including interpretive and recreational sites owned and managed by the Department.

Project goals include: A) to restore the disturbed site to native mixed grass community structure; B) to improve and increase native grassland habitat diversity, to support a balanced natural community, from birds and butterflies to reptiles and amphibians; C) to provide educational opportunities for the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center visitors to learn about and enjoy the native prairie ecosystem, D) to enhance visitors experiences allowing them to re-live the adventures of Lewis and Clark through native plant discoveries; and E) to promote the growth of native plants important to Native American culture.

Outdoor Heritage Funding will greatly enhance the Department's limited funding resources which will allow for the on-the ground reclamation to restore 1.85 acres of native prairie that once surrounded the interpretive center which had been disturbed due to expansion of the interpretive center. Primary concerns at the restoration site is soil nutrient availability due to lack of topsoil and increased density of noxious and invasive species if site is not reclaimed.

Project Duration: January 2015 – December 2016

Amount of Grant Request \$ 33,250.00

Total Project Costs \$ 44,400.00

Amount of Matching Funds \$11,150.00

Match Share (Cash) \$ 3,200.00

Match Share (In-kind) \$ 2,750.00

Match Share (Indirect) \$

Other Sponsor's Share \$ 5,200.00

Source(s) of Matching Funds

- North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department
- Lewis & Clark Fort Mandan Foundation

Certifications

✘ I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

✘ I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted on Page 1 of this application.

Narrative: Organization Information

History: In 1921, North Dakota began the process of establishing state parks. By 1963, North Dakota had six parks, seven recreation areas, and fifty-three state historical monuments. In 1965, a North Dakota Park Service was established. In 1977 the Park Service was changed to North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department. Today there are 13 parks, 28 natural and recreational areas totaling over 119,827 owned and leased acres.



class facility to tell the story.

North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department and the Lewis and Clark Fort Mandan Foundation have had a working partnership since the establishment of the interpretive center in 1997. **The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center** has established itself as a facility to preserve and reveal the unique sense of place, beginning with the Lewis & Clark Expedition and continuing with the stories of place, people, the land and the Missouri River. North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department continues to work with the Foundation to provide a first

Mission Statement: *Provide and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities through diverse parks and programs that conserve the state's natural diversity.*

Organization: 4 major divisions: administration and finance, recreation and trails, planning and natural resources and parks. The natural resource management coordinator is responsible for administration of State Park Resource Management, Nature Preserves, Natural Heritage Inventory, and Natural Areas Registry.

Programs and Activities: The **Natural Resource Management Program** focuses on habitat enhancement projects through noxious weed control, tree and shrub planting, woodland management, prairie enhancement and restorations, streambank activities and conservation education.

Staff and Volunteers: North Dakota Parks and Recreation staff directly involved include 2 – FTE biologists, 1 – FTE GIS Technician, 2- seasonal biological technicians, and managers and maintenance staff at Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center.

Purpose of Grant



The proposed native prairie restoration site is located at the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center just north of Washburn, North Dakota.

The project is to reclaim 1.85 acres of native prairie that once surrounded the interpretive center which had been disturbed due to expansion of the interpretive center. Some topsoil and overburden was stockpiled on site. The current soils are made up of sands and small rock. The majority of the area is bare ground with little vegetation growing on the site. Erosion and weed invasion will be ongoing until plant materials can be established.

The project involves the transition from the highly disturbed prairie to a mixed grass prairie once common to the area. Typical species of grasses will include *blue grama*, *sideoats grama*, *little bluestem*, *western wheatgrass*, *green needlegrass*. A high diversity mix of native forbs will be selected which will include typical species Lewis and Clark would have seen along their journey through North Dakota. Interpretive signage and a brochure will also be created.





2014 Site Condition Summary

The site is currently dominated by bare ground, kochia, smooth brome grass, crested wheatgrass and Kentucky bluegrass. Other species included perineal sowthistle, yellow sweetclover, prairie rose, fringed sage and curlycup gumweed.



Wormwood and Canada thistle surround the planting and are found growing in the proposed restoration area. This will be a challenge to control after the restoration is seeded. A few shrubs bordered the fence line to the south and included silver buffaloberry, western snowberry, common buckthorn, and honeysuckle.

Existing Species	2014 Vegetation
Bare ground	60%
Native grasses	<1%
Absinth wormwood and Canada Thistle	1-2%
Weedy Annuals and non-native grasses	40%

The terrain is flat on the hilltop and sloping with a small drainage on the south end of the building. Erosion during grass establishment is a concern for the site.



Project Goals

- A) To restore the disturbed site to native mixed grass community structure;
- B) To improve and increase native grassland habitat diversity, to support a balanced natural community, from birds and butterflies to reptiles and amphibians;
- C) To provide educational opportunities for the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center visitors to learn about and enjoy the native prairie ecosystem,
- D) To enhance visitors experiences allowing them to re-live the adventures of Lewis and Clark through native plant discoveries; and
- E) To promote the growth of native plants important to Native American culture.

Measurable Objectives

1. Use a high diversity native seed mixture obtained from local seed sources, minimally 20 species of forbs and grasses.
2. Conduct monitoring during the first three growing seasons and again at 5 and 10 years.
3. Over the first 5 years reduce noxious weeds and invasive plant species composition to <5%
4. Install 2 interpretive panels near the restoration site.
5. Create and distribute prairie restoration brochure to include a species list so that the center visitors can discover the prairie through self-guided explorations.

Strategies

The cornerstone of the Department's Native Prairie Restoration Initiative is the recognition that in order to have a successful stewardship project, the Department must continue to develop working relationships with the organizations such as Lewis & Clark Fort Mandan Foundation and agencies such as local NRCS or SCD, and local seed companies. Partnerships are key to the success of this project.

The prairie restoration and enhancement strategies and best management practices may include the use of a variety of practices including fire, haying, grazing, tillage, herbicides, and seeding and planting of native grasses and forbs. Practices and tasks include:

- a) As needed, revise and update the ***Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Prairie Restoration Plan***.
- b) **Site preparation**, for weed control prior to planting is critical. Mowing the site in early spring will be followed up with Glyphosate application prior to spreading topsoil. One method of weed control utilized will be the use of a broad-spectrum, glyphosate herbicide. This will kill off growing weeds, and subsequent sprayings as needed will kill weeds that have germinated from seed stored in the soil. After the site is chemically treated, the topsoil found on site will be spread across the site to the recommended depth of 3-4 inches. An estimated 60 tons of topsoil remains on site. An additional 1750 tons will need to be brought in to reclaim the area. The site may be lightly harrowed to prepare an even and smooth seedbed. Light harrowing will be done following the natural contours of the land to reduce erosion on site. Prior to seeding, the seedbed will be firm but not compact.
- c) **Select seed mix and sources**. Native seed mix selection will be based on individual site characteristics. Only high diversity native seed that represents the typical native grassland community will be selected. Local native seed sources will be a priority. See Table 1 Native Seed Mix.

d) **Seeding and establishment** will be accomplished by broadcasting seeding, lightly harrowing, and packing to ensure good seed to soil contact. Seeding will be conducted when staff biologist is on site and after initial seeding rates and depths are agreed upon.

Approximate Seeding Rate

Grasses @ 10-11 lbs/acre

Forbs @ 4.5lbs/acre

- Proper seeding depth is extremely important. Natives need to be seeded at a shallow depth; optimum seeding depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Seeing some seed on the surface after harrowing is normal.
- Conduct final evaluation before seeding.
- Seed high diversity seed mix following natural contours of the land.
- Ensure the seedbed is firm for good seed to soil contact prior to seeding.

Table 1 Seed Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	VARIETY	Full Seeding Rate	% in mix	Seed PLS/acre	Acres	Total PLS (X2)	Cost/lb PLS	Total \$
Sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Pierre	7.5	20	1.5	2	6	8.00	48.00
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Bad river	2.5	25	0.625	2	2.5	12.00	30.00
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Itasca	4.5	30	1.35	2	5.4	14.00	75.60
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Dakotah	4.5	10	0.45	2	1.8	5.00	9.00
Green needlegrass	<i>Nassella viidula</i>	Lodorm	7.5	10	0.75	2	3.0	8.00	24.00
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	8	5	0.4	2	1.6	8.00	12.8
Subtotal							20.3		199.40
Plains coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>		0.01 - 0.05			2	0.2	25.00	5.00
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>		0.01 - 0.08			2	0.6	200.00	120.00
Black eyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>		0.01 - 0.1			2	0.3	25.00	7.50
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>		0.04 - 0.2			2	0.5	45	22.50
Purple prairie clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>		0.04 - 0.15			2	1.0	25.00	25.00
White prairie clover	<i>Dalea candidum</i>		0.05 - 0.2			2	0.75	25.00	18.75
Stiff Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida</i>		0.01 - 0.02			2	0.2	115.00	23.00
Blue flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>		0.05 - 0.15			2	1.0	25.00	25.00
Yellow coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>		0.01 - 0.1			2	1.0	30.00	30.00
Wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>		0.01 - 0.03			2	0.25	125.00	31.25
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		0.01 - 0.05			2	0.1	40.00	4.00
Stiff sunflower	<i>Helianthus pauciflorus</i>		0.01 - 0.04			2	0.2	200.00	40.00
Canadian milkvetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>		0.02 - 0.15			2	0.5	25.00	12.50
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>		0.025 - 0.06			2	0.2	60.00	12.00
Golden Alexander (est.)	<i>Zizis aurea</i>		0.02 - 0.04			2	0.2	40	8.00
American Vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>		0.1 - 0.5			2	1	150.00	150.00
Subtotals							8.0		534.50
Totals							28.3		733.90

e) **Post-seeding weed control** is an important part of successful prairie reestablishment. Mechanical, prescribed fire, and chemical methods will be considered as part of the management plan.

- **First Year:**
 - When weed growth is 10-12" tall and before seed set, mow down to about 4-6" in height.
 - Mow again to 4-6" if weed growth reaches 10-12" (this mowing should be in mid- to late September).
 - Mow at a height that does not damage the basal leaves of the desired forbs.
 - Mow often enough so the cuttings do not smother emerging seedlings.
 - Spot spray only and avoid damage to desirable forbs.
- **Second Year and Beyond**
 - After the first growing season, mow weeds but avoid damage to desirable forbs.
 - Continue mowing until prairie plants dominate the prairie, usually 3-5 years after seeding.
 - Any chemical weed control should be limited to the spot spraying of individual nuisance species (e.g., Canadian thistle, wormwood)

Species enrichment and diversity of the restoration is important additional may be broadcasted if necessary.

- f) **Monitoring** and collecting data in a systematic way will be necessary to follow long-term changes. Monitoring will be conducted during the first three growing seasons and again at years 5 and 10. Transects of 100m will be set within the plot and plant species and % composition will be collected at 10m intervals. Management decisions will be made to favor native vegetation and move the prairie to a native mixed grass prairie.
- g) **Record keeping** and maintaining a written record of observations and management activities is important in order for future management to be informed by the past – avoid repeating mistakes, evaluating effects of management, plan future management actions. Budget record keeping will be maintained throughout the restoration process and is compiled in the restoration plans.
- h) **Development of two interpretive panels** which will briefly describing the prairie restoration process and benefits, highlighting plants encountered by Lewis and Clark and importance native plant were to traditional Native Americans.
- i) **Development of the Lewis and Clark Prairie restoration brochure** which will details on the prairie restorations including management and species checklist for visitors to engage in self-discovery.

Benefits

Prairie restorations have obvious benefits for wildlife conservation, soil stabilization and conservation, as well as often overlooked benefits for water filtration and percolation into the ground.

This prairie restoration project also offers unique educational opportunities for Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center visitors. In addition to the wildlife, soil and water conservation benefits, this particular prairie restoration project and its close proximity to the interpretive center will enhance learning, promote creativity and encourage discovery through existing programs at the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center.

Timetable

	Objective/Task	Output	2015	2016
Task a)	Update/revise Prairie Restoration Plan as needed	Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Restoration Plan	Ongoing	Ongoing
Task b)	Select seed mix and source.	High diversity seed mix order.	Feb-Apr	
Task c)	Site Preparation-mowing, placement of topsoil, spot	Prepared site documented by photo, spray records.	Apr-June	
Task e)	Establishment & seeding-broadcasting, harrowing, packing	Seeded site documented by photo(s).	June	
Task f)	Post-seeding weed control	Pesticide records.	July-Aug	June-Sept
Task g)	Monitoring	Monitoring forms.	July-Sept	June-Sept
Task h)	Record all maintenance and management activities.	Update plan annually.	Ongoing	Ongoing
Task i)	Budget record keeping	Tracked expenses and time. Updated plan.	Ongoing	Ongoing
Task j)	Interseed native forbs and grass seed	High diversity seed mix order.		June-Sep
Task k)	Develop 2-interpretive panels prairie restoration, Lewis and Clark Plants etc.	Two acrylic panels – maximum 24X36” with standards	Ongoing	June-July
Task m)	Develop brochure with prairie restoration information/species list	Full color brochure	Ongoing	June-July

Project Need

It is not possible to return to the days of vast expanses of prairie in North Dakota. Today we need to protect, manage and learn from the prairie remnants and plan to look forward to the prairie's future in restoration. There are many reasons for entering into a prairie restoration project, including the creation of wildlife habitat, aesthetics, education, or the sheer enjoyment of prairie plants. Funding for this particular prairie restoration project is critical as noxious weeds and erosion will continue to be issues at site without reclamation of the land. The cost for restoration even at this smaller scale is large due to the need for additional topsoil which will be the most costly expense for this project. Taking full advantage of the close proximity of the prairie restoration project to the Interpretive Center will allow for maximum public awareness to not only the importance of prairie restoration but a very visual example of the positive impacts the Outdoor Heritage Funds are leaving on North Dakota public places.

Management of Project

The Department's Natural Resource Division manager and coordinator take any natural resource project from concept to reality. From implementing an effective and efficient noxious weed control program, to converting non-native grasslands to native prairies, they make natural resource stewardship a reality. The Department's natural resource team works with federal, state, local and private partners determine the goals and objectives of each project, then builds the appropriate solution from the ground up.

The natural resource project planning protocols include the following elements:

1. *Conceptualization* - working with the natural resource and interpretive staff to identify goals to conceptualize a sustainable solution.
2. *Design* - with the concept in hand, design the project based on the land manager's needs, the composition of the resource in question, and how it all fits into the larger landscape.
3. *Development* - use not only in-house expertise but look to state, federal and private agencies and organizations for expertise to add value to the project and prepare it for implementation.
4. *Implementation* - with the concept and design phases complete, work to implement the project in the most environmentally and economically fashion possible.
5. *Administration* - natural resource projects have a lot of people and tasks being accomplished behind the scenes. These can include writing grant reports, budget summaries, coding costs, and keeping up to date on the latest training requirements.

- **Jesse Hanson** – *Manager - FTE*
ND Parks and Recreation Department – Planning and Natural Resource Division

Jesse has been with the Department for over 40 years with work experience in the areas of park and natural resource management, and with the last 22 years in park planning and development. Jesse will oversee entire project with the Coordinator providing regular updates. Jesse approves project budgets and expenses and conduct performance evaluations on project coordinator.

- **Kathy Duttenhefner** - *Coordinator/Biologist - FTE*
ND Parks and Recreation Department – Natural Resource Division/Natural Heritage Inventory/Nature Preserves and Registered Natural Areas Programs

Kathy has been with the Department for over 25 years with work experience in the areas natural resource education and outreach, and natural resource inventory, monitoring and management. Kathy will serve as both the project administrator and task content manager. She will supervise two FTE employees, a biologist and GIS Technician and part-time seasonal employees including data managers and biological technicians who will be completing associated tasks. Kathy will serve as the contact with Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center staff. Kathy will take the lead on overall project administration, work plans, drafting cooperative agreements, hiring and training of seasonal staff, budget and annual reporting requirements, performance and project evaluations. Specifically, Kathy will lead reviewing restoration, noxious weed control efforts and development of interpretive panels and brochure.

- **Chris Dirk** – *GIS Technician/Data Manager - FTE*
ND Parks and Recreation Department – Natural Resource Division

Chris Dirk has been with the Department working as a data manager and GIS Technician for 17 years. Chris's role will be in the development of any GIS spatial layers and products. Chris will work closely with Department biologist and biological technicians on prairie restoration project maps.

- **Justin Parks** – *Biologist/Botanist - FTE*
ND Parks and Recreation Department – Natural Resource Division

Justin has spent the last 10 years as a biologist with the Department. Justin's role with the project will be in providing technical assistance in areas on native prairie restoration, noxious weed control, and revision to the restoration plan. The role will also involve the compiling of field data and writing assessment reports.

- **2-Biological Technicians** – Seasonal Employees

The biological technician's primary role is in noxious weed control at the restoration site. Technicians are typically work from May - September.

- **Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center staff**

Park staff may assist with regular maintenance as well work with contractors and review brochure and interpretive panel text and design.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is an essential tool for managing natural resources. It is used for accountability, decision making and program improvement and involves looking at the appropriateness, efficiency and effectiveness of a program. Monitoring and evaluation can identify where a program is heading, how it will get there, whether it is heading in the right direction and whether it is using resources in the most cost effective manner. Over the years the Department has developed monitoring and evaluation protocol for prairie restoration, noxious weed control, tree and shrub plantings, and natural heritage elements.

Prairie Restoration Monitoring & Evaluation

Native Prairie Restoration Monitoring and Evaluation Goals: Determine the status of the condition of native prairie restoration to allow managers to make better-informed decisions regarding corrective measures needed to alleviate problems and/or improve the quality of the site. Standard: First 3 years, then every 5 years.

1. Field Survey and Assessment – General Survey the surveyor walks one or more times through the restoration site and around the perimeter of the area.
 - a. Routine observations of existing vegetation are essential in determining the success of the site and in identifying specific existing problems. Identify noxious weeds and/invasive species.
 - b. Identify aggressive native grass and forbs.
 - c. Complete Prairie Restoration Monitoring Form.
 - b. Floristic composition – list of all plants.
 - c. GPS prairie monitoring quadrat locations.
 - d. Map native prairie monitoring unit utilizing GPS Trimble unit.
 - e. Establish photographic monitoring location – photo point record data. GPS point.
2. Data Management
 - a. Submit brief prairie restoration monitoring status report to coordinator by December 15.
 - b. Report findings.
 - c. Copy of report distributed to land manager.
 - d. Update restoration plan.

Financial Information - Project Budget – Attached

✘ I certify that a project budget will be sent to the Commission

Sustainability

Sustainability for this project will be through Department existing permanent full-time and seasonal staff budgets, natural resource budget funding and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center partnership developments and agreements. The Program has a long history of successful partnerships with state, federal and private agencies and organizations and will continue to develop and strengthen these partnerships.

Partial Funding

If the project is to be partially funded we would respectfully request that the interpretive and educational components be eliminated from the project at this time. It is anticipated that Department staff in partnership with Lewis and Clark Interpretive staff will research other funding opportunities to reach goals of enhancing prairie education and awareness.

Partnership Recognition

If project is successfully funded through Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars is it anticipated that the Outdoor Heritage Fund will be given partnership credit on both interpretive panels and outreach materials such as proposed brochure.

Project Budget	Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Native Prairie Restoration Project					
This project is being proposed by ND Parks and Recreation Department in Partnership with the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center for Restoration of 1.85 disturbed prairie acres.						
	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-kind)	Applicants' Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share (Cash)	Totals
Contracted Labor ¹	\$32,450	\$ 3,150.00			\$ 5,200.00	\$40,800
Other Labor ²			\$ 2,750.00			\$2,750
Supplies (native seed) ³	\$ 800.00					\$800
Supplies (chemical) ⁴		\$ 50.00				\$50
Equipment						\$0
Operating Costs						\$0
Total Project Costs	\$33,250	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 2,750.00	\$0	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 44,400.00

¹ Dirt work for site prep. Unlimited Excavating, 1175 20th Ave. SW. Washburn ND Project Estimate - Approximately 70 loads (1750 tons) (The Department and Lewis and Clark will cash match the dirt work expenses with \$8,150) -See Estimate Attachment

-Estimate \$38,750

¹ Interpretive panels materials, set up and printing Superior Silk Screen Estimate from past project expenses -Estimate \$500

¹ Interpretive panels and 1 brochure design work Elegant Designs Estimate from past projects - Estimate \$750

¹ Full color brochure 1000 copies Estimate from past projects -Estimate \$400

¹ Maintenance - Mowing as needed by Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center actual contractor expenses in-kind rate used \$17/hour -2 years Estimate \$200

¹ Seeding - rate based on \$75/hour as contracted by local Soil Conservation District Estimate - \$200

² ND Parks and Recreation majority of the noxious weed application is conducted by seasonal biological technicians in-kind rate used \$16/hour -- Estimate based on actual hourly rates Estimate \$250

² ND Parks and Recreation majority of the monitoring, plan revising and updating completed by department FTE biologist in-kind rate \$23/hour -Estimate based on actual hourly/salary rates Estimate \$1500

² ND Parks and Recreation majority of the project administration/project oversight completed by department FTE biologist/natural resource division coordinator in-kind rate \$31/hour -Estimate based on actual hourly/salary rates Estimate \$1000

³ Most recent native seed mix bid came from Agassiz Seed-- See Estimate attachment Estimate \$800

⁴ Chemical estimate from Agriliance (Glyphosate) approx., \$50 /2.5 gal. Rate based on recent purchases Estimate \$50.00

Sponsors and Partners

Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center \$5,200



UNLIMITED EXCAVATING INC.

1175 20th Ave SW
Washburn, ND 58577 US

701-462-8366
unlimitedexcavating@live.com

ADDRESS
Interpretive Center
2576 8th St SW
Washburn, ND 58577 US

ESTIMATE 1005

DATE 10/21/2014

EXPIRATION DATE 11/21/2014

SALES REP
Dereck Schauer

DATE	ACTIVITY	QTY	RATE
10/21/2014	Haul in Black Dirt and Spread Over 1.85 Acres - 70 Loads - 1750 Ton	1	38,750.00

Existing material onsite is accounted for within estimate.

Price per load is subject to change upon availability of material in spring of 2015.

TOTAL \$38,750.00

Accepted By

Accepted Date

As a valued customer we would like to thank you for the confidence you have placed in us. Speaking on behalf of the company we hope you are satisfied with the professional services we have provided you. We appreciate your business and look forward to serving you and the community for many years to come!

Lavern Erikson

From: Parks, Justin L. <jparks@nd.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2014 3:45 PM
To: Lavern Erikson
Subject: quote

Lavern

We are asking for a quote for the following PLS. We have a few big ones coming in the spring. The grant is due so would appreciate a quick turn on this if possible.

Sideoats grama	Bouteloua curtipendula	8.00	Pierre
Blue grama	Bouteloua gracilis	12.00	Bad river
Little bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	14.00	Itasca
Switchgrass	Panicum virgatum	5.00	Dakotah
Green needlegrass	Nassella viidula	8.00	Lodorm
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	8.00	Rodan Rosana
Subtotal			
Plains coreopsis	Coreopsis tinctoria	25.00	
Purple coneflower	Echinacea angustifolia	200.00	Purpurea 30 ⁰⁰
Black eyed susan	Rudbeckia hirta	25.00	
Blanket flower	Gaillardia aristata	45.00	
Purple prairie clover	Dalea purpurea	25.00	
White prairie clover	Dalea candidum	25.00	
Stiff Goldenrod	Solidago rigida	115.00	
Blue flax	Linum lewisii	25.00	
Missouri Goldenrod	Solidago missouriensis	N/A	
Yellow coneflower	Ratibida columnifera	30.00	
Wild bergamot	Monarda fistulosa	125.00	
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	40.00	
Stiff sunflower	Helianthus pauciflorus	200.00	
Canadian milkvetch		25.00	

Justin Parks

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