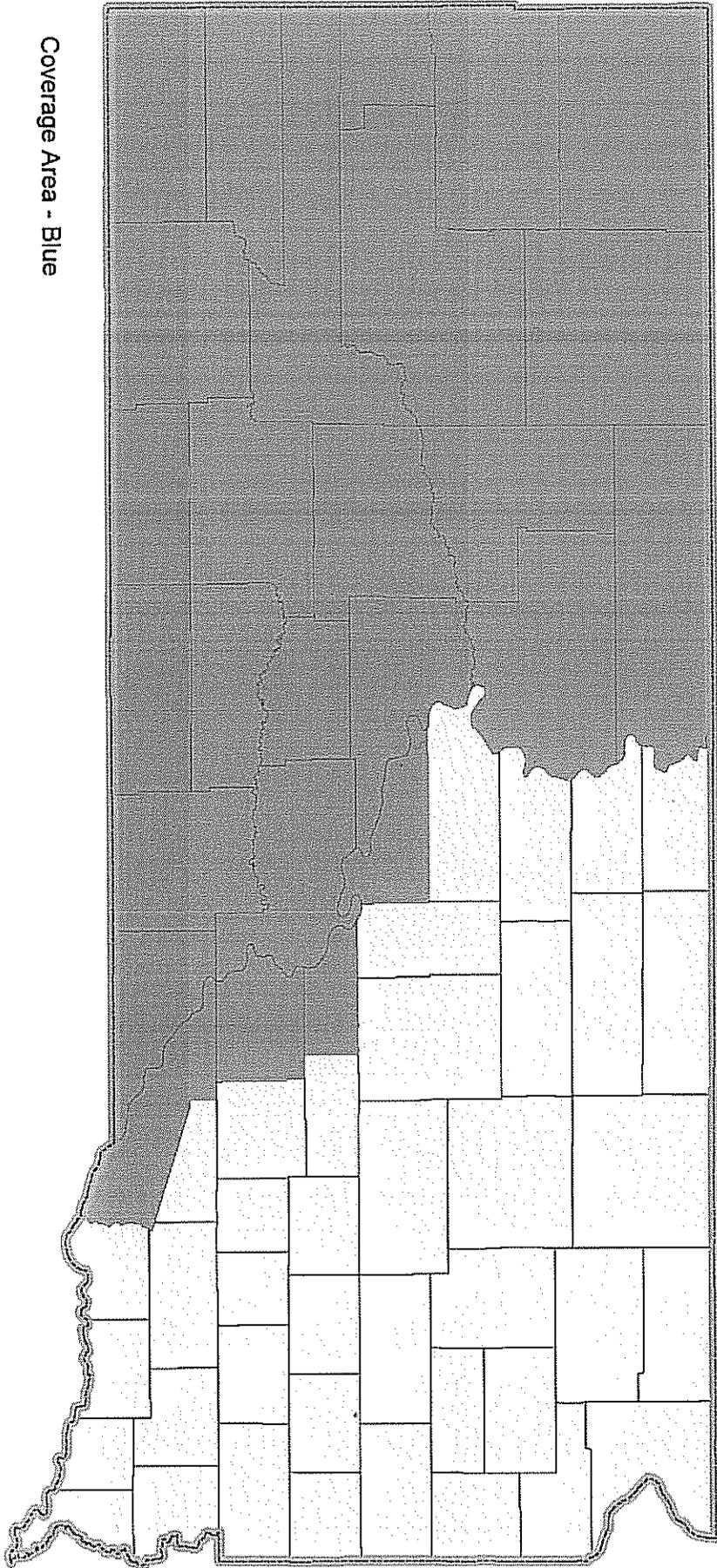
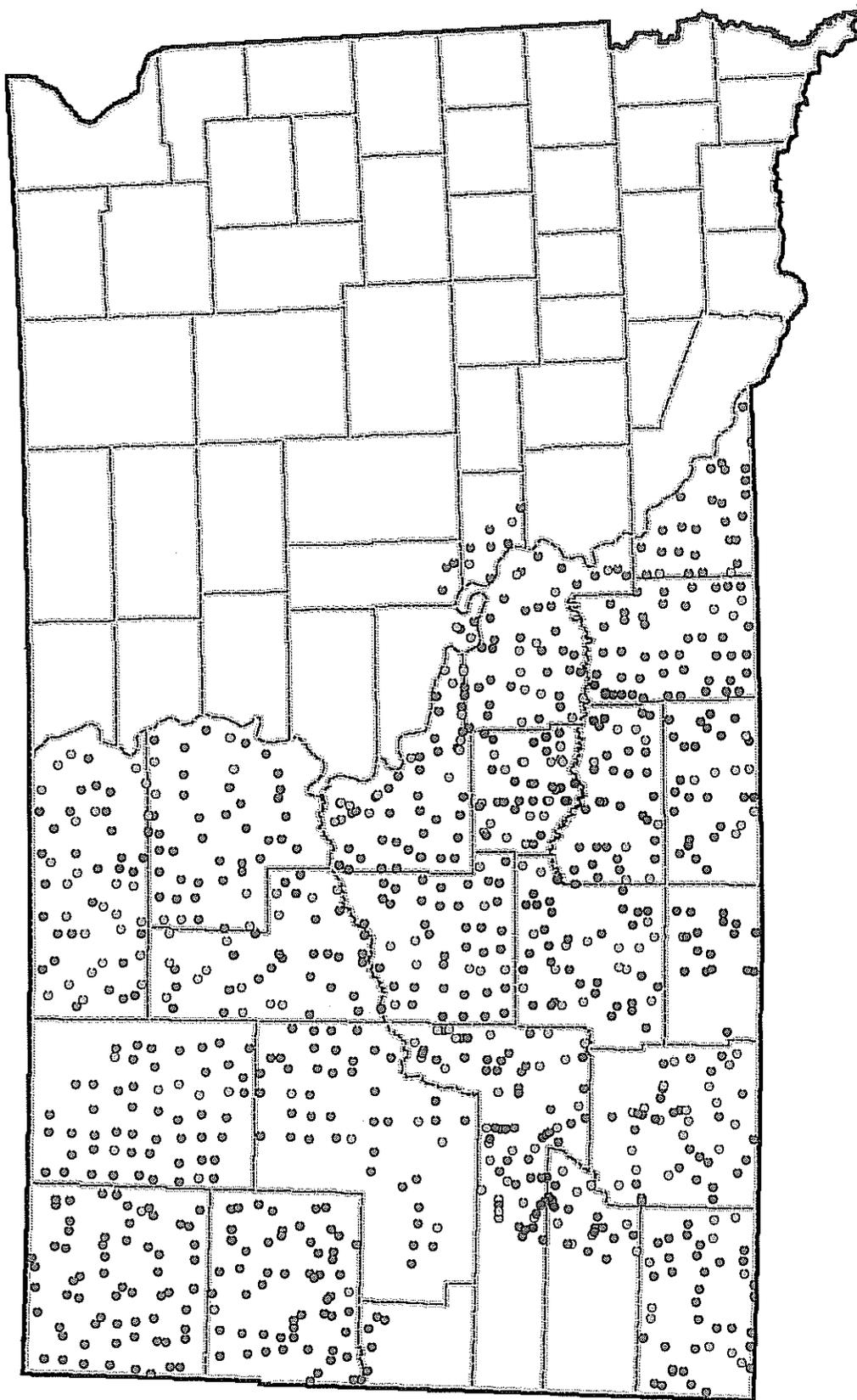


Environmental Assessment Coverage Area



Coverage Area - Blue



Data Sources: USDA APHIS PPQ
South Dakota, ESRI, and
US Census Bureau.

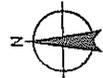
Date Created: 12 September, 2011
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983
Coordinate System: State Plane
South Dakota FIPS 4002 Feet

This map was prepared by
USDA/APHIS PPQ.

Land Ownership Category	Acreage	Percentage of Total
Private	227,709	52.73%
National Park	4	0.00%
National Wildlife Refuge	698	0.16%
Indian Reservation	166,819	38.63%
National Grassland	36,601	8.48%
Total	431,830	100.00%

Grasshopper Site (Adult GH per Sq Yd)

- 0 - 3
- 4 - 7
- 8 or more





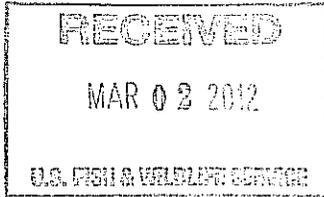
United States
Department of
Agriculture

March 1, 2012

Animal Plant Health
Inspection Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

P O Box 250
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: 605/224-1713
FAX:605/224-0172



The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurs with your conclusion that the described project will not adversely affect listed species. Contact this office if changes are made or new information becomes available.

3-7-2012 *[Signature]*
DGS SD Field Supervisor
USFWS

Subject: Concurrence of 2012 USDA, APHIS, PPQ South Dakota
Rangeland Grasshopper Endangered Species

To: Natalie Gates
Biologist

From: Amy Mesman
Domestic Program Coordinator

We are seeking your concurrence on the endangered species protection measures as described in the attached species assessment section of our 2012 Rangeland Grasshopper Environmental Assessment.

As in the past, please consider the following when making your determination for concurrence. Grasshopper outbreaks are cyclical. When they do occur in levels that warrant control, programs are rarely conducted. Since 1990, only 13 control programs have been conducted on a total of 150,000 acres. Our programs are geared toward rangeland forage protection. We do not treat cropland.

As addressed in our Environmental Impact Statement, we have three chemical control options available to us for grasshopper treatment; dimilin, malathion and carbaryl in both bait and liquid form. When PPQ conducts a program we pay 100% costs of federal land, 50% of the costs on state land and 33% of the cost on private lands.

We continue to utilize the reduced acre/agent treatment application method known as RAATS or skip swathing when conducting a control program. This method leaves approximately 50% of the intended protected area untreated. Only in the case of a crop protection program would 100% of the area be covered. These programs involve a quarter to half mile buffer treatment on rangeland directly adjacent to agricultural lands to prevent grasshopper migration.

Dimilin is always our preferred choice. Dimilin is a growth regulator, a chitin inhibitor. Based on the mode of action, chemical price and available cost share, dimilin continues to be our first choice when conducting grasshopper control over large areas of rangeland.



Dimilin is a more environmentally friendly product and has the fewest non target impacts of the three products available for our use.

In regards to crop protection programs, based on the time of year in which these programs typically occur, life stage of the grasshopper and the need to quickly eliminate the threat of grasshopper migration into adjacent lands, malathion or carbaryl would be the preferred options.

Following our consultation on the draft document via email, all changes have been incorporated and we anticipate your concurrence on these species accounts. We are seeking to finalize our environmental documentation and hope to receive concurrence by March 16, 2012 so that we can release the document for public comment. Thank you.

If you should have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at 605/224-1713 or via email at amy.mesman@aphis.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Mesman", written in a cursive style.

Amy Mesman
Domestic Program Coordinator

Enclosure