Attempts were made to make this document 508 compliant. At the end of the document, Federal Financials had to be made into pictures. Contact the Project Director below for actual copies of the financial.

CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS
Final Report

Grantee Name: Wes-Mon-Ty Resource Conservation and Development Project Inc.
Demonstrating Modest Enhancements to Pastures to Improve Pollinator Habitat and Ecosystem Services
Agreement Number: 69-3A75-17-43
Project Director: Sigrid Teets
Contact Information: 16358 Barbour County Hwy, St. 3, Philippi, WV 26416
Phone Number: 304-642-1961
Period Covered by Report: February 14, 2017 - September 30, 2019
Project End Date: September 30, 2019

Project Background:

In the 2014 Farm Bill, Congress recognized that pollinators are a crucial part of the healthy agricultural and natural landscapes. In recent years, substantial declines in the abundance and diversity of insect pollinators have been widely documented and in some cases pollinator species have disappeared from their historic natural ranges (Cameron et al., 2011). The loss of pollinator populations is likely to have serious consequences for both general biodiversity and crop productivity. Research has shown that thoughtful management in grassland agriculture can play an important role in addressing bee and general biodiversity declines.

A single factor has not been identified to explain the decline of managed and wild bees, but rather multiple issues are likely to be involved. However, studies assessing these threats found that habitat loss was the human activity most significantly detrimental to the abundance and diversity of bees, particularly in extremely disturbed landscapes such as heavy use areas of grazing operations (Winfree et al., 2009). These studies highlight that less fragmented landscapes with some intact natural habitat are beneficial to bee populations and that agriculture can play an important role in addressing bee and general biodiversity declines through modest enhancements to their operations.

Studies show both legumes and forbs are needed to create a suitable ecological infrastructure to enhance pollinator functional diversity. Sward richness is positively associated with pollinator functional diversity. Complementarity in resource use of the more functionally diverse pollinator communities is a potential mechanism behind the lower temporal variability in flower visitation found at both scales. This has potential implications for a more temporally stable ecosystem service. The fact that relationships found in the field experiment held true in the farm-scale studies, where population responses were measured, supports the use of small-scale experiments with pollinators.

Beginning and limited resource farmers often lack access to appropriate technology to address resource concerns on their livestock operations. Common resource concerns on livestock

operations are a result of damage to pastures where winter feeding occurs. These areas are present on both concentrated and rotational winter-feeding areas and are frequently located around hay rings or in barn lots. These areas are typically neglected by land managers and considered sacrificial areas. Frequently undesirable noxious weeds replace desirable forage in many of these unmanaged locations. Resource concerns related to these locations include soil erosion, soil quality degradation, degraded plant condition, livestock production limitation, and inadequate habitat for fish and wildlife.

Currently, West Virginia NRCS recommends addressing these heavy use areas with very expensive installations of concrete or gravel. Each scenario costing several thousand dollars. If an area is considered a critical area planting, earthmoving, fertilizing, seeding with either a cover crop, or grass/legume mix and mulching is recommended. Of a list of over thirty possible seed mixes, commonly only a handful are recommended including orchardgrass, red and/or white clover, and timothy.

While these scenarios do mitigate erosion, it does not necessarily increase diversity in pastures to provide improved pollinator habitat. An opportunity exists to address all resource concerns by modifying these recommendations. There has been much research done in Europe and the United States on plant species that will not only improve soil quality but introduce flower-rich habitat to increase the availability of pollen and nectar resources. There are several of such species that are palatable to livestock. These species are also non-noxious/non-invasive plants and only one (red clover) is currently on any of the NRCS specifications lists for critical area plantings or hay and pasture plantings.

Data from Orford et al 2016 informed our selection of plantain, chicory, red clover, and italian ryegrass. Sunflower was selected because it is a valuable pollinator species native to North America, some grazing experimental data is available from Neville et al 2010. Rape (aka Canola) is a listed row crop species that is recommended by the WV Pollinator Handbook. We wanted to demonstrate its value in grazing systems. An estimate of the expense per acre of the seeding application is$ 150.00 with this practice.

It is currently recommended by the WV Pollinator Handbook to not graze or cut more than 30% of a field. The most up to date research contradicts the handbook's recommendation. An unexpected outcome of a field experiment (Orford et al 2016) was that the pollinator community parameters did not significantly differ between the cut and grazed treatments. They postulated a possible reason could be that surrounding landscape features provided a refuge for the pollinators during cutting. Their realized plant species composition of the plots shows there is not a great difference in the species richness between the cut and grazed plots.

While the primary objective of such measures is to increase the ecological fitness of pollinator populations through enhanced larval and adult nutrition, such strategies also provide secondary benefits to the farm and the surrounding landscape. Specifically, the conservation of pollinator habitat can enhance overall biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides (including pest population reduction), protect soil and water quality by mitigating runoff and protecting against soil erosion. Incorporating these secondary benefits into decision making processes is likely to help stakeholders to assess the perceived trade-offs implicit in supplying ecosystem services.

Plant Species Selected

Plantain *(Plantago lanceolate):* Plantain is a mineral rich perennial grazing herb. It is becoming an increasingly valuable pasture component for supply of minerals and dry matter production, particularly in drier regions and less fertile conditions. Plantain is a fast-establishing species and will be productive and persistent over a wide range of soils and climatic conditions. This includes less fertile soils and especially dryland regions. Plantain is highly palatable and preferentially grazed. Plantain suits a grazing management like ryegrass, with potential yields like that of perennial ryegrass. Ideally a 20-25-day rotation will maintain seed head palatability through late spring and summer. Plantain is not known to cause milk taint. Scientific evidence suggests plantain is effective at transferring minerals to its plant tissue and hence to the grazing animal. Plantain forage has a higher calcium, sodium and copper status than ryegrass. Further, plantain has a measurable effect on the grazing animal. Literature has identified biologically active compounds in plantain that have beneficial medicinal properties.

Forage chicory *(Cichorium intybus)* Chicory produces leafy growth which is higher in nutritive and mineral content (if managed properly) than is produced by alfalfa or cool-season grasses. It has a relatively deep taproot which provides for tolerance to drought conditions. Chicory provides both spring and summer forage with average growth rates from April through October of 50 pounds per acre per day. During peak growth periods chicory produces 73 pounds per acre per day. Forage chicory is a low-growing rosette plant with broad leaves in the winter, very much like dandelion. With warm temperatures in the spring it produces large numbers of leaves from the crown. In late spring, after the establishment year, a few flower stems begin to develop from the crown and will reach heights of 6 feet if not grazed. will remain productive at soil pH levels of 4.5, however, it is recommended that soil pH be above 5.5 at seeding to optimize plant establishment. Phosphorus and potassium levels at seeding should be in the moderate to optimum range. Chicory will provide spring and summer growth which can supplement the grazing season during the traditional "summer slump" of the cool-season forage species.

Rape *(Brassica napus* L.) Mature forage rape is one of the best crops available for fattening lambs and flushing ewes. Rape is a multi-stemmed crop with fibrous roots. The stems vary in length, diameter, and in palatability to livestock. Forage yields of spring-planted rape increase until plants become physiologically mature. Growth slows or ceases at maturity and yields plateau until leaves senesce and die. Brassicas require good soil drainage and a soil pH should be in the range of 5.3-6.8. Above ground parts normally have 20-25% crude protein and 65-80% TDN. Rape maintain quality, if not heading, well into freezing temperatures and may be grazed into winter.

Sunflower *(Helianthus annuus* L.) is primarily an oil crop (see the main Sunflower datasheet) but the plant itself and its crop residues (heads and leftover stalks) are a popular roughage for livestock and have been used for this purpose since the early 20th century. Sunflower as an alternative forage can be a valuable option under drought conditions, which hamper seed production potential, or where there is a shortage of roughage. Sunflower is a fast-growing crop with high forage yield capacity. In Cuba, fresh matter yields are 45-75 t/ha in 60-70 days in dry conditions, and up to 90 t/ha in Brazil.

Red clover *(Trifolium pratense L.)* is grown throughout the northeastern United States for forage and is used in rotations for soil improvement. It is adapted to areas with moderate summer temperatures and adequate moisture throughout the growing season. Unlike alfalfa, red clover will grow moderately well in slightly acid soils. Red clover, a short-lived perennial, usually produces two or three hay crops per year. It is characterized by rapid spring growth and low winter hardiness, which contributes to its shon-lived nature. It is a vigorous establisher and good yielder in the establishment year. It is very well suited for use as the forage legume.
Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum Lam.) Italian ryegrass has a bunch-type growth (lacks rhizomes) and flowers in day lengths greater than 1 1 hours. There is no winter or cold weather requirement for Italian ryegrass to flower and, therefore, it flowers throughout the summer. Ryegrasses are the most widely grown cool-season grasses in the world. They have numerous desirable agronomic qualities. They establish rapidly, have a long growing season, are high yielding under favorable environments when supplied with adequate nutrients, possess high nutrient contents.

Methods and Activities:

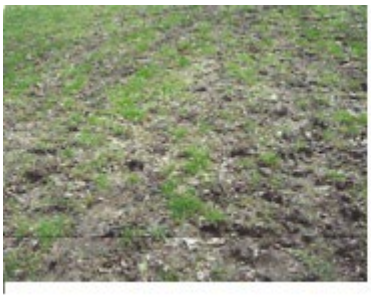
This Conservation Innovation Grant was approved to begin work on February 14, 2017. The first stage of the project was the selection of two on-farm sites to begin production of our pasture pollinator seeding video demonstration. The sites were both winter feeding areas on different farms in a centralized location to the rest of the project area. Our pollinator-friendly seed mix: plantain, chicory, forage rape, sunflower, red clover, and Italian ryegrass was ordered, and delivery received. In addition, video equipment, and farm equipment (seeding tools) were ordered and received.

The two sites that were selected to begin production of our pasture pollinator seeding video demonstration were seeded and monitored. Each stage was video documented until late October 2017. The video footage was compiled and edited. A 5-minute "how to" video was created that demonstrated the seeding practice from beginning to end through slides, short video, and text.

The video was shared during four local educational dinner meetings. These meetings are attended by NRCS field staff, local farmers, and WVU-Extension Service professionals. After the video played, a sign-up sheet was circulated requesting interested farmers to leave contact information if they would like to participate in our pasture pollinator project and apply seed mix on their operation. There were 35 farmers interested in participating. Wes-Mon-Ty RC&D ordered enough seed to cover 30 acres of winter-feeding area. The 1,500 lbs of seed arrived at the end of March 2018.

Because the interest in farmer participation was more than anticipated, Wes-Mon-Ty RC&D had to create a screening tool for applicants. Initially there were 35 farmers interested. However, there were 9 farms determined to have areas suited for the project and qualified as a priority farmer (beginning, limited resource, historically underserved, and/or veteran).

During an initial evaluation of the farm and survey of the participants we learned much about the initial state and size of the fields. All farms selected to participate had a winter-feeding area that would benefit from this project. The size of the fields varied a great deal and the acreage of the area was noted to determine the amount of seed that would be needed for each farm. We also asked the farmer to discuss his/her goals as well as his/her preferences regarding seeding equipment. At this point, we also asked if there was a seeder available on his/her farm.



Each farmer was provided enough seed to re-seed winter feeding areas. A site visit was schedule with each farmer. During visits, seed was delivered and before pictures were taken of the farms. We loaned project funded seeders to all the participants that wished to use them. Sites were monitored throughout the grazing season for successful establishment of seed mix, any flowers that bloomed, pollinators present, and grazing practices. A container garden was created to share with farmers that wanted help to identify seedlings as they emerge.

After the initial success of the project there was continued interest in participation. Due to reaching this point on the project underbudget, a second seeding was arranged on the same winter-feeding areas. A survey to determine farmers' opinions of this conservation practice was created. The project manager began asking the survey questions to project participants to determine their level of interest, success, satisfaction, and drawbacks of this practice from the perspective of the farmers. Responses were documented and results recorded.

Results:

Of the farms selected, five used the seeded area as permanent pasture, the other four sites use the site as a hay field part of the year and later grazed with livestock. Three prepared the soil prior to planting by dragging the area. The others simply broadcast seeded their fields. Most used a hand crank seeder since the areas that needed seeded were relatively small. The time of year the seeding took place was April - May with one exception who planted in August.

All but one farmer completed the seeding, and one site did not have success with the seeding due to flooding that occurred in the area. The results of the seedings varied from farm to farm. Initial results were as expected. Every farmer reported seeing seedlings emerge and estimated ground coverage to be between 50% and 100%. No farmers reported seeing any more weeds than in an average year and two reported seeing less weeds. The sites that delayed grazing or mowing the longest reported the most blooms.

Blooms that were observed included chicory, sunflower, rape and red clover. Only one farmer reported not seeing any blooms. This farmer also seeded later than recommended, during August. Three farmers noticed an increase in pollinators in the field. All farmers reported that their livestock ate the forage mix.

Survey Results:

The following are the results from the initial survey. We asked nine farmers to rate each of the following questions from 1-5 (5 being the most important). The average ranking is in parenthesis below. Question 5 is a yes, no, or maybe question.

1. Increasing pollinator habitat is a priority on my operation. (3.5)
2. Importance of farm income. (4.1)
3. Importance of organic farming activities. (3.3)
4. Importance of long-term sustainability of my farm. (4.8)
5. A grazing system can be both profitable and increase pollinator habitat. (3 answered maybe; 6 answered yes)

Five farmers had no preference as to what type of seeder they would prefer to use, two would prefer a hand crank type, one preferred a walk behind type, and the last would like to use either a tractor driven broadcaster or walk behind seeder. Two farmers did not have access to a seeder of any kind. The other participants had access at least a hand crank seeder.

The final survey results included the following. Seven farmers were asked to evaluate the project. Each were asked to describe their method of seeding, observations made throughout the growing season, benefits observed, drawbacks, challenges, livestock behavior, overall opinion of this practice, and recommendations for improvements to the practice.

When the participating farmers were asked to evaluate this practice. All considered adding this seeding mix an advantage to their grazing operation. Biggest advantages include:

- Erosion Control (4)
- More Forage (3)
- Cost-Sharing (1)
- Plant Diversity (1)
- Pollinator Habitat (1)
- Less Weeds (1)
- Extended the Grazing Season (1)

Biggest Disadvantages include:

- Unfamiliar practice (1)
- Time Commitment (3)

When asked if they would try this practice again everyone that participated said "yes". All farmers would also recommend trying this practice to a friend or neighbor.

Impact on Conservation:

Most of the farmers that participated in this project typically do nothing or might "drag" or smooth out a feeding area in the spring. The practice of seeding winter feeding areas with pollinator friendly forage species was a new concept to them. The practice has the potential to have a positive impact on conservation and addresses several resource concerns simultaneously. Successful seedings result in improved soil health, reduced soil erosion, and increased wildlife/pollinator habitat when applied to these areas as instructed by a conservation planner. In addition, the forage is edible to the livestock reducing undesirable plants on hay and pasture fields.

Outcomes and Products:

The video that was created is a step by step "how to" video and will be attached with this final report in a separate file.

Overall, the project was successful. We reached 100s of farmers and several USDA-NRCS and other agricultural professionals with the showings of the "how to" video and sharing project reports and updates during meetings and other educational/outreach events.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps:

We learned a few lessons during this project. It is important for any farm wanting to try this practice to be mindful of the seeding date. A late seeding might be unsuccessful. Avoid planting on floodplains when heavy rains are expected. Areas that are going to be sacrificial lots in the winter again could benefit most from this project. The project was most successful on fields that delayed grazing on the fields (approximately 90 days after planting). The practice also worked well in a duel use (hay/pasture) setting.

In the future we plan to sample the hay made of this pollinator mix to test it for feed quality. Additionally, we plan to continue to share this project and the "how to" video with farmers andshare the knowledge gained from this project to a larger audience.

Federal Financial Report

(Follow form Instructions)

0MB Number: 4040-0014
Expiration Date: 01/31/2019

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted	2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)
IUSDA-NRCS	I69-3A75-17-43

3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code)

Recipient Organization Name: Iwes-Mon-Ty RC&D

Street1: 116358 Barbour County Hwy, Ste 3

Street2:

City: !Philippi County: jBarbour

State: Iwv: West Virginia Province:

Country: IusA: UNITED STATES ZIP / Postal Code:126416-1195

4a. DUNS Number	4b. EIN	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)
Iso743os92	1237161611	!conservation Innovation Grant

6. Report Type	7. Basis of Accounting	8. Project/Grant Period	9. Reporting Period End Date
0 Quarterly O Semi-Annual ☐ Annual OFinal	0 Cash O Accrual	From: To: 02/14/2017 11 09/30/2019	03/31/2019

10. Transactions	Cumulative
(Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)	
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR attachment):	
a. Cash Receipts	o.ooj
b. Cash Disbursements	o.ooj
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	o.ooj
(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting)	
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	2s, 549.ooj
e. Federal share of expenditures	14,460.871
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	o.ooJ
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	14,460.871
h. Unobligated balance of Federal Funds (lined minus g)	14,088.131
Recipient Share:	
L Total recipient share required	28,549.001
j. Recipient share of expenditures	14,460.871
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	14,088.UI
Program Income:	
L Total Federal program income earned	o. ool
m. Program Income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative	o.ooj
n. Program Income expended in accordance with the addition alternative	o.ooJ
o. Unexpended program income (line I minus line m or line n)	o.ooj

11. Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, section 1001)

a. Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official

11. Indirect Expense

a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
			11			
			11	11		11
		g. Totals:				11

12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, section 1001)

a. Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official

Prefix: | First Name: Jsigrid | Middle Name: |

Last Name: !Teets | Suffix: |

Title: jProgram Manager

b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official

/4 A)

c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension)

1304-625-1082

d. Email Address

jwesmontyrcd@gmail.com

e. Date Report Submitted

0412s1201s

14". Agency use only:

Standard Form 425

FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT

(Follow form instructions)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted	2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)	Page	of
USDA-NRCS	69-3A75-17-43	1	1 pages

3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code)
Wes-Mon-Ty Resource Conservation and Development Project Inc

4a. DUNS Number	4b. EIN	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)	6. Report Type	7. Basis of Accounting
807430892	237161611	Conservation Innovation Grant	f Quarterly C Semi-Annual U Annual n Final	t:i Cash □ Accrual

8. Project/Grant Period From: (Month, Day, Year)	To: (Month, Day, Year)	9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year)
0211412017	0913012019	6/30/2019

10. Transactions	Cumulative
(Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)	
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):	
a. Cash Receipts	0
b. Cash Disbursements	0
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	0
(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting)	
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	$28,549.00
e. Federal share of expenditures	$15,200.59
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	0
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	$15,200.59
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (lined minus q)	$13,348.41
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	$28,549.00
j. Recipient share of expenditures	$15,200.59
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	$13,348.41
Program Income:	
l. Total Federal program income earned	0
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative	0
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative	0
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)	0

	a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
11. Indirect Expense							
				g. Totals:			

12. *Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:*

13. **Certification:** By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. **I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)**

a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official	c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension)
/	304-642-1961
	d. Email address
	wesmontyrcd@gmail.com
b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official /	e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year)
V-XX-A	01102120
I /	14. Agency use only:

Standard Form 425
OMB Approval Number: 0341!-0061
Expiration Date: 10/31/2011

11. Indirect Expense

a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
			11			
			11	11		11
		g. Totals:				11

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Prefix: | First Name: Jsigrid | Middle Name:

Last Name: !Teets | Suffix:

Title: jProgram Manager

b. Signature of ~~12-ed~~ CRrifeion Official

/4 A)

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1304-625-1082

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jwesmontyrcd@gmail.com

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0211412017	0913012019	6/30/2019

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(Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)	
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):	
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c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	0
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n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative	0
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)	0

	a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
11. Indirect Expense							
				g. Totals:			

12. *Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:*

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a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official	c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension)
/	304-642-1961
	d. Email address: wesmontyrcd@gmail.com
b. S1gnatur thonzed Certifying Official /	e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year)
'---------- V-VV-A	*01102120*
I / (	14. Agency use only:

Standard Form 425
OMB Approval Number: 034!!-0061
Expiration Date: 10/31/2011

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8. ProjecUGrant Period From: (Month, Day, Year)	To: (Month, Day, Year)	9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year)
02/14/2017	09/30/2019	9/30/2019

10. Transactions	Cumulative
(Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)	
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):	
a. Cash Receipts	0
b. Cash Disbursements	0
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	0
(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting)	
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	$28,549.00
e. Federal share of expenditures	$15,541.63
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	0
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	$15,541.63
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	$13,007.37
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	$28,549.00
j. Recipient share of expenditures	$16,023.20
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	$12,525.80
Program Income:	
l. Total Federal program income earned	0
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative	0
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative	0
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or linen)	0

	a. Tvpe	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
11. Indirect Expense							
				g. Totals:			

12. *Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:*

13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalities. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)

a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official	c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension) 304-642-1961
	d. Email address wesmontyrcd@gmail.com
b. Sig/2 ::Zcial	e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year) 01/02/20
	14. Agency use only:

(Follow form instructions)

Standard Form 425
OMB Approval Number: 0348-0061
Expiration Date- 10/31/2011

0MB Number: 4040-0012
Expiration Date: 01/31/2019

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT	1. TYPE OF PAYMENT REQUESTED	a. *"X" one or both boxes* 0 ADVANCE REIMBURSEMENT b. 'X" *the applicable box* ☐ FINAL PARTIAL	2. BASIS OF REQUEST CASH ☐ ACCRUAL

3. FEDERAL SPONSORING AGENCY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED	4. FEDERAL GRANT OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER ASSIGNED BY FEDERAL AGENCY
IUSDA-NRCS	169-3A75-1 7-43

5. PARTIAL PAYMENT REQUEST NUMBER FOR THIS REQUEST	6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	7. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
Is	123-7161611	

8 **PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REQUEST**

From: i10;011201s1 To: 103;31;20191

9. RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

Name: jwesMonTy RC&D Project

Street1: j16358 Barbour County Hwy, Ste 3

Street2:

City: !Philippi

County:

State: iwv: West Virginia

Province:

Country: lusA: UNITED STATES

ZIP/ PostalCode: i2-6-4 1 6 1 1 9 1

1 0 PAYEE *(Where check is to be sent if different than item 9)*

Name:

Street1:

Street2:

City:

County:

State:

Province:

Country:

ZIP/ Postal Code:

PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS/ ACTIVITIES		(a)	(b)	(c)	TOTAL
a. Total program outlays to date	(As of date) 10313112019	$1 28' 921. 751	$	$	$1 28,921.7
b. *Less:* Cumulative program income		o.ool			o.c
c. Net program outlays *(Line a minus line b)*		28,921.751			28,921.7
d. Estimated net cash outlays for advance period					
e. Total *(Sum of lines c & d)*		28,921.751			28,921.7
f. Non-Federal share of amount on line e		14,460.871			14,460.8
g. Federal share of amount on line e		14,460.871			14,460.8
h. Federal payments previously requested		10,692.501			10,692.5
i. Federal share now requested *(Line g minus line h)*		3,768.371			3,768.3
j. Advances required by month, when requested by Federal grantor agency for use in making prescheduled advances	1st month				
	2nd month				
	3rd month				

COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS/ADVANCES REQUESTED

11. ALTERNATE COMPUTATION FOR ADVANCES ONLY

a. Estimated Federal cash outlays that will *be* made during period covered by the advance $

b. *Less:* Estimated balance of Federal cash on hand as of beginning of advance period

c. Amount requested *(Line a minus line b)* $

13. CERTIFICATION

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the data on the reverse are correct and that all outlays were made in accordance with the grant conditions or other agreement and that payment is due and has not been previously requested.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

DATE REQUEST SUBMITTED

041zs12019

TYPED OR PRINTED NAME AND TITLE

Prefix: First Name: isigrict Middle Name:

Last Name: Teets Suffix:

Title: iProi ect Manager

TELEPHONE (AREA CODE, NUMBER, EXTENSION)

1304-642-1961

This space for agency use

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0004), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

Payment #5 Expenses

		Wes-Mon-Tv RC&D Expenditures			Federal Expenditures
12/31/2019	$781.16	rental space (4th quarter 2018)	3/19/2019	$ 253.13	contractor's expenses
3/19/2019	$ 2,206.05	Seed order (Welter Seed and HoneyCo.)	3/19/2019	$ 3,515.24	Seed order (Welter Seed and Honey Co)
3/30/2019	$781.16	rental space {1st quarter 2019)			
	$3,768.37			$ 3,768.37	

Approved by Office of Management and Budget. No. 80-R0183

PAGE | OF | PAGES

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT

(See instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF PAYMENT REQUESTED

a. "x" one or both boxes

[]A.DVANCE EIREIMBURSEMENT

b. "x" the appropriate box

C:)FINAL ()PARTIAL

2. BASIS OF REQUEST

(:)CASH

().ccRUAL

3. FEDERAL SPONSORING AGENCY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED	4. FED GRANT OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER ASSIGNED BY FED AGENCY	5. PARTIAL PAYMENT REQUEST NUMBER FOR THIS REQUEST
USDA-NRCS	69-3A75-17-43	#6

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	7. RECIPIENTS ACCOUNT NUMBER OR IDENTIFYING "11 IMAS::0	8. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REQUEST	
		From (month, day, year)	To (Month, day, year)
23-7161611		04/01/2019	09/30/2019
			Advance Only (month, day, year)

9. RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

Name:WesMonTy RC&D Project

Number and Street: 16358 Barbour County Hwy

City, State and ZIP Code: **Philippi, WV 26416**

10. PAYEE (Where check is to be sent if different than item 9)

Name:

Number and Street:

City, State and ZIP Code:

11. COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS/ADVANCES REQUESTED

PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES		(a)	(bl	(c)	TOTAL
a. Total program outlays to date *(As of date)*		$ 31,564.83	$	$	$ 31,564.83
b. *Less:* Cumulative program income					0.00
c. Net program outlays *(Line a minus Line b)*		31,564.83	0.00	0.00	31,564.83
d. Estimated net cash outlays for advance period		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e. Total *(Sum of lines c & d)*		31,564.83	0.00	0.00	31,564.83
f. Non-Federal share of amount on line e		16,023.20			16,023.20
g. Federal share of amount on line e		15,541.63			15,541.63
h. Federal payment previously requested		14,460.87			14,460.87
i. Federal share now requested *(line g minus line h)*		1,080.76	0.00	0.00	1,080.76
j. Advances required by month when requested by Federal grantor agency for use in making prescheduled advances	1st month				0.00
	2nd month				0.00
	3rd month				

12. ALTERNATE COMPUTATION FOR ADVANCES ONLY

a. Estimated Federal cash outlays that will be made during period covered by the advance	
b. Less: Estimated balance of Federal cash on hand as of beginning of advance period	
c. Amount requested (Line a minus line b)	0.00

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the data above are correct and that all outlays were made in accordance with the grant conditions or other agreement and that payment is due and has not been previously requested.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

Sigrid Teets, Project Manager

DATE REQUEST SUBMITTED

Q1/02/2020

304-642-1961

13. CERTIFICATION

This space for agency use

Payment #6 Expenses

			Wes-Mon-Tv RC&D Expenditures				Federal Expenditures	
6/30/2019	$	781.16	rental space (2nd quarter 2019)	5/21/2019	$	338.26	contractor's	expenses
9/30/2019	$	781.16	rental space (3rd quarter 2019)	6/18/2019	$	93.75	contractor's	expenses
				8/20/2019	$	382.50	contractor's	expenses
				4/28/2019	$	150.00	contractor's	expenses
				5/21/2019	$	116.25	contractor's	expenses
	$	1,562.32			$	1,080.76		