

1% for the Tetons – Grant Application Form

Please use this form to apply for funding from **1% for the Tetons**. Submit via email to: grants@1PercentTetons.org. Please put your organization's name in the subject line.

Application deadline is 5:00 pm (MDT), June 12, 2009. **Late applications will not be considered.**

Please complete this form and submit your completed application as a Microsoft Word document.

Organization Name:

501(c)3 number (if applicable):

Grants can be awarded only to a 501(c)3 organization or government agency (local, state, or federal). If the applicant is not a 501(c)3 or government agency, please provide the name (and 501(c)3 number, if applicable) of the organization that will administer the grant.

Name: [Craighead Beringia South](#)

501(c)3 #: [83-0321410](#)

Address: [PO Box 147 Kelly, WY 83011](#)

Contact person & title: [Derek Craighead](#)

Phone # [307.734-0589](#) Fax # [307.734-0589](#) Email address: derek@bswy.org

Title of Application: [Removing Lead from our Wildlife and Wildlands](#)

Amount Requested: [\\$20,000](#)

Summary statement describing your proposal (75 words or fewer)

The project is designed to help preserve hunting, wildlife, ecosystems, and family health in Jackson Hole. By providing free copper bullets to all hunters in the Park and Refuge during the forthcoming hunting season, we hope to begin the process of eliminating lead poisoning in our wildlife and potentially hunters and their families.

By using a voluntary approach to remove lead ammunition, we feel that we can maintain, if not increase, community use of the National Elk Refuge for hunting and concurrently reduce the incidence of lead poisoning in eagles, ravens, bears and wolves, therefore maintaining this ecosystem as we know it today. We are proposing to offer lead-free ammunition to all hunters that receive permits to hunt in the Park and Refuge

Please use the questions below to fully describe your program. While there is no word limit for your responses, the grants committee deeply appreciates clarity and conciseness.

- A. Fully describe the program for which funding is requested. If this is a collaborative project with several entities, explain the role of each. Indicate the date range of the program.

The goal of this project is to eliminate lead poisoning in wildlife and humans originating from lead rifle bullets used for big-game hunting while promoting community involvement and use, by educating hunters and the community on the benefits of using non-lead bullets for big-game hunting.

Craighead Beringia South, Grand Teton National Park, and the National Elk Refuge are collaborating on a community outreach program designed to raise awareness and provide a solution for ecosystem and human health concerns with using traditional lead ammunition for hunting. We propose to provide free non-lead ammunition to all elk and bison hunters on the Grand Teton Nat. Park and Nat. Elk Refuge and monitor the success of the program for both hunters and the ecosystem. Non-lead

ammunition is currently more expensive than traditional, lead-based ammunition (roughly double the cost) and may prevent some hunters from switching voluntarily and some hunters may simply not be aware of the problem. By providing educational materials and non-lead bullet vouchers with hunting permits, we feel that we can essentially eliminate this problem in Jackson Hole.

B. What need or trend does this program address? What data support this? Include citations &/or web links.

Recent scientific studies have definitively shown that lead deposition from lead-based rifle bullets has negatively impacted populations of wildlife (see Ingestion of Lead Ammunition: Implications for Wildlife and Humans (2009) for many species;

www.peregrinefund.org/Lead_conference/2008PbConf_Proceedings.htm).

It is proven that most lead-based rifle bullets will fragment upon impact with an animal, leaving an average of 160 lead fragments per bullet, which can then be ingested by both wildlife (gut piles left in field) and humans (packaged meat).

C. How does this program further the mission of **1% for the Tetons**?

By decreasing the amount of lead that enters the natural system of the National Elk Refuge and Grand Teton National Park, all resources will benefit. The benefit to wildlife comes in the form of healthy and stable inter-dependant relationships. If one group of species, Golden Eagles for example, decreases in number the dynamics of the community would be altered greatly. This could come in the form of an artificially elevated population of ground squirrels, which in turn could impact the plant community negatively. If lead gets into the soil, it could potentially leach into the water table or creeks that flow throughout the Refuge. Having lead in the water would have pronounced effects on the fish that rely on clean, healthy aquatic insects for food. By altering the wildlife populations, there is a strong potential for the degradation in the quality of the available habitat on the National Elk Refuge. Simply by changing our behavior and reducing the amount of lead spent on to the Refuge, we can help keep the National Elk Refuge a place of beauty and biologic integrity.

D. How does this proposal address each of the 8 Criteria? Specifically address the following:

i. Re. Criterion #4, what is the role of **1% for the Tetons's funding** in starting or modifying your program?

We propose to use \$12,000 of the grant funds to provide free copper bullets to hunters in the form of vouchers that will be issued, along with educational pamphlets, to all hunters that receive elk and bison hunting permits in Grand Teton National Park and the National Elk Refuge in 2009. As an encouragement for hunters to take advantage of this program, we will enter every participating hunter in a drawing for several incentive prizes. The remainder of the grant (\$8,000) will go towards monitoring the success of this project. Specifically, we will use the money to survey hunters and monitor lead levels in eagles and ravens to compare with previous years. Independent surveys of a similar program in Arizona have found that over 85% of hunters have taken advantage of the free bullets and switched to non-lead alternatives. Further, studies of condors in the area have found that lead poisoning rates have significantly dropped following the implementation of non-lead ammunition.

ii. Re. Criterion #6, what are the specific, measurable objectives of this program? How will you measure success against each of your objectives? Is there baseline information

against which to measure success? What objective methodology will you use to evaluate the performance of the program?

By providing free non-lead ammunition and incentives to use it, we can more quickly and easily solve the root cause of lead poisoning in our families and wildlife without the potential of losing users and community support of the refuge and park. Non-lead ammunition is currently more expensive than traditional, lead-based ammunition (roughly double the cost) and may prevent some hunters from switching voluntarily or using the refuge if mandated. Further, some hunters may simply not be aware of the problem or think it is insignificant enough not to warrant the extra hassle of purchasing lead free bullets. By providing copper ammunition and educational materials with hunting permits issued, we feel that we can essentially eliminate this problem in Jackson Hole without compromising refuge and park enjoyment.

We will evaluate the success of this project in three ways . First, we will determine the total number of hunters receiving hunting permits within the project area and compare that total with the number of ammunition boxes redeemed. Second, rangers and law enforcement personnel will systematically survey hunters in the field to determine the on-the-ground field compliance, attitudes toward the program, and ballistics of the ammunition. Finally, we will monitor blood lead levels of bald eagles, golden eagles, and common ravens to determine the extent this program reduced lead poisoning compared to blood lead levels before the program was implemented. Craighead Beringia South has collected data on lead poisoning over the past six years and has published this information in peer reviewed national scientific journals. [Craighead and Bedrosian 2008. The Journal of Wildlife Management. Vol 72, No. 1] This database is an excellent baseline from which we can compare the effects of various management changes, particularly the reduction of lead ammunition use. Because we have already documented a strong correlative relationship between hunting season and high blood lead levels in ravens and eagles we will be able to document the inverse correlation by the increased use of non-lead ammunition.

- iii. Re. Criterion #7, please include letters of support and commitment from participating organizations. Describe how the collaboration is going to work – what is the role of each partner? If collaboration is not possible or desirable, please explain why.

The National Elk Refuge and the National Park Service are committed to removing lead ammunition from their lands within the next few years. Each has pledged support of this project in the form of providing educational information and law enforcement personnel to survey the success of our program. Our project will benefit both agencies by providing a solution to hunters in a free, non-mandatory manor for the first few years during the lead phase out. By providing free non-lead ammunition, Craighead Beringia South is taking on the burden of fund raising and distributing the ammunition for the Refuge and Park. This will enhance their efforts for reducing lead poisoning in eagles and other wildlife and maintaining healthy ecosystems while promoting community use of their lands.

- iv. Re. Criterion #8, describe your other funding sources, and whether or not they are committed at application time.

Committed funds as of 6/12/09

\$5,000 from the Friends of the National Wildlife Refuges

E. Provide a project budget, including revenue and expense. Add narrative explanations as necessary. *included*

F. Has applicant received a **1% for the Tetons** grant before? **NO**

G. Is there additional information you would like to provide?

Recent investigations have shown that most scavengers, such as bald eagles, golden eagles, grizzly bears, California Condors and ravens, then ingest lead through this source (Figure 2). Further, new research has also shown that hunters and their families are at risk of lead toxicity due to fragments in packaged game meat harvested with lead bullets which has precipitated a removal of donated game meat in states such as Nebraska and Minnesota. In fact, lead deposition from lead rifle bullets is so detrimental to wildlife that without its removal from the environment the recovery of the critically endangered California Condor simply cannot succeed. Resultantly, California has recently implemented a legislative ban on lead rifle bullets within the range of the condor. Arizona has adopted a voluntary program that provides free copper ammunition to hunters to create a support base from the hunting community, rather than institute legislation, and has had great success.

By submitting this proposal, Craighead Beringia South agrees that **1% for the Tetons** has the right to utilize the supporting data however it sees fit, including publishing it. Further, if this application is funded, Craighead Beringia South agrees that **1% for the Tetons** may:

- publish the application in its entirety, including the follow-up evaluation and outcomes report;
- report on, photograph, videograph, and/or otherwise publicize the funded project, and use such information as it sees fit.

Submitted by: PJ Patton
Name

Craighead Beringia South
Organization

6/4/09
Date



Signature:



