



Private Lands
Conservation and the
Farm Bill

Dave Walker, Farm Conservation Programs Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Andrew Schmidt, Director of Government Affairs, Pheasants Forever

What is the Farm Bill?

- Primary ag policy tool for govt
- Package of laws (12 titles) that govern production of food and fiber, nutrition assistance, conservation, energy, etc.
- Initiated in 1933 in response to depression and dust bowl
- First conservation provisions in the Food Security Act of 1985
- Reauthorized by Congress every 5 years (approximately)



Why Focus on the Farm Bill?

- 70% of US land base is private
- 50% of the 1.9 billion acres in the US is crop, pasture, or rangeland
- 2/3 of listed species use habitat on private lands
- Private land is critical to sustaining bird populations





2018 Farm Bill

- The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 was signed into law on December 20, 2018
- Authorizes over \$5 billion annually for conservation over 5 years (FY18-23) for voluntary incentivebased conservation programs
- The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 provides an additional \$19.5 billion over 4 years (FY23-26)





Why The Farm Bill Matters





CTA TA

FA TSP

HFRP CART

CAP NRCS

FSA

CCC

SAFE USDA

IRA

CSAF

SGI **LPCI**

CEAP

STC

MCM

WASRR

SIP

PIP EBI

Major Conservation Programs

- Farm Service Agency
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

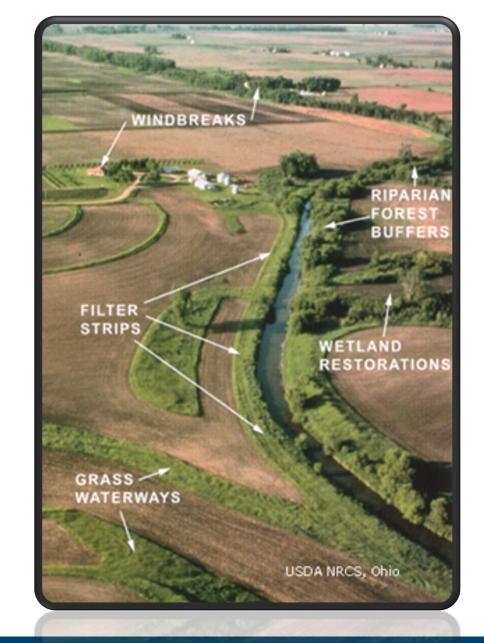


- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) 10% of total EQIP funding is for wildlife practices
 (totaling \$378 million in FY 2024)
- Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)
- Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)
- Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)
 Partner led and flexible



Conservation Program Elements

- All programs are voluntary
- Conservation of soil, water, and habitat as a program purpose or benefit
- Programs provide TA and FA to landowners who implement conservation practices
- Most programs are competitive with ranking criteria prioritizing environmental benefit





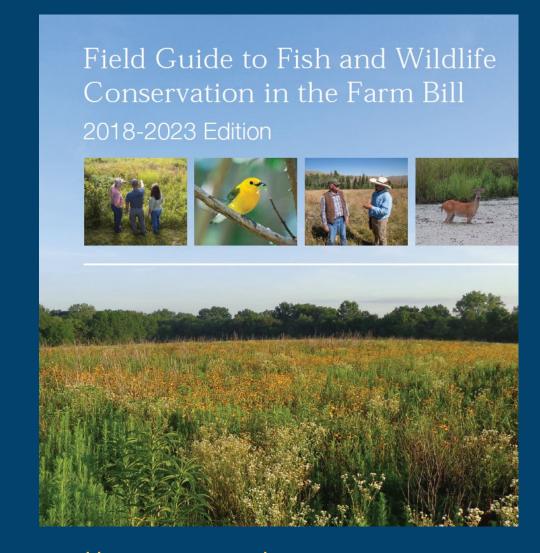
Farm Bill Delivery to Landowners

Financial Assistance (FA)

- -Practice and Incentive Payments
- -Rental and Easement Payments

Technical Assistance (TA)

- -NRCS staff
- -TSP (non-NRCS)
- -Inter-Agency and cooperative Agreements (shared positions)
- -Can include monitoring and effects analysis



https://nabci-us.org/wpcontent/uploads/2021/06/2018-2023-Farm-Bill-Guide-FINAL-LOW-RES-FULL-SPREADS-052621.pdf

On-the-Ground Delivery

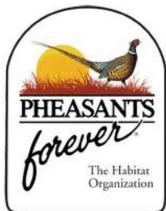
- Voluntary programs require effective outreach to target landowners
- The right people in the right places!
- Importance of partnerships













Targeting the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Current Enrollment – 24.7 million acres

General CRP

Target via Environmental Benefits Index (EBI)

Continuous CRP

- Duck nesting habitat 456,795 acres
- Non floodplain & playa wetlands 796,831 acres
- Upland bird habitat buffers 191,680 acres
- Pollinator habitat 507,719 acres
- SAFE 2,684,021 acres

Grassland CRP

• Two grassland priority zones: receive 15 ranking pts and additional \$5/ac





Targeting NRCS Programs - Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW)

Conservation of at-risk species while supporting sustainable farming, ranching, and forestry operations

7 National and 15 state-identified WLFW priorities

Landscape Conservation Frameworks:

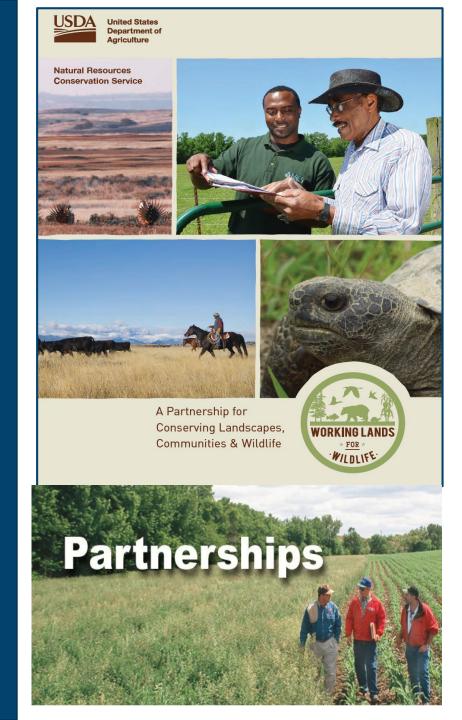
3 existing:

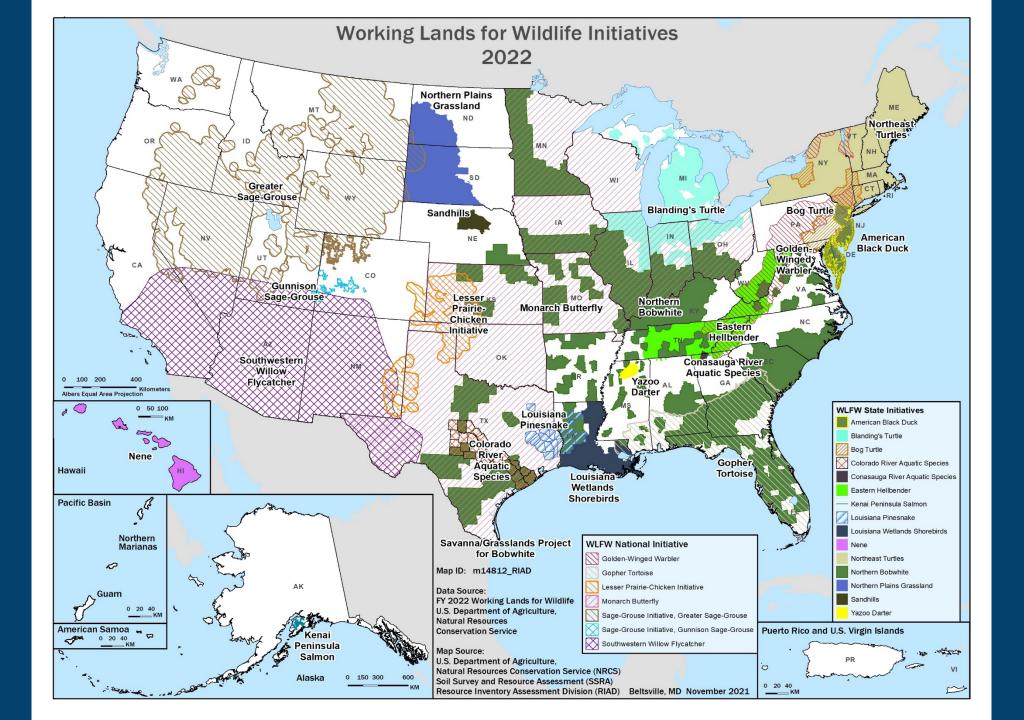
- Sagebrush Biome
- Great Plains Grasslands
- Northern Bobwhite Grasslands and Savannas

Developing 4 new conservation frameworks:

- Eastern Aquatic Connectivity
- Eastern Deciduous Forest
- Southeastern Pine Ecosystems
- Western Migratory Big Game

Multi-species benefits







Implementation of Farm Bill Programs

National

 Legislation, Rulemaking, Practice Standards, Conservation Assessment Ranking Tool (CART)

State

 State Tech Committee, Ranking and Funding Pools, Field Office Technical Guide

Local

 Local Working Groups and Conservation Districts Conservation partners have opportunities to influence USDA decisions at the national, state and local levels to benefit fish and wildlife resources





Monitoring and Evaluation

FSA-Monitoring Assessment and Evaluation (MAE): Quantifying CRP outcomes to inform policy (e.g., impact of CRP on grassland bird communities)

NRCS-Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP): Quantifying the effects of voluntary conservation to inform and improve conservation delivery for priority species and communities (e.g., effects of cover crops on grassland birds)









More Information/Resources

NRCS: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives

FSA: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/index

CEAP (Conservation Effects Assessment Project): https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/ceap

MAE (Monitoring Assessment and Evaluation) https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/economic-and-policy-analysis/natural-resources-analysis/mae-reports-and-articles/index

Contact Us!

<u>dave_walker@fws.gov</u> or 703-358-2310 <u>aschmidt@pheasants forever.org</u>