





USDA Conservation Programs

Natural Resources Conservation Service



USDA Conservation Assistance



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Conservation Plans

- Identify producers' objectives and analyze the natural resources concerns on the land
- Include tools and resources customized specifically for each customer, such as:
 - Land use map
 - Soils information
 - Photos
 - Inventory of resources
 - · Economic costs and benefits
 - Schedule of recommended practices
 - Maintenance schedules
 - Engineering notes
- Are a voluntary collaboration between the NRCS conservation planner and the customer



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Environmental Quality Incentives Program

- NRCS' flagship program for helping producers apply conservation practices on their land
- Provides financial and technical assistance to address natural resource concerns
- Benefits include:
 - Improving air, soil and water quality
 - Conserving water
 - Preventing soil erosion
 - Enhancing wildlife habitat
 - Mitigating impacts from climate change
- NRCS accepts applications year-round.
 - Application Deadline for FY24 November 3, 2023
- In fiscal year 2020, NRCS invested \$1.3 billion to help producers implement conservation practices on 10.7 million acres



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Conservation Stewardship Program

- Nation's largest conservation program in terms of numbers of acres
- Helps producers take their conservation activities to the next level
- NRCS accepts applications year-round
- In fiscal year 2020, NRCS invested \$533 million to help producers implement conservation practices on 9.6 million acres



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Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

- Aids landowners and eligible entities with conserving, restoring and protecting wetlands, productive agricultural lands and grasslands
- Footprint of more than 5 million acres
- Two types:
 - Wetland Reserve Easements
 - Agricultural Land Easements
- NRCS accepts applications year-round
- In fiscal year 2020, NRCS invested \$333.4 million in 430 new easements



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Conservation Reserve Program

- Key conservation program offered by FSA that provides yearly rental payments for farmers who maintain conservation for 10 to 15 years
- In exchange for a yearly rental payment, farmers remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant cover species that will improve environmental health and quality
- Benefits of establishing cover:
 - Help improve water quality
 - Prevent soil erosion
 - Create wildlife habitat
 - Mitigate impacts of climate change



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Conservation Innovation Grants

- Competitive grant program that supports the development of new conservation tools, approaches, practices and technologies
- These innovations also help build resilience in producers' operations and improve their bottom lines
- All non-Federal entities and individuals are eligible to apply
- In fiscal year 2021, NRCS is investing up to \$25 million in CIG projects



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Regional Conservation Partnership Program

- Partner-driven approach to voluntary conservation that funds solutions to natural resources challenges
- Leverages \$1 for every \$1 invested by USDA
- Eligible entities include private industry, non-government organizations, Indian tribes, state and local governments, water districts and universities
- RCPP stats:
 - Currently, 375 active projects with nearly 2000 partners
 - \$330 million invested in 85 projects in fiscal year 2021
 - \$75 million to be invested in additional alternative funding arrangement projects in fiscal year 2021



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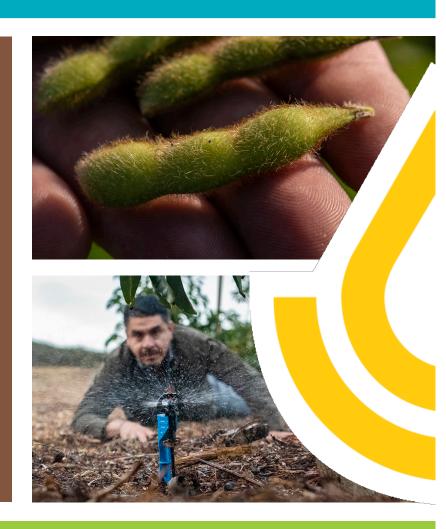
Your Conservation Journey



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Conservation Practices



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Conservation Practices

- Land and crop management choices that producers can implement to conserve natural resources
- About 170+ conservation practices available through NRCS programs
- Practices often work in systems
 - For example, fencing is often used in concert with prescribed grazing
- Each practice has a conservation practice standard, which details how producers should implement to maximize benefits
 - These standards are available on the Electronic Field Office Technical Guide, available on nrcs.usda.gov



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Benefits of Voluntary Conservation on Agricultural Lands



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Soil Health

- Healthy soil is the foundation of productive, sustainable agriculture
- Benefits of soil health management systems:
 - Reduce erosion
 - Maximize water infiltration
 - Improve nutrient cycling
 - Save money on inputs
 - Improve resiliency
- Principles to improve soil health:
 - Minimize disturbance
 - Maximize soil cover
 - Maximize biodiversity
 - Maximize presence of living roots
- Key practices include:
 - No-till
 - Cover crops
 - Rotational grazing
 - Crop rotation



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Water Quality

- All land is in a watershed, meaning what happens on the land impacts water quality
- USDA offers programs and practices that help farmers improve water quality while gaining efficiencies and reducing costs
- Practices focus on avoiding, trapping and controlling nutrients and sediment
- Managing water quality:
 - Fight erosion
 - Enhance management
 - Improve filtration
 - Manage animal waste
- Key practices include:
 - Cover crops
 - Grassed waterway
 - No-till



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Water Quantity

- Agriculture is one of the largest users of water
- Producers can manage excess water, conserve limited supplies of water, and build resilience to mitigate drought
- Managing water quantity:
 - Control drainage
 - Improve irrigation infrastructure
 - Improve water supply
 - Improve moisture management
- Key practices include:
 - Irrigation water management
 - Pumping plant
 - Micro-irrigation



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Wildlife

- America's privately-owned farms, ranches, and forests don't just provide us with food and fiber—they also support lots of wildlife
- USDA offers practices to help producers integrate wildlife friendly practices on croplands, rangelands, pastures and forests
- Key practices include:
 - Brush management
 - Prescribed or rotational grazing
 - Forest stand improvement
 - Wetland restoration



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Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry

- Agricultural producers play a key role in mitigating climate change
- Benefits of climate-smart practices
 - Conserve natural resources
 - Build healthier soils
 - Sequester carbon
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Focus areas include:
 - Soil health
 - Nitrogen stewardship
 - Livestock partnerships
 - Conservation of sensitive lands
 - Grazing and pasture lands
 - Private forest growth and retention



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Local Work Groups

Leading Conservation at a local Level



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Locally Led Conservation

- Conservation program delivery decisions are made at the local level
- Serve the local people and improve local communities
- Local work groups facilitate this partnership
- Build local program capacity and participation
- Transparency on use of Farm Bill funds



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Local Work Groups

Provide recommendations to NRCS:

- Identification of natural resource priorities; how to best address them
- Farm Bill program implementation at local level
- Criteria for conservation activities
- Best melding of local partnerships; technical and financial resources



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How Local Work Groups Function

- Convened by the Resource Conservation District (RCD)
- Chaired by the NRCS District Conservationist
- All stakeholders invited
- Agendas and public notice provided 14 days prior to meeting.
- Meetings held as often as needed (monthly to annually)
- No voting or officers; advisory capacity



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Partnership

Community stakeholders invited, including (but not limited to):

- USDA agencies
- Cooperative Extension
- County weed and pest organizations; county government
- Federal and state agencies
- Tribes and underserved groups
- Nonprofit conservation groups
- Agriculture organizations
- Citizens/landowners



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Successful Local Work Groups

- Build trust through open communication and active listening
- Include diverse local partners
- Prioritize resource concerns, set achievable conservation goals and target funding
- Accomplish more using creative partnership resources
- Receive feedback from customer base
- Analyze how to improve conservation efforts and celebrate accomplishments





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