

Missouri State Technical Committee Meeting Minutes November 7, 2023

Meeting was called to order at 9:30am by Nate Goodrich, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Assistant State Conservationist – Partnerships. Nate thanked everyone for attending and asked to go around the room, having everyone stand and introduce themselves. He then passed over the meeting to Ashley Johnson, NRCS Acting State Conservationist, for opening comments. Ashley talked about the successful Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 that NRCS had (see attached presentation for numbers), and then talked about NRCS's plans on expanding our staff. Lisa Potter asked about the positions with the University of Missouri partnership, what training will they receive and what topics will they focus on? We are still working on a list of duties and responsibilities, and there are 4 research stations (<https://moaes.missouri.edu/>) in Missouri – Central in and around Columbia; Northern is 3 properties in Novelty, Linneus, and Spickard; Southwest is near Mt Vernon; and Fisher Delta is in and around Portageville. Another question about the IRA funds, specifically how long we expected to have them, came up – for about 5 years (2028).

At this point, Ashley turned the meeting over to Joe Aull from the Farm Service Agency (FSA). Joe talked about the drought updates, mentioning that most of the funding was going to livestock producers, and the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) had issued \$130 million to roughly 250 producers. FSA has been looking into Climate Smart Agriculture to answer the question, will this help my crops be marketable? Joe then talked about the Urban Agriculture initiative, and Missouri having two of the 27 pilot cities in the US. Joe wrapped up saying that the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) was a NRCS/FSA joint project, and that those agencies had a good working relationship here in Missouri. With no representative from Rural Development (RD), Nate handed the meeting over to Ally Travlos and Jenny Long to talk about the Regional Conservation Partnership Program.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) (please refer to the two RCPP handouts included in these notes): Going into FY24, funds will be going up along with Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) money. Handouts with the specifics of those funds was given to the attendees. Jim Plassmeyer described new projects, with one RCPP being funded in FY23 focusing on surface water management and livestock water needs. They are currently working on the Programmatic Partnership Agreement (PPA) for that project. At this point, Chris Hamilton with NRCS was called up to talk Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) (please refer to the map handout included in these notes): A Geographic Rate Cap (GARCs) map has been generated and was provided to the attendees. Dan Engleman with Farm Bureau then talked about the Water Resources & Easements (WR&E) tour update on lands that have been put into easements and the positive impact the program has on water quality, flooding, and the producers' operations. Plan is still to move forward, NRCS and Farm Bureau working together, and all members requested to give feedback on the program and its attendant policy. At this point, the floor was opened to the Subcommittees for their reports.

Subcommittee Reports: Casy Bergthold with Ducks Unlimited gave a report on behalf of the Easements Subcommittee, how the group had met once since the last meeting, and there are both increased interest in program across the state and the increasing rates are of interest to the producers. Robert Stout of the Water Quality Committee reported they had submitted questions on water quality and watershed recommendations, and that what has been submitted for the Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative (MRBI) have already been approved. With no

other reports from the subcommittees, the floor was turned over to Marilyn Gann, NRCS, to talk about ACT NOW Initiatives.

ACT NOW Initiatives (please refer to the handout attached to these notes): This new program allows NRCS to immediately approve and obligate a ranked application in a designated ranking pool when an eligible application meets or exceeds a State-determined minimum ranking score. IRA funding can only use practices from the Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry (CSAF) activities list. Please refer to the attached presentation for the numbers of what ACT NOW did in FY23. The FY24 ACT NOW in Missouri has a December 15th draft date for the announcement of the program, and a March 15th signup deadline. What were some of the projects on Socially Disadvantaged, and what is the criteria for Socially Disadvantaged? They are anything specific to their agricultural location anywhere in Missouri, and the criteria can be found here: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/getting-assistance/underserved-farmers-ranchers>. Andy Rackers, NRCS, then talked about FY24 Livestock Water Development under the ACT NOW program (numbers also included in presentation). As shown in the presentation, 5 counties who were subjected to extreme drought in 2022/2023 (Barton, Bates, Cedar, St Clair, and Vernon) will be receiving extra attention and help in developing primary water sources and delivery points to increase drought resiliency in their livestock. Andy turned the meeting back over to Nate for the final Q&A.

Questions & Answers:

- Is there a possibility to combine National Forestry Initiative (NFI) and Livestock Water Development? Not at this time.
- Concerning the ACT NOW Livestock Water Development program, was the grazing greater than 20% considered for the county as a whole? Yes.
- How is the bat letter (the letter that informed producers the northern long-eared bat had become endangered) impacting projects moving forward? When will landowners get letters for fencing projects to get conservation on the ground? Some areas of the State have already been following restrictions based off of other bat restrictions so there will be no change. Southwest Missouri will be the most impacted. Land use change will be the most impacted. Follow on – these bat letters are restricting producers to get clearing done November to March. We are working under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, any projects including NRCS funds must follow those guidelines.
- Can any landowner sign up for a Forest Management Plan (FMP)? Yes, that most likely will happen along with all other conservation activity plans. Issue is the lack of Technical Service Providers (TSP) to write forestry plans.
- Are conservation plans available for all activities? Correct, not just forestry.
- Issue of kudzu coming in and wanting to increase grazing and fencing off of land. Not necessarily a question, but look to RCPP for assistance.

Closing: Nate Goodrich then closed the meeting at 12:05, with a reminder of upcoming daylight savings (who is saving all this time, and what are they doing with it?), and a word to the wise: The key is going to be communication and transparency.

ATTENDING

Adrian Hendricks

Ally Travlos

Amy Hamilton

Andrea Rice

Andrew White

Andy Rackers

Ashley Johnson

Bill Haworth

Billy Polansky

Bob Ball

Casey Bergthold

Chris Hamilton

Clayton Light

Dan Engemann

Doug Spaunhorst

Drew Walters

Emily Beck

Erin Holmes

Ethan Miller

Gina Beebe

Hank Stelzer

Hannah Hemmelgarn

Jahn Kallis

Jeff Powelson

Jennifer Eggemeyer

Jenny Long

Jim Plassmeyer

Joe Aull

John Murphy

John Weber

Jon Wingo

Jorge L. Lugo

Josh Colligan

Josh Poynor

Ken Henderson

Ken Tomlin

Kurt Boeckmann

Landry Jones

Lisa Potter

Marilyn Gann

Nate Goodrich

Nick Cuchetti

Paul McDonald

Reagan Bluel

Robert Stout

Scott Siegfried

Selma Mascaro

Spencer Tuma

Susan Mammen

Tammy Thompson

Tim Gibbons

STATE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Location: Boone Electric Community Building,
1413 Rangeline St, Columbia, MO

Date: November 7th, 2023

Time: 9:30am to 12:30pm

Agenda Items

- 9:00am Registration and Networking
- 9:30am Welcome (Nate Goodrich, Assistant State Conservationist for Partnerships)
- 9:35am Agency Updates (Ashley Johnson, NRCS Acting State Conservationist; Joe Aull, FSA State Executive Director; Kyle Wilkens, RD State Director)
- 10:00am RCPP (Nate Goodrich; Jenny Long, Soil Conservationist; Ally Travlos, RCPP Coordinator)
- 10:45am Break
- 11:00am Easement Acquisition (Chris Hamilton, Assistant State Conservationist for Water Resources and Easements; Scott Siegfried, Acting Easements Coordinator)
- 11:20am Subcommittee Reports
- 11:30am Act Now Initiatives
 - FY23: Native Forage Initiative (Selma Mascaro, State Resource Conservationist), Others (Marilyn Gann, Assistant State Conservationist for Programs)
 - FY 24: Proposed (Marilyn Gann), Livestock Water Development (Andrew Rackers, State Conservation Engineer)
- 12:15pm Q&A
- 12:30pm Adjourn

Regional Conservation Partnership Program

Natural Resources Conservation Service



Overview

The Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) promotes coordination of Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) conservation activities with partners that offer value-added contributions to expand our collective ability to address on-farm, watershed, and regional natural resource concerns.

Through RCPP, NRCS seeks to co-invest with partners to implement projects that demonstrate innovative solutions to conservation challenges and provide measurable improvements and outcomes tied to the resource concerns they seek to address.

Benefits

RCPP makes available a variety of NRCS conservation activities to help partners, agriculture producers, and private landowners address local and regional natural resource challenges.



How it Works

RCPP is a partner-driven approach to conservation that funds solutions to natural resource challenges on agricultural land. This program demonstrates the power of public-private partnerships in delivering results for agriculture and conservation. Once a RCPP project is established based on the partner's goals, producers and landowners are able to work with the partner and NRCS to create contracts that carry out agreed-to conservation activities. RCPP assistance can be used on all types of agricultural operations including:

- Conventional and organic
- Specialty crops and commodity crops
- Wildlife and forestry
- Historically underserved farmers
- Livestock Operations



How to Apply

Visit your local USDA Service center to see if your land is included in the scope of current RCPP projects. You can find your local service center find at farmers.gov/service-locator.



[Missouri]

**Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service**

nrcs.usda.gov/



601 Business Loop, 70 West, Suite 250
Columbia, MO 65203

Contact:
NRCS Missouri Public Affairs
nrscmissouripa@usda.gov
(573) 876-0911

NRCS Missouri Offers Funding Opportunities for Farmers and Landowners Through Seven Regional Partnership Projects

COLUMBIA, Mo., October 10, 2023 – USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Missouri invites qualifying farmers and landowners to apply to receive technical and financial assistance through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). Funding is available for seven regional partnership projects. Applications must be received by Nov. 17, 2023, to be considered for this round of funding.

The RCPP projects and associated counties are:

- **Program Restoring & Improving Monarch Ecosystems (PRIME)** (*Andrew, Atchison, Benton, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Holt, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Pettis, Platte, Ray, Saline and Worth counties*):
This project aims to increase monarch and pollinator habitat in Northwest Missouri through land management practices, with an emphasis on prescribed burning and short-term land rental payments. PRIME will target lands currently enrolled in and expiring from Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), enhancing monarch habitat by maintaining and restoring diverse native plant communities. Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever are the lead partners on this project.
- **Precision Farm Data & Strategic Buffer Project** (*Chariton, Lafayette, Linn, Macon, Pettis, Randolph and Saline counties*):
This project focuses on utilizing on-farm yield data to identify non-profitable or marginal cropland acres to strategically establish field borders, pollinator habitat, wetlands and more to maximize profitability while improving water quality and wildlife habitat. The Missouri Department of Conservation is the lead partner on this project.

- **Restoring Glade and Woodland Communities for Threatened Species in the Ozarks of Southeast Missouri** (*Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Iron, Madison, Oregon, Perry, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, St. Francois, St. Genevieve and Wayne counties*):

This project focuses on the restoration of glade, woodland and forest habitats on private land for at-risk species such as the Indiana Bat, Gray Bat, Mead's Milkweed, Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, Ozark Hellbender and the Grotto Sculpin. Practices that protect subsurface water quality will be implemented in the Karst area of Perry County to protect the Grotto Sculpin. The Missouri Department of Conservation is the lead partner on this project.

- **Sand Prairie Restoration Partnership Program** (*Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard counties*):

This project focuses on the restoration and protection of sand prairie communities on private land through voluntary perpetual easements. Perpetual easements will help protect this critically endangered native community, providing essential habitat for multiple threatened and endangered species. The Missouri Department of Conservation is the lead partner on this project. For more information about this project, contact Joe Tousignant at joe.tousignant@usda.gov or (573)755-6072. Note: A prior press release incorrectly included Scotland County in this project. This press release lists the correct counties in the project.

- **Missouri Targeted Conservation** (*portions of Audrain, Bates, Boone, Bollinger, Caldwell, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Chariton, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Daviess, DeKalb, Dunklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Livingston, Macon, Mercer, Miller, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Osage, Pemiscot, Pettis, Randolph, Ray, Saline, Scott, Shelby, St. Francois, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Stoddard, Vernon and Worth counties*):

This project aims to identify areas within a watershed where identified conservation practices can achieve the most economically efficient loss reductions for sediment, nutrients and pathogens into waterways. The Blackwater, Cahokia-Joachim, South Fork Salt, Little Osage, Thompson, Upper Grand, Little River Ditches and Lower Missouri-Moreau watersheds have been identified as the Missouri focus areas. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is the lead partner on this project.

- **James River Headwaters RCPP** (*Greene & Webster counties*):

This project aims to support the protection of clean drinking water, improve the local farming community and assist municipalities in meeting federal water quality requirements and improve aquatic ecosystem within the James River Headwaters. To accomplish this, this project is

emphasizing practices like riparian buffers, rotational grazing and soil health. The Watershed Committee of the Ozarks Inc. is the lead partner on this project.

- **East Locust Creek Source Water Protection Project** (*Sullivan & Putnam counties*):
This project aims to prevent nonpoint source runoff from entering the East Locust Creek Reservoir (ELCR). The North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission is the lead partner on this project.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)

RCPP promotes coordination of NRCS conservation activities with partners that offer value-added contributions to expand our collective ability to address on-farm, watershed and regional natural resource concerns. Through RCPP, NRCS seeks to co-invest with partners to implement projects that demonstrate innovative solutions to conservation challenges and provide measurable improvements and outcomes tied to the resource concerns they seek to address.

More information

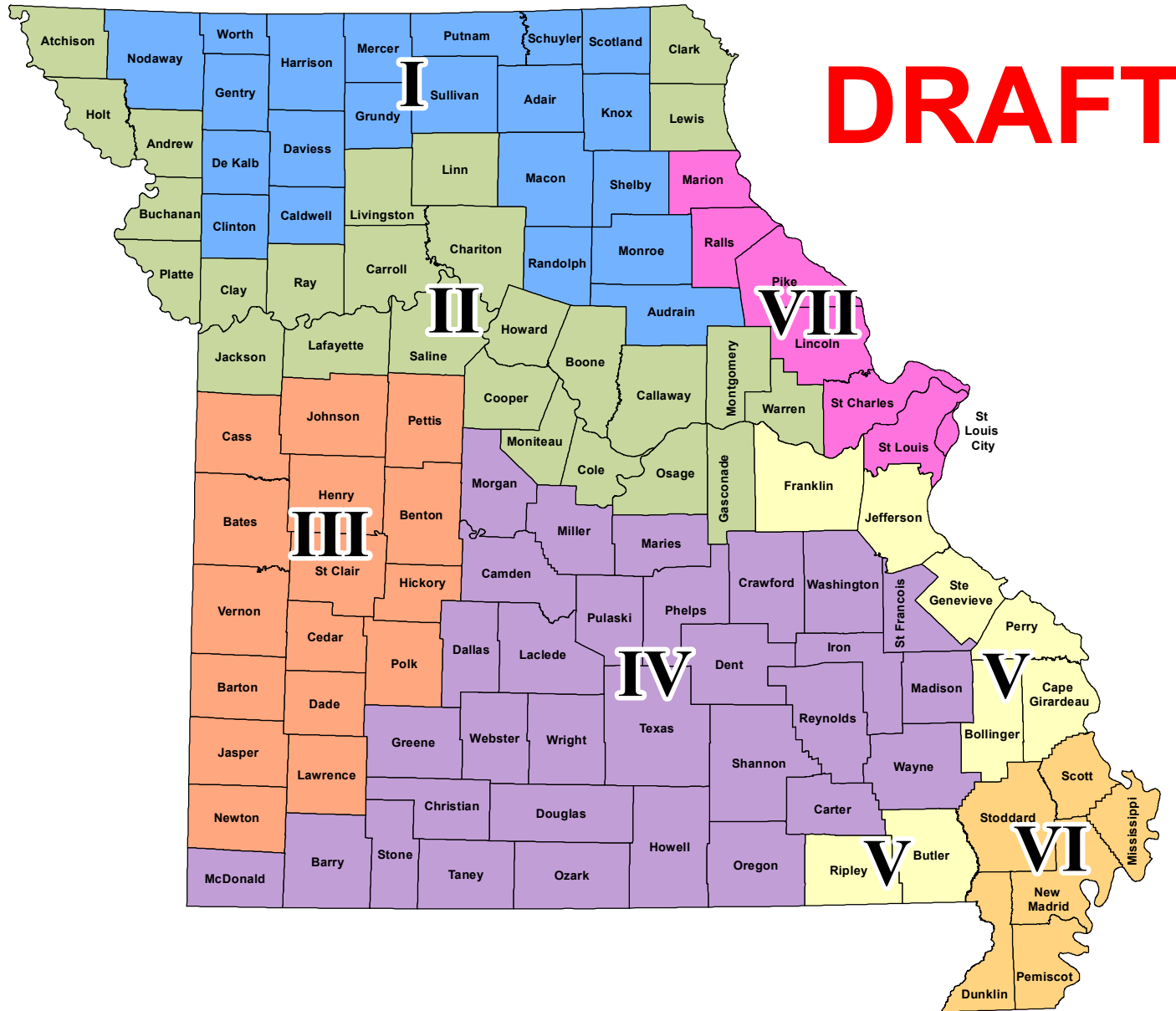
Contact your local Field Office at <https://www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/service-center-locator>. To learn more about RCPP, visit our website www.mo.nrcs.usda.gov.

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2024 ACEP-WRE Missouri Geographic Area Rate Cap



DRAFT

2024 Maximum Payment Rate
for each Region

Appraisals are required for proposed easements
Compensation will be 95% of the appraised Fair Market
Value, not to exceed Geographic Area Rate Cap.

I	\$5,300 per acre
II	\$6,550 per acre
III	\$5,000 per acre
IV	\$5,000 per acre
V	\$5,625 per acre
VI	\$6,650 per acre
VII	\$7,625 per acre

The conservation easement value will be the lower of:

- fair market value
- geographic rate cap
- landowner offer

Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry (CSAF) Mitigation Activities List for FY2024



Highlighted activities have been added to the list in FY2024.
*Noted activities are added to the list as "provisional."^[1]

Mitigation Categories ^[5]	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^{[2] [3]} (practice unit)	Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Enhancement Activities
Soil Health	327	Conservation Cover (acres)	E327A	Conservation cover for pollinators and beneficial insects ^[2]
			E327B	Establish Monarch butterfly habitat
	328	Conservation Crop Rotation (acres)	E328A	Resource conserving crop rotation
			E328B	Improved resource conserving crop rotation
			E328E	Soil health crop rotation
			E328F	Modifications to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter
			E328N	Intercropping to improve soil health
			E328O	Perennial grain crop conservation rotation
	329	Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)	E329A	No till to reduce soil erosion
			E329B	No till to reduce tillage induced particulate matter
			E329C	No till to increase plant-available moisture
			E329D	No till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content
			E329E	No till to reduce energy
	332	Contour Buffer Strips (acres)		None Available
	336	Soil Carbon Amendment (acres)*		None Available
	340	Cover Crop (acres)	E340A	Cover crop to reduce soil erosion
			E340B	Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content
			E340C	Use of multi-species cover crops to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter
			E340D	Intensive orchard/vineyard floor cover cropping to increase soil health
			E340F	Cover crop to minimize soil compaction
			E340G	Cover crop to reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excess soil nutrients
			E340H	Cover crop to suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles
			E340I	Using cover crops for biological strip till
E340J			Cover crop to improve moisture use efficiency and reduce salts	
345	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (acres)	E345A	Reduced tillage to reduce soil erosion	
		E345B	Reduced tillage to reduce tillage induced particulate matter	
		E345C	Reduced tillage to increase plant-available moisture	
		E345D	Reduced tillage to increase soil health and soil organic matter content	
		E345E	Reduced tillage to reduce energy use	

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Mitigation Categories ^[5]	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^[2] ^[3] (practice unit)	Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Enhancement Activities
Soil Health	386	Field Border (acres)	E386A	Enhanced field borders to reduce soil erosion along the edge(s) of a field
			E386B	Enhanced field borders to increase carbon storage along the edge(s) of the field
			E386C	Enhanced field borders to decrease particulate emissions along the edge(s) of the field
			E386D	Enhanced field borders to increase food for pollinators along the edge(s) of a field
			E386E	Enhanced field borders to increase wildlife food and habitat along the edge(s) of a field
	393	Filter Strips (acres)	E393A	Extend existing filter strip to reduce water quality impacts
	412	Grassed Waterways (acres)	E412A	Enhance a grassed waterway
	484	Mulching (acres)	E484A	Mulching to improve soil health
			E484B	Reduce particulate matter emissions by using orchard or vineyard generated woody materials as mulch
			E484C	Mulching with natural materials in specialty crops for weed control
E484D			Lowbush Blueberry Mulching for Moisture Management	
585	Stripcropping (acres)	None Available		
601	Vegetative Barriers (feet)	None Available		
603	Herbaceous Wind Barriers (feet)	None Available		
Nitrogen Management	590	Nutrient Management (acres)	E590A	Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses
			E590B	Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies
			E590C	Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses on pasture
			E590D	Reduce risks of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater by increasing setback awareness via precision technology
Livestock Partnership	317	Composting Facility (number)*	None Available	
	313	Waste Storage Facility (number)* • Used to implement compost bedded-pack ^[4]	None Available	
			None Available	
	366	Anaerobic Digester (number)	None Available	
	367	Roofs and Covers (number)* • Used to cover a waste management facility to capture biogas ^[4]	None Available	
			None Available	
592	Feed Management (animal unit)* • Used to reduce enteric methane emissions ^[4]	None Available		
632	Waste Separation Facility (number)*	None Available		

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Mitigation Categories ^[5]	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^[2] ^[3] (practice unit)	Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Enhancement Activities
Grazing and Pasture	314	Brush Management (acres)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to remove woody invasive vegetation and the removed material will be mechanically treated and left onsite^[4] 	E314A	Brush management to improve wildlife habitat*
	315	Herbaceous Weed Treatment (acres)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to release desired deep rooted perennial species^[4] 	E315A	Herbaceous weed treatment to create desired plant communities consistent with the ecological site*
	338	Prescribed Burning (acres)*	E338A	Strategically planned, patch burning for grazing distribution and wildlife habitat*
	512	Pasture and Hay Planting (acres)	E512A	Cropland conversion to grass-based agriculture to reduce soil erosion
			E512B	Forage and biomass planting to reduce soil erosion or increase organic matter to build soil health
			E512C	Cropland conversion to grass for soil organic matter improvement
			E512D	Forage plantings that help increase organic matter in depleted soils
			E512I	Establish pollinator and/or beneficial insect and/or monarch habitat
			E512J	Establish wildlife corridors to provide habitat continuity or access to water
			E512L	Diversifying forage base with interseeding forbs and legumes to increase pasture quality
528	Prescribed Grazing (acres)	E528A	Maintaining quantity and quality of forage for animal health and productivity	
		E528F	Stockpiling cool season forage to improve structure and composition or plant productivity and health	
		E528G	Improved grazing management on pasture for plant productivity and health with monitoring activities	
		E528H	Prescribed grazing to improve/maintain riparian and watershed function-elevated water temperature	
		E528I	Grazing management that protects sensitive areas -surface or ground water from nutrients	
		E528J	Prescribed grazing on pastureland that improves riparian and watershed function	
		E528L	Prescribed grazing that improves or maintains riparian and watershed function-erosion	
		E528M	Grazing management that protects sensitive areas from gully erosion	
		E528N	Improved grazing management through monitoring activities	
		E528O	Clipping mature forages to set back vegetative growth for improved forage quality	

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Mitigation Categories ^[5]	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^[2] ^[3] (practice unit)	Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Enhancement Activities
Grazing and Pasture	528	Prescribed Grazing (acres)	E528P	Implementing Bale or Swath Grazing to increase organic matter and reduce nutrients in surface water
			E528R	Management intensive rotational grazing
			E528S	Soil Health Improvements on Pasture
			E528T	Grazing to Reduce Wildfire Risks on Forests
			E528U	Contingency Planning for Resiliency
	550	Range Planting (acres)	E550A	Range planting for increasing/maintaining organic matter
E550B			Range planting for improving forage, browse, or cover for wildlife	
Agroforestry, Forestry and Wildlife Habitat	311	Alley Cropping (acres)	None Available	
	342	Critical Area Planting (acres)	None Available	
	379	Forest Farming (acres)	None Available	
	380	Windbreaks/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation (feet)	None Available	
	381	Silvopasture (acres)	E381A	Silvopasture to improve wildlife habitat
	383	Fuel Break (acres)*	E383A	Grazing-maintained fuel break to reduce the risk of fire*
	384	Woody Residue Treatment (acres)*	E384A	Biochar production from woody residue*
	390	Riparian Herbaceous Cover (acres)	E390A	Increase riparian herbaceous cover width for sediment and nutrient reduction
			E390B	Increase riparian herbaceous cover width to enhance wildlife habitat
	391	Riparian Forest Buffer (acres)	E391A	Increase riparian forest buffer width for sediment and nutrient reduction
			E391B	Increase stream shading for stream temperature reduction
			E391C	Increase riparian forest buffer width to enhance wildlife habitat
	420	Wildlife Habitat Planting (acres)*	E420A	Establish pollinator habitat*
			E420B	Establish monarch butterfly habitat*
422	Hedgerow Planting (feet)	None Available		
612	Tree-Shrub Establishment (acres)	E612B	Planting for high carbon sequestration rate	
		E612C	Establishing tree/shrub species to restore native plant communities	
		E612G	Tree/shrub planting for wildlife food	
643	Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities (ac)* • Used to restore floodplain hydrology ^[4]	E643D	Low-tech process-based restoration to enhance floodplain connectivity*	
666	Forest Stand Improvement (acres)*	E666A	Maintaining and improving forest soil quality*	
		E666D	Forest management to enhance understory vegetation*	
		E666E	Reduce height of the forest understory to limit wildfire risk*	
		E666F	Reduce forest stand density to create open stand structure*	

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Mitigation Categories ^[5]	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^[2] ^[3] (practice unit)	Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Enhancement Activities
Agroforestry, Forestry and Wildlife Habitat	666	Forest Stand Improvement (acres)*	E666H	Increase on-site carbon storage*
			E666I	Crop tree management for mast production*
			E666J	Facilitating oak forest regeneration*
			E666K	Creating structural diversity with patch openings*
			E666L	Forest Stand Improvement to rehabilitate degraded hardwood stands*
			E666P	Summer roosting habitat for native forest-dwelling bat species*
			E666R	Forest songbird habitat maintenance*
			E666S	Facilitating longleaf pine regeneration and establishment*
Restoration of Disturbed Lands	453	Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment (acres)	None Available	
	543	Land Reclamation, Abandoned Mined Land (acres)	None Available	
Energy, Combustion, & Electricity Efficiency	372	Combustion System Improvement (number) • Used for stationary or mobile engine replacement or repower to electric motor	E372A	Switch to Renewable Power Source
			E372B	Renewable Energy Source for Large Internal Combustion Engines
	374	Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation (number)*	None Available	
	430	Irrigation Pipeline (feet)* • Used to reduce energy use ^[4]	None Available	
	441	Irrigation System, Microirrigation (acres)* • Used to reduce energy use ^[4]	None Available	
	442	Sprinkler System (acres)* • Used to reduce energy use ^[4]	None Available	
	533	Pumping Plant (number)* • Used to reduce energy use ^[4]	E533C	Install VFDs on pumps*
			E533D	Complete pumping plant evaluation for energy savings*
	672	Energy Efficient Building Envelope (number)*	None Available	
	670	Energy Efficient Lighting System (number)*	None Available	
Wetlands	657	Wetland Restoration (acres)*	None Available	
Rice	449	Irrigation Water Management (acres)* • Used as part of an alternated wetting and drying (AWD) system in rice fields	E449B	Alternated Wetting and Drying (AWD) of rice fields*

Notes

In addition to the designated CSAF conservation activities listed, conservation practices that facilitate the management or the function of a CSAF activity but may not achieve the desired effects on their own (and may not have a quantifiable benefit), may be planned as applicable in consultation with your local professional conservation planner. Examples: Tree-Shrub Establishment (612) may need facilitating practices such as Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490) or Access Control (472). Conservation Crop Rotation (328) may need facilitating practices such as Pest Management Conservation System (595), Cover Crops (340), or Irrigation Water Management (449). Waste Separation Facility (632) may need facilitating practices such as Waste Transfer (634) or Roofs and Covers (367). Prescribed Grazing (528) may need facilitating practices such as Watering Facility (614), Stream Crossing (578), Brush Management (314), Fence (382), or Livestock Shelter Structure (576).

[1] Provisional activities and their associated enhancements are added under the premise that they may provide benefits, and a quantification methodology will be evaluated during the fiscal year. Practices may be removed from the mitigation practice list in a subsequent fiscal year if quantification is not possible. Unless otherwise noted, listed practices have quantifiable carbon sequestration and/or GHG reduction methodologies described in COMET-Planner (comet-planner.com). New practices will be added as science progresses and scientifically defensible quantification methodologies are identified to accompany existing and new NRCS conservation practice standards.

[2] The included Conservation Practice Standard and Conservation Stewardship Program links provide national information. Please consult the NRCS office at your local USDA Service Center for any local and state level criteria. Visit farmers.gov/service-locator to find contact information for your local office.

[3] The following were removed from the list for FY2024: Conservation Practice Standard Upland Wildlife Habitat and Management (Code 645) and Enhancements (E645B) Manage existing shrub thickets to provide adequate shelter for wildlife, (E645C) Edge feathering for wildlife cover, (E328G) Crop rotation on recently converted CRP grass/legume cover for soil organic matter improvement, (E528D) Grazing management for improving quantity and quality of food or cover and shelter for wildlife, and (E528E) Improved grazing management for enhanced plant structure and composition for wildlife. Two enhancements were archived and are no longer available within CSP: (E512E) Forage and biomass planting that produces feedstock for biofuels or energy production and (E512K) Establishing native species into forage base to improve diversity for both livestock and wildlife. Bundles for CSP are no longer listed in this document, refer to program guidance for CSP information on the use of appropriate bundles.

[4] The practice is considered a mitigation activity only when implemented in the specified way. A brief description of the specific implementation is identified and associated narratives for conservation planning purposes are included at the end of the document. When a specific implementation is not specified, any narrative of the practice may be used for planning under the assumption that it will provide mitigation benefits.

[5] Mitigation categories are for organizational purposes only and do not indicate land use restrictions for the practice.



NRCS Narrative Crosswalk for Conservation Planners

Code	Conservation Practice Standard	Code	Narrative
313	Waste Storage Structure	01N	Compost Bedded Pack waste storage facility - a livestock agricultural waste storage fabricated structure where manure is composted within the animal housing
314	Brush Management	03N	Remove woody (non-herbaceous and succulent) invasive vegetation to maintain or enhance deep rooted native perennial grass and forb communities, leaving treated woody material onsite to mitigate above ground carbon loss
315	Herbaceous Weed Treatment	01N	Removal of herbaceous weeds to release desired deep rooted perennial grass and forb species
367	Roofs and Covers	01N	Capture Biogas - Place a rigid, semirigid, or flexible manufactured membrane, composite material, or roof structure placed over a waste management facility to capture biogas and reduce odor
372	Combustion System Improvement	02N	Stationary engine to electric motor replacement or repower - Replace or repower an existing stationary engine with an electric motor
372	Combustion System Improvement	05N	Mobile internal combustion engine to electric motor replacement - Replace an existing on-farm mobile device (i.e., tractor, loader, forklift, etc.) powered by an internal combustion engine with a new mobile device powered by an electric motor
430	Irrigation Pipeline	01N	Replacement of an earthen channel that is supplied by pumping water with a closed conduit, resulting in enhanced conveyance efficiency and reduced energy use
441	Irrigation System, Microirrigation	02N	Switching from higher to lower pressure irrigation systems without increasing irrigated acres, resulting in enhanced application efficiency and reduced energy use
442	Sprinkler System	02N	Utilization of variable rate irrigation (VRI) technology, switching from higher to lower pressure irrigation systems, and sprinkler head renozzling without increasing irrigated acres, resulting in enhanced application efficiency and reduced energy use
449	Irrigation Water Management	03N	Managing water levels in rice fields to include dry down between full flood conditions prior to re-flooding (alternated wetting and drying) to minimize greenhouse gas production in accordance with an irrigation water management plan
533	Pumping Plant	02N	Replacing existing pumps with high-efficiency pump
592	Feed Management	03N	Reduce enteric methane emissions from animal feeding operations by manipulating the quantity and quality of dietary nutrients, incorporating feed additives and feed ingredients, or adjusting concentrate to forage ratio in livestock and poultry diets to lower methane produced and emitted during digestion
643	Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities	01N	Restoration of streams and associated floodplains using low-tech structures (such as beaver dam analogs or other stick-and-stone structures) to kick-start natural ecological and hydrologic processes required for maintenance of healthy and functioning streams and associated floodplains

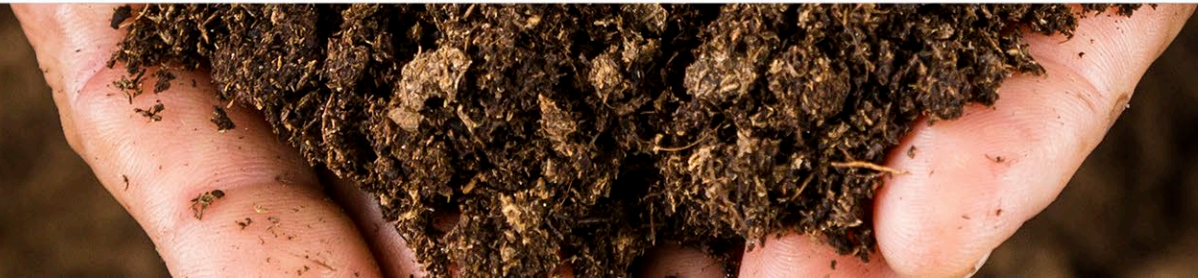


United States Department of Agriculture

Nov. 7, 2023

Missouri State Technical Committee Meeting

Boone Electric Cooperative



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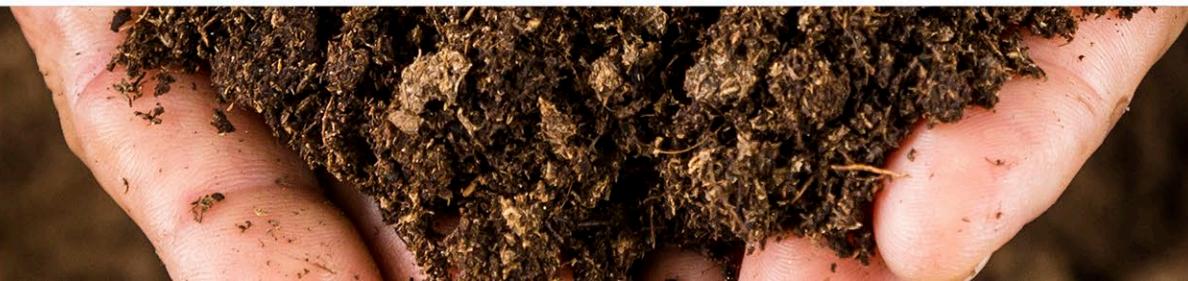


United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS Update

Nov. 7, 2023

Ashley Johnson
Acting State Conservationist



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Today I would like to ...

- Discuss FY23 Farm Bill success
- Look ahead at FY24 FB Rollouts
- Staffing



FY23 Farm Bill success



Total Obligated = \$74.6 Million

- Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) \$27.5 Million*
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) \$45.8 Million*
- Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) \$1.3 Million

***Some increase in funds available were through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)**



FY23 Farm Bill success



All CSP Fund Pools in FY23 \$27.5 Million, 284,500 Acres

Renewal	189 contracts	10.4 million	117,000 acres
Classic	211 contracts	12 million	122,000 acres
IRA	111 Contracts	5.1 million	45,500 acres

All EQIP FUND POOLS FY23 \$45.8Million, 138,200 acres

Classic	1,321	41.3 million	116,700 acres
IRA	38	4.5 million	21,500 acres



FY23 Farm Bill success (cont.)



Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)

RCPP	58 contracts	1.3 million	8,500 acres
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FY23 Top-5 practices utilized in Missouri

EQIP

EQIP-IRA

Cover Crop	Pasture and Hayland Planting	Roofs and Covers	Fence	Terrace	Cover Crop	Pasture and Hayland Planting	Annual Forages for Grazing Systems	Nutrient Management	Residue and Tillage Management No-Till
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FY23 Top-5 practices utilized in Missouri

CSP-Classic

CSP-IRA

Pest Management	Close structures for waterfowl	Nutrient Management	Precision pesticide application technique	Terrace	Cover Crop	Nutrient Management	Pest Management Best management Techniques	Close structures for waterfowl and winter habitat	Clipping mature forages to set back vegetative growth
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FY24 Advisory Allocations for Missouri

FARM BILL

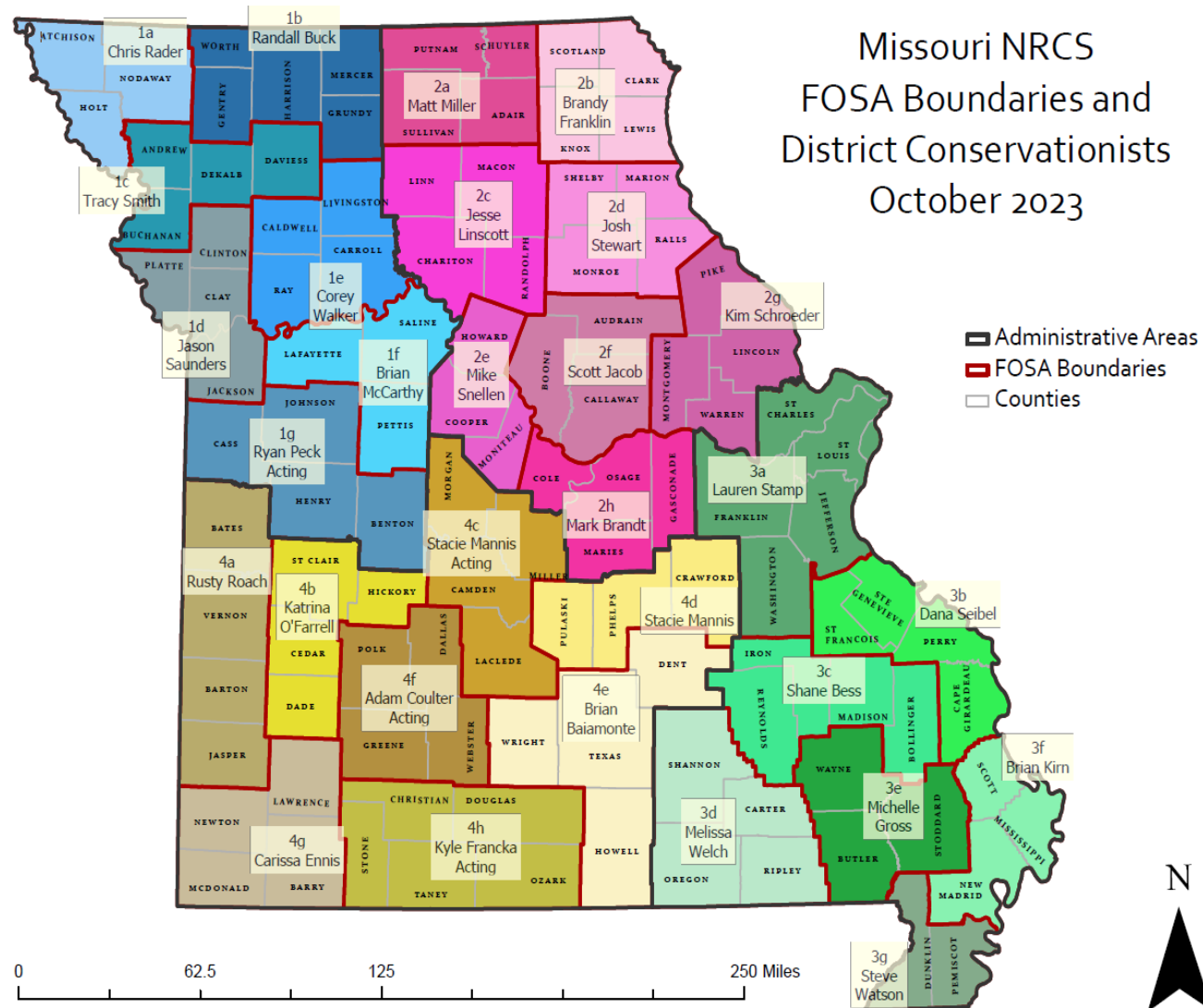
EQIP	27 million
CSP	22.4 million

IRA

EQIP	38.6 million
CSP	14.7 million



NRCS staffing update



Dedicated staff to make it happen

NRCS

State Training Coordinator – GS 12 Ecological Science Staff- Supervisory Role

Area Outreach / Training Specialist – GS 9/11 (4 total)

Partner Staff

MASWCD – Training Coordinator – Contribution Agreement

University of Missouri – 4 Research Stations will host a Training Coordinator – Contribution Agreement currently with those individuals to help build a position description.



Area Rapid Response Team — New For FY24

- 1 per Area- TEAM
 - Resource Conservationist 12- Supervisor
 - Resource Conservationist 9/11
 - Soil Conservation Technician 7/8
 - Natural Resource Specialist 7/9



USDA-NRCS

Our Mission

“Helping People Help the Land”

We deliver conservation solutions so agricultural producers can protect natural resources and feed a growing world.





United States Department of Agriculture

FSA Update

Nov. 7, 2023

Joe Aull

FSA State Executive Director



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United States Department of Agriculture

RD Update

Nov. 7, 2023

Kyle Wilkens
RD State Director



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United States Department of Agriculture

RCPP

Nov. 7, 2023

Ally Travlos
RCPP Coordinator

Jenny Long
Soil Conservationist



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How does RCPP work?

- **What — RCPP helps producers protect working agricultural lands to ensure resilience to climate change by increasing the sustainable use of soil, water, wildlife and related natural resources.**
- **How — NRCS and partners co-invest in conservation activities to address resource concerns at a regional scale.**
- **Where — Private or Tribal agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, or associated land on which an eligible activity would benefit agricultural land.**
- **Duration — RCPP projects are typically five years.**



Why apply for RCPP funding?

- To target NRCS funding on specific resource concerns within a specific geographic area.
- To help producers and landowners receive assistance to address critical resource concerns on private agricultural and forest lands, including lands held by Native American governments and entities.
- To amplify the impact of NRCS funding with partner contributions.



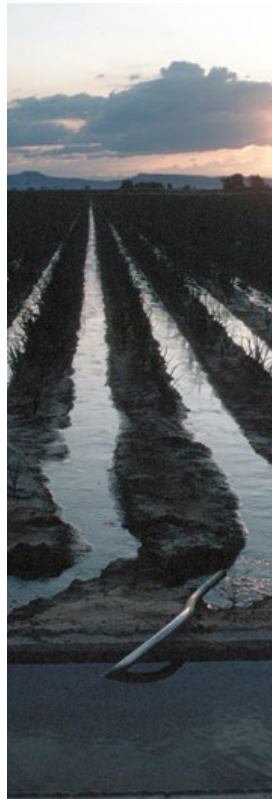
Types of RCPP funding

Classic

- NRCS reimburses producers directly for Financially Assisted (FA) activities.
- NRCS often delivers a majority of Technical Assistance (TA) in support of producer contracts and easements.
- Partner's primary role is to provide outreach, measure impact, and deliver partner contributions to amplify NRCS funding.

Alternative Funding Arrangements/Grants

- Partner installs practices for producers or reimburses producers for FA activities.
- Partner delivers all project TA in support of producer contracts and easements.
- NRCS support limited to non-delegable tasks such as confirming the eligibility of producers and land, AGI verification, and compliance with NEPA/HEL/WC.



FY23 Farm Bill and IRA funding

- **\$500M available for Classic and AFA projects**
 - \$225M from IRA funding
 - \$275M from Farm Bill 2018 funding
- **Proposals will not specify whether they seek Farm Bill or IRA funding.**
- **When making awards using IRA funds, NRCS will prioritize projects that meet the goals of the IRA.**
- **Projected to have \$800M for FY24**



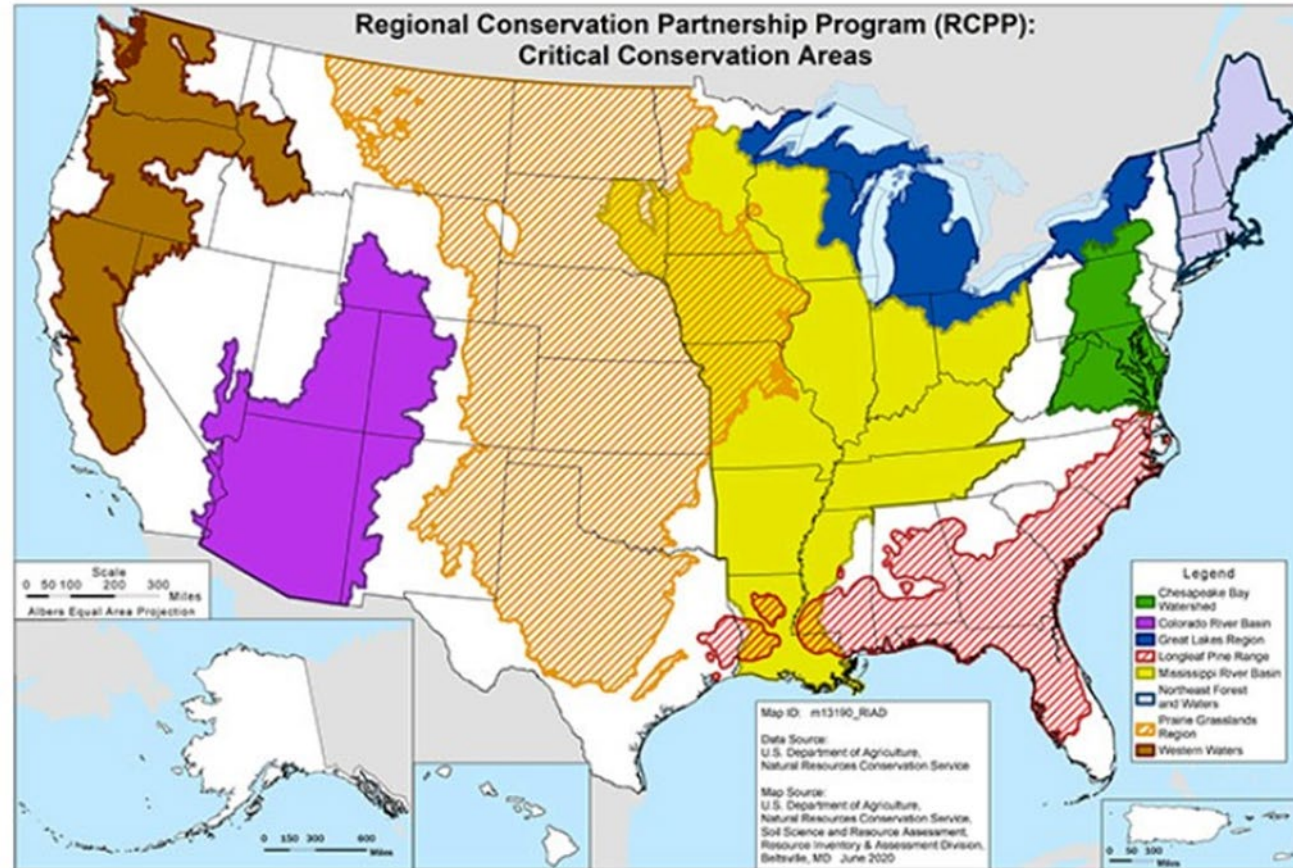
RCPP funding pools

State/Multi-State

- Can include any RCPP resource concern or conservation benefit.

Critical Conservation Areas

- Project and producer contracts or easements under this project must address at least one CCA-specific priority resource concern.
- A single proposal cannot include multiple CCAs.
- See the [RCPP website](#) for more information.



Who can Apply for RCPP?

From 7 CFR 1464.5 (b)

1. An agricultural or silvicultural producer association or other group of producers;
2. A State or unit of local government, including a conservation district;
3. An Indian Tribe;
4. A farmer cooperative;
5. An institution of higher education;
6. A water district, irrigation district, acequia, rural water district or association, or other organization with specific water delivery authority to producers on agricultural land;
7. A municipal water or wastewater treatment entity;
8. An organization or entity with an established history of working cooperatively with producers on agricultural land, as determined by the Secretary, to address -
 - i. Local conservation priorities related to agricultural production, wildlife habitat development, and NIPF management; or
 - ii. Critical watershed-scale soil erosion, water quality, sediment reduction, or other natural resource concerns; or
9. An eligible entity as identified by NRCS pursuant to [7 CFR part 1468](#).



How can RCPP funding be used?

- **Financial Assistance**

- These funds are used to implement eligible activities on eligible land.
- Typically, 75% of an RCPP Project

- **Technical Assistance**

- **Implementation TA (TA-I)** are RCPP funds used to support FA. This may include planning, design, installation and checkout.
- **Enhancement TA (TA-E)** are RCPP funds for project-wide support activities, such as outreach and outcomes assessment.
- **NRCS TA** are project-funds used by NRCS in support of producer contracts and easements.

RCPP funds pay for eligible activities, not people.



What land is eligible for RCPP funding?

From 7 CFR 1464.5 (b)

1. The land is private or Tribal agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, or associated land on which an eligible activity would help achieve the conservation benefits defined for an approved project; or
2. The land is publicly owned agricultural land or associated land and the enrollment of such land is -
 - i. Appropriate for the type of eligible activity, and
 - ii. The eligible activity to be implemented on the public land is necessary and will contribute meaningfully to achieving conservation benefits consistent with an approved project.



What is an Eligible Activity?

Activity Type	Similar Program Authorities
Land Management	EQIP ACEP-WRE/HFRP — restoration component PL-566 — land treatment activities
Rental	CRP
US-Held Easement	ACEP-ALE/WRE & HFRP (easement acquisition component)
Entity-Held Easement	ACEP-ALE/WRE & HFRP (easement acquisition component)
Watershed Project	PL-566



How Technical Assistance works

Enhancement Technical Assistance (TA-E)

- Max 7% of the total federal share of the project.
- For project-wide support of the project including outreach, communications, outcomes assessment and project management.

Implementation Technical Assistance (TA-I)

- Typically, 18% of the total federal share of the project.
- For support of FA activities such as planning, practice survey, layout, design, installation and certification.
- For Classic TA-I is an NRCS responsibility and may be delegated to the partner only after demonstrating the capacity to perform work according to NRCS specifications and the NRCS planning process.



RCPP Summary

Purpose	Partner-driven solutions to conservation on agricultural land
Eligible Activities	Land Management, Rental, Easements, and Public Works (PL-566)
Agreement Type	Partnership Agreement (Classic, AFA, or Grant) with lead partner & Supplemental Agreements with non-lead partners (Classic or AFA if needed)
Reporting Requirements	Annual performance reports on deliverables, including environmental outcomes
Payments to Producers	Directly to Producers for Classic and through a Partner for AFAs/Grants





RCPP Project Proposal Preparation



What is included in an RCPP proposal?

- **Eligible partners submit proposals that outline:**
 - The geographic area of the project
 - The resource concerns to be addressed
 - A proposed budget for use of NRCS funding to address these resource concerns
 - A list of partner contributions and how they will amplify federal funding
 - Any specific work (parcels/easements) targeted by the partner that are potentially critical to the success of the project.



How are proposals evaluated?

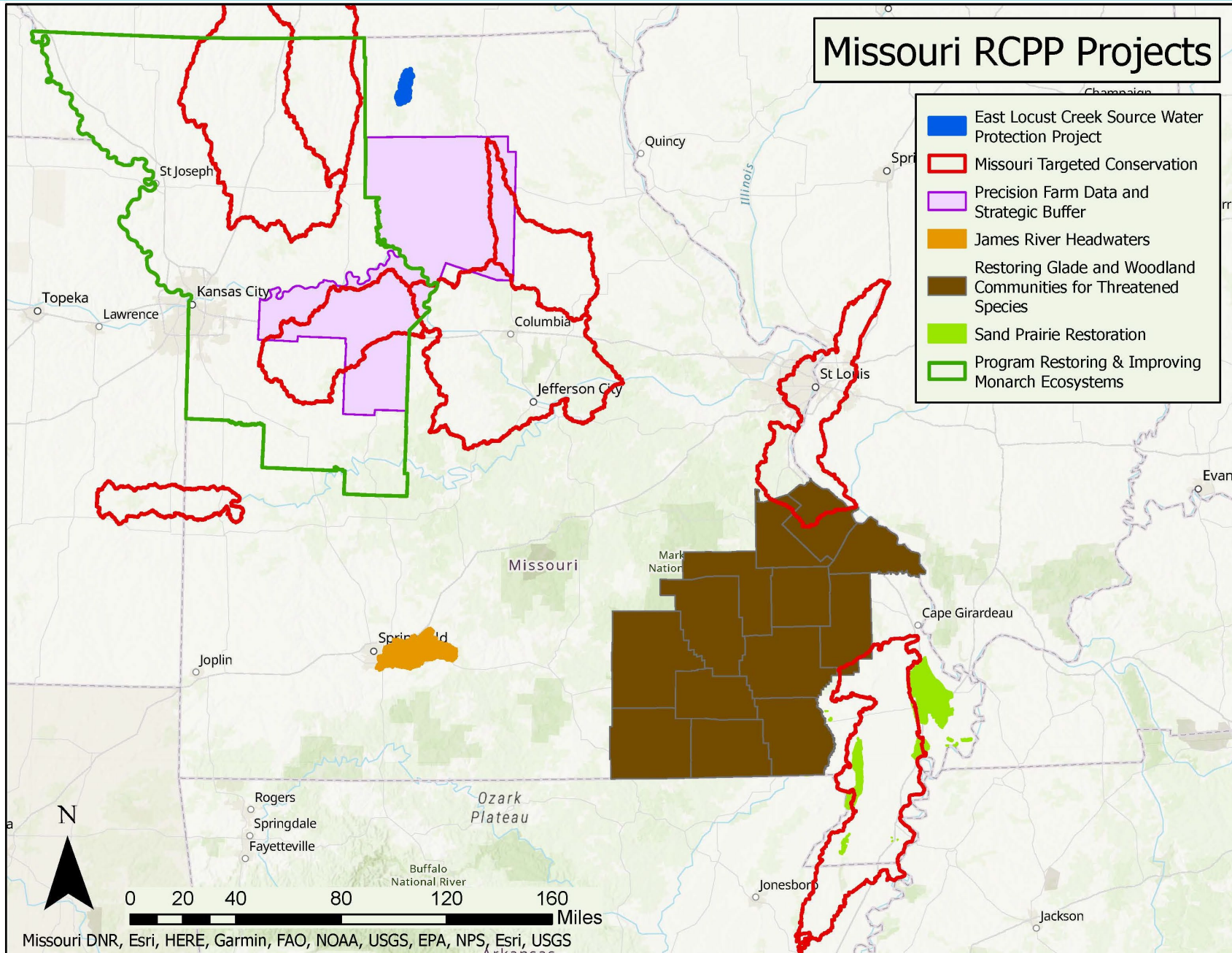
- **Impact** – How will the project address resource concerns in the proposed geographic area?
- **Partner Contributions** – How will contributions amplify the impact of NRCS funding?
- **Partnership & Project Management** – How effectively can the experience and resources of the partners support this project?





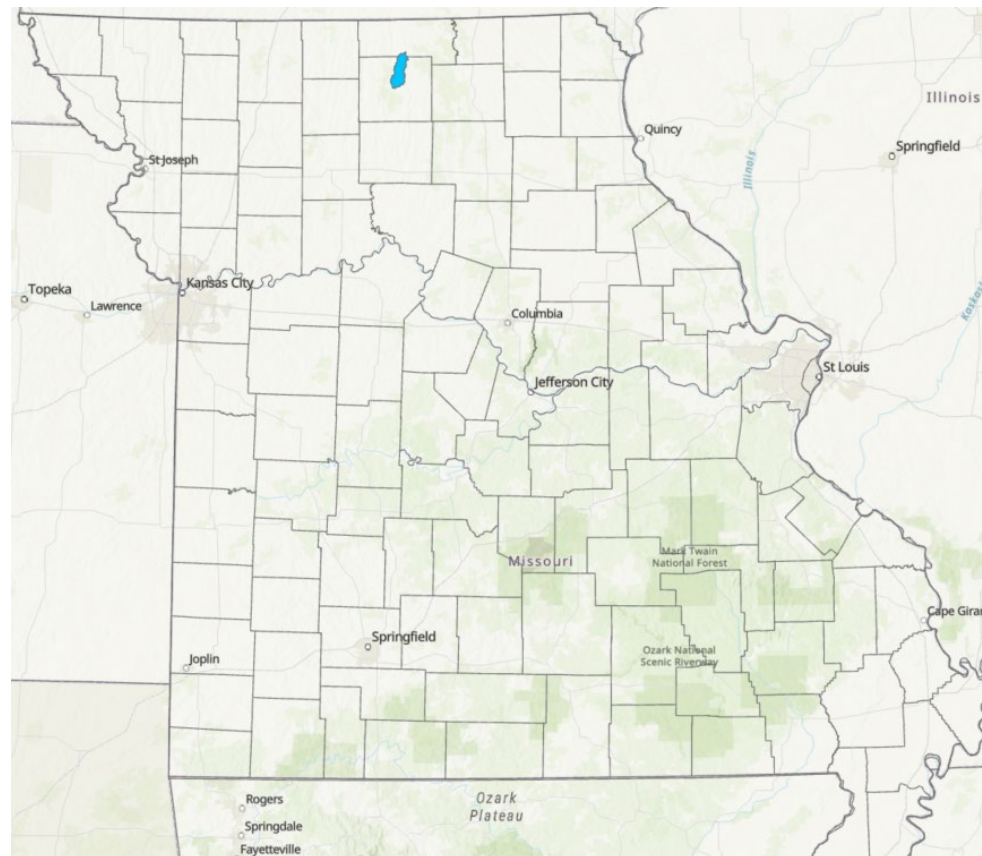
Active RCPP Projects in Missouri





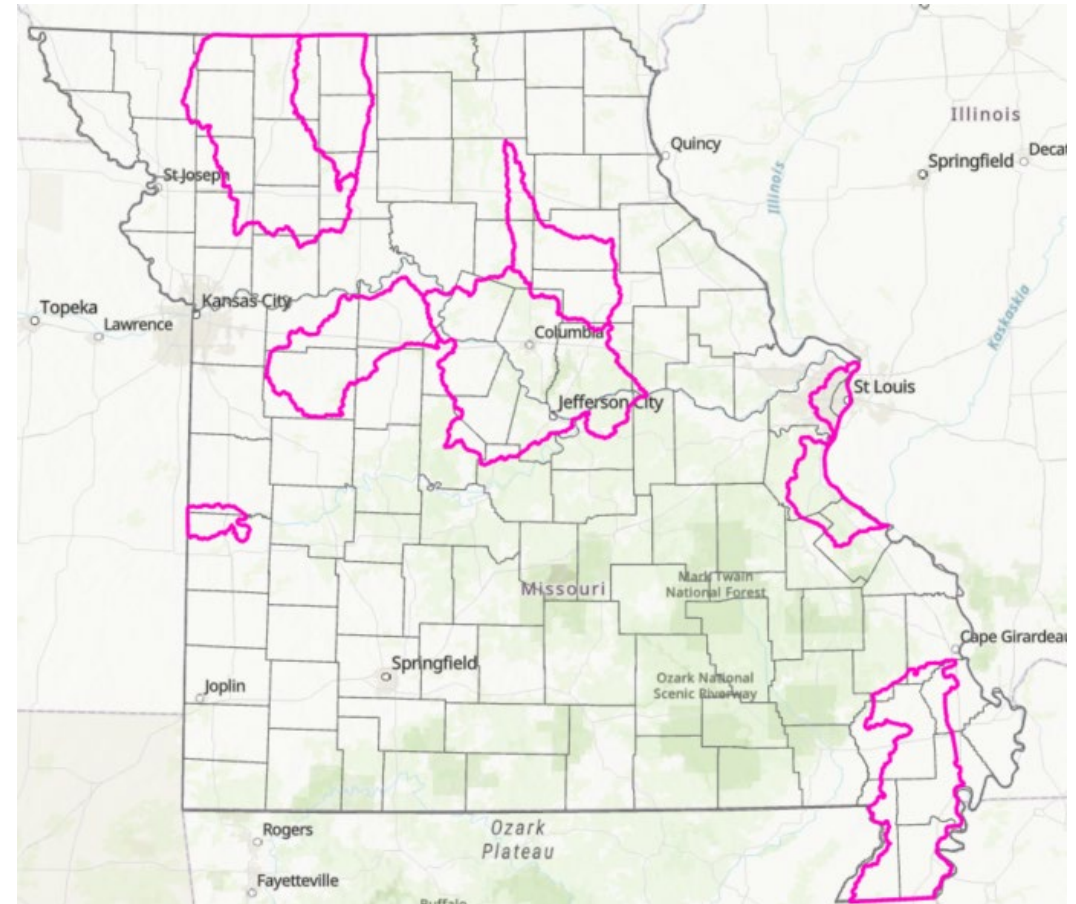
East Locust Creek Source Water Protection Project

- **Objective: Prevent nonpoint source runoff from entering the East Locust Creek Reservoir (ELCR).**
- **Lead Partner: North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission**
- **Project Area: parts of Putnam and Sullivan counties**



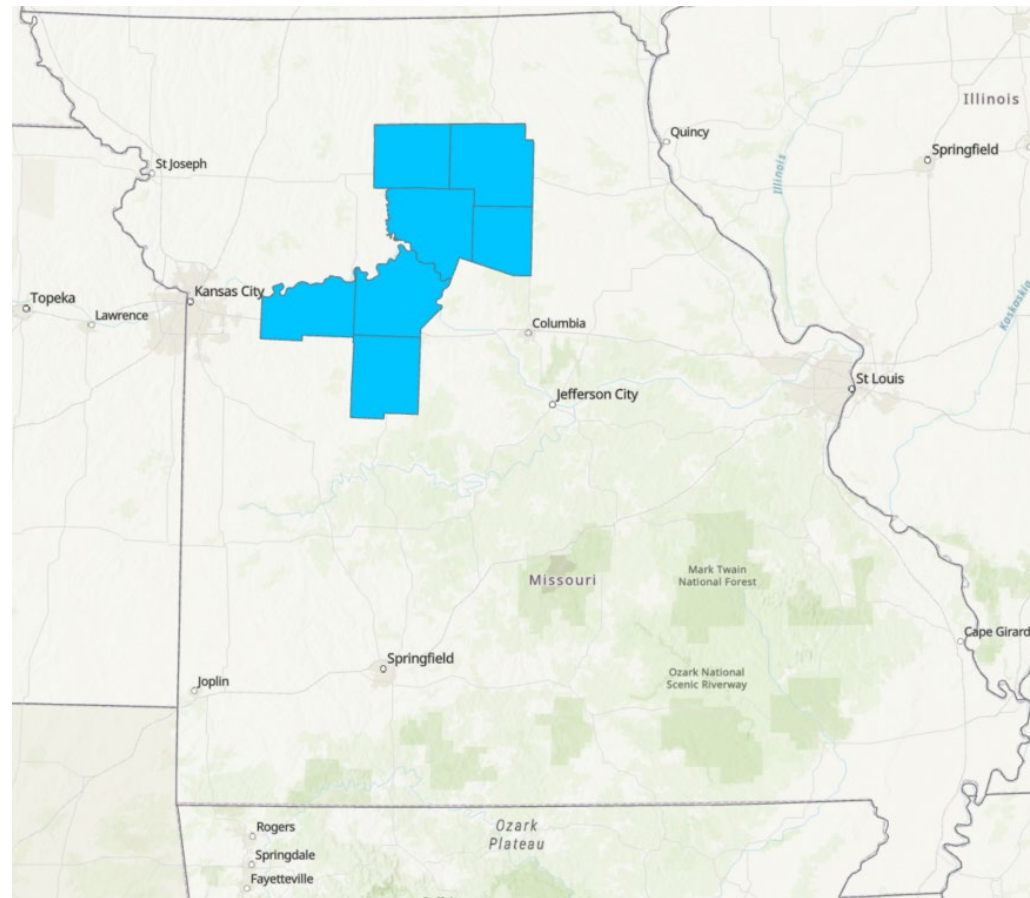
Missouri Targeted Conservation

- Objective: To identify areas within a watershed where identified conservation practices can achieve the most economically efficient loss reductions for sediment, nutrients and pathogens into waterways.
- Lead Partner: Missouri Department of Natural Resources
- Project Area: The Blackwater, Cahokia-Joachim, South Fork Salt, Little Osage, Thompson, Upper Grand, Little River Ditches and Lower Missouri-Moreau watersheds



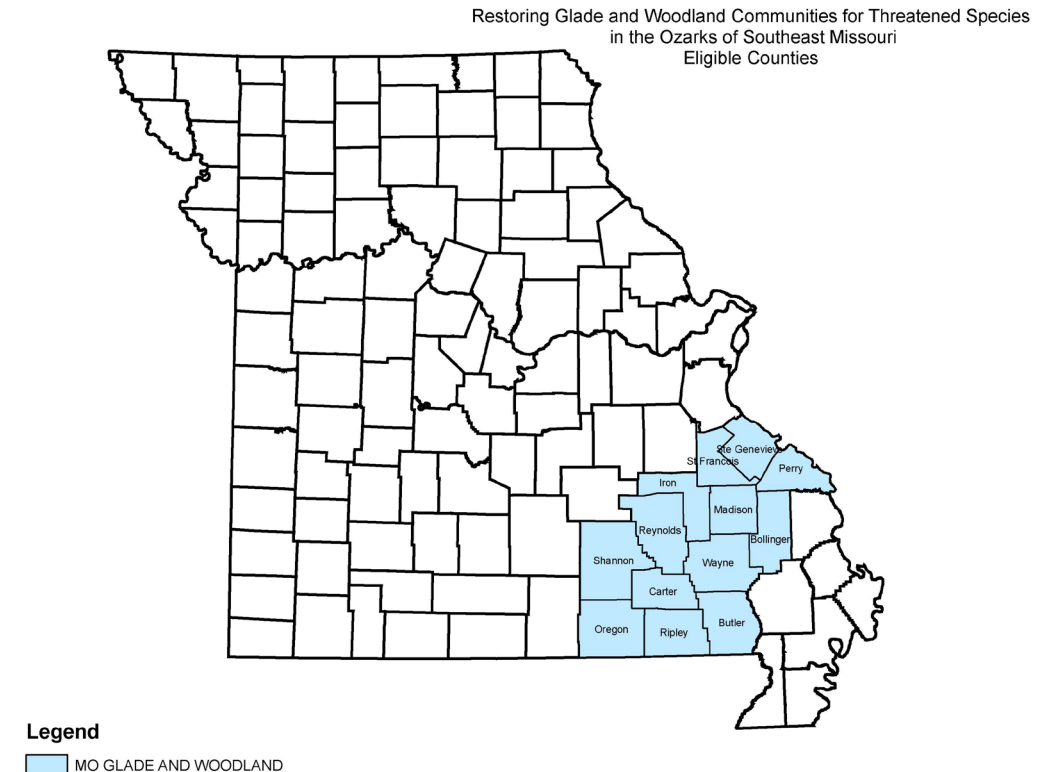
Precision Farm Data and Strategic Buffer Project

- Objective: Utilize on-farm yield data to identify non-profitable or marginal cropland acres to strategically establish field borders, pollinator habitat, wetlands and more to maximize profitability while improving water quality and wildlife habitat.
- Lead Partner: Missouri Department of Conservation
- Project Area: Chariton, Lafayette, Linn, Macon, Pettis, Randolph and Saline counties



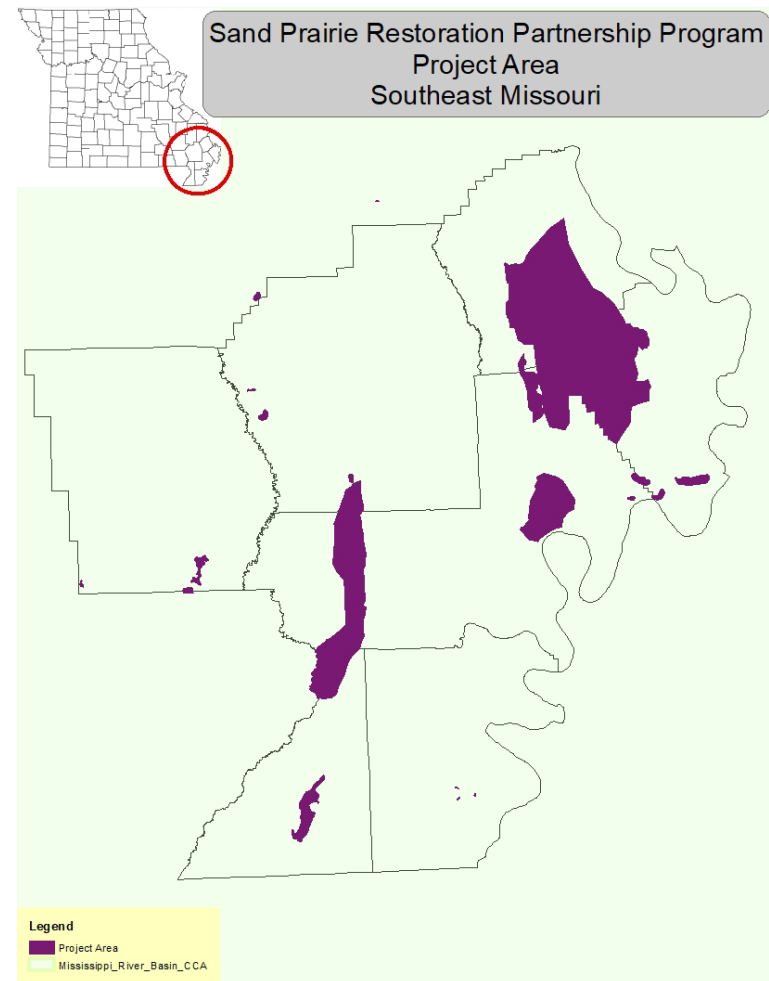
Restoring Glade and Woodland Communities for Threatened Species in the Ozarks of Southeast Missouri

- Objective: Restoration of glade, woodland and forest habitats on private land for at-risk species such as the Indiana Bat, Gray Bat, Mead's Milkweed, Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, Ozark Hellbender and the Grotto Sculpin. Practices that protect subsurface water quality will be implemented in the Karst area of Perry County to protect the Grotto Sculpin.
- Lead Partner: Missouri Department of Conservation
- Project Area: Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Iron, Madison, Oregon, Perry, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, St. Francois, St. Genevieve and Wayne counties



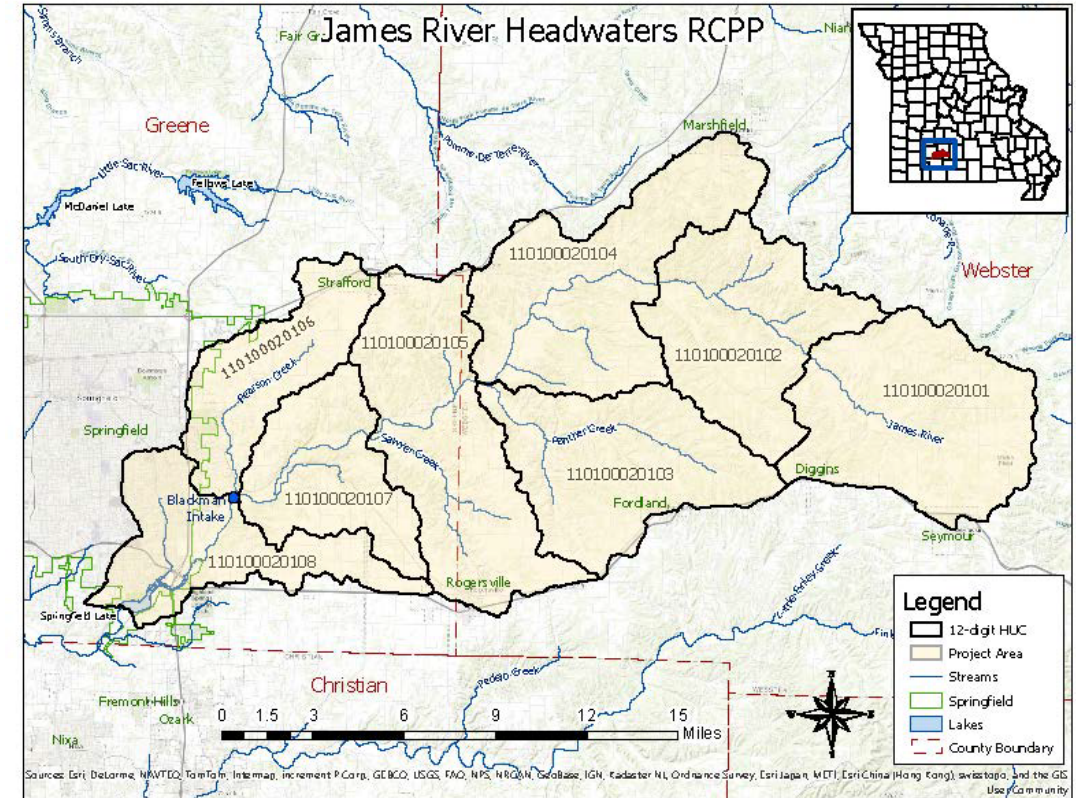
Sand Prairie Restoration Partnership Program

- Objective: To focus on the restoration and protection of sand prairie communities on private land through voluntary perpetual easements. Perpetual easements will help protect this critically endangered native community, providing essential habitat for multiple threatened and endangered species.
- Lead Partner: Missouri Department of Conservation
- Project Area: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard counties



James River Headwaters RCPP

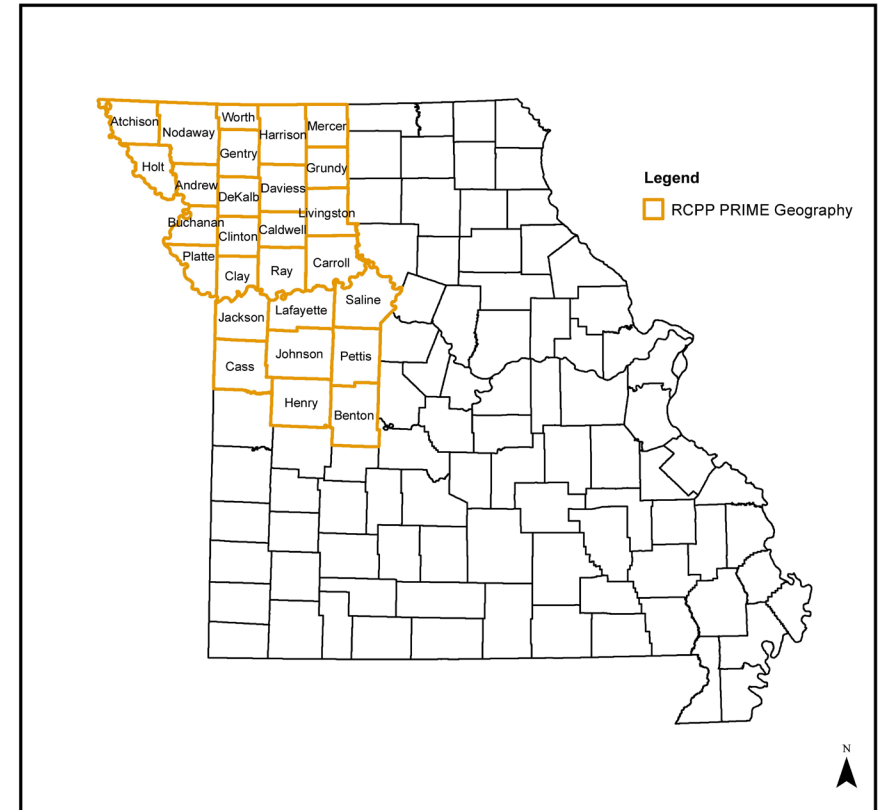
- Objective: Support the protection of clean drinking water, improve the local farming community and assist municipalities in meeting federal water quality requirements and improve aquatic ecosystem within the James River Headwaters. To accomplish this, this project is emphasizing practices like riparian buffers, rotational grazing and soil health.
- Lead Partner: Watershed Committee of the Ozarks Inc.
- Project Area: Greene and Webster counties



Program Restoring and Improving Monarch Ecosystems (PRIME)

RCPP Project Geography -
 Program for the Restoration and Improvement of
 Monarch Ecosystems (PRIME)

- Objective: To increase monarch and pollinator habitat in Northwest Missouri through land management practices, with an emphasis on prescribed burning and short-term land rental payments. PRIME targets lands currently enrolled in and expiring from Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), enhancing monarch habitat by maintaining and restoring diverse native plant communities.
- Lead Partner: Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever
- Project Area: Andrew, Atchison, Benton, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Holt, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Livingston, Mercer, Nodaway, Pettis, Platte, Ray, Saline and Worth counties





United States Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)

Nov. 7, 2023

Chris Hamilton

Assistant State Conservationist for
Water Resources and Easements



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ACEP-Wetland Reserve Easements

▶ Geographic Rate Caps (GARCs)

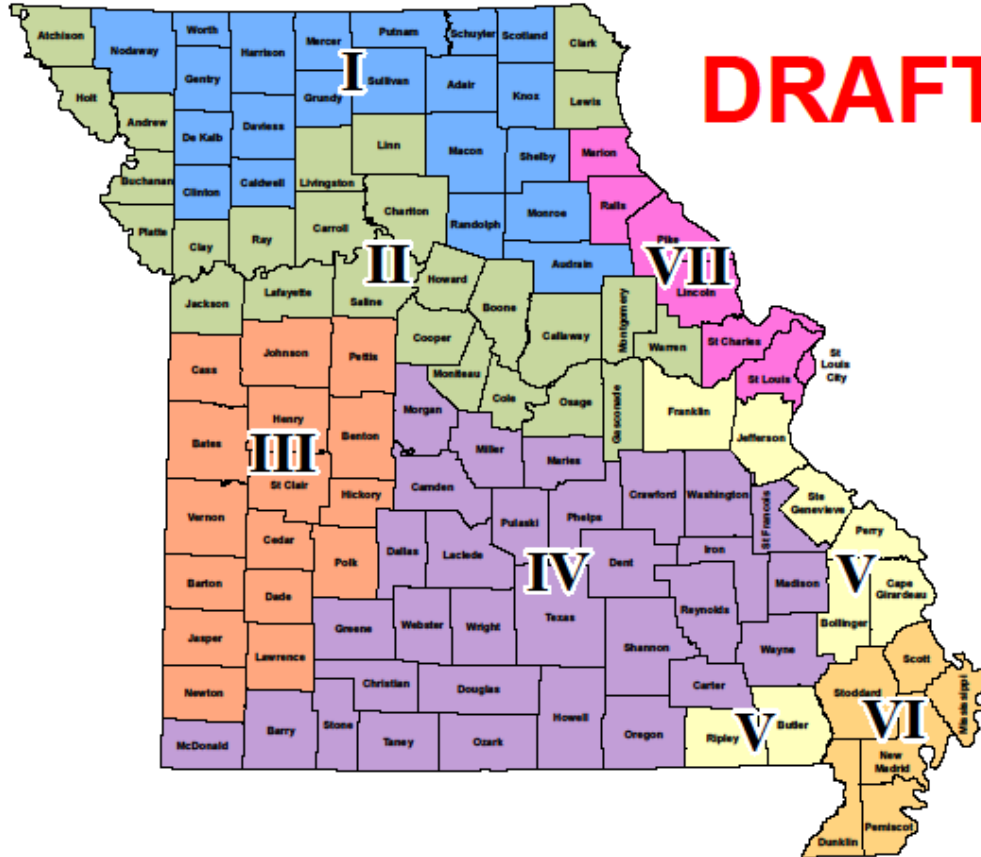
- Area Wide Market Analysis
- Not to exceed rates
- Appraisals



ACEP-Wetland Reserve Easements

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

DRAFT



2024 ACEP-WRE Missouri Geographic Area Rate Cap

2024 Maximum Payment Rate for each Region

Appraisals are required for proposed easements
Compensation will be 95% of the appraised Fair Market Value, not to exceed Geographic Area Rate Cap.

I	\$5,300 per acre
II	\$6,550 per acre
III	\$5,000 per acre
IV	\$5,000 per acre
V	\$5,625 per acre
VI	\$6,650 per acre
VII	\$7,625 per acre

The conservation easement value will be the lower of:

- fair market value
- geographic rate cap
- landowner offer



ACEP-Wetland Reserve Easements

Please submit
questions or concerns regarding
GARCs by November 14, 2023, to
Chris.Hamilton@usda.gov





United States Department of Agriculture

Subcommittee Reports

Nov. 7, 2023



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United States Department of Agriculture

ACT NOW Initiatives

Nov. 7, 2023

Marilyn Gann

Assistant State Conservationist for Programs

Selma Mascaro

State Resource Conservationist

Andy Rackers

State Conservation Engineer



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About “ACT NOW”

- **Allows NRCS to immediately approve and obligate a ranked application in a designated ranking pool when an eligible application meets or exceeds a State-determined minimum ranking score.**
 - No planning or application steps are skipped.
- **Applications below the minimum ranking score can be preapproved in ranking order after the ranking deadline has passed and if funding allows.**
- **Ranking pools not using ACT NOW rank all applications received and fund in ranking score order.**



About “ACT NOW” (cont.)

- **New in spring of 2022. Missouri started using ACT NOW in 2023**
- **Considerations identifying ACT NOW options**
 - New Opportunities
 - Native Forage Initiative
 - Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)
- **Outreach**
 - Historically Underserved
- **Workload**
 - Applications funded sooner
 - Complexity of conservation practices and planning needed considered in identifying ACT NOW options



Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

Helps farmers and ranchers implement conservation practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase storage of carbon in their soil and trees.

Applications eligible for IRA funding can include only conservation practices and enhancement activities and their support practices.

- See the “Climate -Smart Agriculture and Forestry (CSAF) Mitigation Activities List” in today's packet.



Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry (CSAF) Mitigation Activities List for FY2024



Highlighted activities have been added to the list in FY2024.
*Noted activities are added to the list as "provisional."^[1]

Mitigation Categories ^[5]	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^[2] ^[3] (practice unit)	Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Enhancement Activities
Soil Health	<u>327</u>	Conservation Cover (acres)	<u>E327A</u>	Conservation cover for pollinators and beneficial insects ^[2]
			<u>E327B</u>	Establish Monarch butterfly habitat



2023 “ACT NOW” in Missouri

Ranking Pool	Eligible Applications Received	Applications Funded	Applications Deferred to 2024
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)			
St Louis Urban Hub	9	9	0
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)			
Missouri Native Forage Initiative	434	424	10
Nutrient Management	14	6	8
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)			
Socially Disadvantaged	4	4	0
Total Contracted through Act Now in 2023:		\$8,168,495	



FY 2023 Summary

Applications Funded: 424

Funds Obligated: \$6,541,399.77

Acres: 12,557

Unfunded Applications on 9/30/23: 10

Unfunded amount: \$80,000



NFI ripple effects

Multiple Agencies Working Together

- Common message
- Partner Staffing — adding resources
- Educational Workshops/Field Days
- Additional Incentives
- Expanding Opportunities

Timing

- Statewide drought conditions
- ACT NOW process



2024 Proposed “ACT NOW” in Missouri

Act Now Ranking Pool	Where Available
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	
St Louis Urban Hub	Focused Area
Organic Initiative	Statewide
Northern Bobwhite Initiative	Focused Area
Conservation Plans and Activities	Statewide
Livestock Water Availability	Focused Area
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)	
Missouri Native Forage Initiative	Statewide
Nutrient Management	Statewide
Socially Disadvantaged	Statewide
Soil Health Cropland	Statewide
These ranking pools were also Act Now in 2023	

2024 Proposed “ACT NOW” in Missouri (cont.)

Act Now Ranking Pool	Where Available
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)	
Socially Disadvantaged	Statewide
Organic Initiative	Statewide
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)	
Nonindustrial Private Forestland	Statewide
AgLand	Statewide



2024 Livestock Water Development ACT NOW

Purpose: Develop a primary water source and delivery point for livestock to increase drought resiliency.

Location selected based on multiple factors:

1. 5-County area subjected to extreme drought in consecutive years (2022 & 2023)
2. County land use = grazing greater than 20%
3. Not part of a recently awarded RCPP project addressing drought resiliency

Technical and Financial Assistance Routes: EQIP & SWCD (PILOT)



2024 Livestock Water Development ACT NOW

EQIP Practices (Primary):

1. Pond
2. Grade Stabilization Structure (water impounding)
3. Spring Development
4. Water Well
5. Rural Water Connection
6. Watering Facility

SWCD Practice (PILOT): Water Impoundment Cleanout



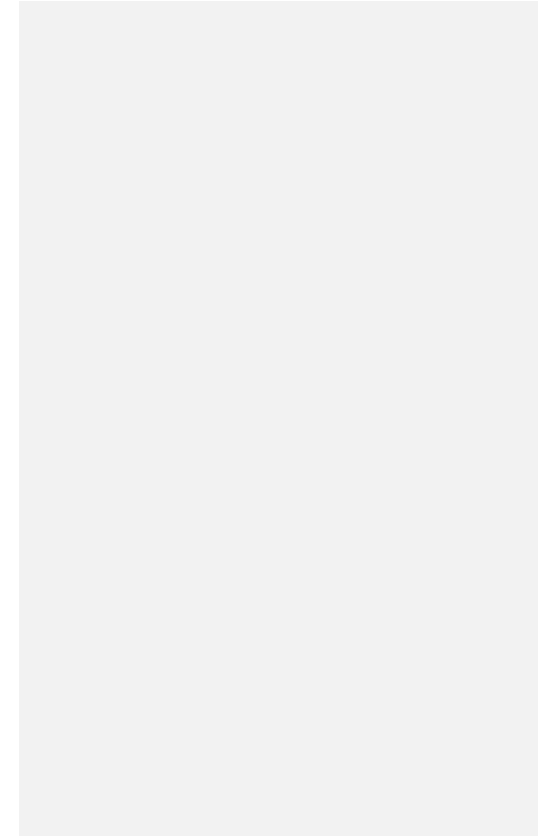
2024 Livestock Water Development ACT NOW

Additional EQIP Eligibility:

1. Existing livestock operation
2. Existing Water Source Degradation:
 1. Quantity
 2. Quality
3. Immovable barrier between livestock and existing water source

SWCD Pond Cleanout Limitations (PILOT):

1. \$6,000 max per participant
2. Requires spoil to spread





United States Department of Agriculture

Q&A

Nov. 7, 2023



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Next meeting: Virtual, Date & Time TBD



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