



Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

**Private Lands Working Group
And
Public Lands Working Group**

**Annual Report
Decorah Iowa, May 1-4
2011**

May 5, 2011

Respectfully submitted by

**Kelly Smith and Jim Jansen
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Bureau**

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Attendance

State agency representatives from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin were present at the meeting. Agency representatives from Indiana for public and private and from Missouri for the public lands were unable to attend due to travel restrictions. Representatives from the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Environmental Defense Fund, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Pheasants Forever were attendance (please see attached attendance list). The meeting was held during a difficult fiscal period for many states. Iowa staff and the members of the two working groups thank the Directors for their continued support in allowing staff to attend this meeting.

Executive Summary

The 20th annual meeting of the Midwest Private Lands Working Group and the ____ annual meeting of the Midwest Public Lands Working Group convened in Decorah, Iowa on May 1 – 4, 2011. The Private Lands Working Group meeting covered the following topics: Private Lands Program tracking systems, Midwest wetland and tile drainage, Farm Bill program updates, conservation compliance, sodsaver, Midwest priorities for the 2012 Farm Bill, and Federal Budget Priorities.

Private and Public Lands Working Group attendees participated in a joint field tour highlighting landscape level management efforts. The tour looked at incorporating wise forest management on larger public land complexes and focusing similar management on adjacent private lands. A positive regional impact to “wildlife species of greatest conservation need” was the shared goal.

Wednesday morning’s business meeting focused on the discussion and development of action items for the MAFWA directors’ consideration. Those action items are listed below.

Director Action Items – Private Lands Working Groups

ISSUE: Midwest wetland and tile drainage

The committee discussed its concern with the volume of NRCS wetland determination requests in the Dakotas, which has dramatically increased in the past few years. We remain greatly concerned over the impacts of tile drainage to remaining natural wetlands in this area, the methodology being used by NRCS to determine tile setback distances from existing wetlands, and the use of conservation program funds such as WRP, EQIP or CSP to incentivize tile drainage.

The committee fully supports and endorses the MAFWA Private Lands Working Group’s letter to the Chief of NRCS to encourage tile installation to follow the tiling plan designed by NRCS, GPS tile locations, conducting an assessment of hydrologic models and utilizing a model that ensures setback distances are sufficient to protect wetland functions and considering that any use of conservation funds should be aimed at best management practices that address water quality.

The committee also fully supports the expedited implementation of the Northern Plains Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative (NPMBHI).

ACTION: Draft letter was prepared for the Directors to consider sending to Tom Vilsack, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Kathleen Merrigan, Deputy Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, David White Chief of Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Paul Sweeney, NRCS State Conservationist. The committee encourages the MAFWA Directors to endorse this letter and submit it to the respective offices. **Letters are attached as Appendix 4.a.i.**

Lead: Kevin Kading – NDGF

ISSUE: Iowa Drainage Plan

The committee has several concerns about a recent effort to improve agricultural drainage in several upper Midwest states and treating this increased subsurface runoff with nitrate removal wetlands (Iowa Drainage & Wetland Landscape Initiative/CREP Pilot, attachment 1). The initiative proposes created wetlands would serve as in-kind mitigation for farmed wetlands. If implemented across the Midwest it would remove any incentives to restore existing farmed wetlands in programs like CRP or WRP. The proposed benefits of this initiative are reduced surface runoff, reduced nitrate levels delivered to the Gulf, and improved crop efficiency. We remain greatly concerned over the use of conservation program funds such as WRP, EQIP or CREP to incentivize engineered wetlands.

ACTION: Draft letters were prepared for the Directors to consider sending to the Tom Vilsack, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Kathleen Merrigan, Deputy Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, David White, Chief of Natural Resources Conservation Service. The committee encourages the MAFWA Directors to endorse this letter and submit it to the respective offices. **Letters are attached as Appendix 4.b.**

Lead: Todd Bogenschutz – IA DNR

ISSUE: Shifting available CRP acres to Continuous Signup practices

It is expected that the 41st General CRP Signup will not fully subscribe all 4 million acres available. The MAFWA Private Lands Working Group request that the acres available due to 2011 expirations be made available for Continuous CRP practices, including SAFE at the request of individual states.

ACTION: Draft letters were prepared for the Directors to consider sending to the Tom Vilsack, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Val Dolcini, FSA Administrator Brandon Willis, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, President(s) of SEAFWA, WAFWA, and NEAFWA. This was a time sensitive issue that was acted upon by the directors prior to their annual meeting. **Letters are attached as Appendix 4.c.**

Lead: Bill White - MDC

ISSUE: General CRP Wildlife Conservation Priority Areas

The committee discussed its concerns with the changes made to the rules for wildlife Conservation Priority Areas (CPA) points during the most recent Conservation Reserve Program

(CRP) signup. In previous signups states were able to limit Conservation Practices (CP) that support the wildlife issues attempting to be addressed through CRP when determining it to be a wildlife CPA. Landowners were only eligible to receive wildlife CPA points if they agreed to utilize one of those specific practices. During Signup 41 the EBI was changed to allow any site within a CPA that agreed to enroll in a minimum of a 40 point cover to receive wildlife CPA points. This took flexibility of targeted specific wildlife needs away from the states.

The MAFWA Private Lands Working Group would like to request FSA revisit the decision for this change so the intent of the wildlife CPA points is restored prior to the next CRP signup.

ACTION: A draft letter was prepared for the Directors to consider sending to the Tom Vilsack, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Val Dolcini, FSA Administrator Brandon Willis, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, President(s) of SEAFWA, WAFWA, and NEAFWA. This was a time sensitive issue that was acted upon by the directors prior to their annual meeting. **Letter is attached as Appendix 4.d.**

Lead: Tim McCoy – NGP

ISSUE: 2012 Farm Bill Priorities

Discussion of reauthorization of the 2012 farm bill has already begun with House Agriculture Committee holding several farm bill hearings across the country. The committee discussed the programs within the conservation title that it feels are of highest priority. It is imperative that state personnel assigned to AFWA Farm Bill related committees work closely with Jen Mock Schaeffer to make sure wildlife needs continue to be incorporated and refined in the next Farm Bill.

ACTION: A draft letter was prepared for the Directors to consider sending to Curtis Taylor, AFWA President. We encourage State Directors to make sure appropriate personnel are assigned to the AFWA Agricultural Conservation Committee and participate to the fullest extent possible in crafting State, Regional Association, and AFWA committee comments and recommendations as they apply to the Farm Bill. **Letter is attached as Appendix 4.e.**

Lead: Kelly Smith - IDNR

ISSUE: General CRP Environmental Benefits Index Adjustment Recommendations

Committee members shared several ideas regarding tweaks to the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) that would improve benefits for wildlife.

ACTION: A draft letter was prepared for the Directors to consider sending to the Tom Vilsack, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Val Dolcini, FSA Administrator Brandon Willis, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, President(s) of SEAFWA, WAFWA, and NEAFWA. **Letter is attached as Appendix 4.f.**

Lead: Luke Miller – OH DNR

Director Action Items-Public Lands Working Group

ISSUE:

Many state EPA agencies have been mandated to develop state smoke management plans to improve air quality, particularly in non-attainment areas. These smoke management plans have the potential to impact prescribed burning in the state since burning generates particulate matter. State EPA agencies may not have much experience with prescribed burning and thus may be poorly informed on the techniques used and the planning involved by land-managing agencies to minimize smoke. Most land-managing agencies already develop extensive burn plans which include smoke management. Prescribed burning is actually a minor contributor to particulate matter as assessed by EPA agencies for air quality.

ACTION: A letter was drafted for the Directors to send Lisa P. Jackson, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. **Letter is attached as Appendix 5.a.**

Director Informational Items – Private Lands Working Groups**ISSUE:** Tracking Private Lands Program Accomplishments

Tracking private lands efforts and accomplishments as a tool for evaluation and planning was discussed. The states shared various methods used to obtain this information. Many states have implemented or are moving towards tracking this information spatially which will aid in evaluation of individual accomplishments, identify hurdles, help with landscape level planning and tie private lands accomplishments to SWAP implementation efforts.

ACTION: No action for the Directors at this time.

ISSUE: Attendance at MAFWA Private Lands Working Group Meetings

The committee understands that all states are facing budget issues that often dictate attendance, but also feels that representation from each state is vital to the optimal functioning of this group.

ACTION: The committee encourages the MAFWA Directors to continue in their support of representation from each state being allowed to attend each year.

The committee spent time discussing topics intended to help run state programs more efficiently and effectively as well as ways to ensure the Federal Farm Bill provides the maximum benefit for wildlife. Topics discussed included approaching USDA about adopting a “Do Not Plant List”. At this time the committee agreed not to pursue this. Ohio shared its process for implementing CRP Mid-Contract Management. The committee discussed the possibility of suggesting that in the 2012 Farm Bill that WHIP be made available as block grants to the states. While some states felt block grants would be positive for the delivery of WHIP, other states did not feel they would have the capacity to deliver such a program. This discussion will be shared with the other AFWA regions to determine their opinions before this discussion moves forward. The committee had quite an extensive discussion about providing some suggestions for the 2012 Farm Bill on using portions of CRP to be more working lands friendly. The committee discussed the potential of working with USDA to develop a natives first policy which would encourage looking at using native plant material as the first option with developing conservation plans with producers while keeping in mind objectives and feasibility.

Director's Information Items-Public Lands Working Group

ISSUE: Other Power Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMD'S)

The MAFWA working group discussed the new Department of Justice ruling which allows the use of power-driven mobility devices to be used on trails. It is our interpretation that this new ruling will allow the use of OPDMD's on trails located on fish and wildlife management areas.

The working group's desire is that this rule be implemented in a manner that will not sacrifice or alter the primary management objectives of these public lands. The creation and enhancement of wildlife habitat and the protection of native flora/fauna are primary management objectives that should not be compromised by this ruling. The development of trails on wildlife areas is incidental to overall management goals and only intended to facilitate management or provide limited access.

Public fish and wildlife areas are managed in a primitive condition and lack public use facilities such as drinking water, restrooms, formal trails, and other similar amenities. Most state agencies currently provide limited motorized access to wildlife areas to people with disabilities. Funding sources used to manage these areas (license fees, PR/DJ) wildlife dependent recreational uses or uses deemed compatible by the managing agency. The use of OPDMD's on state wildlife areas must be evaluated and approved by state wildlife agency managers to insure that management goals and objectives are maintained.

ACTION: No action for the Directors at this time but this item needs to be monitored across the region and addressing conflicts as they arise.

ISSUE: Web-based Information

The Public Land Work Group would like to highlight some interesting efforts that have occurred in some of the states this past year. Online links to these efforts is included below with more detail included in the respective state report.

Iowa – Forest Management Initiative

http://www.iowadnr.gov/wildlife/wmmaps/forest_stewardship.html

Illinois “Living with White-tailed Deer in Illinois” a tool for landowners and constituents

<http://web.extension.illinois.edu/deer/>

Michigan Strategic Planning

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/Amended_GPS_Strategic_Plan_350544_7.swf

South Dakota Interactive Public Land Maps <http://arcgis.sd.gov/Server/GFP/HuntingAtlas/>

Wisconsin Climate Change <http://climatewisconsin.org>

Wisconsin Lead Issue <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/nrboard/2010/October/10-10-8B2.pdf>

ACTION: No actions required, States are sharing ideas and information on important issues in the region.

ISSUE: Prescribed Fire Training

The perennial topic of prescribed training requirements generated discussion among member states. Most states in the Midwest manage land for Federal agencies such as the US Army Corps of Engineers, US Bureau of Reclamation, US Fish and Wildlife Service and perhaps several others. There appears to be a trend for federal agencies to force state partners to adopt federal prescribed burn training guidelines. States do not have the time or resources to keep up with the constantly changing training requirement resulting in less fire on the ground.

Burning is a grassland management tool that is used by resource managers for a number of reasons including noxious weed control, invasive species management, or to keep native prairie

ecosystems diverse and vigorous. The various states in the Midwest have traditionally adopted their own respective prescribed burn training guidelines. While these guidelines may vary somewhat from state to state, there is at least a minimum standard set to help ensure the safety of personnel and property. Prescribed burning produces results in a native prairie ecosystem that no other management tool alone can produce including grazing or haying.

ACTION: It is vitally important to keep fire as a tool managing our landscape. The committee urges the Midwest Directors work with our federal partners to limit mandatory training and accept each states fire training qualifications.

ISSUE: Attendance at Public Lands Working Group Meeting

Only nine of the thirteen states attended this year. The committee understands that all states are facing budget issues but feels the representation from each state is critical to the optimal functioning of this group. Several states sent private land representatives **but no public lands.**

ACTION: The committee encourages the MAFWA Directors to annually send representatives for both public and private lands.

ISSUE: Wind Farms

The committee supports wind as an alternative energy but the turbines and transmission lines associated with wind farms are concerns of many committee members. The impacts of this infrastructure to wildlife management areas are not clearly understood and need to be better defined.

ACTION: The committee encourages the MAFWA Directors to work with the energy companies to support research to better define the impacts of wind farms on wildlife.

ISSUE: Format for State Reports

The committee recommends a standard format for the public lands state reports. It will be a one page document consisting of the brief overview, top three issues, and highlights of the year both good and bad.

ACTION: No action required.

ISSUE: Compatible Uses on Wildlife Management Areas

As a direct outcome of the 2010 Public Lands Committee meeting, an Allowable Use Survey was developed and deployed among committee members to assess how each state deals with the “top 12” public use issues identified by the committee.

- Horseback Riding
- ATVs
- Field Trials
- Wind Turbines
- Biomass Harvest
- Geocaching
- Guide Hunting
- Paintball
- Dog Trials
- Camping
- Disabled Access
- Dog Training

The survey questions and survey results follow. State by state responses and the associated comments were summarized and are available to committee members interested in more detailed information from an individual state. The survey results serve as an overview of the ways in which MAFWA states deal with these activities and their assessment of the impacts (or potential impacts) of accommodating these activities. Responses of particular interest included:

- Whether or not each state allowed a particular use on a state wildlife area
- Each states assessment of the likelihood that an activity would interfere with the primary purpose of the state wildlife area
- The assessment of whether the activity would increase user conflicts
- And perhaps most insightful, the future trends for various activities – how likely the interest in participating in activity will increase, decrease, or stay the same.

The committee also identified the next 12 public use issues to be addressed in a similar survey in advance of the 2012 meeting:

- Baiting
- Mountain Bikes
- Designated Hiking Trails
- Tree stands
- Target Ranges
- Trail cameras
- Target practice/clay targets
- Oil and gas
- Earth caching
- Snowmobiles
- Shed Hunting
- Seed collecting/fern fronds/roots/tubers/wild ones

The survey and results are available in **Appendix 5.b.**

ACTION: No action required at this time. The committee will identify the next top twelve and add to the matrix. This matrix is a valuable tool in recognizing how each state deals with similar issues and helps identify different ways states can deal with these issues.

ISSUE: Lead vs. Non-toxic

The committee continues to recognize lead as an important issue in many of the states. It is a controversial among resource agencies, industry, and outdoor recreational users.

ACTION: No action required but the committee is aware this issue is on the Directors agenda. Each state has varying regulations regarding lead yet the committee recognizes lead as toxic and efforts should be made to reduce the impacts to wildlife.

Director Informational Items – Private and Public Lands Working Groups

ISSUE: Federal Budget Priorities

The Private and Public Lands Working Groups' Federal Budget Priorities can be found in **Appendix 6.**

Time and Place of Next Meeting

Next year's Private and Public Lands Working Group meetings will be held in Kansas May 6 – 9, 2012

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3. List of Attendees
4. Private Lands Director Action Items
 - a. Midwest wetland and tile drainage
 - b. Iowa Drainage Plan
 - c. Shifting available CRP acres to Continuous Signup practices
 - d. General CRP Conservation Priority Areas
 - e. MAFWA 2012 Farm Bill Priorities
 - f. General CRP Environmental Benefits Index Adjustment Recommendations
5. Public Lands Issues
 - a. EPA Smoke Management
 - b. Compatible Use of Wildlife Management Areas
6. Private and Public Lands Informational Items
7. Private Lands State Reports
8. Public Lands State Reports
9. Group Photo

Appendix 1

Midwest Private Lands Working Group

SUNDAY MAY 1st

5:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. **Hotel Check-in, Registration**

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. **Welcome Reception**

MONDAY MAY 2nd

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m. **Registration**
Breakfast on your own

8:00 a.m. – 8:15 a.m. **Welcome, Dale Garner, Chief Wildlife Bureau, Iowa DNR**

8:15 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. **Lead Shot (State Agency's Role) Public/Private Lands – Dale Garner**

9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. **State Reports/New Initiatives, Moderator – Kelly Smith**
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m. **Break**

10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. **Remainder of State Reports Moderator – Todd Bogenschutz**
Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

11:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. **The 2012 Farm Bill & Baseline - Jen Mock**

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. **Lunch on your own**

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. **Private Lands Tracking Systems Moderator – Dan Figert**
Kentucky – Dan Figert
Iowa – Kelly Smith/Monica Thelen
Kansas – Jake George

2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Midwest Wetland and Tile Drainage Moderator – Kevin Kading**
• Review of NRCS Conf. calls March 23rd and 28th
• Review of issue from states IA,MN,ND,SD

3:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m. **Break**

3:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. **CRP & Other Programs Issues/Updates Moderator – Todd Bogenschutz**

- 41st General CRP Sign-up
 - Short acres – more SAFE other CCRP?
- Change to State Conservation Priority Areas– *Tim McCoy*
- CRP Do Not Plant List/EBI any further tweaks? – *Todd Bogenschutz*
- Mid Contract Management – *Luke Miller*
- VPA/Data Sharing and Section 1619 – *Bill Penning*
- WHIP delivery – can we make it easier – *Dan Figert*
- Status of CP33 and CP38 – *Jen Mock*

5:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Dinner on your own

8:00 p.m. - ??

Conservation compliance/sodsaver – *Jen Mock*

TUESDAY MAY 3rd

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.

Breakfast on your own

8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

2012 Farm Bill Moderator – *Kelly Smith*

- **Midwest 2012 FB Priorities and Rank** – *Todd Bogenschutz*
 - CRP, WRP
 - EQIP, GRP, CSP, WHIP, VPA
 - Position statement for Directors
- Working Lands CRP – *Kevin Kading*
- Short Term Set-Aside CRP – *Todd Bogenschutz*
- Natives First Concept? - *Jen Mock*

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Break

10:15 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

2012 Farm Bill (continued) *or* Tracking Time and Money States put into CRP – *Jen Mock*

11:00 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.

Federal Budget Priorities (MAFWA Request) Moderator - *Kelly Smith*

11:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Load Buses to Begin Field Tour
Box Lunch on Bus Provided

Joint Public/Private Lands Field Trip

6:00 p.m. – 9:00 pm

Steak Fry

9:00 p.m.

Load Buses and Return to Hotel

9:00 p.m. - ?

Group Work Session

WEDNESDAY MAY 4th

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.

Breakfast on your own

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Private Lands Business Meeting

Development of Issues Document for MAFWA Directors

12:00 p.m.

Adjourn

Appendix 2

Midwest Public Lands Working Group

SUNDAY MAY 1st

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Hotel Winneshiek Check-in
Welcome Reception and Registration

MONDAY MAY 2nd

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.

Registration
Breakfast on your own

8:00 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.

Welcome, Dale Garner, Chief Wildlife Bureau, Iowa DNR

8:15 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

Lead Shot (State Agency's Role) Public/Private Lands – Dale Garner

9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

State Reports Public Lands (Ballroom A)
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Break

10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

Remainder of State Reports
Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

11:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Tim Yager USFWS Upper Mississippi Refuge Manager

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Lunch on your own

1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Public Lands Tour

5:00 p.m.

Dinner on your own

TUESDAY MAY 3rd

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.

Breakfast on your own

8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

Public Lands Breakout – **State Reports Cont. and other agenda items**

- Federal budget priorities FY13 as pertains to purpose of our committees
- Prescribed Burning Training Guidelines (Scott)
- ATV and other motorized vehicles on Ice (John)

- Other Power Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMD) on public lands (Suzann)
- Allowable use survey (Alan and Tony)
- Consumption of Alcohol on WMA's (Jeff H)
- Guides and Outfitters (Jeff H)
- Prescribed Fire on Adjacent Private Lands (Jeff H)
- Agricultural Leases (Jeff H)
- Format of State Reports (Jim)
- Lead (Jim)
- Target Shooting on WMA's (Jim)
- Personal Water Crafts (Suzann)
- Climate Change (Suzann)
- Adaptive Strategies (Alan)
- User Surveys (Alan)
- Use of Technology to Promote (Alan)
- Ecosummits-strategic planning (Alan)
- Land Acquisition Coordination SWG, PR, USFWS (Jennifer)
- Access Issues-leases, easements, review required by USFWS (Jennifer)
- Update on WMA's long-term Mgt Plans. (Jennifer)

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Break

10:15 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.

Public Lands Breakout – **other agenda items continued**

11:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Load Buses to Begin Field Tour

Box Lunch on Bus Provided

Joint Public/Private Lands Field Trip

5:30 p.m. – 9:00 pm

Steak Fry

9:00 p.m.

Load Bus and Return to Hotel

WEDNESDAY MAY 4th

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.

Breakfast on your own

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Public Lands Business Meeting

Development of Issues Document for MAFWA Directors

12:00 p.m.

Adjourn

Appendix 3. Attendees

Private Lands Working Group Meeting

Name	Affiliation
Jennifer Mock-Schaffer	Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Claudia Emken	Environmental Defense Fund
Mike Wefer	Illinois
Matt Dollison	Iowa
Greg Schmitt	Iowa
Kathy Koskovich	Iowa
Kevin Andersen	Iowa
Todd Bogenschutz	Iowa
Kelly Smith	Iowa
Jake George	Kansas
Matt Smith	Kansas
Mike Mitchener	Kansas
Dan Figert	Kentucky
John Morgan	Kentucky
Mark Sargent	Michigan
Bill Penning	Minnesota
Bill White	Missouri
Lisa Potter	Missouri
Tim McCoy	Nebraska
Alicia Hardin	Nebraska
Kevin Kading	North Dakota
Luke Miller	Ohio
Matt O'Connor	Pheasants Forever
Ben Bigalke	South Dakota
Melissa Sparrow	Wisconsin
Scott Walters	Wisconsin
Doug Helmers	US Fish and Wildlife

**2011 Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Public Lands Working Group
Attendees
May 1-4, 2011**

Name	State
Jansen, James	Iowa
Auel, Jason	Iowa
Bruce, Angi	Iowa
Kemmerer, Curt	Iowa
Joens, Jeff	Iowa
McCulley, Mike	Illinois
Simpson, Brad	Kansas
Barbee, Robert	Kansas
Silovsky, John	Kansas
Black, Tony	Kentucky
Hoffman, Jeff	Nebraska
Peterson, Scott	North Dakota
Windus, Jennifer	Ohio
Coughlin, Paul	South Dakota
Crossley, Alan	Wisconsin

Appendix 4.a. Letter to USDA regarding Midwest tiling requests

June 30, 2011

The Honorable Tom Vilsack,
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Vilsack:

The Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (MAFWA) was formed in 1934 to provide a common forum for state and provincial fish and wildlife agencies to share ideas, information, pool resources, and form action initiatives to better the management and conservation of fish and wildlife resources in the Midwest. Currently, MAFWA represents 13 state and 3 provincial Midwest fish and wildlife agencies.

I am contacting you today to express the concern of MAFWA regarding the increase in new tile drainage activity in the eastern Dakotas. The volume of NRCS wetland determination requests in the Dakotas has dramatically increased in the past few years creating a backlog of over 1,800 requests in North Dakota and over 3,200 requests in South Dakota. One North Dakota county alone had over 10,000 acres in requests.

While we are pleased to hear that NRCS will be placing additional staff in these areas to address requests for certified wetland determination, we remain greatly concerned over the impacts of tile drainage to remaining natural wetlands in this area. In addition to the need for extra staff resources to conduct certified wetland determinations, we also encourage NRCS to look closely at requiring "As-Built" plans to ensure that tile installation is following the tiling plan designed by NRCS provided to landowners. Also, GPS locations of all tile infrastructure should be required to save NRCS time and money when conducting compliance reviews or responding to whistleblowers. GPS technology is readily available and utilized by nearly all involved in precision agriculture so this request should be a burden to very few.

We are also very concerned about the methodology being used by NRCS to determine tile setback distances from existing wetlands. Some hydrologists have questioned the adequacy of the van Schilfgaarde model in determining setback distances that provide minimal hydrologic and ecological impacts. We respectfully request that NRCS conduct a thorough assessment of hydrologic models and utilize a model that provides a significant level of comfort to conservation interests to ensure that tile setback distances are sufficiently protecting wetland functions and values in the eastern Dakotas. Any such review should also include an assessment of historical aerial photos of properties with known subsurface tile drain systems to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to show that wetland functions and values either are or are not being protected by existing setback distances.

We are also concerned about any use of conservation program funds such as WRP, EQIP or CSP to incentivize tile drainage. While we understand the need to ensure tile is installed correctly and best management practices are used to reduce nutrient levels on existing tile drain systems, we are concerned that the availability of conservation program funds may provide an incentive for installation of new tile drain systems and required best management practices. We feel that if conservation program funds are ever used, NRCS should develop an “effective date” (“before date”) to define existing tile drains. Doing this would allow the use of conservation funds for best management practices aimed at addressing water quality concerns to improve existing subsurface drainage systems. In addition, it would prevent any incentive for producers to use conservation funds to install these practices on new subsurface drainage systems, which, if allowed, would significantly reduce the landowner’s total costs.

We recommend that NRCS expedite implementation of the Northern Plains Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative (NPMBHI). The use of the conservation programs included in the NPMBHI such as the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), and Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) will provide producers with additional opportunities for wetland protection, enhancement or restoration in this region.

We feel that addressing these issues will provide the needed scientific support to ensure protection of wetland conservation compliance provisions. Thank you for your attention to these issues, and feel free to contact us with any questions.

Sincerely,

MAFWA President

cc:

Kathleen Merrigan, Deputy Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture

David White, Chief of Natural Resources Conservation Service

Paul Sweeney, Senior Project Leader for NRCS’ Advance Drainage Water Management Strategy for the Mississippi River Basin Initiative

Appendix 4.b. Letter to USDA regarding wetland drainage and mitigation

The Honorable Tom Vilsack,
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Mr. Vilsack,

The Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (MAFWA) represent the thirteen state fish and wildlife agencies located in Midwest cornbelt. These agencies have statutory authority for management of fish, wildlife, and their habitats within their respective states. As you are aware, our ability to manage the public trust resources on a landscape-level is directly influenced by the USDA agricultural conservation programs and policy. We are very concerned about a recent effort to improve agricultural drainage in several upper Midwest states and treating this increased subsurface runoff with nitrate removal wetlands (Iowa Drainage & Wetland Landscape Initiative/CREP Pilot, attachment 1). This initiative proposes to upgrade existing subsurface tile drainage systems across the upper Midwest by 150-400% and to treat this water with created “engineered” nitrate removal wetlands. The initiative proposes created wetlands would serve as in-kind mitigation for farmed wetlands. The proposed benefits of this initiative are reduced surface runoff, reduced nitrate levels delivered to the Gulf, and improved crop efficiency.

We feel that the benefits of this initiative have been oversold and that negative impacts to fish and wildlife have been overlooked. If this drainage approach becomes accepted policy and is widely applied without careful forethought, it could cause serious harm to fish and wildlife populations by accelerating loss of functioning wetland habitat. We have several serious concerns with this initiative:

1. We question the validity of the reduced surface runoff, with an initiative proposing to moving water downstream 150-400% faster given increasing trends in Midwest rainfall patterns. Wetlands in the uplands, even farmed wetlands, can serve to slow the flow of water down into the floodplains. Draining these areas could result in more flooding downstream. Downstream costs could be staggering, FEMA bailouts, siltation, flooding, levee breaks, etc.
2. We are concerned about the extreme watershed to wetland ratios of created nitrate removal wetlands. We are further concerned about the longevity of wetlands constructed with these highly-unnatural watershed to wetland ratios. These structures will fail in severe rain events or give way over time as operators fail to maintain them.
3. We are concerned that improved drainage will hasten the replacement of existing conservation programs that restore wetlands (CRP, WRP) with direct tile intakes and exacerbate the nitrate problem rather than lessen it. These artificial wetlands will not function as well as natural ones and consequently, they lack the structural and plant

diversity to provide anywhere close to the same wildlife and fisheries benefits as natural or restored (CRP, WRP) wetlands.

4. We are concerned this form of out-of-kind wetland mitigation sets a precedent that stands to significantly degrade remaining wetland habitats in order to improve agricultural productivity.

We would like to see more emphasis on working with landowners to increase enrollment rates by combining nitrate removal wetlands with other available conservation programs (not all of which are in the USDA). While we do not question that the current wetland design specifications that attempt to maximize efficiency in nitrate removal, we do think there are alternatives to increase the effectiveness of nitrate removal wetlands by lessening the watershed to wetland ratio, focusing on restoration rather than construction, and by restoring multiple wetlands in a complex as opposed to single, isolated wetlands. A comprehensive approach to drainage water management and nitrate removal giving consideration to multiple techniques will achieve the greatest return for taxpayer dollar invested as well as maximizing potential benefits, including reduce nitrates, reduced runoff, and enhanced wetland/wildlife habitat and function. We feel that wetlands can and do serve a broader purpose than simply removing nitrates.

We suggest USDA give strong consideration to convening a taskforce of Midwest experts (federal and state agency staff, NGO's, producers, sportsmen) to develop a comprehensive policy for addressing drainage water and hypoxia issues. The MAFWA directors are willing to assist USDA in convening such a Midwest taskforce. Please contact Ollie Torgerson (715) 365-8924 or Jen Mock (202) 624-7890 if we can be of any assistance on this issue.

We provide more in depth review of our concerns below. Thank you for your time and consideration on this issue.

Sincerely,

Pat Boddy
MAFWA President

cc:

Kathleen Merrigan, Deputy Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture
David White, Chief of Natural Resources Conservation Service

Additional discussion by concern:

1. *Reduced runoff* – It is our concern that government is promoting enhancement of existing drainage systems (under an economic model that has not convinced producers to make the drainage improvements) as a means to get producers to build more nitrate removal wetlands. There is an assumption that the results will yield benefits in terms of nitrate levels in surface waters. This assumption does not adequately consider the cumulative impacts of the variety of changes in land use that have traditionally accompanied these types of infrastructure investments. There is almost certainly a trade-off with fewer lands enrolled in conservation programs, more acres dedicated to production, and more intensive agricultural practices on production acres (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus application rates will increase, tillage will increase, as will herbicide and pesticide applications). We have serious reservations that the constructed wetland will be able to offset these cumulative impacts.
2. *Watershed: Wetland ratios* – These extreme watershed to wetland ratios of nitrate removal wetlands result in large bounces in water levels following rainfall events. These fluctuations in water levels make it difficult to maintain vegetation in the shallow water emergent zone. Wetlands where most of the watershed has been converted to agricultural production provide the greatest challenge for maintaining vegetation in the emergent zone. Problems stem from the rapid delivery of runoff via surface flow and sub-surface drainage tile. There are also issues related to the amount of nutrients these wetlands receive. Wetlands in this context receive high nitrogen and phosphorus loads. A common result of high nutrient levels, especially when combined with a poorly developed shallow emergent zone, is summer algal blooms. These algal blooms end up reducing water clarity and inhibit populations of aquatic plants that grow beneath the water surface. Rooted aquatic plants are “habitat” for invertebrate populations, and as wetlands transform from rooted aquatic plants to algae dominated systems, both invertebrate populations and water quality decline. These changes in invertebrate populations greatly alter the value of these wetlands to migratory birds.

We are further concerned about the longevity of wetlands constructed with these highly-unnatural watershed to wetland ratios. They receive such heavy nutrient and sediment loads and associated amounts of annually applied herbicides and pesticides, that it is hard to consider these constructed wetlands as able to sustain wetland function and wildlife habitat over a long period of time. Further, these wetlands are essentially flow-through wetlands created by impounding water with expensive structures. These expensive structures have a designed life expectancy of less than 100 years, and the easements that govern them do not include requirements, or funding, for repair or replacement should they fail. We find active management of water levels to be important, even in the short term, in order to maintain aquatic plant communities in the shallow emergent zone of these wetlands. There is no requirement for water level management within these wetlands even though water level management capacity is included in the structures.

3. *Other wetland programs for drainage water management* – Right now, the only nitrate removal wetlands under consideration are passive flow-through wetlands which are restricted to locations with adequate topographic relief. A variety of technologies also exist to

construct wetlands in similar critical locations with less topographic relief by modifying the tile on the site to restore wetlands and utilizing electric pumps or other means to move the water to the surface for treatment in the restored wetland. Similar wetlands have been constructed along surface ditches with great success in Illinois. We remain concerned that the total of our nitrate removal wetland program has been limited to a single specific wetland design fitting a very narrow set of criteria and has been administered utilizing a very narrow set of programmatic options for working with landowners whose lands meet the criteria.

Constructed nitrate removal wetlands that we have examined lack sufficient adjacent upland buffers, and tend to be isolated habitats within intensive agricultural landscapes. Research projects conducted over the past 20 years indicate greater wildlife benefits from wetlands that are part of wetland-grassland complexes. These complexes provide multiple water regimes to increase the probability to providing suitable wetland habitats under a variety of climatic conditions. As such, they are better able to support populations of less mobile species such as reptiles and amphibians. Wetland complexes also provide a better buffer from pollutants on adjacent agricultural lands. Prairie pothole wetland-grassland complexes as small as 40 acres represent preferred mitigation alternatives to artificial wetland habitats created through construction of nitrate removal wetlands.

We certainly understand this initiative will be expedient for agricultural producers anxious to improve drainage and remove problem wet areas on their farms. These same landowners, however, were equally anxious to take advantage of the farmable wetland CRP program in the last decade (with thousands of acres enrolled). The popularity of these CRP wetland practices is evidence that these features can be compatible with modern farming operations. So, the argument that these alternatives are not viable is a weak one at best. The primary obstacle is financial. Within the past decade we have seen great interest in conservation opportunities for poorly drained pothole wetlands. There are a large number of wetland sites currently enrolled in conservation programs that could be fully restored and serve as in-kind mitigation for proposed drainage projects. Additionally, CRP wetlands are currently providing significant nitrate removal functions in their own rite, using restored wetlands to filter surface runoff in locations where it previously entered sub-surface tiles directly through surface intakes.

4. *Out of kind mitigation* – Wetland mitigation is expensive, though not cost prohibitive especially with high commodity prices, and that is what is currently driving the proposed mitigation strategies and reductions in required mitigation ratios. Current agricultural commodity prices make it potentially economical to improve drainage systems and to drain remaining difficult to farm areas through large drainage projects. If adopted, these projects stand to drastically reduce the number of remaining prairie pothole wetlands within the agricultural landscape, redistributing wetland acres to highly engineered locations designed to receive and treat high volumes of nutrient and chemical laden agricultural runoff. While this certainly seems expedient for agricultural producers, it in no way embraces the concepts, nor the science behind current wetland mitigation requirements. We encourage USDA to seek in-kind mitigation options prior to setting a policy that incorporates mitigation at a much reduced cost into planned drainage improvements that may or may not be receiving government subsidy. At a minimum, we suggest that out-of-kind mitigation be limited to

mitigation banks and nitrate removal wetlands that are restorations of previously existing wetland habitats. Finally, if out-of-kind mitigation is allowed in the shallow water zones of constructed nitrate removal wetlands, we suggest that the ratio be increased to a minimum of 2:1 rather than the currently accepted 1.5:1. We also recommend that constructed nitrate removal wetlands have an upland grassland buffer in a ratio of at least 3:1 (upland to wetland) to be considered eligible as a mitigation site.

A Pilot Program for Integrated Drainage and Wetland Landscape Systems

Dean W. Lemke, P.E.
Matt Helmers, Ph.D.
Bill Crumpton, Ph.D.
Stewart Melvin, Ph.D.

Current Conditions

- Deteriorating drainage infrastructure in DSM lobe that will need replacement in next 10-30 years
- Replacement cost estimated at \$3-4 BILLION
- Farmed wetlands provide lowered crop production and little wetland function compared to original state
- Most farmed wetlands have drainage installed, but the drainage system capacity is too low to provide adequate drainage for good crop growth
- Farmed wetlands result in high losses of nitrogen fertilizer as result of denitrification
- "Worst of both worlds"- Poor crop production- Little wetland function

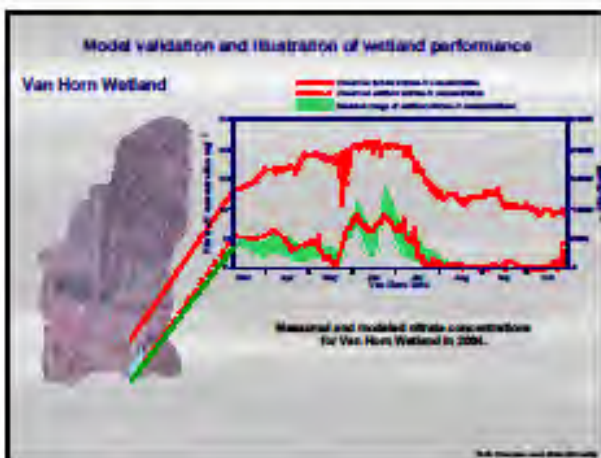
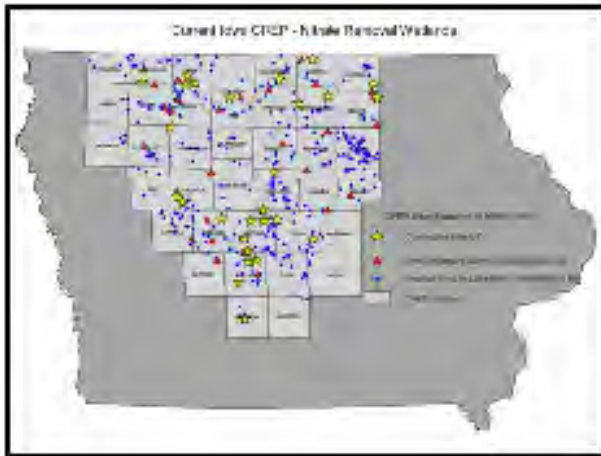
Environmental Issues

- To reduce the size of the Gulf of Mexico Hypoxic Zone - at least 45% reductions in both riverine total nitrogen flux and riverine total phosphorus flux are needed
- To achieve these reductions as well as local water quality goals will require a combination of practices implemented at the watershed scale
- Nitrate removal wetlands are a watershed scale practice that have been shown to be effective in removing nitrate
- Optimal drainage capacity has the potential to reduce surface runoff, phosphorus & other SRO contaminants
- Market driven, public/private partnerships will be essential to achieve these nutrient reductions at full landscape scale

Future Vision

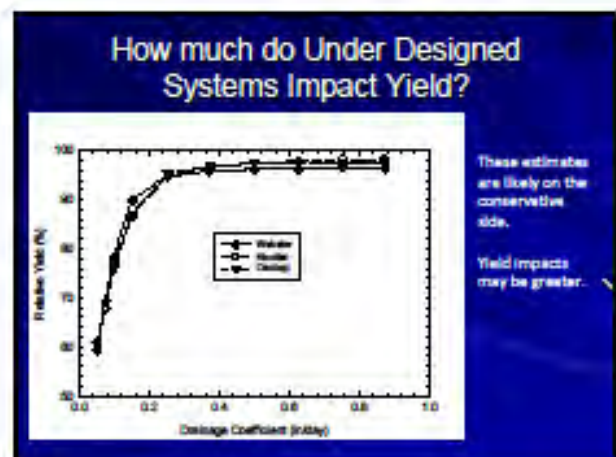
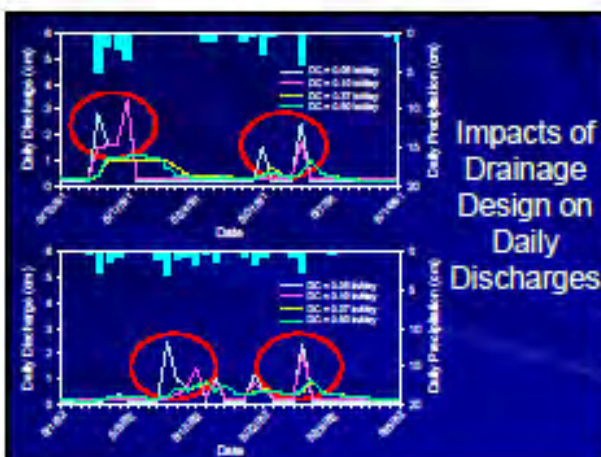
- "Engineer" watersheds for better drainage and wetland function
- Set aside areas where wetlands can be restored at the discharge end of the watershed for better wetland function as well as water quality renovation
- Allow restored wetlands to be used for mitigation of farmed wetlands in the watershed
- Allow higher capacity outlet systems to be installed to provide better crop production
- "Best of both worlds"- a win-win situation



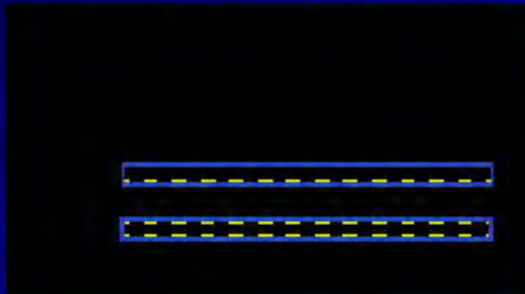


Drainage Design

- Majority of Des Moines Lobe is artificially drained with tile drainage systems installed in early to mid-1900's
- From surveys performed in 1980's many drainage systems have a drainage coefficient of <0.25 in/day (some <0.10 in/day)
- Modern drainage systems will be designed with a drainage coefficient of 0.5-1.0 in/day



Example Yield Increases



What Might \$ Impacts of Optimized Drainage Systems be on a County?

Acres in DD	250,411
Yield Increase (%)	7.7
Base Corn Yield	190
Base Soy Yield	55
Corn Price	\$4.00
Soy Price	\$13.20
Acres in corn (%)	65
Acres in Soy (%)	35

Total Annual Increase in Corn Yield (bushels)	2,381,283
Total Annual Increase in Soy Yield (bushels)	371,172
Annual Increase in Income (\$)	\$16,696,619

What Might \$ Payback of Optimized Drainage Systems be to Landowners?

Estimated cost of optimized drainage maline	\$600/acre
Estimated cost of 'status quo replacement' drains	400/acre
Optimization cost	120/acre
Estimated net income increase*	80/acre/yr
Projected payback for drain optimization**	2-3 yrs

*Basis

7.7% yield increase
190 bu corn @ \$5/bu
55 bu soy @ \$10/bu

**Note - does not include wetland mitigation costs

Goals

- Reduce the loss of subsurface flow contaminants (primarily nitrate)
- Reduce surface runoff and loss of surface runoff contaminants (e.g. phosphorus, pesticides, sediment, and micro-organisms)
- Optimize crop production, yield, and profitability
- Increase habitat and ecological functions of the landscape



Kossuth County - 0.4 Acre Farmed Wetland with Crop Loss Spring 2007





Goals

- Reduce the loss of subsurface flow contaminants (primarily nitrate)
- Reduce surface runoff and loss of surface runoff contaminants (e.g. phosphorus, pesticides, sediment, and micro-organisms)
- Optimize crop production, yield, and profitability
- Increase habitat and ecological functions of the landscape
- Reduce N_2O greenhouse gas emissions

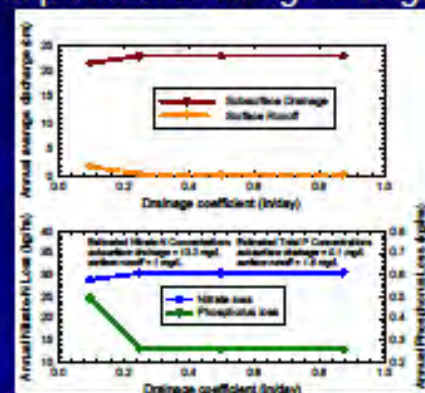
Public/Private Partnership for Achieving Full Landscape Scale

Iowa Drainage Districts

- 3000 drainage districts in Iowa manage common-outlet drains for 6 million acres
- Governing boards of trustees (typically county board of supervisors)
- Extensive statutory & case law base
- Taxing powers
- Power of eminent domain
- Construct and maintain drains

Wetland mitigation with "in-kind farmed wetlands" paid by landowners enhanced to achieve nutrient removal with CREP \$

Impacts of Drainage Design



Pilot Demonstrations

- 2012 – 25 pilot demonstrations
 - Study sites to confirm water quality, wetland function, & crop yield benefits
- 2020 – if initial pilots successful & benefits documented, expand to additional 200 pilots
- 2050 – projected target for implementation across 6 million acres of Iowa drainage districts

Potential for Cost-Share \$ to Drainage Districts for Pilot Demonstrations

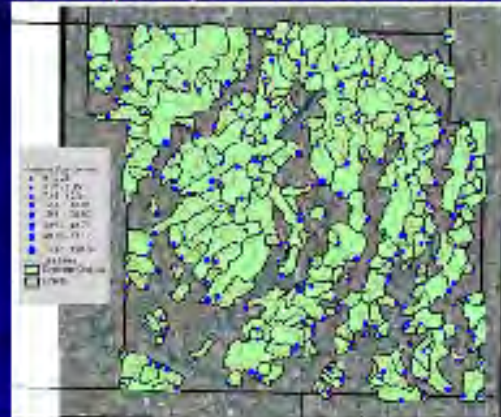
- \$3 million – minimum, for preliminary engineering of new DD mains/laterals
- \$16.5 million - 30% construction cost-share + minimum
- \$25.5 million - 50% construction cost-share + minimum

Benefits Under Potential National Economic Stimulus Legislation

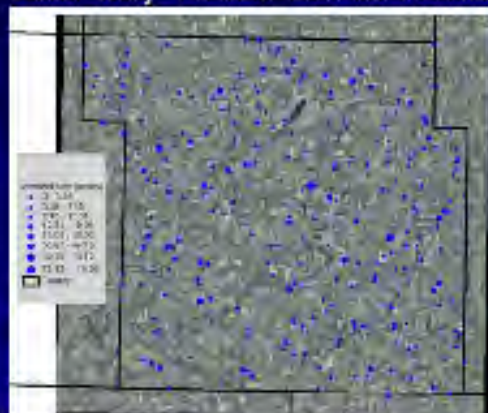
Public funding of \$16.5 – 25.5 million to cost-share 25 pilot demonstrations, will spur privately-funded infrastructure developments of

- Year 2020 – 200 pilots, \$390 million infrastructure
- Year 2050 – adoption across 6 million acres & 3000 DDs, \$4.05 billion infrastructure
- At 7.7% crop yield increase, \$400 million/yr in additional taxable net income
- How many jobs created?

Calhoun County – Drainage Districts & Potential Nitrate Removal Wetlands



Calhoun County – Potential Nitrate Removal Wetlands



Summary

- Flat, low-erosion drained landscapes are environmentally-preferred for production of row crops
- Over the next decades the existing drainage systems in Iowa's drainage districts will be replaced due to age and structural failures
- Critical Issue – will these replacement systems be designed to maintain the 'status quo' or to optimize these landscapes for both environmental benefits and crop production?

Appendix 4.c. Letter to USDA regarding shifting CRP acres to CCRP

The Honorable Tom Vilsack,
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Vilsack,

The Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (MAFWA) appreciates the work of FSA to fully subscribe the 32 million acres under the statutory CRP cap. We represent 13 state fish and wildlife agencies in the Midwest that have statutory authority for management of fish, wildlife, and their habitats. As you are aware, USDA agricultural conservation programs have landscape-level effects that directly influence our ability to manage the public trust resources.

To help reach the statutory CRP cap, we request that if FSA does not fully subscribe all 4 million acres available under the 41st general CRP signup, FSA should immediately shift acres remaining within the CRP cap to Continuous Signup practices, including SAFE, to provide as many landowners as possible the opportunity to enroll in CRP. A notice similar to CRP Notice 691, asking for state requests, would ensure that all states have the opportunity to affirm local needs.

If we can answer any questions or assist in the implementation of this recommendation, please feel free to contact Todd Bogenschutz, Iowa DNR, 515-432-2823.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Boddy
President MAFWA

cc:

Val Dolcini, FSA Administrator
Brandon Willis, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs
President(s) of SEAFWA, WAFWA, and NEAFWA

Appendix 4.d. Letter to USDA regarding General CRP Wildlife Conservation Priority Areas

The Honorable Tom Vilsack
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Av., S.W.
Washington DC, 220250

Dear Secretary Vilsack,

I am contacting you today to express the concern of the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (MAFWA) regarding Farm Services Agency (FSA) rules that were changed for the recent Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) signup.

Specifically, the national FSA office changed the point scoring rules for state-established wildlife Conservation Priority Areas (CPA's). As implemented in the 41st general CRP sign-up any 40 point conservation practice (CP) within a wildlife CPA receives the wildlife priority points regardless of the purpose of the wildlife CPA. Until the 41st signup, states were able to limit points awarded for enrollment in state CPA's to specific CP's, which was done to make sure CRP offers receiving wildlife CPA points were providing the types of wildlife habitat meaningful to the CPA's priority wildlife species. For instance, in many prairie states, wildlife CPA's were established to benefit declining grassland songbirds and declining upland game birds – only offers seeded to grassy CRP practices received wildlife CPA points; in those cases states were not allowing wildlife CPA points for woodland CP's. However, since CPA points are no longer tied to the conservation purpose woodland practices are scoring additional wildlife CPA points in an area which will have a negative impact on the species we are trying to conserve.

This change appears to violate FSA's CRP rules that require conservation plans to "meet the objectives of the CPA, if applicable" (par 366 pg 11-4 and par 367 pg 11-6 in their manual [actual pages 216 and 219]). States have requested the limitation on eligible practices to ensure that enrollments getting wildlife CPA points are addressing priority wildlife resource concerns.

Staff from many Midwest states participated in a national conference call set up by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies after this came to our attention before signup 41. FSA's national staff acknowledged the problem, but said the changes in signup software had already been made and it was too late to revisit.

We request FSA revisit the decision for this change, and revise the software so the intent of wildlife CPA points is restored prior to the next general signup. As currently implemented, signup software decreases the accountability of the EBI in reflecting the identified wildlife needs and purposes for the wildlife Conservation Priority Areas in CRP general signups.

Thank you for your time and consideration with this issue. If the MAFWA can be of any assistance in resolving this issue, please do not hesitate to contact Tim McCoy at 402-471-5411 or tim.mccoy@nebraska.gov.

Sincerely,

cc: Val Dolcini, FSA Administrator
Brandon Willis, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs
President(s) of SEAFWA, WAFWA, and NEAFWA

Appendix 4.e. MAFWA 2012 Farm Bill Priorities

Curtis Taylor
AFWA President
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Suite 725
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Mr. Taylor,

As you are aware, USDA agricultural conservation programs have landscape-level effects that directly influence our ability to manage the public trust resources. We are aware that the 2012 Farm Bill funding has the potential to be significantly cut. In times of budget cuts it is important to identify priorities and which programs most efficiently and effectively address those priorities. A concerted effort needs to be made by USDA to streamline programs and paperwork to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

The MAFWA Private Lands Working Group met in Decorah, Iowa on May1-4, 2111. We developed the following list of priorities and recommendations:

Conservation Financial Assistance Program Priorities

Highest Priority

Conservation Reserve Program funded at the status quo 32 million acres
Wetland Reserve Program
Environmental Quality Incentive Program – that includes a strong wildlife and natural community restoration component

Medium Priority

Voluntary Public Access
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program

Low Priority

Grassland Reserve Program
Healthy Forestland Reserve Program
Farm and Ranchland Protection Program
Conservation Stewardship Program- If the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) is continued, significant changes need to be made to the program in order to provide transparency, decrease administrative time needed to deliver the program, and to ensure conservation benefits are being realized. CSP priorities should be made at the state level with sideboards provided at the national level. Enhancement Activities should be selected at the state level to meet state specific conservation needs and be allowed to follow the state Conservation Practice Standards.

Conservation Compliance

Conservation Compliance is vital to the implementation of the Farm Bill as it sets the baseline conservation requirements for recipients to be eligible for USDA-provided benefits. We would like to see the following conservation compliance recommendations implemented:

- Re-establish compliance requirements for federal crop insurance benefits so that all existing or new insurance or other risk management programs must be subject to all existing or new conservation compliance provisions.
- Revise all soil conservation plans approved, applied, and maintained before July 3, 1996 to at minimum meet current HEL planning standards.
- The 2012 Farm Bill should include a Sodsaver provision similar to swampbuster penalties.
 - Native sod that is tilled for the purpose of producing an annual crop, after the date of enactment of 2012 farm bill legislation, shall be permanently ineligible for federal crop insurance, non-insured crop disaster assistance program (NAP), disaster assistance, all Title I commodity program benefits and all Title II conservation program benefits. Ineligibility shall ONLY apply to the actual acres of native sod that were tilled and converted to crop production.
 - *Native sod is defined as land that is composed principally of grasses, grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs, suitable for grazing and/or browsing AND that has never previously been tilled for the purpose of producing an annual crop as of the date of enactment of the 2012 farm bill legislation.*

Technical Assistance

For the successful delivery of financial assistance programs made available through the 2012 Farm Bill USDA must ensure adequate funding is available to deliver conservation technical assistance which should include funding for technical service providers and expanding opportunities to partners.

State Coordination

It is imperative that state personnel assigned to AFWA Farm Bill related committees work closely with Jen Mock Schaeffer to make sure wildlife needs continue to be incorporated and refined in the next Farm Bill. We encourage State Directors to make sure appropriate personnel are assigned to the AFWA Agricultural Conservation Committee and participate to the fullest extent possible in crafting State, Regional Association, and AFWA committee comments and recommendations as they apply to the Farm Bill.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Boddy
MAFWA President

Appendix 4.f. General CRP Environmental Benefits Index Adjustment Recommendations

The Honorable Tom Vilsack
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Av., S.W.
Washington DC, 220250

Re: Environmental Benefits Index for future CRP signups

Dear Secretary Vilsack,

The farm bill statute requires CRP to address soil, water and wildlife resource concerns equally. Unfortunately, based on the current EBI and its scoring regime, wildlife is not represented equally compared to soil and water erosion concerns. To equally represent soil, water and wildlife in the EBI, AFWA proposes the attached changes to the N1, N4 and N5 factors. We propose to eliminate N5 because it effectively double counts soil and water erosion concerns which are already addressed in other factors, while adding air quality which is not a statutory purpose of CRP. All CRP practices can result in carbon sequestration, and the most successful carbon sequestration practices typically result from matching soils to appropriate native vegetation; regardless if the sites are grasslands, woodlands, or wetlands.

We also propose to simplify N1 in ways that we hope will improve the quality of wildlife habitat enrolled through the General CRP signup. It is important to note that under N1b, we support points awarded only for lands enrolled in wildlife priority zones that also implement a conservation practice that best benefits the species listed in that wildlife priority zone. If a landowner in a wildlife priority zone chooses not to implement a conservation practice beneficial to the wildlife priority, then no points should be awarded to him/her under N1b because the conservation actions implemented will not benefit the wildlife priority in the area.

Under N4, Priority Resource Benefits, we recommend allowing landowners to choose more than one option and accumulate up to 30 points for increasing their level of stewardship and wildlife conservation on their lands. We also continue to recommend enrolling contracts with existing, restored, or restorable wetlands under N4. The Continuous CRP (CCRP) option for wetlands enrollment does not meet landowner's needs because it makes many fields infeasible to farm. Furthermore, the CCRP wetland option does not take into consideration the wetland-upland landscape complex, so it does not efficiently reduce habitat fragmentation which is critical to grassland/wetland dependent species. Consequently, we recommend that wetlands once again be allowed enrollment through the General CRP.

Additionally, we recommend modifications to N4b and N4d which we believe will benefit wildlife. However, these modifications should be coupled with AFWA's recommended "National CRP Do Not Plant List," which you received separately, in order to be the most effective. The use of a "Do Not Plant List" would also make N1a more effective, preventing enrollment of CRP contracts where landowners enroll covers with a wildlife value of 0. This is troubling because all CRP contracts must meet minimum standards to prevent soil erosion and

improve water quality, but not all are required to provide a minimum standard of benefit for wildlife.

We thank you for the opportunity comment on the CRP and eagerly look forward to working with you to address the problems facing America's farmers, ranchers and forest owners while conserving our nation's fish, wildlife and their habitats. Todd Bogenschutz is available to work with you on this issue and may be reached at 515-432-2823 ext 111 or at todd.bogenschutz@dnr.iowa.gov.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Boddy
President, MAFWA

cc:
Val Dolcini, FSA Administrator
Brandon Willis, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs
President(s) of SEAFWA, WAFWA, and NEAFWA

Appendix 5.a. Letter to EPA regarding smoke management

Lisa P. Jackson
Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Ms. Jackson,

Discussion between state fish and wildlife agencies revealed concerns of smoke management guidelines by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA). Wildlife agencies should be involved in the development of any state smoke management plans by their state EPA agency to ensure that prescribed burning is maintained as a valuable land management tool.

Land-managing agencies already face many limitations on the use of prescribed burning, so it is critical that smoke management does not become another limitation. Since state EPA agencies typically issue permits for prescribed burning, the state smoke management plan has the potential to impact prescribed burning efforts.

Prescribed burning produces results in a native prairie ecosystem that no other management tool alone can produce including grazing or haying. It is vitally important to keep fire as a tool managing our landscape. AFWA urges the EPA to encourage States to include wildlife resource agencies in their smoke management planning.

We look forward to your response and attention to this issue.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Boddy
President, MAFWA

Appendix 5.b. Compatible Use of Wildlife Management Areas

MAFWA Public Lands Committee – Allowable Use Survey – April 2011

Deployed as a survey instrument using Survey Monkey

This survey is being conducted by the MAFWA Public Lands Committee as the first step in building an allowable use matrix to better understand how member states deal with common issues.

Please limit answers to state wildlife management areas or their equivalent

Please answer each question as we'd like to know why you don't allow something as much as why you do.

There are 12 activities in the drop down menu that we identified at our meeting last spring. Please complete a survey for each of the 12 uses.

Name of Person Completing the Survey _____

E-mail address: _____

State: _____

Activity (drop down menu that would include the following):

- Horseback Riding
- ATVs
- Field Trials
- Wind Turbines
- Biomass Harvest
- Geocaching
- Guide Hunting
- Paintball
- Dog Trials
- Camping
- Disabled Access
- Dog Training

Is this activity an issue in your state? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is this activity allowed on your state wildlife areas? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is this activity regulated? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If regulated (please check all that apply):

- ☐ by law/statute
- ☐ by rule
- ☐ by policy
- ☐ by procedure

Do participants need any of the following to do the activity (check all that apply):

- ☐ license
- ☐ permit
- ☐ permission
- ☐ other (please describe) _____

Likelihood that this activity will interfere with the primary purposes of the properties?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Additional comments: _____

Cost of accommodating the activity – in time?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Additional narrative including a description of intensity and frequency of use: _____

Cost of accommodating the activity – in expense?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Additional comments: _____

Potential for invasive species introduction?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Impacts to native flora? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there soil disturbance impacts? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Likelihood of increased user conflicts?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Likelihood of impacts to E/T or special concern species?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Impact on facility operations?

- ☐ High
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Low

Future trends?

- ☐ Will likely decline
- ☐ Will likely be stable
- ☐ Will likely see moderate growth
- ☐ Will likely see rapid growth

Additional Comments:

Allowable Use Survey Results

MAFWA Public Lands Committee - May 2011

	Horseback Riding	ATVs	Field Trials	Wind Turbines	Biomass Harvest	Geo-caching	Guide Hunting	Paintball	Dog Trials	Camping	Disabled Access	Dog Training
Issue in Your State												
Yes	11	12	9	9	5	10	10	10	12	10	12	12
No	1	0	2	3	7	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Allowed on Wildlife Areas?												
Yes	7	4	10	0	3	8	6	1	10	11	11	12
No	5	8	1	11	7	4	6	10	2	1	1	0
Activity Regulated?												
Yes	12	12	11	9	6	8	8	10	11	12	12	12
No	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
If Regulated - How												
by law/statute	2	5	4	3	2	2	5	2	4	2	4	3
by rule	10	11	9	4	3	4	4	9	9	10	7	9
by policy	6	6	7	5	3	7	1	2	7	7	8	5
by procedure	1	2	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	4	1
Do participants need:												
license	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	2
permit	5	4	10	2	2	4	2	4	11	6	9	7
permission	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	1
Likelihood of interference with primary purpose												
High	4	10	3	5	1	2	2	6	4	1	1	1
Medium	5	2	4	2	3	3	3	2	5	3	4	6
Low	3	0	4	1	2	6	4	1	3	7	7	5
Cost of accommodating in time												
High	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Medium	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	6	5	3	2
Low	8	4	7	3	2	9	7	5	6	5	9	10
Cost of accommodating in expense												
High	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Medium	1	5	1	2	0	0	2	1	3	6	4	2
Low	8	4	9	3	4	11	7	7	8	5	8	9

Allowable Use Survey Results

MAFWA Public Lands Committee - May 2011

	Horseback		Field	Wind	Biomass	Geo-	Guide		Dog		Disabled	Dog
	Riding	ATVs	Trials	Turbines	Harvest	catching	Hunting	Paintball	Trials	Camping	Access	Training
Potential for invasives												
High	5	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Medium	5	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	5	6	1	
Low	2	5	7	6	2	9	6	7	7	5	11	
Impacts to native flora												
Yes	9	9	4	4	5	5	2	4	4	6	4	
No	3	2	5	4	1	6	7	4	8	6	8	
Soil disturbance												
Yes	12	9	4	4	3	3	2	1	5	6	7	
No	0	2	6	3	3	8	7	8	7	6	5	
Likelihood of increased user conflicts?												
High	4	7	0	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	0	
Medium	6	3	5	3	3	5	4	2	6	4	8	
Low	2	1	6	3	2	5	2	2	4	7	3	
Likelihood of impacts to E/T												
High	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Medium	4	5	2	4	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	
Low	7	5	7	2	3	10	7	7	9	10	10	
Impact on facility operations												
High	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Medium	0	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	4	
Low	9	5	8	4	5	8	6	5	9	6	8	
Future trends												
Will likely decline	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	
Will likely be stable	6	2	7	2	3	5	3	6	9	8	2	
Will likely see moderate growth	4	8	1	4	3	6	5	2	1	3	9	
Will likely see rapid growth	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Responses: IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD, WI

Appendix 6: Private and Public Lands Information Item – Federal Budget Priorities

Private Lands Working Group (PrLWG) FY 2012 Federal Budget Priorities

The MAFWA directors asked each Midwest working group to provide a list of federal programs (FY 2012) that were a priority for each MAFWA working groups. AFWA staff had already summarized FY 2012 federal budget targets with recommended funding levels. This was a comprehensive list of all potential federal programs with conservation benefits. The Private Lands working group provides the following tables summarizing our priorities and supports the AFWA recommended funding levels (*Gray shaded items within Federal Department budgets are the PrLWG priority programs*).

Natural Resources Conservation Service (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2011 Estimated	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Conservation Operations			
Technical Assistance	\$762,000	\$783,000	\$797,000
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	85,000 a	\$73,000	85,000 b
Wetland Reserve Program	726,000 a	\$785,000	785,000 c
Grassland Reserve Program	117,000 a	67,000 d	101,000 c
Conservation Stewardship Program ^e	804,000 a	985,000 d	985,000 c
Environmental Quality Incentive Program	\$1,180,000	\$1,408,000	1,588,000 b
Healthy Forest Reserve Program	10,000 a	\$10,000	10,000 b
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	175,000 a	\$200,000	200,000 b
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program	74,000 a	60,000 a	\$74,000
Agricultural Management Assistance	15,000 a	\$3,000	\$15,000
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative	72,000 a	50,000 a	72,000 b
Conservation Reserve Program (TA only)	\$124,000	\$124,000	\$124,000
	Authorize the use of up to 30% of each mandatory program's funding for technical assistance.		

a No limitation of mandatory funding levels.

b Authorized level in the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008.

c Cost estimate established by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) in March 2009.

d No limitation of mandatory funding levels but used cost estimates from the Office of Management and Budget which are below CBO March 2009 estimates.

e Includes Conservation Security Program funding. The Association supports an increase in the requested budget for CSP, secondary to restoration of funding for WHIP, GRP, and EQIP

USDA Farm Service Agency (in millions)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2011 Estimated	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Conservation Reserve Program ^a	\$1,997	\$2,142	\$2,142
Voluntary Public Access - HIP	\$33	\$17	\$17

a A total of 31.4 million acres was enrolled at the end of FY2010 with 4.3 million acres resulting from a 2010 sign-up (the first general sign-up since 2006). The FSA budget assumes a 4.0 million acre general sign-up in 2010 which would bring the total CRP acres to 31.9 million acres (the CRP cap is 32 million acres. The Association applauds this plan and near-full utilization of CRP enrollment authority (leaving some room for SAFE and Continuous Sign-up opportunity) to better address key conservation needs and deliver needed funding to rural communities. It will be important for FSA to follow-up with another general CRP sign-up in 2012 due to expiration of another 6.6 million acres of CRP contracts in September of 2012.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
<i>Resource Management</i>			
Endangered Species (Total)	\$179,309	\$182,650	\$185,431
Candidate Conservation	\$12,580	\$11,426	\$12,580
Listing	\$22,103	\$24,644	\$24,644
Consultation/HCP	\$59,307	\$62,888	\$62,888
Recovery	\$85,319	\$83,692	\$85,319
Habitat Conservation (Total)	\$117,659	\$118,442	\$118,442
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	\$60,134	\$59,400	\$59,400
Project Planning	\$35,951	\$38,368	\$38,368
Coastal Program	\$15,931	\$15,436	\$15,436
National Wetland Inventory	\$5,643	\$5,238	\$5,238
Environmental Contaminants	\$13,987	\$13,825	\$13,825
National Wildlife Refuge System (Total)	\$502,805	\$502,875	\$502,875
Wildlife and Habitat Management	\$230,778	\$240,241	\$240,241
Refuge Visitor Services	\$79,973	\$77,621	\$77,621
Refuge Law Enforcement	\$38,684	\$37,558	\$37,558
Conservation Planning	\$13,021	\$8,283	\$8,283
Refuge Maintenance	\$140,349	\$139,172	\$139,172
Migratory Bird Management (Total)	\$54,483	\$54,423	\$55,293
Conservation and Monitoring	\$31,010	\$30,727	\$31,010
Joint Ventures (NA Waterfowl Mgt Plan)	\$14,054	\$15,413	\$16,000
Permits	\$3,645	\$3,589	\$3,589
Federal Duck Stamp Program	\$852	\$846	\$846
Avian Health and Disease	\$4,922	\$3,848	\$3,848
Law Enforcement (Total)	\$65,778	\$62,634	\$65,778
Operations	\$64,801	\$61,657	\$64,801
Maintenance	\$977	\$977	\$977
International Affairs (Total)	\$14,379	\$12,991	\$13,105
International Conservation	\$7,574	\$6,300	\$6,300
National Fish Habitat Action Plan	\$7,200	\$7,153	\$10,000
Climate Change & Science Capacity (Total)	\$20,000	\$37,483	\$20,000
Climate Change Planning	\$10,000	\$20,247	\$10,000
Climate Change Science	\$10,000	\$17,236	\$10,000
Central Office Operations	\$40,485	\$39,941	\$39,941
<i>Other Accounts</i>			
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	\$90,000	\$95,000	\$95,000
Neotropical Bird Conservation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
North American Wetland Conservation	\$47,647	\$50,000	\$50,000
Cooperative ESA Fund	\$85,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Land Acquisition	\$86,340	\$140,000	\$140,000

US Geological Survey (USGS) (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Ecosystems	\$165,587	\$166,423	
Cooperative Research Units	\$19,313	\$18,824	\$19,313
SE Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study	\$250	\$250	\$1,000
Aquatic Drug Registration	\$700	-	\$700
Core Science Systems	\$124,857	\$105,875	
National Biological Info Infrastructure	\$24,946	\$15,113	\$3,500
Water Resources	\$221,223	\$199,600	
National Streamflow Information Program	\$27,732	\$26,913	\$27,732
Cooperative Water Program	\$65,561	\$62,252	\$65,561
Climate Change and Land Use Change			
DOI Climate Science Centers	\$138,019	\$106,405	\$106,405

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)-Discretionary Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$312,012	\$295,773	\$312,012
State and Private Forestry			
Forest Stewardship	\$29,369	\$29	\$29
Forest Legacy Program	\$75,960	\$135	\$135
Urban and Community Forestry	\$30,377	\$32	\$32
International Forestry	\$9,818	\$0	\$9,818
Forest Inventory and Analysis	\$5	\$0	\$5,000
National Forest System – IRR			
Restoration & Management of Ecosystems		\$659	\$659
Priority Watershed & Job Stabilization		\$80	\$80
Fund		\$40	(no recommendation)
Legacy Roads and Trails		\$75	(no recommendation)
Research			
Forest Inventory and Analysis	\$66,939	\$61,939	\$66,939

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The Association supports at a minimum the President's FY 2012 request of \$350 million for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The GLRI is designed to address some of the Great Lakes basin's most pressing needs by directing funds toward priority areas such as invasive species (Asian Carp), habitat restoration, water quality improvement, and native species recovery. The purpose of the GLRI is to provide funds above normal programmatic spending for high-priority areas and for projects that fulfill recommendations of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration

USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Levels
Operations	\$71,015	\$67,424	\$77,780
Methods Development	\$16,064	\$15,793	\$18,630
Aquaculture	\$1,136	\$1,131	\$1,281
Wildlife Disease Monitoring and Surveillance	\$0		\$0
	<i>(3,170 included in WS Operations budget)</i>		<i>(3,170 included in WS Operations budget)</i>

WS Operations Sub Activity - List of the programs that would be affected by the elimination of Directives:

- o Michigan Cormorant Control (\$139,000)
- o Missouri Crop and Aquaculture ((\$207,000)
- o North Dakota & South Dakota Blackbirds (\$265,000)
- o South Dakota Wildlife Services (\$519,000)
- o Wisconsin, Minnesota & Michigan Wolf Predation (\$727,000)

MAFWA Public Lands Committee
FY 2013 Budget Priorities – May 2011
Comments based on FY 2012 AFWA Tables

The MAFWA public lands committee appreciates the fiscal constraints in which the Nation and most states find themselves. Given that most MAFWA state fish and wildlife agencies have had to reduce budgets, furlough staff, and in some cases, cut incumbent staff, federal agency conservation programs that grant funds to states and/or NGOs that can leverage the federal funds with state, NGO, or other private source funds, become increasingly important. Our initial FY2013 recommendations reflect strong support for federal programs that grant money to state agencies and/or foster these types of partnerships that leverage conservation dollars.

Our recommendations generally reflect a concern that we not fund new initiatives at the expense of long-standing conservation programs with demonstrated track records of on-the-ground success. For example, we continue to favor Migratory Bird Joint Ventures, National Fish Habitat Partnerships, or State Wildlife Action Plans, all long-standing partnership approaches to landscape level conservation, and all with demonstrated track records of success.

We remain interested in serving in a meaningful role in the federal landscape level conservation initiatives, but continue to lack the capacity to do so. Absent federal funding to enhance state capacity, good coordination among the federal natural resource, land and agriculture agencies will provide the MAFWA state fish and wildlife agencies a better understanding and appreciation of where we can be most effective in informing conservation delivery through these initiatives.

The agencies and programs highlighted in the accompanying narrative reflect those agencies and programs that we believe are most important to a vibrant public lands program within the MAFWA states. That is not to imply that other programs are not important, either to other states, or to the private land management needs within MAFWA states.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Budget - (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
<i>Resource Management</i>			
Endangered Species (Total)	179,309	182,650	185,431
Candidate Conservation	12,580	11,426	12,580
Listing	22,103	24,644	24,644
Consultation/HCP	59,307	62,888	62,888
Recovery	85,319	83,692	85,319
Habitat Conservation (Total)	117,659	118,442	118,442
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	60,134	59,400	59,400
Project Planning	35,951	38,368	38,368
Coastal Program	15,931	15,436	15,436
National Wetland Inventory	5,643	5,238	5,238
Environmental Contaminants	13,987	13,825	13,825
National Wildlife Refuge System (Total)	502,805	502,875	502,875
Wildlife and Habitat Management	230,778	240,241	240,241
Refuge Visitor Services	79,973	77,621	77,621
Refuge Law Enforcement	38,684	37,558	37,558
Conservation Planning	13,021	8,283	8,283
Refuge Maintenance	140,349	139,172	139,172
Migratory Bird Management (Total)	54,483	54,423	55,293
Conservation and Monitoring	31,010	30,727	31,010
Joint Ventures (NA Waterfowl Mgt Plan)	14,054	15,413	16,000
Permits	3,645	3,589	3,589
Federal Duck Stamp Program	852	846	846
Avian Health and Disease	4,922	3,848	3,848
Law Enforcement (Total)	65,778	62,634	65,778
Operations	64,801	61,657	64,801
Maintenance	977	977	977
International Affairs (Total)	14,379	12,991	13,105
International Conservation	7,574	6,300	6,300
International Wildlife Trade	6,805	6,691	6,805
Fisheries/Aquatic Resource Conserve. (Total)	148,214	136,012	174,692
National Fish Hatchery Operations	54,370	42,761	54,370
Maintenance and Equipment	18,350	18,060	18,060
Aquatic Habitat and Species Cons.	75,494	75,191	77,191
Aquatic Invasive Species	8,244	9,196	9,196
Marine Mammals	5,810	5,875	5,875
National Fish Habitat Action Plan	7,200	7,153	10,000
Climate Change & Science Capacity (Total)	20,000	37,483	20,000
Climate Change Planning	10,000	20,247	10,000
Climate Change Science	10,000	17,236	10,000
<i>Central Office Operations</i>	40,485	39,941	39,941
<i>Other Accounts</i>			
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	90,000	95,000	95,000
Neotropical Bird Conservation	5,000	5,000	5,000
North American Wetland Conservation	47,647	50,000	50,000
Cooperative ESA Fund	85,000	100,000	100,000

Land Acquisition	86,340	140,000	140,000
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US Fish and Wildlife Service

Endangered Species: Many Midwest state wildlife lands provide critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. We recommend full funding for the Service's endangered species programs, through which resources can continue to be available to state wildlife agencies to manage existing habitats and protect through acquisition other critical habitat areas for these species.

Habitat Conservation: This program is important from the perspective of the MAFWA Public Lands Working Group because, in part, the USFWS is the lead entity delivering and administering perpetual grassland and wetland easements in the Midwest. In most states, if not all, they are the only entity providing long term protection of limited resources such as native prairie and prairie wetlands. Their "Partners" program provides an essential link between private landowners and conservation interests.

Environmental Contaminants: If anything, the issue and challenge of addressing environmental contaminants and their impacts on wildlife will only increase and therefore funding should be commensurate with the changing threats.

National Wildlife Refuge System: The National Wildlife Refuge system provides protection and science based management of valuable natural resources throughout the midwest. They are also responsible for oversight of Threatened and Endangered Species throughout the Midwest. Refuge visitor centers host an incredible number of visitors each year which subsequently provides a unique opportunity to educate the public on the importance of our natural resources.

Migratory Bird Management – Conservation & Monitoring: It is critical to the states that the federal effort of surveying and monitoring of migratory birds be fully funded and supported. No state can substitute the efforts of their work on a global scale in areas such as data center and bird banding management, breeding bird surveys and migratory bird conservation.

Migratory Bird Management – Joint Ventures (NA Waterfowl Mgt Plan): Working both collectively and independently, JV partners (federal, state and NGO) conduct activities in support of bird conservation goals cooperatively developed by the partnership. Joint Ventures are recognized as the standard for effective, science-based delivery of bird conservation through partnerships.

Migratory Bird Management – Federal Duck Stamp Program: The fees generated from the sale of the stamps are used to purchase or lease wetland habitat for protection in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Many Midwestern state public land properties are adjacent to these refuges and are managed in close cooperation and in synergy with their federal counterparts.

Migratory Bird Management – Avian Health and Disease: A large amount of state public land is primarily managed as habitat for waterfowl breeding and migration. With increasing avian zoonotic and emerging disease risks, it is important that there be funding for federal efforts to monitor, test and support state agencies when disease outbreaks occur.

Law Enforcement: Adequately funded law enforcement at both state and federal levels is critical to ensuring wildlife and their habitats continue to be protected from misuse, destruction, and conflicting use. This is particularly important to state owned and managed lands that harbor threatened or endangered species and their habitats.

Climate Change and Science Capacity: We recognize the challenge that a changing climate has on fish and wildlife and their uses and support the development of strategies to address a changing climate. Stepping down regional climate models to individual states and developing adaptation and mitigation strategies based on good science is critically important. There are numerous federal agencies in which climate change initiatives and research are being funded. We do wonder how well coordinated those efforts are across the various agencies doing this work, and worry further about the ability of the disparate federal agencies to coordinate effectively with state agencies that will ultimately be responsible for implementing many of the adaptation and mitigation strategies – particularly in the “federal-land-poor” MAFWA states.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants: State Wildlife Action Plans detail each state’s species of greatest conservation need, their habitats, threats, and needed conservation actions. As the principal funding source for these plans, State Wildlife Grants are critical to plan implementation, many times which directly involves habitat development and management activities on state owned wildlife lands, or that benefit species of greatest conservation need found on state wildlife lands.

Neotropical Bird Conservation: MAFWA states, through All-Bird plans and Wildlife Action plans, continue to focus management efforts on neotropical migratory bird conservation and utilize these funds along with partner match to achieve conservation efforts for this large and important faunal component of each state’s biodiversity.

North American Wetland Conservation: Every federal dollar invested by NAWCA must be matched by at least one dollar from non-federal sources. But, because the program is so effective, NAWCA funds are often tripled or quadrupled on the local level. Since Congress established NAWCA in 1989, more than \$1 billion in federal grants have been matched by an additional \$3 billion from states and non-federal partners, conserving more than 25 million acres critical to waterfowl and other wetland-dependent wildlife.

Cooperative ESA Fund: We support increased funding for the Cooperative Endangered Species Act Fund. Cooperative efforts between the FWS and the state fish and wildlife agencies are the surest way to meet objectives for species recovery and conservation under the Act. The variety of threats from climate change, to human population growth and expansion virtually guarantee the importance of a well-funded ESA program that allows individual states to decide the best mix of key information needs, incentives, and acquisition priorities to achieve recovery objectives.

Land Acquisition: State wildlife lands in the Midwest are important to providing public access for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife related recreational activities. We recommend continued funding for US Fish & Wildlife Service land acquisitions, both in fee-title and easement, which also support these activities. Further, the Service's land acquisition focus should be in states with low percentages of public lands or in geographically significant areas where permanent protection is critical to species and habitat conservation needs, such as the Prairie Pothole Region.

US Geological Survey (USGS) – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Ecosystems	165,587	166,423	
Cooperative Research Units	19,313	18,824	19,313
Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study	250	250	1,000
Aquatic Drug Registration	700	-	700
Core Science Systems	124,857	105,875	
National Biological Information Infrastructure	24,946	15,113	3,500
Water Resources	221,223	199,600	
National Streamflow Information Program	27,732	26,913	27,732
Cooperative Water Program	65,561	62,252	65,561
Climate Change and Land Use Change	138,019	106,405	106,405
DOI Climate Science Centers			

US Geological Survey (USGS)

Cooperative Research Units: Many state wildlife agencies utilize the applied research and data collection activities of Cooperative Research Units to assist in development and implementation of conservation plans. This partnership is important to state wildlife land managers in the Midwest who plan and apply habitat and species management activities based on research conducted by Cooperative Research Units, and therefore we strongly support their full funding.

Climate Change and Land Use Change: MAFWA states recognize the challenge that a changing climate has on fish and wildlife, and the uses of these resources, and support collection of sound science to inform the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies to address a changing climate. USGS can support States by providing scientific information, decision support tools and products, and research of ecosystem processes necessary for states to develop unique and tailored adaptation plans. We repeat our observation about the number of federal agencies in which climate change initiatives and research are being funded and wonder how well coordinated those efforts are across the various agencies doing this type of important work.

BLM – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Management of Lands & Resources			
Land Resources			
Riparian Management	22,718	23,052	23,052
Range Management	74,193	71,603	73,449
Wild Horse and Burro Management	63,986	75,008	78,721
Wildlife and Fisheries			
Wildlife Management	36,592	36,973	40,000
Fisheries Management	13,765	13,354	20,000
Threatened and Endangered Species	22,612	21,668	33,000
Realty and Ownership Management			
Alaska Conveyance	34,109	16,622	16,622
Energy and Minerals Management			
North Slope Science Initiative	1,000	0	0
Renewable Energy	0	19,735	19,735
Recreation Resource Management	49,971	57,170	57,170
Challenge Cost Share	9,500	9,467	9,500
Land Acquisition (total)	29,650	50,000	50,000

BLM

Land Resources: This program is important to MAFWA states because the BLM manages large amounts of public land throughout the Midwest. The vast majority of these lands are native landscapes which are being converted at an alarming rate on private land throughout the Midwest.

Wildlife and Fisheries: Many of the lands that BLM manages have a strong wildlife and fisheries component. Since these lands are managed for their native habitat components, local native fish and wildlife populations benefit greatly from this management. At a minimum, funding should approximate the AFWA FY2012 funding recommendation.

Threatened and Endangered Species: These BLM lands harbor some of the Midwest's threatened and endangered species and in some instances, may provide the last strong hold for these species.

Recreation Resource Management: In an era when public access to private land is becoming more and more restricted, public lands such as those managed by BLM provide a vital role in providing people a place to hunt, fish and recreate.

US Forest Service – Discretionary Appropriation – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Forest and Rangeland Research	312,012	295,773	312,012
State and Private Forestry			
Forest Stewardship	29,369	29	29
Forest Legacy Program	75,960	135	135
Urban and Community Forestry	30,377	32	32
International Forestry	9,818	0	9,818
Forest Inventory and Analysis	5,000	0	5,000
National Forest System – IRR			
Restoration & Management of Ecosystems		659	659
Priority Watershed & Job Stabilization		80	80
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund		40	(no recommendation)
Legacy Roads and Trails		75	(no recommendation)
Research			
Forest Inventory and Analysis	66,939	61,939	66,939

US Forest Service – Discretionary Appropriation

State and Private Forestry: All of the activities under the State and Private Forestry appropriation are very important to most MAFWA states with a vibrant forest resource and industry. Each represent partnership opportunities to assist the states in meeting the needs of fish and wildlife conservation through permanent protection, management, and the collection of important inventory and analysis data that guide that protection and management of critical forest lands

Restoration and Management of Ecosystems: Within the National Forest System – IRR appropriation, we are particularly interested in sustained funding for an ecosystem approach to restoration and management of fish and wildlife habitat.

Forest Inventory and Analysis: A firm foundation for making management decisions starts with a robust forest inventory and analysis system. Inventory and analysis is necessary to tailor management prescriptions that effectively and efficiently secure forest health and conservation of forest wildlife. These data will also play a pivotal role in assessing climate change impacts on forest health and forest wildlife and guide adaptation strategies.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. MAFWA states surrounding the Great Lakes benefit greatly from the GLRI and support at a minimum the President's FY 2012 request of \$350 million for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The GLRI is designed to address some of the Great Lakes basin's most pressing needs by directing funds toward priority areas such as invasive species, habitat restoration, water quality improvement, and native species recovery. The purpose of the GLRI is to provide funds above normal programmatic spending for high-priority areas and for projects that fulfill recommendations of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration. The initiative supports key restoration goals of several federal agencies and provides support to state, tribal, and local agencies throughout the basin for complementary

restoration work. The GLRI also has been a vehicle for funds to address the Asian carp invasion into the Great Lakes.

Bureau of Reclamation – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Water and Related Resources			
Fish and Wildlife Management and Development (FWMD) Total	119,873	142,700	142,700
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation, Total	20,047	19,954	19,954
WaterSmart Program	18,000	18,500	18,500 <i>(Fund WS Grant program at \$21.5M; reduce Basin studies to \$3.0M)</i>
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund			
Fish and Wildlife Management and Development	35,358	53,068	53,068
California Bay-Delta Restoration Fund			
California Bay-Delta Restoration Fund	40,000	39,651	39,651

Bureau of Reclamation

Fish and Wildlife Management and Development: Several Midwest states cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation through long-term leases and license agreements to manage wildlife habitat on Bureau properties. Full program funding will ensure adequate stewardship resources remain available to state wildlife agencies for continued management responsibilities on these properties.

US Army Corps of Engineers – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request	FY 2012 President's Budget Request	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Total (Civil Works)			4,631,000	No Position
Regulatory		193,000	196,000	196,000
Investigations			104,000	104,000
Planning Assistance to States (PAS)		104,000	5,000	5,000
Recreation	283,000	280,000	259,000	259,000
National Fish Hatcheries			\$3,800	\$4,700
Continuing Authority Programs				
Section 1135			Unknown	40,000
Section 206			Unknown	50,000
Section 506				10,000

US Army Corps of Engineers

Recreation: Many Midwestern state agencies lease and operate public lands from the USACOE that are adjacent to USACOE reservoirs. These properties are in many cases dependent on the safe operation and stewardship of the reservoirs and USACOE recreation facilities.

USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Levels
Operations	71,015	67,424	77,780
Methods Development	16,064	15,793	18,630
Aquaculture	1,136	1,131	1,281
Wildlife Disease Monitoring and Surveillance	0 (3,170 included in WS Operations budget)		0 (3,170 included in WS Operations budget)

USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services

Operations: WS is an important partner with MAFWA states, providing critical wildlife damage and depredation services in most states. A progressive wildlife damage management program that reduces the adverse impacts of wildlife is necessary to maintain the support of the agricultural community, but it also allows state agencies to focus limited human and financial resources on other conservation activities, such as the management of the public land base in each state.

Methods Development: Support for methods development and the work of the National Wildlife Research Center is important for developing methods to resolve conflicts between humans and wildlife in the broad areas of natural resource protection, property protection, agricultural commodity protection, animal health protection, and human health protection.

USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Request	FY 2012 President's Budget Request	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Levels
Import/export Invasive Species	13.3	13.6	Not Specified	22.6
Aquatic Animal Health*	6	6	2.0	No Position
Aquaculture/VHS	6.6	5.8	Not Specified	16.4
VHS	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	3.1
Aquatic Laboratory Network	Not Specified	Not Specified	2.3	2.3
Cattle Health*	115	115	99	No Position
Brucellosis	9.7	9.1	Not Specified	13.0
Tuberculosis	16.8	15.6	15.5	20.6
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant*	39	39	22	No Position
Chronic Wasting Disease	16.9	14.2	1.9	14.0
Avian Health*	71	71	56	No Position
Avian Influenza	60.2	52.2	56.0	60.2

USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services: Several new wildlife diseases and invasive species have been discovered in recent years in the Midwest and threat of even more looms on the horizon. USDA works closely with other federal and state agencies providing insight and expertise on the monitoring, prevention, and handling procedures of these wildlife diseases and invasive species throughout the Midwest. Funding for VHS, CWD, AI, and Tuberculosis is critically important to many MAFWA states.

USDA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture – (in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2012 Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Levels
<i>Research and Education Activities</i>			
<i>Formula Programs</i>			
Hatch Act	215,000	204,250	204,250
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry	29,000	27,250	29,000
<i>Special Research Grants</i>			
Global Change/UV-B Monitoring	1,408	1,408	1,408
<i>Integrated Activities</i>			
<i>Section 406 Legislative Authority</i>			
Water Quality	12,649	0	10,000
<i>Extension Activities</i>			
Smith-Lever Formula 3(b) & (c)	297,500	282,625	282,625
<i>Formula Programs – 3(d)</i>			
Renewable Resources Extension Act	4,068	4,068	10,000
Sustainable Agriculture	4,705	4,968	4,968
<i>Mandatory Funding</i>			
Biomass Research and Development	28,000	40,000	40,000

USDA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Biomass Research and Development: Interest in bioenergy production in many MAFWA states has the potential to outpace the science necessary to develop these energy sources sustainably. A robust research program is critical to understanding the potential impacts of various biomass feedstocks on fish and wildlife habitat and populations.

USDA Farm Service Agency – (in millions)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimated	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Conservation Reserve Program	\$1,911	\$1,997	\$2,142	\$2,142
Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentives Program	0	33	17	17

Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentives Program: VPA-HIP encourages owners and operators of privately-held farm, ranch, and forest land to voluntarily make that land available for access by the public for wildlife-dependent recreation, including hunting or fishing. Many MAFWA states were successful in getting first round funding for access programs that will complement existing public land access programs. Continuity of program funding is critical to developing and maintaining landowner interest across multiple years.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research – (thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/Activity	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 Association Recommended Funding Level
Climate Research	225,135	241,509	22,182	22,182
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	130,606	124,290	126,078	127,078

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

Climate Research: Climate change is occurring on a global scale which is a fact based in science and is indisputable. What may be disputable is the exact cause of climate change. Since climate change may, and likely will, have a huge impact on wildlife and fisheries resources globally. This is an issue that deserves significant research funding that will inform state adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research: Great Lakes research funding and funding for Aquatic Invasive Species research is very important to MAFWA states because of our major role in the stewardship and management of this critical resource.