

# Land Conservation Partnerships



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# Challenging Times



- **Large scale threats**
  - Population growth
  - Energy development
  - The need for additional agricultural production
  - Climate Change
- **Limited resources**
  - A struggling economy
  - Federal budget deficit is a long term problem
  - States are in financial trouble
  - Weak timber markets
  - Environment is taken for granted by younger people

# From the Grass Roots: A Trend in Conservation



- Cooperative Conservation/Bush Administration
- America's Great Outdoors Listening Sessions
- Region-scale from the bottom up projects now gathering momentum
- Large Landscape Conservation—Lincoln Institute
- “All Lands” approach by USDA: Planning Rule
- Whole System Conservation at The Nature Conservancy—beyond portfolios of habitats: facing conservation reality

# What Is a Whole System?



- A recognizable unifying ecological feature and includes human communities.
- Large enough to maintain resilience, sustain key ecological processes and services, and allow for movement of organisms within and through it.
- Includes conservation areas with high ecological integrity surrounded by a matrix of lands and waters that vary in quality but are important to conservation.
- Back to Aldo Leopold?

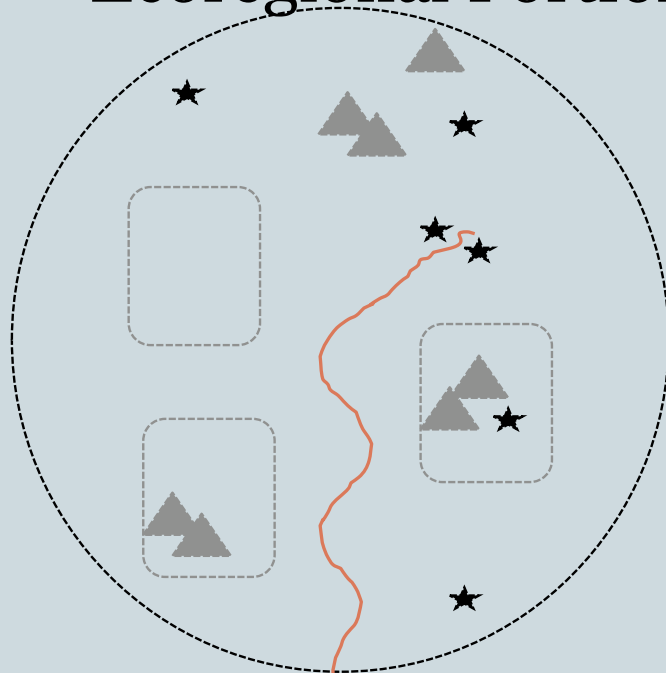
# What Is Whole System Conservation?



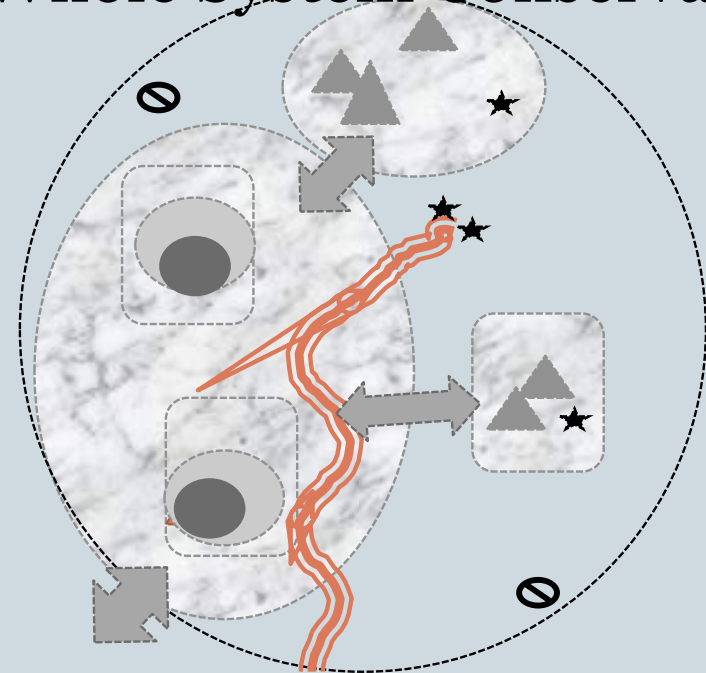
- Includes the needs of people
- An emphasis on managing the matrix of land and water surrounding protected high value sites
- Works at multiple scales
- Manages for a permeable landscape
- Emphasizes ecosystem function and services rather than individual species—the stage not just the actors
- Whole systems ultimately become “self-maintaining”





# A Whole System Approach





## Ecoregional Portfolio



## Whole System Conservation



 Habitat block  
 Stream network  
 Community  
 Rare species

 ARA  
 Matrix Lands  
 Linkage  
 High Quality Core/Buffer

# Multiple Agencies Are Often Involved



- U.S. Department of Agriculture
  - Forest Service
  - NRCS
  - Farm Services Agency
- Department of the Interior
  - USFWS
  - BLM
  - National Park Service
  - Bureau of Reclamation
- NOAA
- Department of Defense
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- EPA
- And similar state agencies and non-profits

# Some Key Programs



- Land and Water Conservation Fund and Forest Legacy
- National and state Public Lands Systems—parks, forests, refuges
- Cooperative Endangered Species Grants
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act
- Farm Bill Conservation Title Programs
- Water Resources Development Act continuing authority programs
- Conservation Tax Incentives (Federal and state)
- DOD base buffering program (REPI)
- Ecosystem scale mitigation
- NOAA restoration and land conservation programs
- EPA Clean Water Act Section 319, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund Program, Watershed Protection Funds
- Superfund



# Ingredients of Success for Whole Systems



- Operate at an ecosystem/watershed scale
- Take into account the needs of people and nature
- Recognize the importance of broad participation in planning but don't plan to death
- Use matching funds to leverage resources
- Achieve a new level of collaboration among agencies; increase flexibility of funding and program delivery
- Provide long term and consistent commitment of resources
- Use competitive processes
- Employ rigorous priority setting
- Use existing authorities wherever possible
- The right people involved over the long run, but, also,
- Actively encourage participation by the next generation

# Key Factors for Launching This Approach



- Competitive Processes
- New Levels of Inter-agency cooperation and a more flexible approach
- Broader use of the mitigation hierarchy
- Reliable long term funding with some funds gathered for catalyst grants
- Advancing the state of the art—a network of practitioners inside and outside government

# Competitive Processes for Selection of Sites



- The need for pilots: state of the art
- Need a prize—money, priority
- Drive alliances
- Select the best models
- Remove the victim factor
- Use limited resources most effectively
- Leverage other funding through matching
- Facilitate future evaluation
- Build political demand-the Forest Legacy affect

# Criteria for Competitive Processes



- National significance
- Strong private-public partnerships around a landscape vision
- Leverage
- Local support
- Feasibility
- Connectivity
- Ability to adapt to climate change
- Geographic distribution

# New Approaches To On-the-Ground Efficiency



- Modify agency grant procedures to facilitate geographic targeting
- Modify OMB processes to reward interagency coordination
- Multi-year or no year funding
- New mechanisms for inter-agency cooperative agreements including pooling of resources to achieve landscape goals
- Allow multi-agency environmental reviews
- Continue technical assistance
- Allow Federal funds to match other Federal funds
- Third party easements
- Empower local and regional Federal land managers
- Toward a more decentralized model of governance

# Use of the Mitigation Hierarchy



- Use the avoid-minimize-compensate hierarchy consistently for infrastructure siting across all Federal agencies to shape the future of whole systems
- Use an ecosystem framework for the avoid-minimize-compensate decisions
- Better evaluate mitigation results as input for the next project
- Maintain the framework of environmental law

# Reliable Funding



- Going in the wrong direction right now
- Function 300 at 1.26% of the Federal Budget
- Grown a total of 2% over 30 years
- Making LWCF a dedicated fund and expanding its uses; securing other dedicated sources
- Holding the Conservation Title steady but ensuring focused funding
- Permanent tax incentives
- State financing sources--Alabama

# Advancing the State of the Art



- Lincoln Institute/University of Montana idea: a Land Trust Alliance-like organization
- Participation by Federal land managers
- Retaining technical assistance by Federal agencies
- Telling the story: publicizing pilot successes and failures (Char Miller)—the people speak



# Where These Approaches Are Working



- Blackfoot Challenge and Rocky Mountain Front/  
Crown of the Continent
- Northern Everglades
- Flint Hills
- Northern Sierra
- Northwest Florida Longleaf Pine
- Lower Hudson Valley

# The Idea of Self-Maintaining Systems

