

# Conservation Delivery Network





## Who We Are



## What is the Purpose of the Natural Resources Conservation Service?

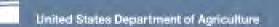


NRCS is USDA's technical agency for providing assistance to private land managers, conservation districts, tribes, and other organizations in planning and carrying out conservation activities and programs



"Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country."

William Jennings Bryan



#### What is a Conservation Plan



A conservation plan is the record of decisions and supporting information for treatment of a unit of land meeting planning criteria for one or more identified natural resource concerns as a result of the planning process.





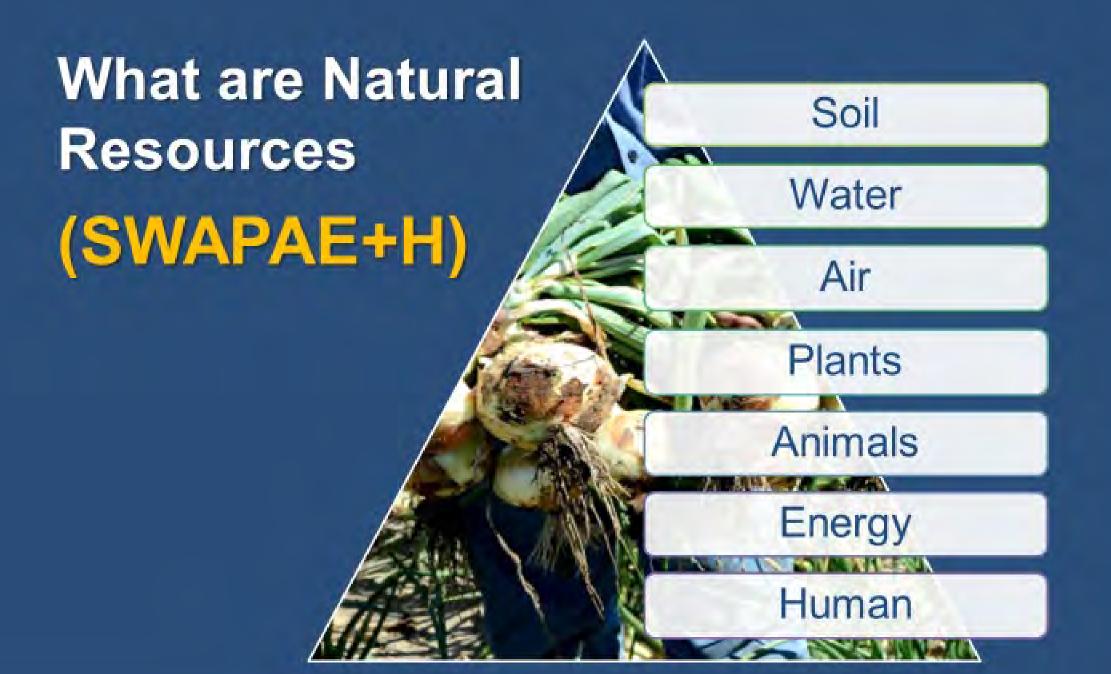
## RMS vs Progressive Planning

#### Resource Management System (RMS)

— An RMS is a combination of conservation practices and resource management activities for the treatment of all identified resource concerns for SWAPAE+H resources that meets or exceeds the planning criteria in the FOTG.

#### Progressive Planning and Implementation

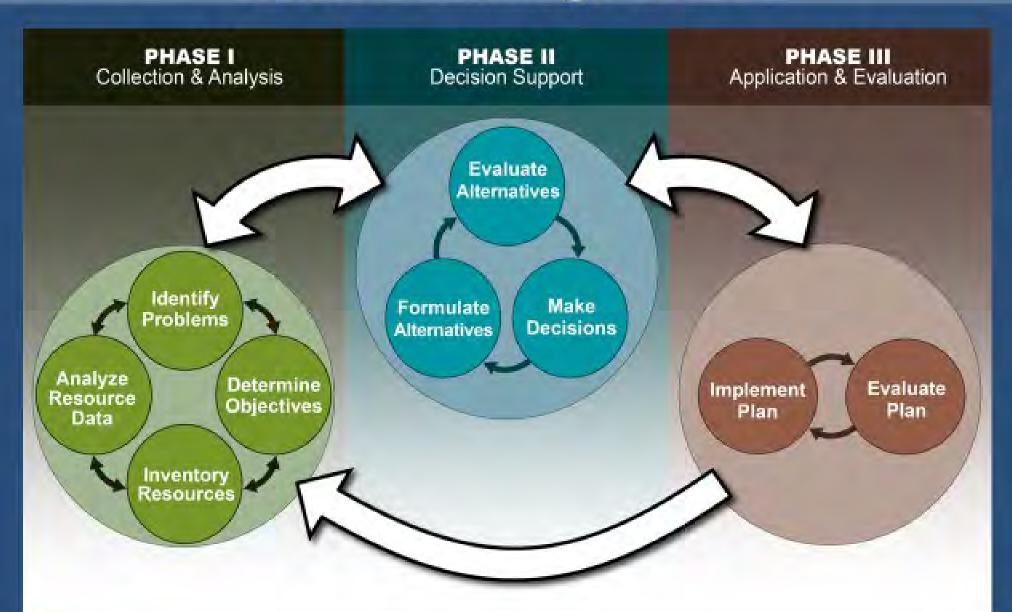
— The conservation planning process is progressive when a client addresses only a limited number of resource concerns - or even a single resource concern alone, but does not achieve an RMS level of treatment. The rate of progress in moving to an RMS level will depend on the client's desires and constraints.



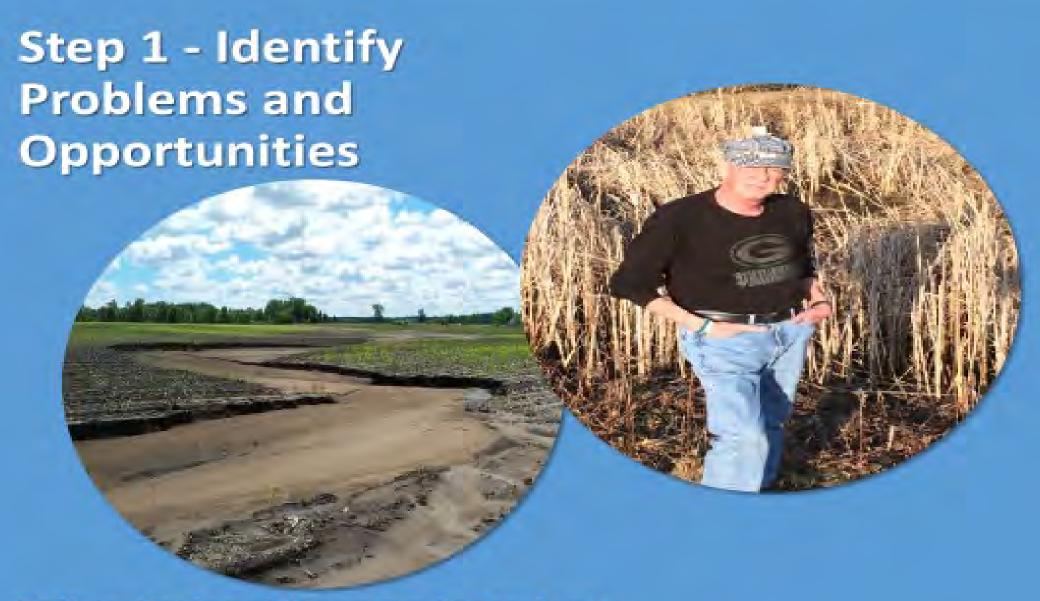




#### **NRCS Planning Process**







Policy: National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH) Part 600.21





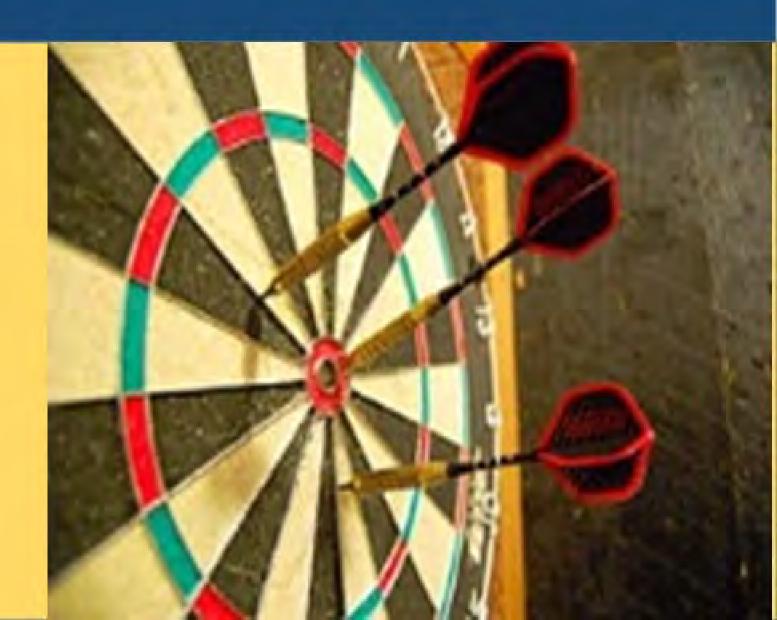








Step 2: Determine Objectives



## **Objectives**

Whose objectives?
Desired future conditions?

## Objectives



Establish relationship with client



Identify the planning area



Identify decision maker(s)



Identify problems & opportunities



Document, document, document









## What Do We Inventory – SWAPAE + H

Soil

Water

Air

**Plants** 

Animals

Energy

+

Human















## Producer sees: "I need water for my cattle..." NRCS sees: "..did we miss something else?"





















## Step 6 – Evaluate Alternatives

Policy: National Planning Procedures Handbook (NPPH) Part 600.26



### Why?

#### Alternatives must;

- Achieve client's objectives and NRCS' planning policy requirements
- Include alternatives to solve identified resource concerns by meeting planning criteria.
- Take advantage of opportunities
- Prevent or lessen the possibility of additional problems occurring
- Will not have a negative effect on the human environment
- Provide client information needed to select desired alternative.





## Step 7 – Make Decisions





### **Lesson Objectives**



- Explain alternatives to your client
- Support clients making decisions
- Prepare plan documents
- Deliver plan to the client, explain it, and request signature
- Explain next follow-up, or next implementation steps to client

Be prepared to carry out these five parts of Step 7





# Role of the Planner: Phase III, Step 8 Implement the Plan

## Step 8 - Implement the Plan

- Implementing the plan includes providing technical assistance to:
  - Install conservation practices
  - Obtain needed permits, funding, land rights
  - Complete topo surveys, final designs, practice layout
  - Conduct inspections for structural practices
  - A review of needed operation, maintenance, and management
- If the client is interested in financial assistance, consider specific program requirements and deadlines.



## Role of the Planner: Phase III, Step 9 Evaluate the Plan



## Step 9 – Evaluate the Plan

Conservation planning is an ongoing process that continues after the plan has been implemented

#### Continued onsite contact with the client:

- Evaluate operation and maintenance needs
- Determine if management systems and practices are preforming properly
- Determine if client's and NRCS's objectives are met









**Hugh Hammond Bennett** identified the principles of conservation planning in his text, Elements of Soil Conservation. According to Bennett, an effective conservation planner must adhere to the following principles:

- Consider the needs and capabilities of each acre within the plan
- Consider the client's facilities, machinery, and economic situation
- Incorporate the client's willingness to try new practices
- Consider the land's relationship to the entire farm, ranch, or watershed
- Ensure the conservationist's presence out on the land





The **human** considerations often have the most influence on a clients decision







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