

Conservation Incentives

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ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE

finding the ways that work

A quarterly newsletter published by the Environmental Defense Center for Conservation Incentives

Fall 2005



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Creating a conservation community in Oregon's Willamette Valley

What brings together the complex web of concerned landowners, federal and state conservation programs, nonprofit groups, native plants and wildlife and the restoration biology needed to restore natural communities? Usually it's a key individual, and in the Willamette Valley of western Oregon that person is Steve Smith.

Smith is a Private Lands Biologist with the Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex. His job is to work with private landowners in the Valley to promote native species and their habitats. Through U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, he and his colleagues develop projects that restore the Valley's diverse wetland, oak savannah, and wet and dry prairie habitats. The Partners program provides cost-share funding for private landowners who volunteer to restore native plant and wildlife habitat on their land.

Landowner partnerships key

"In a landscape like the Willamette Valley, which is 96% privately owned and contains numerous species in decline, landowners are the key to preventing a downward trajectory in habitat and population sizes," says

Smith. In just the first six months of 2005, he brought 28 new landowners into the Partners program. Smith is so well-known in the Valley that he needs to do little outreach, and news about land management successes spreads by word of mouth. "Landowners contact us for assistance in discovering what is valuable on their lands," he says.

Smith begins building a partnership by walking the property with a landowner and determining what lives there. Many Valley residents are excited to discover the diversity of plants, butterflies and songbirds on the land, and as they begin managing their land to aid native species, some find that their agricultural business and quality of life benefit as well.

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Meeting with landowners on the land is essential for Steve Smith's wildlife habitat conservation work. Here, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife private lands biologist (right) is meeting with Corvallis landowner Richard Owens.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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In Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, goals are clean water and thriving animal agriculture

The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia is well-known for lovely mountains, flowing rivers and beautiful farmland. Less well-known is that this area, which draws over a billion tourism dollars annually, leads the state in animal agriculture. Maintaining these two major economic sectors is both a significant opportunity and a significant challenge. In addition to providing the region's pastoral landscape and identity, animal agriculture also generates 600,000 tons of excess animal manure and poultry litter every year, which, without proper management, makes its way to creeks, groundwater and the Chesapeake Bay.

Much of this nutrient oversupply from manure and litter is spread as fertilizer on crop fields and pastureland. When applied at appropriate rates, manure and litter are a valuable source of nutrients and organic matter for crop and forage production. However, land application of excess manure and litter is increasingly recognized as contributing to local and regional water quality problems.

Shared goals unite diverse interests

The need to find better ways to deal with these excess nutrients brought together a diverse group from academia, agricultural interests, environmental groups and state government agencies in Summer 2004. The group organized the

Waste Solutions Forum, and in April 2005, more than 80 invitees gathered in Roanoke, Virginia.

Guided by a shared belief that both clean water and thriving agriculture are not only possible but essential, Forum participants set aside differences and began developing a strategy and action plan. They identified several practical and economically viable alternatives for managing and using manure and litter and outlined an implementation strategy. The Forum is serving as the beginning point for long-term collaboration and partnerships to change how manure and litter are managed throughout Virginia, starting in the Shenandoah Valley.

Each Forum participant has an important vested interest in good manure and litter solutions. Farmers and agribusiness need economically viable management to stay in business and to resist pressure to sell land for development. Environmental groups seek stewardship that ensures clean waterways and drinking water. State agencies look for compliance with standards and regulations. Local governments want to protect rural agricultural heritage. Academicians search for efficient, less polluting technologies. The energy industry seeks affordable, non-polluting alternatives to foreign oil.

Virginia Secretary of Natural Resources W. Tayloe Murphy, Jr., identified a key theme on the opening day: "Unanimity



The average cow produces 20 to 22 tons of manure a year, which can be a valuable resource when used properly.

is not required for success, but solidarity is." Though not in total agreement on what to do or when to do it, all the Forum participants affirmed the urgent need to work together to find and implement solutions.

Pilot projects, other activities initiate change

Murphy noted that the Forum was not "a series of presentations," but a beginning for change. After the two-day meeting, the group moved into the implementation phase, which is expected to continue for many years, with the initial focus on activities in the next three years. Priority actions now under development include:

- Piloting advanced feed management on dairy farms to reduce nitrogen and phosphate nutrients in manure that in excess can harm water quality;
- Implementing transportable projects that demonstrate alternative uses of manure and litter to produce energy, bio-oils, fertilizers and fuel;
- Conducting several training workshops on composting technologies; and
- Establishing a stable and significant source of state funding for agricultural best management practices and for innovation grants.



Renowned for its scenic beauty, Virginia's Shenandoah Valley leads the state in animal agriculture.

One for the money, two for the H₂O: Dairies boost profits and conservation

Traditionally, environmentalists and dairy farmers meet only in court or at public hearings, and cooperation between the two camps is virtually unknown. That's changing as dairies face increased pressure to address air and water quality problems. In 2003, Environmental Defense and Sustainable Conservation brought together dairy trade groups, environmentalists, U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency staff, and academic and extension manure management specialists to form the National Dairy Environmental Stewardship Council. (See Summer 2005 *Conservation Incentives*, www.environmentaldefense.org/article.cfm?ContentID=4665).

NDESC has identified several cost-effective and environmentally sound manure management practices and technologies that are being used successfully on dairies across the nation. The Council also recommends ways that federal and state policymakers can help the dairy industry protect air and water resources through incentive and grant programs.



Cost-effective and Environmentally Beneficial Dairy Manure Management Practices

A Report Prepared By:
National Dairy Environmental Stewardship Council

The National Dairy Environmental Stewardship Council has identified several ways dairy farmers can improve air and water quality and profits at the same time.

Reports targeted to dairy farmers and policymakers

Two reports available from Sustainable Conservation (see end of article) summarize these results. The first report, "Cost-effective and Environmentally Beneficial Dairy Manure Management Practices," offers dairy producers practical ways to manage manure and save money. This fall, Sustainable Conservation sent copies to more than 16,000 dairy farmers and associated industries. A second report for policymakers outlines ways that government programs can better assist producers in manure management.

Many available alternatives for managing nutrients

Recognizing that every dairy farm is different, the dairy producers' report focuses on several alternatives for matching nutrient needs to crops and capturing the nutrients in dairy manure. Some of them include:

- Feed management. Producers can decrease the concentration of nutrients and salt in dairy manure by eliminating unnecessary, often costly nutrients and salt in the diet of cows.
- Anaerobic digestion. This technology harnesses the power of microbes to produce renewable energy from dairy manure. Dairies that install anaerobic digesters can offset electricity costs by producing their own energy, an increasingly appealing strategy as energy costs rise.
- Land swapping. Vegetable growers and dairy producers farm each others' land for a period of time. Rotating dairy forage with vegetable crops benefits both producers economically and increases a dairy's options for manure application.
- Nutrient cycling through forage crops. A number of different strategies control the application rate of manure to cropland. Applying just enough manure to supply necessary crop nutrients and avoiding over-application allows producers to make use of manure nutrients, reduce or eliminate commercial fertilizer

costs and protect the environment. Producers in the Northeast and Midwest are using drag hose injection systems that immediately incorporate a pre-determined amount of manure into the soil, reducing the risk for both air and water emissions. In the West where dairy forage crops are typically flood-irrigated, producers are using a practice called synchronized rate nutrient application, a technique that gives producers control over the amount and timing of lagoon liquid application.

The dairy producers' report also describes three new technologies currently under development: aquatic cropping systems, waste-to-energy technologies and alternative herd management. Another section outlines the wide range of state, federal and other funding options for innovative manure management.

Joining forces to influence policy

NDESC member and Environmental Defense scientist-policy analyst Suzy Friedman points out that collaborative efforts like NDESC are important for informing policymakers how they can help producers comply with environmental regulations and manage manure responsibly. Strong partnerships between agriculture and environmentalists can also influence national policy. According to Friedman, "Because the upcoming 2007 Farm Bill will play a critical role in the implementation of innovative approaches to manure management over the next five to ten years and beyond, it is crucial that the bill provide financial and technical assistance to researchers to continue developing, and to producers to demonstrate and implement, economically and environmentally effective technologies and approaches to manure management."

Both NDESC reports are available at www.suscon.org or by calling Sustainable Conservation, 415-977-0380 ext 301.

Conservation Incentives thanks Kristen Hughes, Project Manager at Sustainable Conservation, for this article.

Ranchers and new bank help prairie dogs find a home on the range

In the landowner-wildlife conflict arena, prairie dogs have a front seat. So it's especially welcome news that two ranchers have volunteered to aid the rarest of the four U.S. prairie dog species. Earlier this year, Allen Henrie and Mitchel Pace signed Safe Harbor Agreements, under which they volunteered to manage part of their land to benefit the Utah prairie dog (*Cynomys parvidens*). Yet more good news comes from a state agency: In September, the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration launched a conservation bank to benefit the federally threatened mammal.

To many western ranchers and farmers, prairie dogs are no more than destructive pests that gobble up valuable livestock forage and damage costly haying equipment. On the contrary, say conservationists, prairie dogs are essential to Great Plains and western grasslands landscapes. As keystone species, they feed many birds and mammals, shape the vegetation by continuously pruning it and provide shelter and housing for myriad animal species in the extensive burrows of prairie dog "towns." Moreover, scientists consider prairie dogs an ecosystem process because they influence plant succession, water infiltration and mineral cycling.

Prairie dogs' plummet from their historical numbers is less controversial. After decades of poisoning, shooting, habitat loss and disease, only a fraction of once vast prairie dog towns remains. The Utah prairie dog, known only from the southwestern quarter of the state, has been on the federal endangered and threatened species list since 1973. Conservation efforts to date have aimed at relocating Utah prairie dogs from private lands to public lands, and the outcome has been mixed at best, with little progress

toward recovery. Numbers have fluctuated, but the population remains below 10,000 and may be as low as 5,000.

Securing landowner help for prairie dog recovery

With the best remaining habitat on private lands and the potential for improving degraded ranchland for cattle as well as prairie dogs, in 1998 Environmental Defense began exploring ways to involve landowners in Utah prairie dog recovery. Recognizing that many ranchers lack the money to improve their land, the organization helped secure funds for rangeland restoration.

Allen Henrie will be restoring habitat for prairie dogs on about a fifth of his 900-acre Garfield County ranch. He will restore rangeland by thinning invading rabbit brush that discourages prairie dogs, which need open habitat for predator surveillance. Henrie will also plant native grasses and other herbaceous plants that feed both prairie dogs and cattle and construct additional fencing to exclude cattle while the land is being re-vegetated. He will

also implement a prescribed grazing plan to maintain the restored vegetation and encourage a reintroduced prairie dog colony. The Leopold Stewardship Fund, which is administered by the Sand County Foundation and Environmental



After 22 years of protection, the federally threatened Utah prairie dog has new opportunities for recovery. The best remaining habitat is on private land.

© Kristi DuBois

"I've been called all sorts of names—including stupid—but I'm convinced this is the right thing to do."

-Rancher Allen Henrie

Defense, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Private Stewardship Grants Program are funding this work.

After the land is restored, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources will reintroduce Utah prairie dogs at no expense to Henrie. "This is a win-win situation," he says. "I win by getting rangeland improved and hopefully the prairie dog wins by gaining new habitat."

On his Sevier County ranch, Mitchel Pace will thin overgrown brush, re-seed grasses and other native plants, and employ mechanical and herbicidal treatments to improve forage and predator surveillance habitat for prairie dogs. He will also manage his grazing operations to reduce forage impacts and promote vegetative recovery by better distributing his cattle. USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program and FWS's Partners for Fish and Wildlife are providing funding for restoration work on the Pace ranch.

These habitat enhancements will likely be continued by the prairie dogs themselves, as they move in from an active five-acre colony that abuts Pace's land. In his Safe Harbor Agreement, Pace consented to allow expansion of that colony even if the animals eventually occupy his entire 22 acres. "Under the right circumstances," he says, "cattle and prairie dogs can coexist."

As with all Safe Harbor Agreements, the two new Safe Harbors provide legal assurances to the landowners that they will not incur new Endangered Species Act restrictions as a result of their habitat improvements and the reintroduction of prairie dogs on their property.

Bank expected to benefit state, prairie dogs and cities

The Utah prairie dog conservation bank was finalized in September 2005, five years after Environmental Defense began work on the project. This agreement between Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and the FWS aims to increase habitat for the federally threatened prairie dog while adding flexibility to Endangered Species

Act restrictions in rapidly growing Utah communities. SITLA is an independent agency which manages 3.4 million acres of trust land for the benefit of state schools and other public institutions.

Under the agreement, SITLA will enhance and restore Utah prairie dog habitat at three sites totaling about 800 acres on land it owns in the Parker Mountain area of south-central Utah. The bank put these sites under perpetual conservation easements and established a perpetual endowment fund to maintain them as Utah prairie dog habitat.

In return for its beneficial management, SITLA earns credits that it can either use for its own projects or sell to developers in growing communities such as Cedar City, where construction is affected by Endangered Species Act restrictions for Utah prairie dogs. Because of surrounding development, these sites usually offer only marginal habitat where prairie dog populations are unlikely to persist over the long term

unlike SITLA's Parker Mountain property.

Based on Utah prairie dog counts at the SITLA sites, the bank opened with 77 credits. Rapidly expanding Iron County immediately purchased all the credits and intends to resell them to developers. The price was \$1,636 each, plus \$200 per credit for the perpetual endowment fund, a price determined by a

third party that appraised the sites.

The sale gives SITLA needed income for schools and other public institutions. As habitat enhancement earns more bank credits, SITLA can sell those credits or use them to mitigate its own development projects. SITLA also has the option of expanding the bank to generate still more credits. Iron County Commissioner Dennis Stowell says, "This bank is good news for development in Iron County."

Developing a "culture of recovery"

Center for Conservation Incentives ecologist Ted Toombs thinks it's good news for prairie dogs as well: "With time," he says, "we hope to develop a 'culture of recovery,' where landowners, state and federal agencies, and non-profit and agricultural organizations are all working toward the same goal: recovering and delisting the Utah prairie dog. These projects are the first step in showing that this can happen in a way that's in everyone's best interest."

Toombs, who works in Environmental Defense's Boulder office, brought the two Safe Harbors to the finish line after the multi-year effort was begun by other Environmental Defense staff. He believes it was worth the wait: "These projects and the conservation bank are models that demonstrate what can be done to help the species. If more people begin to do these things, we can move the Utah prairie dog significantly closer to recovery within five years."

*-Margaret McMillan
endangered species specialist
Center for Conservation Incentives
Environmental Defense*

"By working together instead of butting heads, we'll all come out ahead."

-Rancher Mitchel Pace



Rancher Allen Henrie (left) volunteered to help the Utah prairie dog by restoring habitat on a portion of his land. It's the first Safe Harbor Agreement for the species and a model for other Utah prairie dog conservation projects. Environmental Defense ecologist Ted Toombs (right) assisted Henrie with the process.

The Utah prairie dog is one of the species featured in Environmental Defense's Back from the Brink campaign. For more information, visit www.backfromthebrink.org

Willamette Valley

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Next, Smith discusses assistance programs with the landowner. Depending on the landowner's interest level, various partner organizations can be consulted. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a cooperative agreement with the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service for funding and implementing conservation programs, such as the Wetlands Reserve Program.

Restored land generates new revenue

One landowner benefiting from this approach is Polk County grass seed farmer Mark Knaupp, who has worked with several agencies on his WRP project. Since 1996, he has restored a 430-acre wetland and established a wetland mitigation bank on his 2,000-acre farm. In addition to selling wetland mitigation credits, Knaupp hosts duck club activities on his land. Knaupp once derived his entire income solely from grass seed, but now says that WRP has been "a big plus . . . by diversifying our land base, we have three income sources."

Smith's third step in working with a landowner is to develop a Partners program voluntary cooperative agreement to restore or sustainably manage habitat. Projects are usually funded and con-

ducted cooperatively, with federal, state and non-profit organizations participating with the landowner. This management can preclude or remove the need to list a species under the Endangered Species Act. Landowners also have the option of ensuring long-term protection of listed species and their habitats by establishing conservation easements through NRCS and Farm Bill programs.

Rare plant closer to recovery

Partners program participants Warren and Laurie Halsey own 270 acres in Benton County. "We've had wonderful assistance over a number of years, because we have different land types and Steve [Smith] knows the land," says Laurie. In 1996, the Halseys began restoring wetland ponds, which now harbor two animals on the Oregon sensitive species list, western pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) and northern red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora aurora*). Their upland prairie habitat supports federally threatened Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus ssp. kincaidii*) and federally

endangered Fender's blue butterflies (*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*). Nelson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*), another federally threatened plant, occupies their wet prairie habitat. To enhance the plants' survival, the Halseys are gradually eliminating non-native species.

The Halseys also participate in research to determine optimal restoration strategies. On several ten-acre sites, native plants are being experimentally

planted, non-native plants removed and varying management regimes conducted.

The checkermallow favors Willamette Valley's wet soils and is easy to propagate and reintroduce. Smith and other restoration participants, such as Linda Boyer of Heritage Seedlings, Inc., which propagates the seeds, are optimistic that the plant can make a relatively quick recovery. However, restoring entire prairie plant communities associated with the checkermallow is essential.

"Wet prairie ecosystems are more than a garden plot of checkermallow," says Smith. Restoration often requires planting an array of native species in fields where many years of commercial grass production have eradicated the soil's native seed bank. Reducing competing non-native plants takes time and continued intensive management.

Restoring natural communities of native species can also require a community of dedicated conservationists. With Smith's persistence in bringing together landowners, the Partners program, NRCS and Farm Bill conservation programs, Nelson's checkermallow could become the first listed species to achieve full recovery in the Willamette Valley.

Conservation Incentives thanks Ann Carlson, FWS Endangered Species Recovery Biologist, for this article. She works with a cross-program recovery group in the FWS Portland Regional Office.



Western pond turtle



Over half the known sites for federally threatened Nelson's checkermallow are in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. With help from private landowners, the species stands a good chance of recovery.

Good conservation programs are specific to the landowner's situation

In the early days of U.S. agricultural conservation policy, cost-sharing was a straightforward partnership between the farmer and society to encourage the use of simple practices such as terraces, contour plowing and windbreaks that would reduce soil erosion. Cost-sharing recognized that both the farmer and society had an interest to be served through these practices: the farmer to keep his primary productive asset—the soil—in place, and society to keep the farmer on the land and the soil out of ditches, rivers, reservoirs and the air.

Today, conservation's value comes from off-site environmental benefits (clean water, clean air) or from on-site

benefits that do not directly benefit the producer (habitat for at-risk species). Many “practices” actually embody changes in management or production systems rather than discrete “add-ons” to an existing production system. In this modern context, traditional cost-sharing makes sense for only a portion of the portfolio of conservation actions society is encouraging producers to adopt. A more comprehensive classification of conservation assistance would include four classes of assistance (see table).

In order to be cost-effective, conservation assistance should recognize the difference between these forms of assistance, and adjust the type and level of

payment to the circumstances. For traditional cost-sharing, assistance should generally be one time, with the rate in proportion to the benefits accruing for both the farmer and society. Management or continuing cost-sharing would recognize that the flow of payments must continue or practices will be abandoned (and previous expenditures wasted). Again, the rate should be proportional to the benefits accruing for each party, but could decrease over time as the producer becomes more accustomed to the system or practice.

In contrast, an incentive payment aims to overcome the producer's reluctance to try the practice. These payments

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Type of Assistance	Economic Use and Justification	Example
“Traditional” one-time cost-sharing	Should be used in situations where the practice has real costs of installation but few costs for continuing use. Both the producer and society realize gains, and each has an economic incentive to pay for the practice in proportion to the benefits accruing. The government's one-time cost-share should equal the proportion of the total cost not covered by the farmer's private benefit.	A good example is a terrace, which conserves moisture and soil for increased production and prevents off-site runoff, flooding and sedimentation. The cost-share encourages the producer to install the practice, but is a one-time payment that does not require a continuing subsidy from society.
“Management” or “continuing” cost-sharing	Similar to traditional cost-sharing, but the practice incurs a continuing cost to the producer that would, in the absence of cost-sharing, cause abandonment of the practice because the ongoing benefits do not equal the ongoing costs. Government's continuing cost-share should equal the portion of annual cost not covered by the farmer's private benefit.	Examples might be contour plowing, where the contour needs to be re-established periodically, or delayed haying for nesting birds, which reduces forage value.
Incentive payment	No “cost” to share. Benefits to the producer outweigh the full cost of installation and there are social benefits, but farmers are reluctant to adopt the practice because of a steep learning curve, greater management requirement or some other impediment. An incentive payment large enough to overcome farmer reluctance should continue for two or three years, just long enough for the producer to experience the benefits.	Conservation tillage is a good example of this class because it usually produces net gains in revenue, but is a challenging system to learn and apply. The practice of precision farming may be another example.
Capital restriction	Benefits to the producer outweigh the full cost of installation. There are social benefits, but farmers do not have and cannot obtain sufficient capital or financing to make the investment. The appropriate assistance is the minimum needed to secure the financing, which may be an interest rate subsidy or simply a loan guarantee.	A manure storage system is a good example of this kind of practice, since it requires a large, up-front investment that pays dividends to the farmer (facilitating more efficient nutrient management) and society (reducing nutrient losses to the environment) over an extended useful life.

Shenandoah Valley

Continued from page 2

Testifying to the importance of Forum goals is the number and diversity of participants, Steering Committee members and financial supporters. A partial list includes faculty from several Virginia Tech departments; Virginia Cooperative Extension; Virginia Poultry Federation; Virginia State Dairywomen's Association; Virginia Farm Bureau; five state agencies concerned with health, environment and recreation; Environmental Defense's Center for Conservation Incentives; Virginia Association of Counties; Shenandoah Resource Conservation and Development Council; Pure Water Forum; Altria Group; Chesapeake Bay Foundation and the Institute for Environmental Negotiation.

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Read more at www.mawaterquality.org or contact co-chairs Ann Jennings, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, ajennings@cbf.org or Dale Gardner, Virginia State Dairywomen's Association, vamilk4u@gte.net

Conservation programs

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are only needed for a short period of time (one to three years)—just long enough to persuade the landowner of the practice's utility by increasing yields, reducing costs or both. Unavailable or high-cost capital causes landowners to forego investments they might otherwise like to make. Assistance to overcome such capital restrictions should be tailored to the cost and availability of financing (not the cost of the practice), and can take a variety of forms (interest rate subsidies, loan guarantees, direct loans and others).

Under no condition does a one-size-fits-all approach to cost-share rates do justice to the differences between needed assistance. Uniformly lowering (or raising) cost-share rates is not a substitute for fitting the assistance to the need. A 50% cost-share paid for conservation tillage every year for a decade is no bargain when a \$2-\$3 per acre incentive payment for two years would suffice to overcome reluctance to adopt a practice that has a "negative" cost (i.e., that makes money for the farmer). Paying half the cost of a \$50,000 manure storage system is not a conservation bargain if a loan guarantee with no eventual cost would persuade the farmer to invest in it. Similarly, reducing cost-share to 50% for



Gene Alexander/USDA

No-till planting of corn.

a wildlife habitat improvement project which produces no economic benefits for the farmer is not cost-effective if it is too low to encourage participation. Substituting an incentive payment for cost-sharing on a practice that imposes a continuing annual cost on the farmer is likewise poor economy.

The ideal conservation program design for U.S. Department of Agriculture programs is to match the type of payment to the kind of practice, to use the least amount of incentive necessary to encourage participation and to recognize the differing benefits received by producers and society.

*Conservation Incentives thanks
Ralph Heimlich, principal,
Agricultural Conservation
Economics, for this article.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE

finding the ways that work

The Environmental Defense Center for Conservation Incentives

The Environmental Defense Center for Conservation Incentives was launched in 2003 with major support from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to further the conservation of biodiversity on U.S. private lands through the use of incentives. The Center works with landowners, conservation organizations and government agencies to develop place-based projects that demonstrate the utility of incentives in conserving habitats on private lands. The Center also works to influence the development and implementation of national and state incentive programs and policies. Headquartered in the Washington, DC office of Environmental Defense, the Center also has staff in all of the regional offices. We thank the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and Robert Wilson for their generosity in funding this work.

www.environmentaldefense.org/go/conservationincentives

Conservation Incentives

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