

## **USDA State Technical Committee**

### **Meeting Notes**

**November 13, 2019**

#### **Welcome and Introductions**

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) State Conservationist Greg Stone opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m. He welcomed the group and noted that this was his third State Technical Committee meeting since coming to Kentucky in January of this year.

Mr. Stone introduced Michelle Banks Tice as the new Kentucky NRCS public affairs specialist. He then asked the group to introduce themselves. An attendee list is found at the end of these meeting notes.

He thanked the group for serving as advisors to USDA, and particularly to NRCS. He welcomes and appreciates the Committee's input for NRCS activities.

#### **Farm Bill Updates**

Mr. Stone said that there was still not a lot to report on the 2018 Farm Bill which was passed last December as rules are still being written. The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) rule was published on November 12, 2019 and is open for public comment. Comments are being accepted through January 13, 2020. (A copy of this rule was emailed to the State Technical Committee email list on November 14, 2019.) He said that NRCS can proceed with administering the program under the interim rule. He hopes to see the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) rule published by the end of December.

He added NRCS is currently operating under a continuing resolution and the agency doesn't have a final budget yet. However, the Farm Bill funding appears to be strong for NRCS conservation programs.

He asked if there were any questions so far. There being none, he turned the floor over to Reed Cripps, Assistant State Conservationist for Easements.

#### **Fiscal Year 2019 Program Accomplishments and Updates & FY 2020 Changes**

Dr. Cripps acknowledged some of the partners who are crucial for easement success in Kentucky. He mentioned Dan Figert and the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources staff, Danna Baxley from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Glynn Beck from University of Kentucky (UK). He said that NRCS wants to give the Committee an opportunity to have input for easement programs. He mentioned that there is a restoration monitoring effort to measure the conservation effects of wetland easements. UK has set up monitoring efforts for wetlands, as well as EQIP edge-of-field monitoring for cropland practices.

Reed identified for the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program – Wetland Reserve Easement (ACEP-WRE), Kentucky ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in the nation in funding with \$11 million for fiscal year (FY) 2020. Only the Gulf States received more. He said that NRCS and TNC are working together on the Healthy Forest Reserve Program (HFRP) and that there is \$5 million available for that effort. Additionally, NRCS has \$12 million in applications for flood plain easements, with a current available amount of funding of \$2.5 million (with hopes to receive more).

Reed then introduced Allen Arthur from his staff to discuss WRE. Allen passed out several handouts which may be found as attachments to these notes.

On the FY 2020 ACEP-WRE ranking handout (“2020 Wetland Reserve Easement Environmental Site Evaluation”) Allen said that the changes from FY 2019 were found in red on pages 3 and 7 and that any comments the Committee want to make would be appreciated. Regarding restoration on page 7 he said that the restoration cost factor was previously \$500 and has been updated to reflect current prices (now \$800). The change on page 3 is an addition to add points for applications located in the Jackson Purchase area. He noted that these were minor changes. He said that Kentucky received a good financial allocation and that there is good interest in the program. He mentioned that since there hasn’t been an ACEP rule published yet, there could be changes, but that he didn’t expect any major changes. He asked the group if there were any questions or comments. There were none.

He next discussed the “ACEP-WRE CREP Waiver Boundary” handout. He said when it was determined that the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) was not being renewed, NRCS asked partners to get together to discuss the uniqueness of Green River and how ACEP-WRE could assist with maintaining the conservation efforts there. In response to this, NRCS extended riparian area to 100-year flood plain as “eligible land” for ACEP-WRE and increased the match acres (“adjacent lands”) from 1:1 to 5:1 to be able to pick up uplands. There were no questions regarding this decision.

Doug Hines, also on the Easements staff, then spoke about the Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Flood Plain Easement (EWPP-FPE) program. He said that not much is typically heard about flood plain easements. Because of catastrophic flooding in western part of state, McCracken County to Fulton County (5 counties) were approved for a program sign-up due to flooding. Kentucky has utilized the program two other times – first under the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) (13 counties), and the other time was to address catastrophic flooding in 2009 (Pike, Owsley, Floyd, Breathitt Counties.) In the latter effort, the program removed homes located in flood plains and this required a sponsor. The new EWPP-FPE is not for residential areas, but for agricultural land affected by flooding. He provided a draft ranking sheet handout and said to direct any comments to Reed. He mentioned that the ranking sheet is similar to the one used for the 2009 program to address flooding.

Reed then introduced Danna Baxley from TNC to discuss the Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) project. The project includes Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Ms. Baxley said that HFRP would be utilized to put permanent easements on important forest corridors for wildlife, and that the project would unite HFRP and TNC’s voluntary forest carbon program (Working Woodlands) to develop environmental markets in the three participating states.

She said that the first application period is being rolled out beginning this week through the end of the calendar year in Kentucky and Tennessee; Virginia will have a later sign-up. She discussed the draft eligibility (screening) and ranking tools and welcomed comments on them. She said there are three main considerations: environmental, economic, and special considerations (historically underserved, fragment reduction, and past performance.) Details for each of these considerations may be found in her PowerPoint (a copy is attached to these notes.) She mentioned that there is an error on slide 6 regarding the percentage donation (maximum is 25 percent) and that a correction would be made.

She provided a fact sheet handout (attached to these notes) and asked if there were any questions. It was asked if the project boundary map (shape file) will be shared. She said it would. Any comments on the screening and ranking tools may be sent to Danna or to Reed Cripps.

Mr. Stone then asked Assistant State Conservationist for Programs Deena Wheby to present information for the financial assistance programs. Ms. Wheby provided updates regarding FY 2019 EQIP, CSP, and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program – Agricultural Land Easements (ACEP-ALE) activities.

She said that through EQIP, more than \$16 million were obligated to 620 landusers to implement conservation practices on about 61,000 acres. An additional \$992,000 of EQIP were obligated through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) on 76 contracts. She said that 10 RCPP projects had contracts funded in FY 2019. She provided maps and RCPP information which may be found in her PowerPoint presentation which is attached to these notes. She identified the top dollar practices for FY 2019 which included fence, livestock watering systems, cover crops and high tunnel systems. She also showed a breakdown of the various statewide accounts (forestland, wildlife, energy, manure management, irrigation, organic, etc.) and how many contracts and dollars were obligated in each of those. She briefly discussed the amount of EQIP that went to historically underserved producers, noting that a large percentage went to beginning farmers (those who haven't farmed consecutively for 10 years.) She also identified the top work units and counties for EQIP obligations. She said that there is an unfunded backlog of over 2,000 applications requesting approximately \$25 million.

For CSP, she noted that the program has changed from an acreage program to a dollar program so it is now more like EQIP. Rather than putting annual funding into the contracts over the lifetime of the contract (5 years for CSP), all the funds will be put into the contract the first year. CSP obligations were more than \$5.4 million on 190 contracts for 30,000 acres in FY 2019. She briefly talked about a new CSP effort called CSP-Grassland Conservation Initiative. It is to provide payments for landusers who are not eligible for FSA's Price Loss Coverage (PCL) as their land was planted to grass, idle, or fallow from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2017. Additional CSP information and maps may be found in her presentation.

For ACEP-ALE, she said that six easements were closed in FY 2019 protecting more than 850 acres at a federal cost of \$876,460, plus an additional \$1.1 million in partner funds and donations. She added that five new farms were enrolled during FY 2019 which will be closed later. Her presentation includes a slide showing the total acquisitions for the time period 1996 through 2019 for ACEP-ALE and its predecessor programs (Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program (FRPP) and Farmland Protection Program (FPP)). Nearly \$34 million of federal financial assistance funds have been utilized to protect almost 36,000 acres in 19 counties. The combined value of these conservation easements including federal, partner and landowner contributions is more than \$75 million. These farms are protected from development in perpetuity.

Regarding FY 2020 EQIP and CSP, Deena said that while the CSP rule was published on November 12, 2019, the EQIP rule has not been published yet. For that reason, States are not allowed to announce batching cut-off dates, but applications can be accepted. She anticipates using a new planning and assessment tool for FY 2020, and welcomes input on changes the Committee would like to see regarding resource concerns addressed, practices offered, State priorities, etc. She said depending on timing, there may be EQIP and CSP State Technical Committee subcommittee meetings to receive input, but

NRCS welcomes your comments, ideas, priorities, etc., via email at any time. Deena's email address is [deena.wheby@usda.gov](mailto:deena.wheby@usda.gov)

Deena then introduced Matt Hutchison, resource conservationist on her staff, to talk about FY 2020 ACEP-ALE and CSP evaluation criteria. Matt discussed how ACEP-ALE applications had been ranked in the past and noted that there will be a new ranking process beginning in FY 2020. NRCS is moving toward implementing the Conservation Assessment and Ranking Tool (CART) for many of the agency's programs which is intended to be a more efficient, consistent and automated ranking process. CART will focus more on resource concerns and geospatial data than previous rankings. He explained that the agency list of resource concerns has changed by splitting out resource concerns into more specific concerns. Examples of the previous and current resource concerns are highlighted on slides 7 and 8 of his PowerPoint presentation which is found as an attachment to these notes. He said the next steps are to wait for the release of new regulation and policy; begin the process of identifying priority resource concerns across Kentucky for CSP; begin thinking about priorities for long term protection of agricultural land in Kentucky for ACEP-ALE; upon release of new policy, time permitting, convene State Technical Committee subcommittee meetings to discuss ranking priorities; and to develop new ranking criteria as needed.

Next, Mr. Stone introduced Angella Watson from Farm Service Agency (FSA).

### **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

Ms. Watson said that all of FSA's programs are "predecisional" and FSA is not allowed to share some of the information publicly until program rules are published. FSA administers three conservation programs which are the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Emergency Conservation Reserve Program (ECP) and the Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP).

She said that CRP is for good stewardship of the land. FSA administers this program and NRCS provides technical assistance. FSA welcomes State Technical Committee input. She said there will be a General and Continuous CRP signup in December; date yet to be determined. There will be a CRP Grasslands signup after that.

She informed the Committee that there is a new initiative called "CLEAR 30" that will be water quality related. It will entail 30-year contracts. Look for more information coming on it soon.

She stated that the "State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement" (SAFE) – has been used in the western part of the state in the past and that some expansions are coming.

She said that the upcoming CRP signup could be one of the largest CRP signups in a long time. There are a lot of Kentucky CRP acres expiring. Every general sign up has been extremely competitive because of the low number of acres available. FSA is working with NRCS to roll out the signup and to streamline the program.

Regarding the other two conservation programs, she said that ECP is a rehabilitation program for when a natural disaster causes damage to agricultural land and that a County FSA Office must request this program. For ECP, a minimum amount of damage is required. The program helps with fences, and debris clean up, as well as other restoration practices. EFRP is similar to ECP but is for non-industrial

private forest land. Both programs are cost share programs. NRCS provides the technical assistance for ECP and Kentucky Division of Forestry provides it for EFRP.

She said that more information is coming about the CRP signup to check the web or contact her. Her email is [angella.watson@usda.gov](mailto:angella.watson@usda.gov).

She asked if there were any questions. Someone asked about the timing of ECP. She responded that an FSA County Office can request it, and it usually gets approved relatively quickly. There is usually a 45-day signup, but the applications can be addressed as they are submitted (don't need to wait until the end of the 45 days) as long as there is money available. The farmers have a year to complete the work, but it usually is done quicker.

Someone asked if the producer just needs to clean up the damage and save the bills. She responded that they cannot do the work until they are approved for the program if they want to participate (get paid.) She said that ECP is a 75 percent cost-share rate with higher percentages (90 percent) for historically underserved customers.

There being no more questions for Angella, Mr. Stone called for a short break.

### **Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) FY 19 Announcement for Program Funding**

Next on the agenda was Sonya Keith, Assistant State Conservationist for Partnerships and State RCPP Coordinator, to talk about the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP).

Ms. Keith began her presentation by asking the questions "What is RCPP? Why do we care? How is it different than EQIP or CSP?" She said it's a co-investment with partners with definable outcomes, and that project proposals should begin with a success story in mind.

She said that there were a number of RCPP changes in the 2018 Farm Bill and that she is expecting interim rule out by end of December. A 30-page, \$300 million announcement for program funding (APF) was posted on September 3, 2019. She believes that the rule will look a lot like the APF. RCPP will be a stand-alone program \$300 million per year and will also include noncompetitive renewals. She said that several existing projects just went through a renewal process. Five were requested, one was renewed. The renewal process gives opportunity to increase the scope of project. In the "new RCPP", there is a large emphasis on project outcomes.

Proposals in response to the September APF are due December 3, 2019. Projects must be submitted in the RCPP portal ([nrns.my.salesforce.com](https://nrns.my.salesforce.com)). To use the portal, you will need eAuthentication access and this takes two to three weeks. If you don't already have this, it might be too late for this year. If you haven't contacted Sonya about your proposal you need to do so as soon as possible in order to understand the new guidance, including the new technical assistance allowable percentages. Unlike in the past, States will not be given an RCPP allocation. Proposals will compete for nationally for funding and the total can't be more than \$10 million and not less than \$250K. The Chief of NRCS will make final project selections.

She said that the proposal criteria is as follows: Impact (25%), Partner Contributions (25%), Innovation (20%), and Partnership and Project Management (30%).

RCPD can “look like” any of these programs: EQIP, CSP, CRP, ACEP, HFRP, or PL-566 (watershed program).

She said that there were implementation challenges on past RCPD projects including technical assistance (inconsistent guidance on what was allowable), partner contributions (difficult to track, difficult to determine, challenging accountability), and partner reporting requirements.

She explained that there is a big change regarding the allowable technical assistance split between the partner and NRCS. See her PowerPoint presentation (slides 10 - 12) for an explanation of how the financial and technical assistance dollars can be split. She said that administrative costs are still not reimbursable but can be counted as partner contributions. She identified that NRCS has a goal that contributions will be at least equal to the NRCS investment. Because projects will compete nationally, this will be one of the first things that is checked. Less than a 1:1 will not disqualify a proposal, but it may not get the consideration as other projects who have more significant contributions. The lead partner is responsible for delivery of all stated contributions. She said that non-USDA federal contributions are allowed if related to the project objectives and resource concerns, and that all contributions, regardless of their origin, may not be counted if they are already counted as a match to a different project.

Sonya’s presentation includes an estimated timeline for FYs 2019 and 2020. She said that she anticipates another funding announcement in July 2020. She asked for questions and there were none. Additional details may be found in her PowerPoint presentation which is attached to these notes.

### **NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Focused Conservation Projects**

Next, Mr. Stone discussed the new Kentucky Focused Conservation Projects (FCP) initiative.

He said that most of the attendees were at the June 2019 State Technical Committee when he first discussed FCPs, reminding the Committee that he talked that day about EQIP funding being sprinkled about and how it can take a long period of time to have an impact on a particular problem. He talked about celebrating the success of a project, or as he put it, “having a BBQ”. He said that in West Virginia, the state he came from, that they spend their EQIP funding on project based efforts. He explained that in Kentucky for FY 2020, only a portion would go to this effort; that there will still be “sprinkle” funds available for those producers not located in a FCP area.

He said FCPs in Kentucky will be based on the 12 NRCS work units. He asked the counties in the work units to discuss their most serious problems and how to address through EQIP – to “focus”. Each work unit developed a project plan. For the first year, each work unit will get a project. He said they are all excellent projects, but that today in the interest of time, he will highlight only a few of them. He reminded the group that only agricultural problems can be addressed by EQIP.

In addition to the 12 work unit projects, there will be an urban project (Louisville), so there is a total of 13 projects for FY 2020. Of the 13, nine will address water quality. He noted that although the primary focus might be on water quality that there are other benefits such as wildlife habitat improvement and that all of the projects will make contributions outside of their primary focus.

The first project he highlighted was the Lake Linville project. He said that Rockcastle County gets their drinking water from this lake, and while the agency can talk about technical issues with the lake, the

general public understands better when they hear that people can't drink their water, or it smells, etc. He added that agriculture is included in the problem source, but it may not be the only source. He said that any eligible farmer who offers an EQIP application that contribute to the solution, will get a contract. He said there will be other funds coming into this project including a joint project proposal with US Forest Service. He stated it will be time for the BBQ will be when residents can drink the water and take a shower without smelling the water.

He provided highlights of the other projects. Some are traditional activities. Most have water quality impacts. Most are 303d listed. Some are partnered with 319 grants.

Two have wildlife as primary focus. The Purchase Work Unit addresses wetland and waterfowl. He said for this project, that the local work group identified that ag folks are willing to manage for wildlife and water control. The urban project in Louisville plans to reduce invasive species in woodland for wildlife habitat. He said the project will be successful when bird numbers increase.

The Foothills Work Unit project is a young forest initiative. The area has large amounts (70%) of mature forests, but many species need young forest/early growth forest. This project will focus on creating new woodlands.

The Somerset Work Unit project seeks to help manage land coming out of CREP in Green County. They identified this as an opportunity to help land wisely transition to production with conservation. This will be in addition to the earlier easement work that was mentioned for this area.

Mr. Stone's PowerPoint presentation can be found as an attachment to these meeting notes.

He asked if there were any questions.

Q: What will be the funding amount?

A: There is no set amount, although each project proposal included their projected needs. The first year EQIP estimate is \$1.4 million, with a total multi-year project estimate of \$6.4 million.

Q: What is next?

A: There will be a "Round 2" for FY 2021 project proposals. It will be up to the local work groups if they want to do one. If they do, one for each of the 12 work units will be approved. In future years, Mr. Stone said he expects these to become competitive. He wants them to win for a bit, but in the future, it may become competitive to get the very best projects. This might occur in year three, but he has not made a final decision on this.

Q: Will a layer of the geographical scope of these projects be made available?

A: We are working on one, and yes it will be made available.

Q: Can other partners work on this?

A: It is important that we listen to the local folk, and that we take action. We are happy for others to put people in, add money, etc. NRCS especially needs partners to help with things out of our expertise (KDFWR, etc.) Mr. Stone said he has talked to conservation districts as being a critical part of this. They are the cornerstone of the local work groups and are the key to front end of process. He has talked about State cost share resources as part of the problem solution.

Q: Are you pleased? Have there been skeptics?

A: There have been a couple of bumps in the road; things NRCS can do better. There is also more partners can do to help such as help gather folks to the local work group meetings. Could do better getting local participation for the meetings.

Q: Will there be annual updates for these projects at this meeting or other meetings?

A: Yes.

Q: What if they need more money than is set aside for them?

Q: We hope they overperform. If they do, we will try to find the additional funds. If they underperform, will look if still need to hold money for that.

Q: How long are the projects?

A: Still looking at three to five-year projects; three is probably ideal. Five might be a stretch. Some might need the extra time. Oregon and West Virginia are 100 percent projects; they don't sprinkle. Kentucky will not take that approach. There is value to doing it both ways. Are other states on the cusp of this. Four or five are close to doing it.

Mr. Stone then asked Deena Wheby to provide an update on the NRCS source water protection priority areas.

#### **NRCS Source Water Protection Priority Areas (Results from Last Meeting)**

Deena reminded the group that as discussed in previous State Technical Committee meetings this year the 2018 Farm Bill has a provision in it which requires NRCS to utilize 10 percent of conservation program funding to encourage practices that relate to water quality and quantity that protect source waters for drinking water while also benefitting agricultural producers. She said States were required to identify priority areas by September 30, 2019. She stated that this topic was introduced at the June State Technical Committee meeting and that another meeting was held in August to receive input for identification of the priority areas.

She said following that meeting, NRCS met with Kentucky Division of Water (DOW) staff to consider the recommendations that were received. She said a special thanks to DOW's Rob Blair for his assistance for this effort. After that meeting, the recommended priority areas were presented to State Conservationist Greg Stone who made the final decision. She said that much effort was made to include the recommendations of the State Technical Committee. She presented a map showing the FY 2020 Kentucky NRCS Source Water Protection Areas. This can be found in her PowerPoint presentation which is attached to these notes. She reminded the group that these will not be special project areas with dedicated funding like the FCPs will be. Rather, applications from these areas will receive higher consideration for funding and potentially a higher payment rate for some practices that address water quality and/or water quantity.

#### **Comments/Announcements from Group**

Mr. Stone opened the floor to comments or announcements. There being none, he closed the meeting by saying there is a lot of work getting done and wants to share that with this group. He said the State

Technical Committee has the ability to influence. He appreciates that the group is diverse and doesn't just talk about one thing (farming, forestry, soil erosion.) He looks to Committee for advice. He concluded by saying if it's a conservation issue in Kentucky, let's talk about it.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

## Kentucky USDA State Technical Committee

November 13, 2018  
8:30 am

771 Corporate Drive, Lexington, Kentucky

<b>9:30 a.m.</b>	<b>Welcome and Introductions</b>  <b>Farm Bill Updates</b>	<b>Greg Stone</b> NRCS State Conservationist
<b>9:45 a.m.</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2019 Program Accomplishments and Updates &amp; FY 2020 Changes</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACEP – WRE and WRP</li> <li>• FY 2020 ACEP – WRE, FPE, HFRP Ranking Criteria</li> </ul>	<b>Reed Cripps</b> NRCS Assistant State Conservationist
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EQIP</li> <li>• CSP</li> <li>• RCPP Implementation</li> <li>• ACEP-ALE</li> <li>• FY 2020 ACEP-ALE and CSP Evaluation Criteria</li> </ul>	<b>Deena Wheby</b> NRCS Assistant State Conservationist
		<b>Matt Hutchison</b> NRCS Resource Conservationist
<b>10:45 a.m.</b>	<b>Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)</b>	<b>Angella Watson</b> FSA Conservation Programs
<b>11:00 a.m.</b>	<b>Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) FY 19 Announcement for Program Funding</b>	<b>Sonya Keith</b> NRCS Assistant State Conservationist
<b>11:20 a.m.</b>	<b>NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Focused Conservation Projects</b>	<b>Greg Stone</b> NRCS State Conservationist
<b>11:50 a.m.</b>	<b>NRCS Source Water Protection Priority Areas (Results from Last Meeting)</b>	<b>Deena Wheby</b> NRCS Assistant State Conservationist
<b>12:00 p.m.</b>	<b>Comments/Announcements from Group</b>	<b>Group</b>
	<b>Wrap Up</b>	<b>Greg Stone</b>

**Acronym List:**

ACEP: Agricultural Conservation Easement Program  
 ACEP – ALE: ACEP – Agricultural Land Easement  
 ACEP – WRE: ACEP – Wetland Reserve Easement  
 RCPP – Regional Conservation Partnership Program

EQIP: Environmental Quality Incentives Program  
 CSP: Conservation Stewardship Program  
 CRP: Conservation Reserve Program  
 WRP: Wetlands Reserve Program

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## Attendees

<b>Name</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Greg Stone (Chair)	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Rob Blair	Kentucky Division of Water
John Webb	Kentucky Division of Water
Meredith Scales	Kentucky Dairy Development Council
Steve Coleman	Kentucky Association of Conservation Districts/Franklin Co. Conservation District
Gary Palmer	University of Kentucky
Jim Roe	Kentucky Division of Conservation
Angella Watson	USDA - Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Danna Baxley	The Nature Conservancy
Jonah Price	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Tyler Reagan	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Doug McLaren	Kentucky Woodland Owners Association
Glynn Beck	Kentucky Geological Survey, University of Kentucky
Cliff Drouet	Office Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Nicole Zub	Bluegrass Land Conservancy
Brent Frazier	Nature Preserves
John McCauley	Kentucky Department of Agriculture
Jimmy Henning	University of Kentucky
Michaela Rogers	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Dan Figert	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Doug Wilson	TASK, Inc.
Ashley Greathouse	Bluegrass Land Conservancy
Dale Booth	Kentucky Division of Water
Todd Ritter	Kentucky Rural Water Association
Crystal Renfro	Kentucky Association of Conservation Districts
Matt Glass	Kentucky Rural Water Association
Henry Duncan	Kentucky Woodland Owners Association
Rachel Rudolph	University of Kentucky
Steve Kull	Kentucky Division of Forestry
Brent Harrel	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Renee Carrico	Governor's Office Ag Policy
James Barrett	Kentucky Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (KCARD)
Mary Carol Wagner	Northern Kentucky Water District
Dan Olsen	US Forest Service - Daniel Boone National Forest
Tim Eling	US Forest Service - Daniel Boone National Forest
Deena Wheby	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Reed Cripps	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Sonya Keith	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Tim Hafner	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Doug Hines	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Allen Arthur	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Matt Hutchison	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Casey Shrader	USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)