

SOIL HEALTH INITIATIVES IN NEW YORK: BUILDING MOMENTUM



Fishkill Farms, East Fishkill, New York

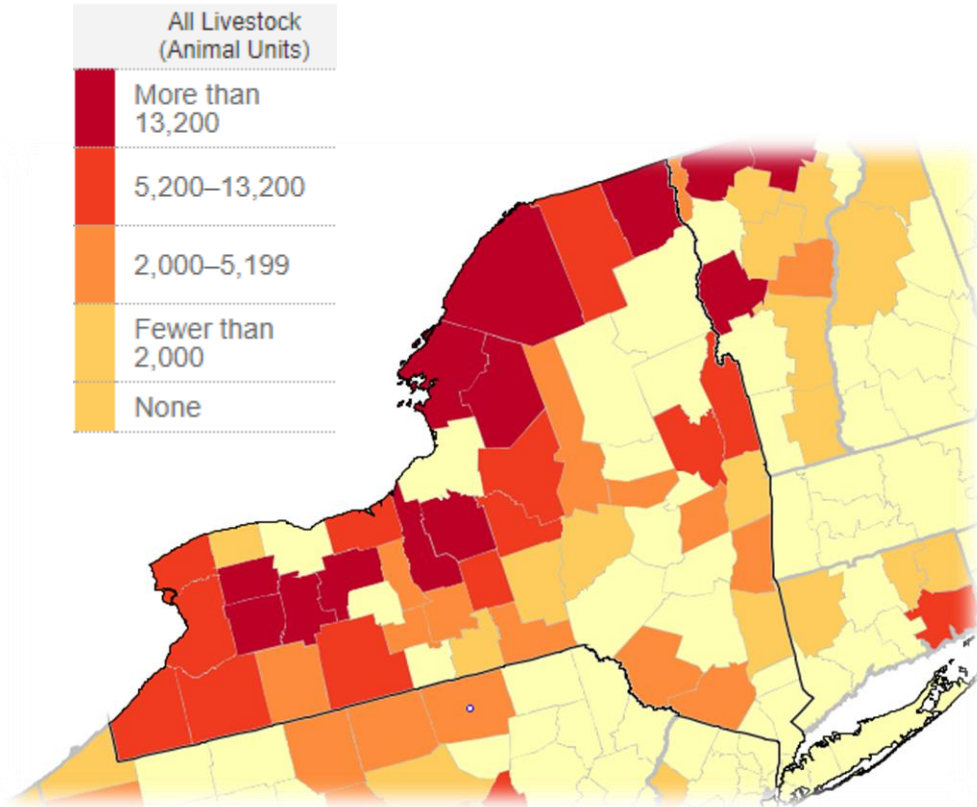
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AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK STATE: INDUSTRIAL AND CONCENTRATED



- **23%** of land use is agricultural
 - **4.2 million** acres of crops and **2.7 million** acres of grazing land
- **35,500** farms
 - **3%** account for **60%** production (by market value of sales)
- **19,900** operations with animals
 - **3%** produce **85%** of beef cattle, dairy cows, swine, poultry

IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE IN NY



- Harmful algal blooms caused by manure runoff from NY CAFOs
 - Example: 2014 spill in Lake Owasco
- Nitrogen fertilizer contamination
 - **30+** NY drinking water systems/utilities with **>5 ppm** (above health guideline)
- **4%** of all GHG emissions
 - **23%** of all methane; **75%** of all nitrous oxide
- Wildlife habitat loss from cropland conversion
 - 163,000 new cropland acres; 1,381 acres wetlands converted (2008 - 2012)

CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS NY AGRICULTURE



Crop damage in New Paltz, NY after Hurricane Irene (2011)

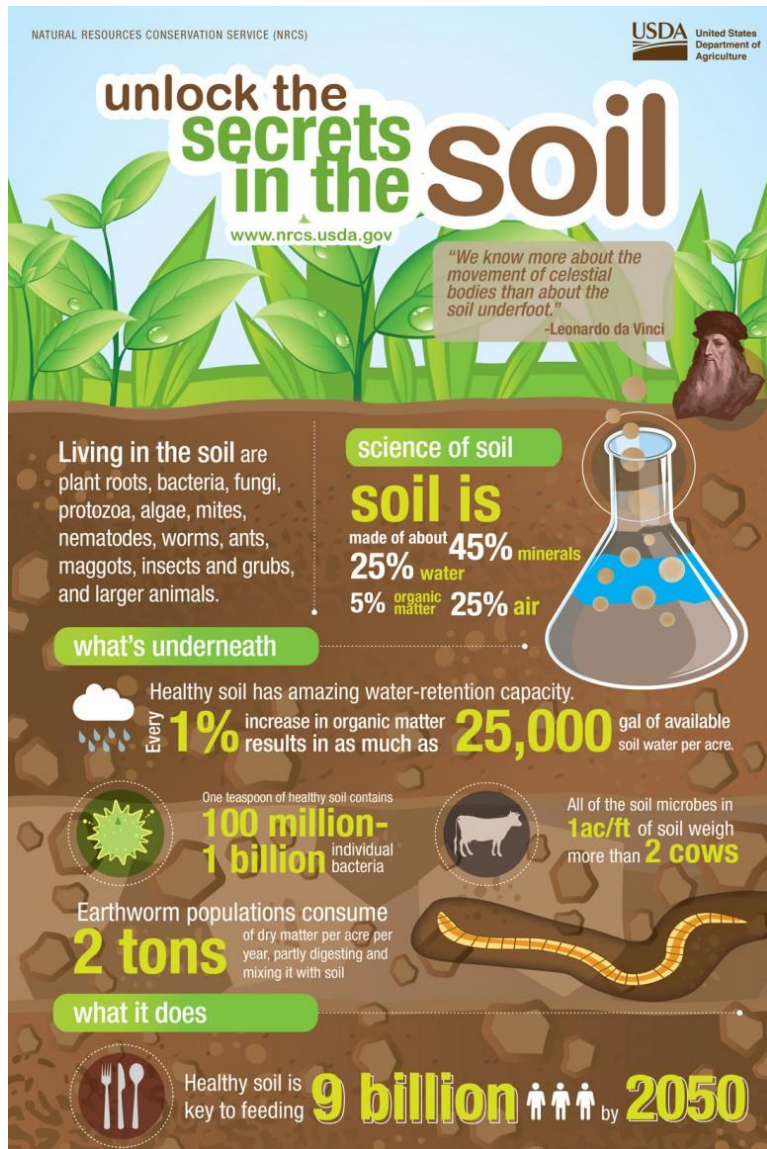
- Droughts and floods
- Heat waves
 - \$24.9M annual loss for NY dairy with projected temp. increase
- Hurricanes and extreme storms
 - \$4.5M+ costs for NY farms after Hurricane Irene
- Pests, weeds, disease
 - Stewart's wilt, late blight
- Water supply
- Nutritional value
- Yield reductions

CURRENT AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IS NOT THE ONLY OPTION






- Current system is profoundly shaped by policy (especially Farm Bill; environmental law exemptions)
- Industrial, chemical-dependent monoculture systems are not necessary to “feed the world”
 - Organic and agro-ecological practices are highly productive
- The “true cost” of food is **at least double** the market price when include environmental and health costs

GOALS OF A HEALTHY SOIL LAW





- **Reduce GHG emissions** (CH₄, N₂O, CO₂)
- **Increase soil carbon**
- Support **key soil health principles** (e.g. of NRCS or Rodale Institute):
 - Maximize soil surface cover
 - Minimize disturbance of soil
 - Maximize above- and below-ground diversity
 - Maintain continuous living roots in soil
 - Reduce and limit chemical inputs
 - Incorporate animals on cropland




ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES (1): CROPLAND MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE	GHG Reduction	Public Benefits	Private Benefits	Barriers
Crop rotations 	0.22 – 0.26 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce erosion • Improve water quality, soil moisture • Soil carbon seq. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation costs • Economic resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment needs • Labor costs • Market and infrastructure for new crops
Cover Crops 	0.26 – 0.37 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce erosion • Improve water quality • Pest suppression • Soil carbon seq. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce fertilizer, pesticide costs • Reduce on-farm energy use • Improve yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agronomic concerns; interference with cash crop • Equipment needs
No-till 	0.31 – 0.35 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce erosion • Improve water and air quality • Prevent soil carbon loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil health • Reduce fertilizer, irrigation costs • Reduce on-farm energy use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agronomic concerns; yield and profitability • Greater herbicide use




ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES (2): NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE	GHG Mitigation	Public Benefits	Private Benefits	Barriers
<p>Improve N fertilizer management</p> 	<p>0.06 – 0.15 Mg CO₂e / acre per year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce N₂O emissions • Minimize water pollution • Improve air quality (reduce odors, PM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve soil quality • Improve nitrogen use efficiency • Reduce fertilizer input and costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher costs of technology and equipment needs • Agronomic concerns and uncertainty; yield, efficacy
<p>Organic soil amendments</p> 	<p>1.00 – 1.75 Mg CO₂e / acre per year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce CH₄ and N₂O emissions • Minimize water pollution • Improve air quality (reduce odors, PM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve soil quality • Reduce irrigation and fertilizer costs • Slow release of nutrients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More expensive than synthetic fertilizer • Agronomic concerns; efficacy • Composting labor and costs

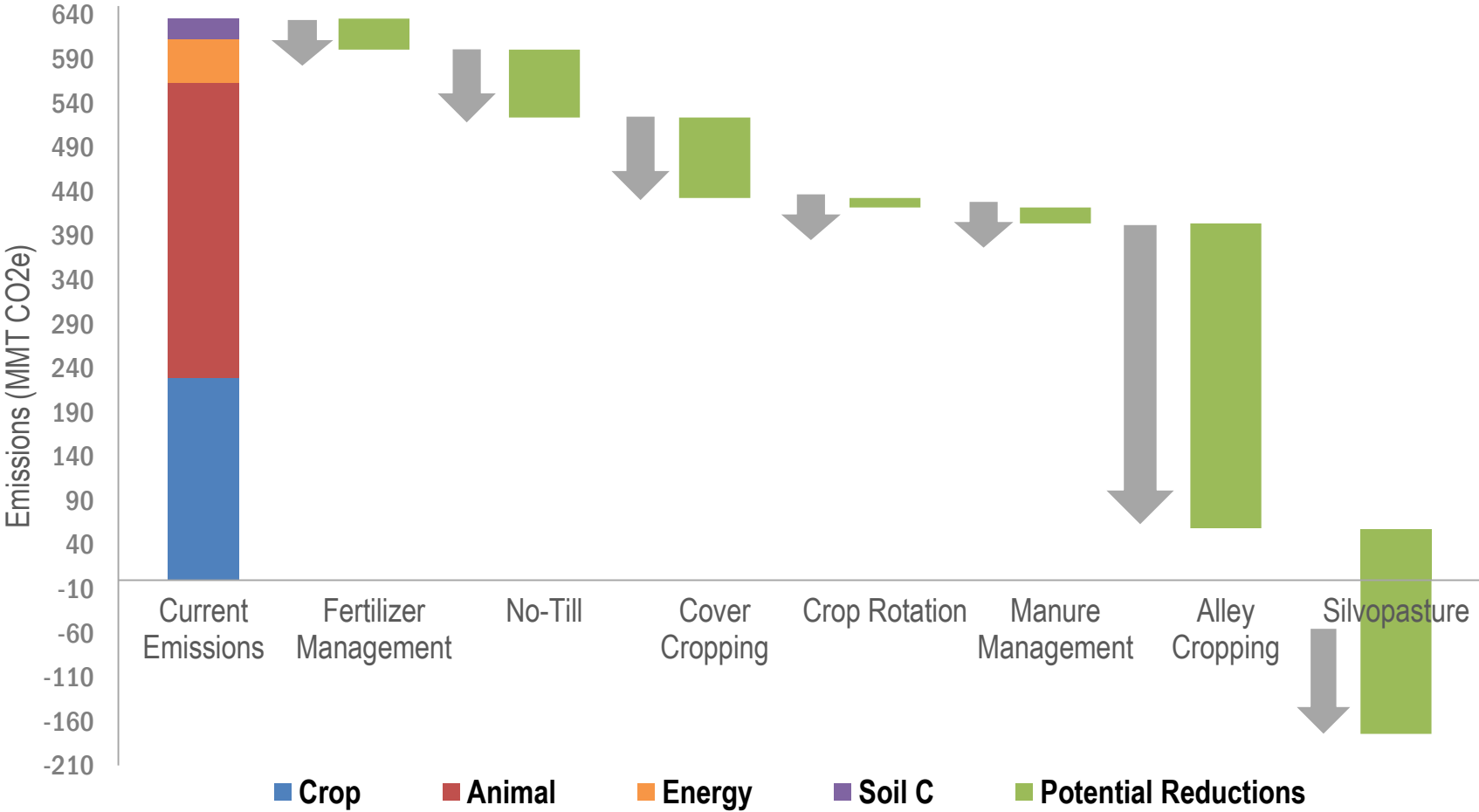
ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES (3): ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE	GHG Mitigation	Public Benefits	Private Benefits	Barriers
Managed grazing 	0.18 – 0.26 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil health • Prevent overgrazing • Reduce N₂O • Soil carbon seq. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage quality • Reduce feed use • Weed control • Extend grazing season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing and labor costs • Production per animal concerns • Land availability
Cropland to pasture 	0.22 – 0.37 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce erosion • Minimize water pollution • Prevent soil carbon loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New revenue; economic diversity • Forage supply and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market trends • Fencing, labor, mgmt. costs • Food safety regulations
Dry manure storage 	N/A (<i>see “Organic soil amendments”</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce CH₄ and N₂O emissions • Minimize run-off and water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less volume than liquid to store • Reduced odors • High nutrient retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor needs in collection and handling • Equipment needs

ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES (4): AGROFORESTRY AND HERBACEOUS COVER

PRACTICE	GHG Mitigation	Public Benefits	Private Benefits	Barriers
Alley cropping 	0.81 – 1.74 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water retention and nutrients • Biodiversity • High C storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil health • Erosion control • Provide shade • Reduce fertilizer needs and costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long return on investment; high initial labor/costs • Management and knowledge
Silvopasture 	0.66 – 1.34 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent overgrazing • Improve water quality • High C storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimize forage and timber production • Provide shade • Weed control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory limitations on harvest • Management and knowledge
Buffer strips 	1.13 – 1.26 Mg CO ₂ e / acre per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce nutrient loss, run-off • Improve water quality • Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil health • Reduce flooding • Help meet pollution control requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Hassle” of program (ex. CRP) enrollment • Loss of commodity acres

CARBON-NEUTRAL FUTURE: BETTER PRACTICES CAN REDUCE EMISSIONS



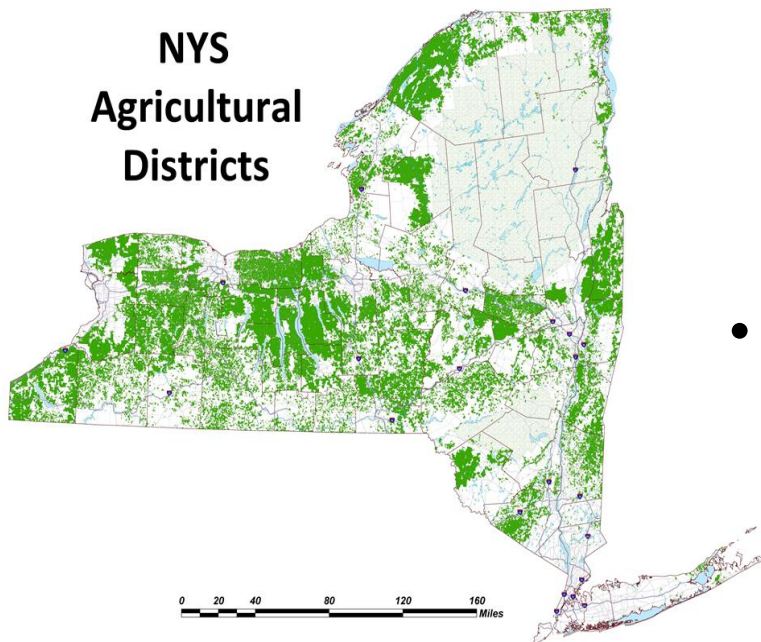
ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES NEED INCENTIVES TO INCREASE ADOPTION

- Agro-ecological practices are very effective, but not widely employed
 - **>85%** of USDA survey participants would NOT adopt structural conservation practices without outside funding

PRACTICE	US	NEW YORK
Cover crops	3% of all cropland acres	5% of all cropland acres
No-till	25% of all cropland acres	6% of all cropland acres
Certified organic	<1% of all US farms	3% of NY farms

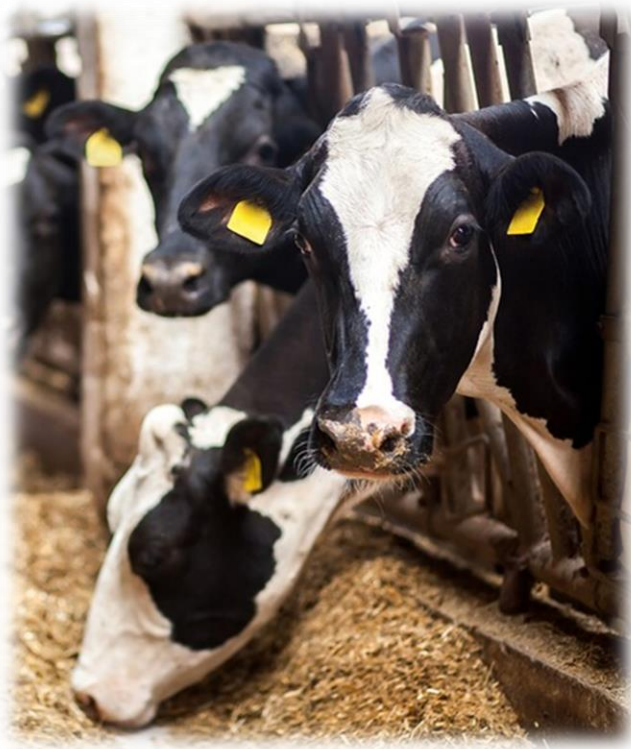
**Less than a third of “no-till farms” are truly no-till.*

CURRENT NEW YORK STATE POLICIES AND FUNDING (1)



- **Climate Resilient Farming Program ([link](#))**
 - \$6 million in funding over past 4 years - most \$ to adaptation; could direct more to soil health
 - \$2.1M for manure storage
 - \$1.9M for water management
 - **\$1M for soil health practices** – mostly for ~8,000 acres of cover crops (~\$100/acre)
- **2019 State of the State ([link](#)):** Governor Cuomo proposes to **double** state funding for the CRF program
 - “Incorporate forest and agricultural carbon into New York’s greenhouse gas inventory and climate strategy”
 - Set soil carbon sequestration goal
 - New forestry grant program

CURRENT NEW YORK STATE POLICIES AND FUNDING (2)



- **Methane Reduction Plan ([link](#))**
 - Develop on-farm digesters
 - Expand CRF to highlight gas capture
 - Update designs of storage systems; BMP's for animal feeding
- **Climate Adaptation Plan ([link](#))**
 - Climate Smart Communities (no ag yet)
 - Not soil health focused
- **Carbon Farming Act (proposed)**
 - Tax credit for farmers who sequester soil C
- **New York Soil Health Initiative ([link](#))**
 - DAM & DEC contract with Cornell to research practices and policies
 - Stakeholder strategy outlined in "Soil Health Roadmap"

POLICIES TO ACCELERATE SHIFT TO CLIMATE-FRIENDLY PRACTICES (1): EDUCATION, OUTREACH AND RESEARCH



NOFA-NY field day at Poughkeepsie Farm Project (2018)

- Knowledge, information and capacity is major barrier for all practices
- Educational and technical support from:
 - Cornell Cooperative Extension
 - NRCS agents and offices in each county
 - Farmer-to-farmer networks
 - On-farm demonstrations and workshops
- **However**, the majority of NRCS funds and grants still support conventional agriculture

POLICIES (2): FEDERAL FINANCING



- **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**
 - Funded projects often counter-productive (irrigation, CAFOs)
 - 2018 Farm Bill allows states to provide 90% cost share to 10 “best practices”
- **Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)**
 - 2018 Farm Bill retained program
 - States can direct toward best practices for organic transition

POLICIES (3): BUFFERS AND EASEMENTS



- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**
 - Program often provides only temporary benefits
 - Accumulated soil carbon is lost when CRP contracts expire and land is put back in production
 - 2018 Farm Bill allows 30-year contracts on pilot basis
- States can expand **Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)**

POLICIES (4): OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- **Market assistance**

- Assist infrastructure for additional crops
- Help build market for new crops (e.g. hops; grains for spirits; new or ancient grains through advertising, etc.)

- **Equipment loans**

- Aid in covering costs of new equipment necessary to implement practices
- Ex. No-till seed drills for producers

- **Preferential purchasing/promotion**

- Govt. purchasing could give preference to organic or other climate-friendly food
- Example: **New York Grown and Certified** (70% people said they would buy more; 50% would pay more)



POLICIES (5): ADDITIONAL MECHANISMS

- **Crop insurance**

- Provide **transition crop insurance** for farmers transitioning from conventional to sustainable practices (e.g. organic, no-till, cover crops)
- Impose **additional conditions** (e.g. BMPs), on crop insurance, such as expanding the Sodsaver Provision

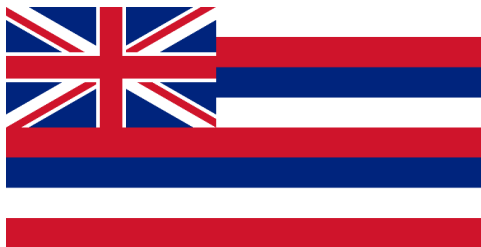
- Add environmental practice conditions (e.g. BMPs, buffers, cover crops, etc.) on **agricultural district designations**
- Stricter **drinking water protections**
 - Ex. impose limits on CAFO manure spreading



EXISTING STATE HEALTHY SOIL LAWS (1)

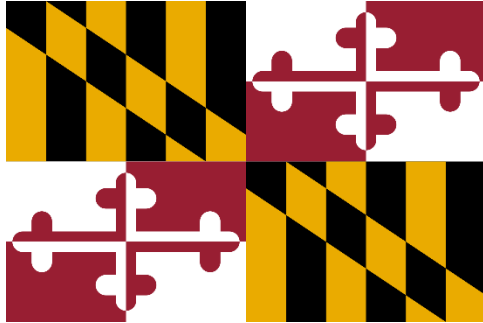


- **California:** [SB859](#) and [AB1613](#) (2016)
 - Creates Healthy Soils Program
 - Defines healthy soils, coordinate agency efforts, R&D, incentives, education
 - AB2377 (2018) – 5% of Climate Smart Ag funding for technical assistance (25% of funds for socially-disadvantaged farmers)
 - \$7.5M for program and demonstrations



- **Hawaii:** [HB 1578](#) (2017)
 - Identifies, measures, encourages soil health practices
 - Promotes C sequestration, compost, and agroforestry
 - \$25,000

EXISTING STATE HEALTHY SOIL LAWS (2)



- **Maryland:** [HB 1063](#) (2017)
 - Defines and supports healthy soils by directing the Agricultural Department to support practices through incentives, R&D, possible funding



- **Oklahoma:** [HB 1192](#) (2001)
 - Creates advisory committee to identify and support practices through R&D, education
 - Funding and opportunities for carbon trading



- **Utah:** [HCR 8](#) (2015)
 - Calls on all agencies “with authority to manage lands to increase soil carbon sequestration”

PROPOSED STATE HEALTHY SOIL LAWS (1)



- **Washington:** [SB 5947](#) and [HB 2095](#) (2019)
 - Defines carbon farming as activities that “increase the quantity of organic C in topsoil”
 - Provides grant funding for on-farm efficiency, regenerative ag practices that enhance soil health, agroforestry

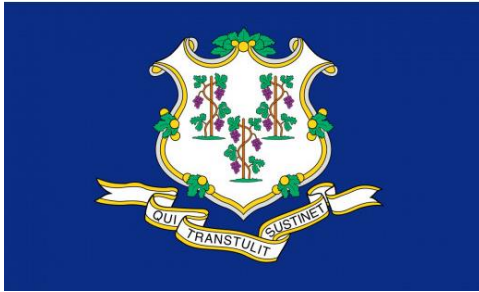


- **Illinois:** [SB 1980/HB 2737](#) and [HB 2819](#) (2019)
 - Defines soil health, and includes “conservation of soil health” to Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act
 - Requires soil health practices on land leased for agricultural purposes (Dept. of Natural Resources Act)



- **New Mexico:** [HB 204](#) and [SB 218](#) (2019)
 - Defines healthy soils and ID’s practices
 - Includes: soil assessment and education program, healthy soil advisory board, workshops and training
 - Creates “soil health champions”
 - \$5.15M for program (FY2020)

PROPOSED STATE HEALTHY SOIL LAWS (2)



- **Connecticut:** [HB 6647](#) (2019)
 - Defines regenerative agriculture and establishes program to improve soil health and water quality
 - Healthy soils program provides funding, incentives, education, training



- **Nebraska:** [LB 243](#), [LB 729](#) and [LB 283](#) (2019)
 - Creates Healthy Soils Task Force to develop health soils initiative by 2021
 - Provides incentive of \$20-45/acre for planting cover crops
 - \$250,000 for soil health and climate change research at University of Nebraska



- **Iowa:** [HSB 78](#) and [HF 102](#) (2019)
 - Establishes property tax exemption for land with cover crops
 - Requires Dept. of Ag and Iowa State University to conduct statewide soil health monitoring

PROPOSED STATE HEALTHY SOIL LAWS (3)



- **New York:** [A 3281](#) (2017)
 - Defines carbon farming using USDA COMET-Planner and COMET-Farm
 - Establishes tax credit to encourage C seq.
- **Vermont:** [S 43](#) (2017)
 - Requires the Sec. of Natural Resources to establish a regenerative soils program
 - Incentivizes C seq. with certification and marketing program, technical and financial assistance
- **Massachusetts:** [SD 1438](#) and [HD 3065](#) (2019)
 - Creates Massachusetts Healthy Soils Program
 - Defines and promotes healthy soils practices
- Legislation drafted in **Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Colorado, Pennsylvania**

State	Water Quality / Quantity Goal	Climate Change Mitigation Goal	Other Goals	“Healthy Soil” Definition	Specific Practices Identified	Committee, Task Force and/or Agencies	Research and Education	Technical Assistance	Funding and Financial Assistance
CA	✓	✓	Yields, erosion, air	✓	No-till, cover crops, compost, grazing	✓	✓	✓	\$7.5 M
HI	✓	✓	Resilience, trading	✓	Compost, agroforestry	✓	✓	✓	\$25,000 for study
MD		✓	Yields	✓		Dept. of Ag.	✓	✓	
OK		✓	Trading		Trees, conservation, re-vegetation	✓	✓	Measurement	Creates fund
UT	✓	✓	Productivity, biodiversity		Advance forestry, grazing	✓		“Encourages”	
WA		✓	Profitability, energy use	Carbon farming	Trees, no-till, cover crop, grazing	✓			Creates fund
IL	✓		Climate resilience	✓	Perennials				Soil and Water Cons. Districts
NM			Yields, profitability	✓	No-till, cover crops, compost, mulch, grazing	✓	✓	✓	\$5.15 M
CT	✓		Erosion,	✓	No-till, cover crops, grazing, integration	✓	✓	Training	Creates fund
NE	✓	✓	Profitability, resilience	✓	Cover crops	✓			\$20-40/acre for cover crops
IA					Cover crops		✓		Tax exemption for cover crops
NY	✓	✓	Yields	Carbon farming	Refers to COMET-Planner		✓	Certificate	Tax credit
VT	✓	✓	Climate resilience	Performance based	No synthetic chemicals	✓		Certificate	Marketing program
MA		✓		✓	No-till, cover crops, grazing, integration	✓	✓	✓	Creates fund

POSSIBLE KEY ELEMENTS OF MODEL LAW

- **Findings:** Benefits of health soils
- **Define:** Healthy soils
- **Goal:** To increase adoption of practices that create healthy soils
- **Actions:**
 - 1) Require agencies to consider and coordinate
 - 2) Identify healthy soil practices and goals
 - 3) Provide funding for R&D and demonstration projects
 - 4) Provide education, training, and technical assistance
 - 5) Provide financial incentives – either payments for practices or tons of carbon sequestered
 - 6) Work group to propose
 - 7) Create preferential purchasing and marketing programs and certification programs
 - 8) Create transition insurance program to help counter risk of adopting healthy soil practices
- **Funding Options:**
 - General funds
 - Fertilizer surcharge, storm water fee, or other impact fee (parallel to environmental benefit charge)
 - Funds from carbon cap and trade program, or carbon fee
 - Redirect federal EQIP, CSP, etc. funds to preference soil health practices

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (1)

- **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**
 - \$15.9M in funding for microbiome research
 - \$71M in funding for “10 Building Blocks for Climate Smart Agriculture”
- **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**
 - “Unlock the Secrets in the Soil” ([link](#))
- **Regenerative Agriculture Initiative ([link](#))**
 - Supports this definition: “a holistic land management practice that leverages the power of photosynthesis in plants to close the carbon cycle, and build soil health, crop resilience, and nutrient density.”
 - Annie’s, Cascadian Farms, Ben & Jerry’s, Dr. Bronner’s, Organic India and Nutiva
- **Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation ([link](#)) & the Farm Foundation ([link](#))**
 - Soil Health Institute ([link](#)); \$200M in funding for agricultural research
- **Soil Health Partnership ([link](#))**
 - Quantify benefits of improved agricultural practices; technical assistance for farmers

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (2)

- **U.S. Climate Alliance ([link](#))**
 - Helps states achieve climate goals with natural & working lands management
 - Partnership includes: [American Farmland Trust](#), [American Forests](#), C-AGG (see below), [The Nature Conservancy](#), [Trust for Public Land](#), [World Resources Institute](#)
- **Coalition on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (C-AGG) ([link](#))**
 - Multi-stakeholder organization that develops sustainable policies/programs/tools
- **Northeast Organic Farming Association ([link](#))**
 - State chapters in [NY](#), [MA](#), [CT](#), [NH](#), [NJ](#), [RI](#), [VT](#)
 - Advocate for organic farming, build community and support for producers implementing organic practices (NOFA Interstate Policy Committee)
- **Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research ([link](#))**
 - Established as part of the 2014 Farm bill with initial \$200M funding for R&D
 - Grant opportunities for organizations and universities to advance food and ag science
 - Fosters public-private partnerships

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (3)

- **CalCAN (California Climate & Agriculture Network) ([link](#))**
 - State-wide coalition of farmers, ranchers, non-profits, scientists, etc.
 - Advocates for policies that support climate-friendly agricultural practices
- **Organic Farming Research Foundation ([link](#))**
 - Grant opportunities and advocacy for organic research, education and federal policies
 - Recipient of \$66,000 matching grant from FFAR for research projects on soil health
- **U.S. Dept. of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency ([link](#))**
 - \$30M in funding for Rhizosphere Observations Optimizing Terrestrial Sequestration program
- **USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture ([link](#))**
 - \$8M in funding for understanding various microbiomes and their effects on food production systems
- **Legal Pathways to Carbon-Neutral Agriculture ([report link](#))**
 - Peter Lehner & Nate Rosenberg (2017). Environmental Law Reporter.