

109<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 2018

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners to restore, enhance, and manage private land to improve fish and wildlife habitats through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 2005

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on Resources

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## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners to restore, enhance, and manage private land to improve fish and wildlife habitats through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Partners for Fish and  
5       Wildlife Act”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

7       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1           (1) approximately 60 percent of fish and wild-  
2 life in the United States are on private land;

3           (2) it is imperative to facilitate private land-  
4 owner-centered and results-oriented efforts that pro-  
5 mote efficient and innovative ways to protect and en-  
6 hance natural resources;

7           (3) there is no readily available source of tech-  
8 nical biological information that the public can ac-  
9 cess to assist with the application of state-of-the-art  
10 techniques to restore, enhance, and manage fish and  
11 wildlife habitats;

12           (4) a voluntary cost-effective program that  
13 leverages public and private funds to assist private  
14 landowners in the conduct of state-of-the-art fish  
15 and wildlife habitat restoration, enhancement, and  
16 management projects is needed;

17           (5) durable partnerships working collaboratively  
18 with willing private landowners to implement on-the-  
19 ground projects has lead to the reduction of endan-  
20 gered species listings;

21           (6) Executive Order No. 13352 (69 Fed. Reg.  
22 52989) directs the Departments of the Interior, Ag-  
23 riculture, Commerce, and Defense and the Environ-  
24 mental Protection Agency to pursue new cooperative  
25 conservation programs involving the collaboration of

1 Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, private  
2 for-profit and non-profit institutions, non-govern-  
3 mental entities, and individuals;

4 (7) since 1987, the Partners for Fish and Wild-  
5 life Program has exemplified cooperative conserva-  
6 tion as an innovative, voluntary partnership program  
7 that helps private landowners restore wetland and  
8 other important fish and wildlife habitat; and

9 (8) through 33,103 agreements with private  
10 landowners, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Pro-  
11 gram has accomplished the restoration of 677,000  
12 acres of wetland, 1,253,700 acres of prairie and na-  
13 tive grasslands, and 5,560 miles of riparian and in-  
14 stream habitat since 1987, demonstrating much of  
15 that success since only 2001.

16 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to provide  
17 for the restoration, enhancement, and management of fish  
18 and wildlife habitats on private land through the Partners  
19 for Fish and Wildlife Program, a program that works with  
20 private landowners to conduct cost-effective habitat  
21 projects for the benefit of fish and wildlife resources in  
22 the United States.

23 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

24 In this Act:

1           (1) FEDERAL TRUST SPECIES.—The term  
2 “Federal trust species” means migratory birds,  
3 threatened species, endangered species, interjurisdic-  
4 tional fish, marine mammals, and other species of  
5 concern.

6           (2) HABITAT ENHANCEMENT.—

7           (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “habitat en-  
8 hancement” means the manipulation of the  
9 physical, chemical, or biological characteristics  
10 of a native habitat to change a specific function  
11 or seral stage of the native habitat.

12           (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “habitat en-  
13 hancement” includes—

14           (i) an activity conducted to increase  
15 or decrease a specific function for the pur-  
16 pose of benefitting species, including—

17           (I) increasing the hydroperiod  
18 and water depth of a stream or wet-  
19 land beyond what would naturally  
20 occur;

21           (II) improving waterfowl habitat  
22 conditions;

23           (III) establishing water level  
24 management capabilities for native  
25 plant communities;

1 (IV) creating mud flat conditions  
2 important for shorebirds; and

3 (V) cross fencing or establishing  
4 a rotational grazing system on native  
5 range to improve grassland nesting  
6 bird habitat conditions; and

7 (ii) an activity conducted to shift a  
8 native plant community successional stage,  
9 including—

10 (I) burning an established native  
11 grass community to reduce or elimi-  
12 nate invading brush or exotic species;

13 (II) brush shearing to set back  
14 early successional plant communities;  
15 and

16 (III) forest management that  
17 promotes a particular seral stage.

18 (C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “habitat en-  
19 hancement” does not include regularly sched-  
20 uled and routine maintenance and management  
21 activities, such as annual mowing or spraying of  
22 unwanted vegetation.

23 (3) HABITAT ESTABLISHMENT.—The term  
24 “habitat establishment” means the manipulation of  
25 physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a

1 project site to create and maintain habitat that did  
2 not previously exist on the project site, including  
3 construction of—

4 (A) shallow water impoundments on non-  
5 hydric soils; and

6 (B) side channel spawning and rearing  
7 habitat.

8 (4) HABITAT IMPROVEMENT.—The term “habi-  
9 tat improvement” means restoring or artificially pro-  
10 viding physiographic, hydrological, or disturbance  
11 conditions necessary to establish or maintain native  
12 plant and animal communities, including periodic  
13 manipulations to maintain intended habitat condi-  
14 tions on completed project sites.

15 (5) HABITAT RESTORATION.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “habitat res-  
17 toration” means the manipulation of the phys-  
18 ical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a  
19 site with the goal of returning the majority of  
20 natural functions to the lost or degraded native  
21 habitat.

22 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “habitat res-  
23 toration” includes—

24 (i) an activity conducted to return a  
25 project site, to the maximum extent prac-

1            ticable, to the ecological condition that ex-  
2            isted prior to the loss or degradation, in-  
3            cluding—

4                    (I) removing tile drains or plug-  
5                    ging drainage ditches in former or de-  
6                    graded wetland;

7                    (II) returning meanders and sus-  
8                    tainable profiles to straightened  
9                    streams;

10                   (III) burning grass communities  
11                   heavily invaded by exotic species to re-  
12                   establish native grass and plant com-  
13                   munities; and

14                   (IV) planting plant communities  
15                   that are native to the project site;

16                   (ii) if restoration of a project site to  
17                   its original ecological condition is not prac-  
18                   ticable, an activity that repairs 1 or more  
19                   of the original habitat functions and that  
20                   involve the use of native vegetation, includ-  
21                   ing—

22                    (I) the installation of a water  
23                    control structure in a swale on land  
24                    isolated from overbank flooding by a

1 major levee to simulate natural  
2 hydrological processes; and

3 (II) the placement of streambank  
4 or instream habitat diversity struc-  
5 tures in streams that cannot be re-  
6 stored to original conditions or profile;  
7 and

8 (iii) removal of a disturbing or de-  
9 grading element to enable the native habi-  
10 tat to reestablish or become fully func-  
11 tional.

12 (6) PRIVATE LAND.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “private  
14 land” means any land that is not owned by the  
15 Federal Government, a State, or a political sub-  
16 division of a State.

17 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “private  
18 land” includes tribal land and Hawaiian home-  
19 land.

20 (7) PROJECT.—The term “project” means a  
21 project carried out under the Partners for Fish and  
22 Wildlife Program established by section 4.

23 (8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
24 the Secretary of the Interior.

1 **SEC. 4. PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM.**

2       The Secretary shall carry out the Partners for Fish  
3 and Wildlife Program within the United States Fish and  
4 Wildlife Service to provide technical and financial assist-  
5 ance to private landowners for the conduct of voluntary  
6 projects to benefit Federal trust species by promoting  
7 habitat improvement, habitat restoration, habitat en-  
8 hancement, and habitat establishment.

9 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

10       There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
11 this Act not more than \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal  
12 years 2006 through 2011.

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