

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT



**DATCP
#4267**

**Kenosha Regional Airport Runway
Extension
Kenosha County
Bureau of Aeronautics ID # 0730-41-26**



**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
*PUBLISHED AUGUST 30, 2018***

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City of Kenosha

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

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DATCP SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) has prepared this Agricultural Impact Statement (AIS) in accordance with [Wis. Stat. §32.035](#). The city of Kenosha and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Bureau of Aeronautics (BOA) are proposing to extend the primary runway and purchase farmland for the Runway Protection Area at the Kenosha Regional Airport. The proposed project will require the fee-simple acquisition of 11.92 acres of land from a 56-acre parcel of farmland owned by the Living Light Christian Church and rented by Gitzlaff Farms, Inc.

As part of its review of the project, DATCP spoke with Mr. John Lalgee from the church and to the secretary for Gitzlaff Farms, Inc., Ms. Dezeray Gitzlaff.

Having reviewed all of the materials provided by the city of Kenosha, the BOA, information from other sources, and the comments from the farmland owner and renter, DATCP recommends the following actions to mitigate impacts to the adjacent farmland and farmland operation.

Recommendations to the city of Kenosha and the Bureau of Aeronautics

- DATCP supports the city's and the BOA's plan to allow the acquired land to continue to be farmed.
- The City and the BOA should attempt to coordinate with the Living Light Christian Church so that the same farmer who rents the church's farmland can rent the adjacent airport farmland north of County Highway S and west of County Highway H. Because Gitzlaff Farms, Inc. is currently renting this land, it should have the first chance to continue renting the land in the future.
- The city and the BOA should consult with the Kenosha County land conservationist prior to the start of construction to ensure that construction proceeds in a manner that minimizes drainage problems, crop damage, soil compaction, and soil erosion on adjacent farmland.
- The city and the BOA should keep the owners of the Living Light Christian Church and the Gitzlaff Farms, Inc. informed about the project schedule.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) has prepared this agricultural impact statement (AIS) in accordance with [Wis. Stat. §32.035](#). The AIS is an informational and advisory document that describes and analyzes the potential effects of the project on farm operations and agricultural resources, but it cannot stop a project.

The DATCP is required to prepare an AIS when the actual or potential exercise of eminent domain powers involves an acquisition of interest in more than 5 acres of land from any farm operation. The term farm operation includes all owned and rented parcels of land, buildings, equipment, livestock, and personnel used by an individual, partnership, or corporation under single management to produce agricultural commodities. The DATCP may choose to prepare an AIS if an acquisition of 5 or fewer acres will have a significant impact on a farm operation. Significant impacts could include the acquisition of buildings, the acquisition of land used to grow high-value crops, or the severance of land. The city of Kenosha may not negotiate with or make a jurisdictional offer to a landowner until 30 days after the AIS is published.

The AIS reflects the general objectives of the DATCP in its recognition of the importance of conserving important agricultural resources and maintaining a healthy rural economy. DATCP is not involved in determining whether or not eminent domain powers will be used or the amount of compensation to be paid for the acquisition of any property. Refer to Appendix B for the text of Wis. Stat. §32.035 and additional references to statutes that govern eminent domain and condemnation processes.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The city of Kenosha is proposing to extend Runway 7L-25R an additional 1,101 feet and extend adjacent Taxiway A at the Kenosha Regional Airport (ENW). The city will purchase 11.92 acres of farmland in fee-simple from the Living Light Christian Church for a runway protection area at the northeast end of the extended runway. The proposed acquisition is located in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29 in the town of Somers T2N-R22E in Kenosha County. Figure 1 shows the location of the airport and the proposed acquisition. The church property to be acquired lies north of County Highway S and west of County Highway H. The city of Kenosha will acquire the needed land starting in June of 2019 and construction of the expanded runway and taxiway is expected to start in September of 2019.

Existing Runway

Runway 7L-25R is the primary runway for the Kenosha Regional Airport and is currently 5,499 feet long. Aircraft most frequently approach this airport on the 25R end of the primary runway because winds are predominantly from the west.

Need

Airport officials have indicated that ENW is one of the busiest general aviation airports in Wisconsin. The design critical aircraft at ENW are business jets. Airport officials have indicated that over the past decade, the number of take-offs and landings by business jets has continually increased. In addition, the pavements on Runway 7L-25R and Taxiway A need to be reconstructed and strengthened to accommodate the fleet mix of business jets that utilize the Airport. The property acquisition is needed to provide an obstruction-free area at the end of the extended runway and to protect this area from non-compatible land uses.

Alternatives

Alternatives that were evaluated include extending the runway to the west or adding length on both ends. Both of these options were ultimately dismissed due to the proximity of I-94 and the high volume of roadway traffic that would occur within the runway protection zone of the 7L runway. Also, a high voltage transmission line is located approximately 7,600 feet west of the airport, which would obstruct the airspace for aircraft approaches from the west. Furthermore, relocating the airport was considered impractical due to the cost.

III. AGRICULTURAL SETTING

The following information is intended to describe the existing agricultural sector in Kenosha County in general terms. Section IV, "Agricultural Landowner Impacts" discusses the specific potential impacts.

Agricultural Productivity

In 2016, Kenosha County ranked seventeenth out of Wisconsin's 72 counties in the production of winter wheat (USDA NASS Annual Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Bulletin).

Table 1 shows the number of acres of selected crops harvested annually in Kenosha County for 2012 through 2016. Generally, the decline in the number of harvested acres for all crops shows a decline in the importance of the agricultural sector in Kenosha County likely caused by increasing development pressure.

Table 1: Acres of Selected Crops Harvested

Crop	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Corn for Grain	29,700	28,200	27,900	26,600	22,800
Corn for Silage	4,000	3,600	4,890	NA	NA
Soybeans	21,800	22,400	24,200	24,000	NA
Winter Wheat	5,800	6,650	4,800	4,400	4,770
Alfalfa Hay	NA	3,740	4,740	3,940	NA

NA = data not published

Land in Agriculture

Kenosha County is classified as an urban county with an average of more than 100 residents per square mile. The current population of the county is 168,065 residents. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, Kenosha County had 76,632 acres of land in farms or approximately 43.9 percent of the total land area. Agricultural land use in urban counties averages 56.3 percent, while for Wisconsin as a whole, farmland represents 42.2 percent of land use. Land in farms consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland, providing it is part of the overall farm operation.

From 1997 to 2012, the acres of Kenosha County land in farms declined by 9.6 percent. In Wisconsin as a whole, the amount of land in farms declined by 10.2 percent. This trend is almost certain to continue due to ongoing development.

Table 2: Acres of Land in Farms

Location	1997	2012
Kenosha County	84,744	76,632
Wisconsin	16,232,734	14,568,926

Number and Size of Farms

Between 1997 and 2012, the number of Kenosha County farms declined by 7.5 percent and the total number of farms in Wisconsin decreased by 12.3 percent (2012 Census of Agriculture). The average size of farms fell by 5 acres in Kenosha County and increased by 5 acres in Wisconsin from 1997 to 2012. Changes in the size of farms can indicate a change in the types of crops grown on those farms. Small farms tend to grow specialty crops and organic produce while larger farms tend to grow cash crops and raise livestock.

Table 3: Number of Farms and the Average Size of Farms, 2007 and 2012

Location	1997		2012	
	Number of Farms	Average Size of Farms (acres)	Number of Farms	Average Size of Farms (acres)
Kenosha County	388	218	359	213
Wisconsin	79,541	204	69,754	209

Property Taxes and Values

Table 4 details the 2016 average property tax, assessed value, and sale price per acre of agricultural land in Kenosha County, urban counties, and in Wisconsin. The assessed values and property taxes are based on the use value of “agricultural land”. Agricultural land is defined by statute as, “... land, exclusive of buildings and improvements, and the land necessary for their location and convenience, that is devoted primarily to agricultural use.” (Wis. Stat. §70.32(2)(c)1g)

Table 4: Farmland Taxes and Values

Location	Dollars per Acre of Farmland		
	2017 Average Tax	2017 Assessed Value	2016 Sale Value
Kenosha County	\$4.09	\$241	\$6,855
Urban Counties	\$3.49	\$207	\$7,199
Wisconsin	\$3.43	\$175	\$5,221

In 2017, average property taxes on Kenosha County farmland were 17.2 percent higher than the average for urban counties and 18.9 percent higher than the average for Wisconsin (Wisconsin Department of Revenue). This higher than average tax rate may be one factor causing farmland owners to convert their property to non-farm uses in Kenosha County.

The average assessed value of farmland in Kenosha County was 16.4 percent higher than the average for urban counties and 37.7 percent higher than the average for Wisconsin as a whole (Wisconsin Department of Revenue).

In Kenosha County, the average 2016 sale price of agricultural land was 4.8 percent lower than the average for urban counties and 31.3 percent higher than the average for Wisconsin (NASS Wisconsin 2017 Agricultural Statistics). These values do not include farmland sold and converted to nonfarm use and do not include farmland with buildings or improvements. Also, these figures are from 2016 and may not accurately reflect the current market for farmland.

IV. AGRICULTURAL LANDOWNER IMPACTS

Soils

About 60 percent of the soils on the agricultural parcel that will be acquired for the airport are Varna silt loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes. The remaining 40 percent are Elliott silty clay loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes. The following table includes information about each of these soils.

Table 5: Soil Properties

Map Unit	Soil Name	Classification	Natural Drainage	Depth to Water Table	Available Water Storage	Capability Class
VaB	Varna silt loam with 2 to 6 % slopes	Prime	Well drained	24 to 60 inches	High	2e
EtB	Elliott silty clay loam with 2 to 6% slopes	Prime where drained	Somewhat Poorly Drained	0 to 24	Moderate	2e

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water). It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to acceptable farming methods. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmland is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and it either does not flood frequently or is protected from flooding.

Drainage Districts

The proposed acquisition is located within the Pike Creek Drainage District. However, this district is suspended pending dissolution or reinstatement, which means it's not an active district.

Acquisitions from Farmland Owners

The city of Kenosha and the Bureau of Aeronautics propose to acquire 11.92 acres of land from one farmland owner, the Living Light Christian Church. Farming would still be permitted on the acquired land with one height restriction; equipment used to farm the land must not exceed approximately 30 feet in height. The church owns 56 acres of land at this site, and except for a stream, this is all cropland.

Mr. John Lalgee indicated that the church had planned to develop this parcel in the future for church uses. He is not sure if the loss of 12 acres will affect these plans because the proposed development wouldn't require all of the 56 acres.

Gitzlaff Farms, Inc. grows cabbage, soybeans, and corn in rotation on this land. They farm between 3,500 and 4,000 acres in total. Although this parcel is a small part of their overall farm operation, they have already lost farmland because of the Foxconn project and don't want to lose any more land. They would like to continue farming this land after it is acquired by the airport. In addition, they were not aware of the proposed expansion of the airport and they would like to be kept informed of the project's schedule.

V. APPRAISAL PROCESS

Before negotiations begin, the Bureau of Aeronautics (BOA) will provide an appraisal of the affected property to the landowner. An appraisal is an estimate of fair market value.

Landowners have the right to obtain their own appraisal of their property and will be compensated for the cost of this appraisal if the following conditions are met:

- The appraisal must be submitted to the BOA within 60 days after the landowner receives the BOA appraisal.
- The appraisal fee must be reasonable.
- The appraisal must be a full, narrative appraisal
- The appraisal must be completed by a qualified appraiser.
- The amount of compensation is based on the appraisal(s) and is established during the negotiation process between the BOA and the individual landowner. The BOA is required by law to provide landowners with information about their rights in this process before negotiations begin.

VI. MAILING LIST

GOVERNOR SCOTT WALKER 115 E CAPITOL	SEN TERRY MOULTON AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE 310 S CAPITOL
SEN JERRY PETROWSKI TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE 123 S CAPITOL	REP LEE NERISON AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE 310 N CAPITOL
REP JOHN SPIROS TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE 15 N CAPITOL	RESOURCES FOR LIBRARIES (15) DOCUMENT DEPOSITORY PROGRAM 2109 SOUTH STOUGHTON ROAD
WisDOT CENTRAL OFFICE FILES HILL FARMS	WisDOT LIBRARY ROOM 100A 4802 SHEBOYGAN AVE
STATE DOCUMENTS SECTION THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 10 FIRST ST S E WASHINGTON DC 20540-0001	GREG STERN MEAD & HUNT INC 2440 DEMING WAY MIDDLETON WI 53562
JOHN LALGEE LIVING LIGHT CHRISTION CHURCH 6102 39TH AVE KENOSHA WI 53142	GITZLAFF FARMS INC 2441 100TH AVE KENOSHA WI 53144
KENOSHA PUBLIC LIBRARY PO BOX 1414 KENOSHA WI 53141-1414	MARY T KUBIKI KENOSHA COUNTY CLERK 1010 56 TH ST KENOSHA WI 53140
MARK MOLINARO SOMERS TOWN CHAIR 1011 12 TH ST KENOSHA WI 53140	TIMOTHY KITZMAN SOMERS TOWN CLERK PO BOX 197 SOMERS WI 53171
DAN TRELOAR KENOSHA COUNTY CONSERVATION 19600 75 TH ST SUITE 185-3 BRISTOL WI 53104	LEIGH PRESLEY KENOSHA COUNTY UWEX 19600 75 TH ST BRISTOL WI 53104
KENOSHA PUBLIC LIBRARY PO BOX 1414 KENOSHA WI 53141-1414	WENDY HOTTENSTEIN WISDOT 4822 MADISON YARDS WAY MADISON WI 53705

Copies of the final AIS will be emailed to the following to Newspapers: Country Today, Agri-View

APPENDIX A: APPLICABLE STATUTES AND REQUIREMENTS

DATCP is required to prepare an AIS whenever more than five acres of land from at least one farm operation will be acquired for a public project if the agency/company acquiring the land has the authority to use eminent domain for property acquisitions. DATCP has the option to prepare an AIS for projects affecting five or fewer acres from each farm if the proposed project would have significant effects on a farm operation. The entity proposing a construction project is required to provide DATCP with the necessary details of the project so that the potential impacts and effects of the project on farm operations can be analyzed. DATCP has 60 days to make recommendations, and publish the AIS. DATCP provides the AIS to affected farmland owners, various state and local officials, local media and libraries, and any other individual or group who requests a copy. Thirty days after the date of publication, the project initiator may begin negotiating with the landowner(s) for the property.

[Wisconsin Statute § 32.035](#) is provided below and describes the Wisconsin Agricultural Impact Statement procedure and content.

(1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

- (a) "Department" means department of agriculture, trade, and consumer protection.
- (b) "Farm operation" means any activity conducted solely or primarily for the production of one or more agricultural commodities resulting from an agricultural use, as defined in s. 91.01 (2), for sale and home use, and customarily producing the commodities in sufficient quantity to be capable of contributing materially to the operator's support.

(2) EXCEPTION. This section shall not apply if an environmental impact statement under s. 1.11 is prepared for the proposed project and if the department submits the information required under this section as part of such statement or if the condemnation is for an easement for the purpose of constructing or operating an electric transmission line, except a high voltage transmission line as defined in s. 196.491(1) (f).

(3) PROCEDURE. The condemnor shall notify the department of any project involving the actual or potential exercise of the powers of eminent domain affecting a farm operation. If the condemnor is the department of natural resources, the notice required by this subsection shall be given at the time that permission of the senate and assembly committees on natural resources is sought under s. 23.09(2)(d) or 27.01(2)(a). To prepare an agricultural impact statement under this section, the department may require the condemnor to

compile and submit information about an affected farm operation. The department shall charge the condemnor a fee approximating the actual costs of preparing the statement. The department may not publish the statement if the fee is not paid.

(4) IMPACT STATEMENT.

(a) *When an impact statement is required; permitted.* The department shall prepare an agricultural impact statement for each project, except a project under Ch. 82 or a project located entirely within the boundaries of a city or village, if the project involves the actual or potential exercise of the powers of eminent domain and if any interest in more than 5 acres from any farm operation may be taken. The department may prepare an agricultural impact statement on a project located entirely within the boundaries of a city or village or involving any interest in 5 or fewer acres of any farm operation if the condemnation would have a significant effect on any farm operation as a whole.

(b) *Contents.* The agricultural impact statement shall include:

1. A list of the acreage and description of all land lost to agricultural production and all other land with reduced productive capacity, whether or not the land is taken.
2. The department's analyses, conclusions, and recommendations concerning the agricultural impact of the project.

(c) *Preparation time; publication.* The department shall prepare the impact statement within 60 days of receiving the information requested from the condemnor under sub. (3). The department shall publish the statement upon receipt of the fee required under sub. (3).

(d) *Waiting period.* The condemnor may not negotiate with an owner or make a jurisdictional offer under this subchapter until 30 days after the impact statement is published.

(5) PUBLICATION. Upon completing the impact statement, the department shall distribute the impact statement to the following:

- (a) The governor's office.
- (b) The senate and assembly committees on agriculture and transportation.
- (c) All local and regional units of government that have jurisdiction over the area affected by the project. The department shall request that each unit

post the statement at the place normally used for public notice.

- (d) Local and regional news media in the area affected.
- (e) Public libraries in the area affected.
- (f) Any individual, group, club, or committee that has demonstrated an interest and has requested receipt of such information.
- (g) The condemnor.

STATUTES GOVERNING EMINENT DOMAIN

The details governing eminent domain are included in Wis. Stat. Ch. 32 (<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/32.pdf>).

DATCP recommends that farmland owners concerned about eminent domain powers and the acquisition of land should review this statute in its entirety. Landowners may also wish to consult with an attorney who should have expertise in eminent domain proceedings. In addition, any Wisconsin licensed appraiser that landowners employ regarding a project where eminent domain could be used should be knowledgeable in partial takings.

Section 32.09 of the Wisconsin Statutes describes the compensation provided for property acquisition and certain damages:

(6) In the case of a partial taking of property other than an easement, the compensation to be paid by the condemnor shall be the greater of either the fair market value of the property taken as of the date of evaluation or the sum determined by deducting from the fair market value of the whole property immediately before the date of evaluation, the fair market value of the remainder immediately after the date of evaluation, assuming the completion of the public improvement and giving effect, without allowance of offset for general benefits, and without restriction because of enumeration but without duplication, to the following items of loss or damage to the property where shown to exist:

- (a)** Loss of land including improvements and fixtures actually taken.
- (c)** Loss of air rights.

Section 32.19 of the Wisconsin Statutes outlines payments to be made to displaced tenant occupied businesses and farm operations.

(4m) BUSINESS OR FARM REPLACEMENT PAYMENT. (a) Owner-occupied business or farm operation. In addition to amounts otherwise authorized by this subchapter, the condemnor shall

make a payment, not to exceed \$50,000, to any owner displaced person who has owned and occupied the business operation, or owned the farm operation, for not less than one year prior to the initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of the real property on which the business or farm operation lies, and who actually purchases a comparable replacement business or farm operation for the acquired property within two years after the date the person vacates the acquired property or receives payment from the condemnor, whichever is later. An owner displaced person who has owned and occupied the business operation, or owned the farm operation, for not less than one year prior to the initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of the real property on which the business or farm operation lies may elect to receive the payment under par. (b) 1. in lieu of the payment under this paragraph, but the amount of payment under par. (b) 1. to such an owner displaced person may not exceed the amount the owner displaced person is eligible to receive under this paragraph. The additional payment under this paragraph shall include the following amounts:

1. The amount, if any, which when added to the acquisition cost of the property, other than any dwelling on the property, equals the reasonable cost of a comparable replacement business or farm operation for the acquired property, as determined by the condemnor.
2. The amount, if any, which will compensate such owner displaced person for any increased interest and other debt service costs which such person is required to pay for financing the acquisitions of any replacement property, if the property acquired was encumbered by a bona fide mortgage or land contract which was a valid lien on the property for at least one year prior to the initiation of negotiations for its acquisition. The amount under this subdivision shall be determined according to rules promulgated by the department of administration.
3. Reasonable expenses incurred by the displaced person for evidence of title, recording fees and other closing costs incident to the purchase of the replacement property, but not including prepaid expenses.

(b) Tenant-occupied business or farm operation. In addition to amounts otherwise authorized by this subchapter, the condemnor shall make a payment to any tenant displaced person who has owned and occupied the business operation, or owned the farm operation, for not less than one year prior to initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of the real property on which the business or operation lies or, if displacement is not a direct result of acquisition, such other event as determined by the department of commerce, and who actually rents or purchases a comparable replacement business or farm operation within 2 years after the date the person vacates the property. At the option of the tenant displaced person, such payment shall be either:

1. The amount, not to exceed \$30,000, which is necessary to lease or rent a comparable replacement business or farm operation for a period of 4 years. The payment shall be

computed by determining the average monthly rent paid for the property from which the person was displaced for the 12 months prior to the initiation of negotiations or, if displacement is not a direct result of acquisition, such other event as determined by the department of administration and the monthly rent of a comparable replacement business or farm operation and multiply the difference by 48; or

2. If the tenant displaced person elects to purchase a comparable replacement business or farm operation, the amount determined under subd. 1 plus expenses under par. (a) 3.

(5) EMINENT DOMAIN. Nothing in this section or ss. 32.25 to 32.27 shall be construed as creating in any condemnation proceedings brought under the power of eminent domain, any element of damages.

Section 32.25 of the Wisconsin Statutes delineates steps to be followed when displacing persons, businesses, and farm operations.

(1) Except as provided under sub.(3) and s. 85.09 (4m), no condemnor may proceed with any activity that may involve the displacement of persons, business concerns or farm operations until the condemnor has filed in writing a relocation payment plan and relocation assistance service plan and has had both plans approved in writing by the department of administration.

(2) The relocation assistance service plan shall contain evidence that the condemnor has taken reasonable and appropriate steps to:

(a) Determine the cost of any relocation payments and services or the methods that are going to be used to determine such costs.

(b) Assist owners of displaced business concerns and farm operations in obtaining and becoming established in suitable business locations or replacement farms.

(c) Assist displaced owners or renters in the location of comparable dwellings.

(d) Supply information concerning programs of federal, state and local governments which offer assistance to displaced persons and business concerns.

(e) Assist in minimizing hardships to displaced persons in adjusting to relocation.

(f) Secure, to the greatest extent practicable, the coordination of relocation activities with other project activities and other planned or proposed governmental actions in the community or nearby areas which may affect the implementation of the relocation program.

(g) Determine the approximate number of persons, farms or businesses that will be displaced and the availability of decent, safe and sanitary replacement housing.

(h) Assure that, within a reasonable time prior to displacement, there will be available, to the extent that may reasonably be accomplished, housing meeting the standards established by the department of administration for decent, safe and sanitary dwellings. The housing, so far as practicable, shall be in areas not generally less desirable in regard to public utilities, public and commercial facilities and at rents or prices within the financial means of the families and individuals displaced and equal in number to the number of such displaced families or individuals and reasonably accessible to their places of employment.

(i) Assure that a person shall not be required to move from a dwelling unless the person has had a reasonable opportunity to relocate to a comparable dwelling.

(3) (a) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following activities engaged in by a condemnor:

1. Obtaining an appraisal of property.
2. Obtaining an option to purchase property, regardless of whether the option specifies the purchase price, if the property is not part of a program or project receiving federal financial assistance.

APPENDIX B: INFORMATION SOURCES

[DATCP \(datcp.wi.gov\)](http://datcp.wi.gov)

- [Agricultural Impact Statements](#)
- [Farmland Preservation](#)
- [Wisconsin Farm Center](#): provides services to Wisconsin farmers including financial mediation, stray voltage, legal, vocational, and farm transfers

[U.S. Department of Agriculture \(www.usda.gov\)](http://www.usda.gov)

- [National Agricultural Statistics Service](#)
- [Web Soil Survey](#)
- [Soil Quality – Urban Technical Note No. 1, Erosion and Sedimentation on Construction Sites](#)

[Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services \(dsps.wi.gov\)](http://dsps.wi.gov)

Look-up for state certification status of three types of [real estate appraisers](#)

[State Bar of Wisconsin \(www.wisbar.org\)](http://www.wisbar.org)

For general legal information and assistance in finding a lawyer



**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

**DIVISION OF
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Agricultural Impact Program

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https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AgriculturalImpactStatements.aspx