

WISCONSIN
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
Annual Report



Soil & Water Protected



2018
Year of Record-Breaking Rain and Floods



Enrollment Opportunity Revealed



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INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a federal, state, local, and private partnership that strives to improve water quality and wildlife habitat. Landowners voluntarily remove environmentally sensitive lands from cropland or marginal pastureland and plant vegetation or restore wetlands. The installed conservation practices hold soil in place, reducing the amount of sediment and nutrients entering the state's waterbodies. In return for taking the land out of production, landowners receive monetary benefits from both the federal and state governments.

CREP has been available to landowners in certain parts of Wisconsin since 2001, allowing landowners to enter into a 15-year agreement or permanent conservation easement. Once again, CREP was available in 2018, and 53 counties statewide had eligible land within a part or all of the county.

In 2018, Wisconsin CREP was once again very active. Landowners continued to sign up for new agreements and easements across the state, meanwhile hundreds of agreements that had been signed in 2003 expired and partners worked to help interested landowners re-enroll in the program. State and local partners also began a strategic, coordinated effort to monitor lands around the state covered by a perpetual easement.

CREP conservation practices:

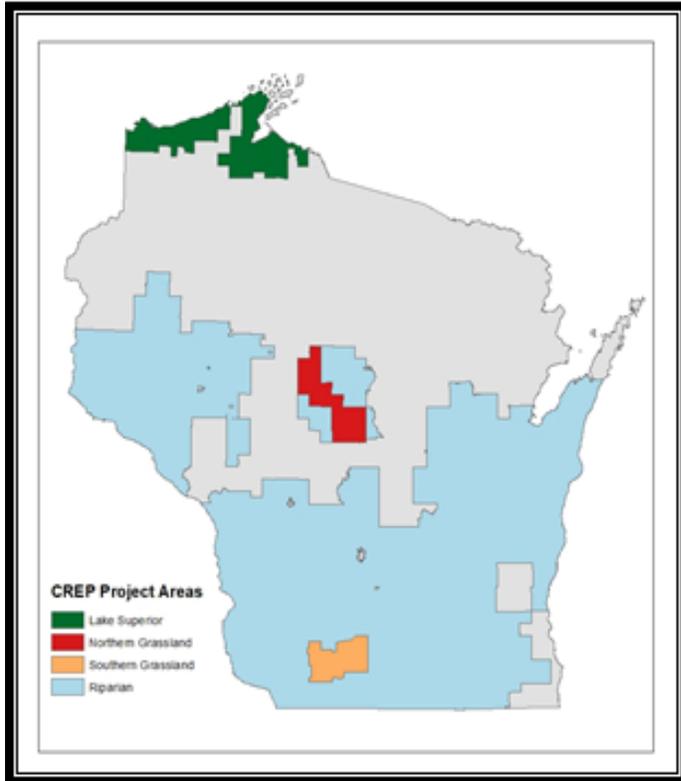
- Filter strips
- Riparian buffers
- Grassed waterways
- Marginal pastureland habitat buffers
- Permanent introduced grasses
- Permanent native grasses
- Grass prairie restoration
- Established legumes and grasses

**note that not all practices are available in all areas*

Other events also had an impact on CREP, perhaps contributing to increased interest in the program. Flooding in many parts of the state, particularly in CREP-eligible regions, highlighted the role that conservation practices could play in mitigating damage, protecting farm fields and reducing sediment loss to nearby waterways. Meanwhile, enrollment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) was temporarily restricted for all program except for CREP. These restrictions may have helped contribute to the number of CREP sign-ups for CREP in 2018. All in all 2018 proved to be successful for Wisconsin CREP and the year underscored the value that the program brings to the water, soil, and people of the state.

PROGRAM GOALS AND ENROLLMENT

Statewide, there is a goal of enrolling a total of 100,000 acres in CREP, with specific targets of 75,000 acres under agreement and 25,000 acres under a permanent easement. As of this report, Wisconsin has reached approximately 35% of its goal of total acres enrolled in the program and just under 30% of its permanent easement goal.



In Wisconsin there are four delineated project areas: Lake Superior, riparian, and northern and southern grassland. Some conservation practices are only available in certain areas. Native grasses, for example, is a practice that is only eligible in the two grassland areas but not in the Lake Superior or riparian areas. Other practices such as filter strips and grassed waterways are available in any project area. For a full list of eligible practices by project area, see Appendix A.

Under the state’s agreement with FSA, there are also specific acreage targets for the four project areas. The program aims to install conservation practices on 80,000 acres in the riparian area, 5,000 acres in the Lake Superior area, and 15,000 acres in the southern and northern grassland areas combined.

Table A outlines the progress made over the past 3 years based on current active acres offered into the program as reported by FSA.

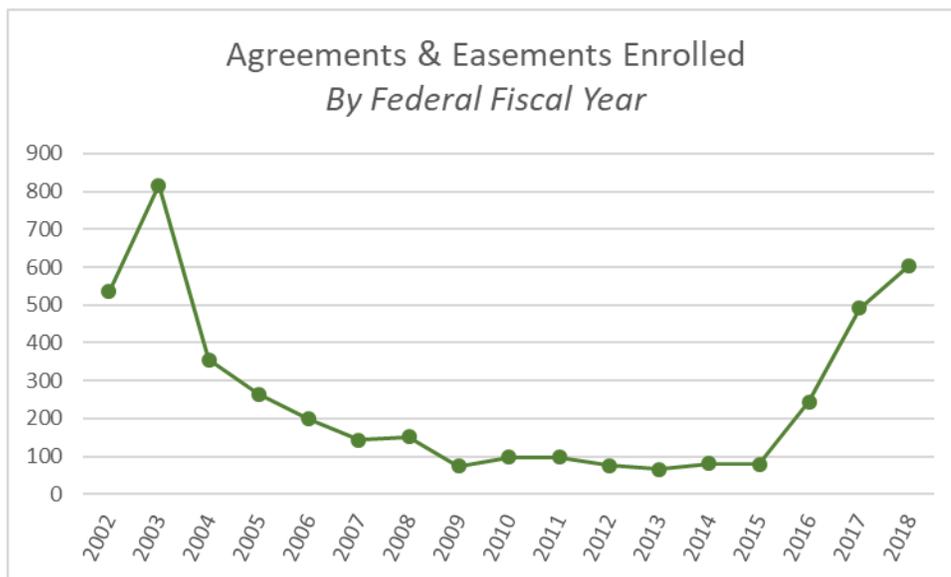
TABLE A: Wisconsin Total Acres Offered into CREP (Acres by Year)

	Maximum Allowed or Goal	Enrolled or In Process October 1, 2016	Enrolled or In Process October 1, 2017	Enrolled or In Process October 1, 2018
Grassland Projects	15,000	13,089	9,567	10,303
Riparian/Lk Sup Buffers & Wetland Restoration	85,000	33,771	26,809	24,760
Total of all practices	100,000	46,860	36,376	35,063

Based on FSA October 1, 2016, October 1, 2017, and October 1, 2018 report on acres offered for CREP

As of October 1, 2018, FSA reported 35,063 active acres enrolled in Wisconsin CREP, a slight reduction in overall enrolled acres compared to the previous year. As shown in Table A, less acreage was covered with riparian buffers than in years past, while grassland practice acres increased.

Similar to the past two years, there was a considerable increase in new enrollment activity in 2018. Prior to 2016, enrollment trends since 2006 averaged around 100 agreements on 1,000 acres annually. In 2016 this number jumped quite a bit and 2018 was no different. During the federal fiscal year the state processed 604 contracts, with 594 15-year agreements and 10 perpetual easements. The volume of processed contracts over the years is shown in Figure 1.



Of the 594 agreements that the state processed, there were 237 new contracts covering 3,061 acres, including two new perpetual easements on 8 acres. (Table B). The remainder of the processed contracts were re-enrolled agreements.

TABLE B: Active CREP Agreement & Easement Contracts - Acres (Contracts)

	Active Contracts Oct 1, 2017	Expired FFY 2018	New FFY 2018	Reenrolled FFY 2018	Active Contracts Oct 1, 2018	Added Enrollment by Dec 31, 2018
Perpetual Easements	6,670 (477)	N/A	8 (2)	42 (8)	6,726 (493)	14 (3)
15-year Agreements	26,785 (2,519)	5,296 (434)	3,052 (235)	4,664 (359)	29,340 (2,681)	2,073 (186)
Total	33,455 (2,996)	5,296 (434)	3,061 (237)	4,706 (367)	36,066 (3,174)	2,087 (189)

Landowners with expiring agreements may choose to re-enroll their land in the program. Similar to a new agreement, these landowners could receive incentive, cost-share, and annual payments.

However, according to national CRP policy, re-enrolled acres could not receive a federal signing incentive payment and the annual rental rates and incentive payments for these contracts were adjusted to present-day rates.

While some agreements expired and were not re-enrolled, many landowners chose to continue participating in the program. In fact, interest in re-enrollment proved to be high with 85% of expiring agreements re-enrolling on 89% of the expiring acres. As shown in Table C, there were 434 agreements covering approximately 5,300 acres that expired and, as of October 1, 367 of these agreements (covering 4,706 acres) were re-enrolled.

In total, as of October 1, there were 3,174 active CREP agreements on 36,066 acres. Between October 1 and December 31, another 189 CREP applications on 2,087 acres were submitted and processed by the state. As of the writing of this report, there are just over 38,000 acres enrolled in the program. The location of CREP-covered land, mapped by quarter-quarter, can be found in Exhibit 1.

Landowners with expiring agreements also had the option of re-enrolling their land into perpetual easements. In fact, there were eight expiring contracts on 42 acres that transitioned into permanent protection.

While landowners with expired CREP agreements have the option of re-enrolling their land in a 15-year contract, landowners with agreements that had run concurrently with perpetual easements and then expired did not have the option of re-enrolling. Instead these landowners needed to continue following the terms of their easements. Once the agreement expires, the state and local partners assume responsibility for monitoring compliance with the easement terms. In 2018, 106 easements on 1,370 acres had agreements that expired. This brought the total number of easements without a 15-year agreement to 300 on 4,500 acres.

Because managing these contracts rests with the state and not the federal government, these easements are reflected in the state’s total acreage and contract reports for CREP but not in the totals from FSA.

Table C shows the total numbers of agreements that have expired annually since 2016. The table includes land that was covered by a 15-year contract and land with an expired 15-year agreement that continues to be covered by a perpetual easement.

TABLE C: Expired Wisconsin CREP Agreements

Expiration Year	15-Year Agreements	15-Year Agreement Acres	Perpetual Easements	Perpetual Easement Acres	Total Agreements	Total Acres
2016	387	4,572	47	1,004	434	5,576
2017	895	14,067	155	2,130	1,050	16,197
2018	434	5,296	106	1,370	540	6,666
2019	290	3,047	50	738	340	3,785
Total	2,006	26,982	358	5,242	2,364	32,224

The state has also seen land removed from the program before the terms of the contracts covering the land had expired. In 2018, ten 15-year agreements on 43 acres were bought out. In addition, a 25-acre perpetual easement was released to become an NRCS Wetland Reserve Program easement. Since 2001, over 200 contracts on 2,400 acres have been bought out from CREP.

PAYMENTS AND COSTS

In 2018, FSA reported that the federal government paid landowners nearly \$6.8 million in annual rental payments. In addition, Signing Incentive Payments (SIP) totaled \$107,156 and Practice Incentive Payments (PIP) totaled \$78,899. As mentioned above, because re-enrolled contracts are not eligible to receive these payments, both of these numbers are associated with new enrollments.

On the state side, Wisconsin has paid a total of \$18.1 million to 5,365 landowners on 62,381 acres since 2001. Payments include \$16.4 million for the state's incentive payments and \$2.3 million for the state's 20% share of practice payments. In 2018 alone, the state made 946 payments totaling \$2.4 million to landowners. Of this, \$2.3 million were incentive payments and \$110,000 were practice payments.

In addition to the state CREP incentive and practice payments, counties reported that they spent \$3.3 million in staff and other costs to implement CREP locally. These costs included non-federal staff costs and other local costs to administer and implement CREP. Since inception, state and local costs for CREP combined total \$21.4 million. State and local funds have leveraged over \$100 million in federal funds.

TABLE D: Wisconsin Progress Report: CREP Cumulative State Payments and Acres

	Goal or Estimate	Acres and \$\$ Paid (Contracts) Oct 1, 2016	Acres and \$\$ Paid (Contracts) Oct 1, 2017	Acres and \$\$ Paid (Contracts) Oct 1, 2018
Perpetual Easements Incentive Payments	25,000 acres \$26.4 million	6,766 \$6,258,238 (478)	6,920 \$6,481,771 (486)	7,099 \$6,585,718 (505)
15-year Agreements Incentive Payments	75,000 acres \$10 million	41,551 \$6,031,307 (3,514)	47,461 \$7,613,275 (4,006)	55,360 \$9,820,266 (4,611)
Total State Incentive Payments	100,000 acres \$36.4 million	48,317 \$12,289,545 (3,992)	54,381 \$14,095,046 (4,492)	62,459 \$16,405,984 (5,116)
Total State Practice Payments *	\$3.6 million	\$2,172,251	\$2,211,770	\$2,323,490
Total Materials		\$41,008	\$42,093	\$42,467
Buyouts Received		-\$577,920	-\$578,232	-\$632,348
TOTAL *	\$40 million	\$13,447,242 (3,749)	\$15,770,677 (4,492)	\$18,139,593 (5,116)

Based on DATCP October 1, 2016, October 1, 2017, and October 1, 2018 reports on state payments for CREP

** Also includes payments for title searches, recording fees, costs to monument easements, and other CREP costs*

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS AND GOALS

Wisconsin CREP encourages landowners to enroll sensitive environmental areas into filter strips, riparian buffers, grassed waterways, wetland restorations, and grassland habitat to improve water quality and wildlife habitat. These conservation practices have significant benefits for the state. As landowners continued to participate in the program, the state moved closer to its environmental goals. New and re-enrolled acres helped improve upon and maintain those benefits that have been achieved since the program began. Table E summarizes state progress toward meeting the CREP environmental goals of the past 3 years.

TABLE E: Wisconsin Progress Report: CREP Cumulative Environmental Goals

	Goal	Accomplishments 10/1/2016	Accomplishments 10/1/2017	Accomplishments 10/1/2018	% of Goal
Miles of Stream or Shoreline Buffered	3,700 miles	1,617 miles	999 miles	1,009 miles	27%
Pounds of Phosphorus	610,000 pounds	152,084 pounds	97,698 pounds	103,968 pounds	17%
Pounds of Nitrogen	305,000 pounds	80,802 pounds	52,406 pounds	55,918 pounds	18%
Tons of Sediment	335,000 tons	74,528 tons	47,995 tons	51,684 tons	15%
Grassland Acres in Grassland Project Areas	15,000 acres	13,089 acres	9,567 acres	10,303 acres	69%

Based on DATCP October 1, 2016; October 1, 2017; and October 1, 2018, Environmental Benefit Reports

In 2016, the southern grassland project area reached 10,000 acres of enrolled practices. This was the maximum allowable acreage that could be enrolled for the area. FSA now reports that there are only 8,875 acres of grassland practices. This opens the door for some additional enrollment of land into those practices in the coming year. The conservation practices unique to this project area include CP1 (permanent introduced grasses), CP2 (permanent native grasses), and CP25 (rare and declining habitat: prairie and oak savanna restoration). For Wisconsin CREP these practices must be on steep slopes and be placed adjacent to and within 1,000 feet of an eligible water body as well as provide habitat for birds and pollinators.

ANNUAL CREP ACTIVITIES REVIEW

CREP program management activities in 2018 continued to revolve around processing re-enrollments, new agreements, and easements along with assisting county partners in preparing the state CREP application materials. Additional program activities included CREP trainings for staff, outreach to landowners, and finalizing a reallocation of CREP county spending authority. State and county partners also began a statewide effort to monitor and benchmark the status of CREP easements with expired CRP1's.

Training and Outreach

The state offers training for staff of all agencies at local offices working on CREP in Wisconsin. These trainings are tailored toward the needs of the staff, but often include a CREP overview, agreement processing and logistics, discussion of local CREP issues, and visits to existing sites.

In 2018, DATCP staff held trainings for partners in Iowa, Lafayette, and Vernon Counties. Local Land Conservation Department (LCD), NRCS and FSA office staff attended each training. CREP was also part of the Conservation Employee Training held in March and October of 2018. These trainings involved roundtable discussions to introduce new county and partner staff to the program while answering staff's specific questions.

Many of the local offices around the state, including the county, FSA and NRCS, made efforts to reach out to landowners and provide information on signing new and re-enrolling expiring agreements. Local partners sent mailings to landowners, posted announcements in newsletters, radio spots, websites, and held in-the-field discussions.

County and federal partners in Manitowoc and Calumet Counties developed a tool to help landowners gauge eligibility of their land for the program. Utilizing ArcGIS Online, the partners created a web mapping application that utilizes a combination of hydrology, soils and land use GIS layers, along with CREP eligibility rules (such as distance from water) to map the locations of potential CREP streams and wetland buffers. This mapped data is then merged with CRP base soil rental rates and made available to landowners online. Landowners can browse the map for their land to see which areas might be eligible for CREP and determine the potential financial benefits for enrolling in the program (See Figure 1). The online map is very useful and has inspired others to explore expanding the geographic area of the tool in 2019.

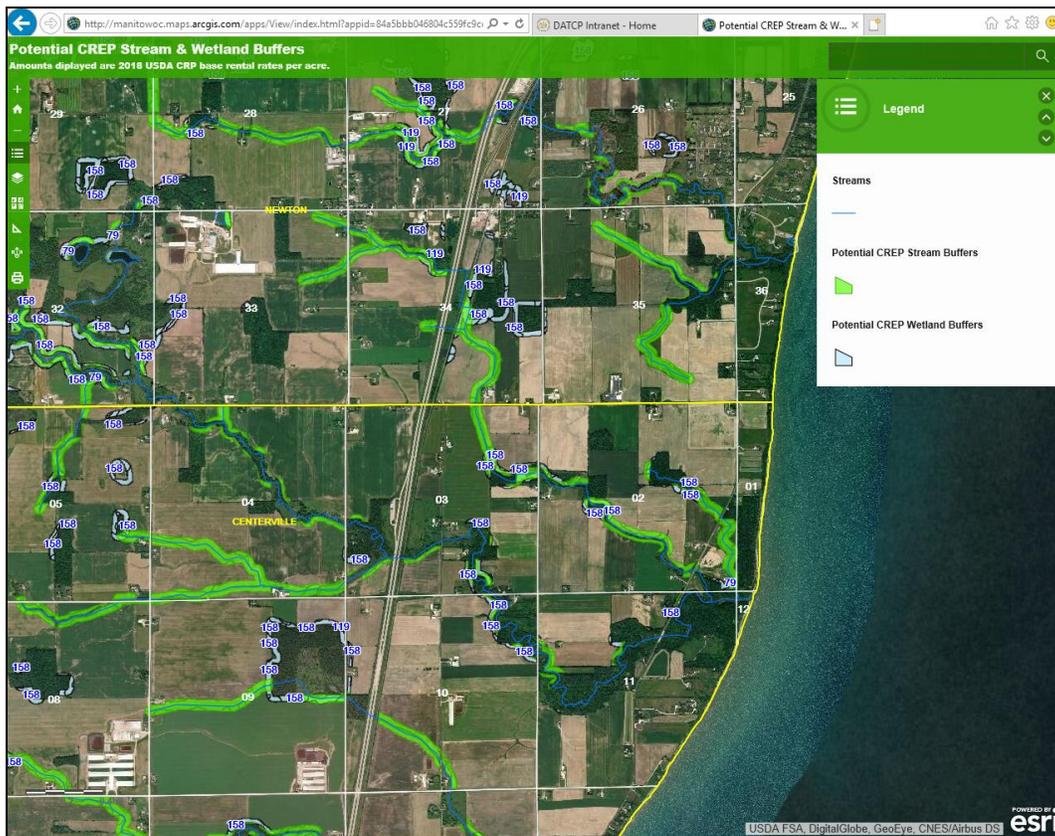


Figure 2: Manitowoc County web map showing potential CREP buffers along streams flowing to Lake Michigan

Perpetual Easement Management and Monitoring

As the Federal contracts expire from the CREP perpetual easements, the state and counties take over managing and administering the CREP sites according to the provisions of the easement document. As was noted in the previous section, over 300 CREP perpetual easements covering 4,500 acres have now had their CRP-1 expire. In 2018, the State worked with the counties to contact CREP easements with expired CRP-1's and begin visiting each site for compliance review and benchmarking.

DATCP worked with county CREP partners to develop a consistent process for reviewing easement sites and created reporting forms for monitoring and benchmarking the status of the sites statewide. The process is as follows:

- State revisits GIS data layers for accuracy and completeness.
- State sends landowners with expiring CRP1's a letter and map showing easement boundaries.
- State or county staff perform site visit and review the following: boundary, monuments and placement, conservation practice status, and compliance issues with invasive or exotic species.
- State or county make recommendations to landowners for long term maintenance and conservation plan amendments.
- Record monitoring results with State and County held easement files and database.



Figure 1: CREP easement filter strip (left) and original monument pole with below ground marker (right)

In checking easement sites during 2018, the conditions varied by site. For the most part, CREP easement boundaries and conservation practices were intact. A few of the more common compliance issues included slight (1-10 foot) encroachment along field boundaries, presence of invasive species including herbaceous (wild parsnip) and woody (box elder, prickly ash, aspen, honey suckle), and storage of farm equipment within the easement area. Long term maintenance recommendations for the sites included: brush and invasive species control either mechanical or chemical, tree thinning, and tree planting. (Figures 3 and 4)

As DATCP visited sites and identified issues, several landowners requested changes to the conservation plans allowed under the easement. Provisions in the easement document allow for DATCP to “authorize the use of the CREP easement area for compatible economic uses at the expiration of the USDA FSA CRP-1 contract period.” Compatible uses are made only if the proposed use is consistent with the long-term protection of the CREP easement area. Compatible uses may include managed timber harvest, periodic grazing, and haying.

Since 2016 when CRP-1’s began expiring on CREP easements, DATCP has worked with several landowners and county land conservation committees to approve changes to the conservation plans to allow compatible economic uses. These have included allowing haying once within a 12-month period, non-commercial timber harvesting of ash trees due to the emerald ash borer, and establishing a managed grazing plan.



Figure 2: CREP buffer strip in need of thinning (left) and encroachment along field edge (right)

CREP Flood Mitigation

Statewide Wisconsin had one of the wettest years in history in 2018. During both spring and fall much of the state saw rainfall amounts well beyond the normal accumulated amounts. Several severe, record-breaking rain events occurred over the growing season with some storms generating up to 12 inches of rain in less than 24 hours. The storms created widespread flooding across the southern region of the state and were considered 100-year floods. Maps from the Midwest Regional Climate Center show the location and amount of deviation from 30-year normal amounts in May and August 2018 (Figure 5).

These types of flooding events highlight the benefits of CREP. By design, CREP sites are typically located within areas that would be flooded after major rainfall events. Once conservation practices are installed the sites are usually wet but not destroyed. The conservation practices largely remain in place, holding the soil and retaining nutrients. Meanwhile surrounding cropland is buffered by the conservation practices and crop losses due to flooding are minimized. In many ways CREP serves as a win-win for landowners, removing land with lower productivity from production, offering the landowner fiscal benefits for installing conservation cover on that land, and providing surrounding cropland with critical protection.

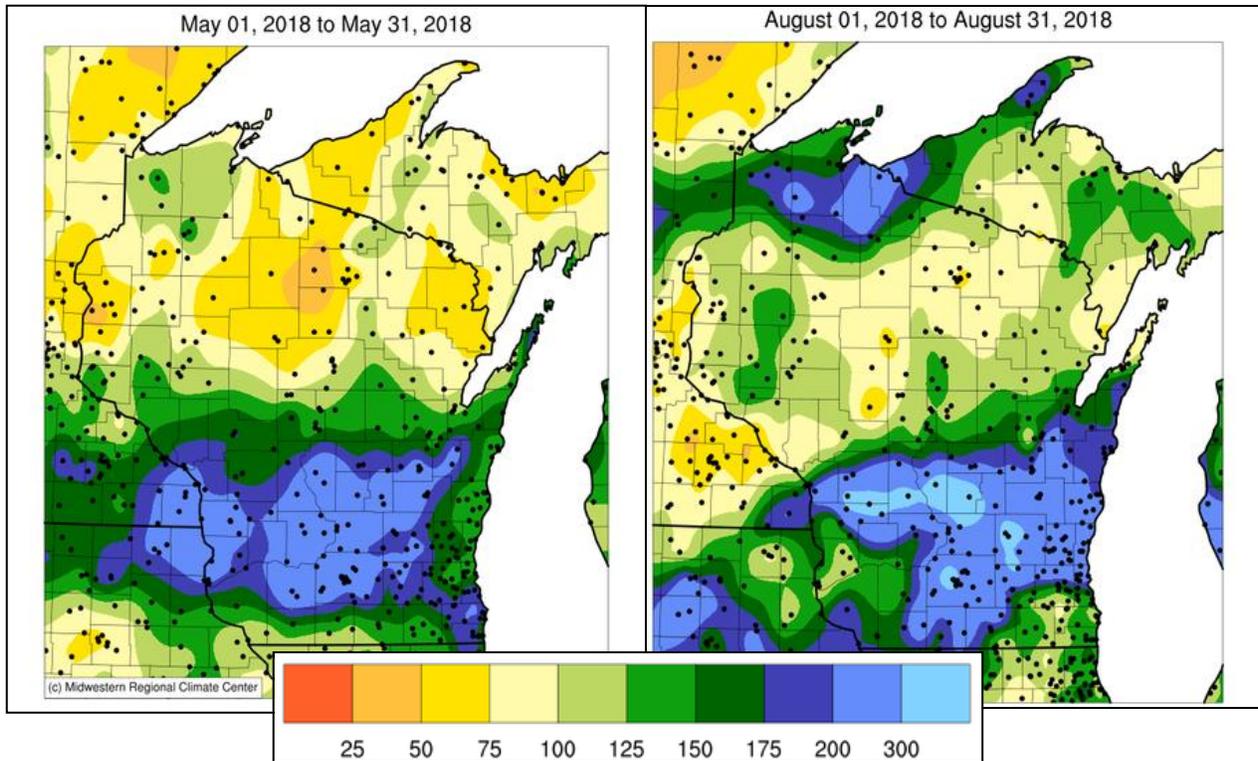


Figure 3: Accumulated Precipitation (in): Percent of 1981-2010 Normals

After the August storms, State and County staff visited CREP sites in flooded parts of the state and saw firsthand the benefits that CREP can provide. In south central Wisconsin near the Town of Cross Plains, one site clearly showed the conservation practices at work. Figure 6 shows two photos taken at the same time, but looking in opposite directions from a town road bridge. The photo on the left looks north across a CREP site with filter strip and restored wetland conservation practices installed along a stream. The conservation practices absorbed and retained water and kept the soil and nutrients in place.

The photo on the right faces south over a cropped field that is eligible for CREP, but not enrolled in the program. On this field, the corn was submerged in water, loss of nutrients and soil were likely, and reduced yields or complete crop loss looked inevitable.

While there were financial and resource losses associated with the flooding on the cropland field, the CREP landowner across the street not only prevented runoff and soil loss, but also continues to receive financial benefits from that land. Regardless of the flooding, for this 14-acre CREP site the landowner received a guaranteed rental payment of around \$2,200 every year for 15 years. In addition, the state estimates that the site prevents roughly 43 lbs. of phosphorus, 25 lbs. of nitrogen, and 18 tons of sediment from flowing into the stream every year. This was just one example of how the program helped mitigate flooding impacts by protecting valuable water resources and reducing financial risk to Wisconsin farmers.



Figure 6: Photographs of fields following a severe rain event in August 2018

County Spending Authority Amendment

County spending authority was amended in 2018. Several counties saw increased interest and enrollment in CREP by over the previous two years. These counties requested an increase to their available CREP spending authority allocation. The proposed adjustments allow the state and counties to continue to implement CREP at the current rate without interruption. Counties with an increase included: Columbia, Door, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Monroe and Outagamie. Counties with a decrease were: Adams, Ashland, Douglas, Iron, Jackson, Shawano and Waukesha. See Appendix B.

POLICY

Authorization for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) enrollment was limited in 2018 for most programs except for CREP. According to FSA, CRP was nearing its national 24 million acre cap. FSA subsequently restricted enrollment for federal conservation programs such as General CRP, Continuous CREP, SAFE, and CRP Grasslands. Wisconsin CREP was open for new enrollment throughout federal fiscal year 2018, with re-enrollment starting on April 1, 2018 for contracts expiring September 30th. CREP likely saw some increase in enrollment in 2018 as landowners with expiring CRP program contracts, or otherwise eligible for other federal CRP programs, looked for options for their land. FSA set an enrollment deadline again this year, requiring all CREP contracts to have an accepted offer by August 18, 2018.

In June 2018, FSA National office issued notice CRP-852 which made adjustments to CRP soil rental rates (SRR) and how soil rental rates were calculated. New rates were solely based on the 2017 NASS Cash Rent Survey results for dryland rent estimates. Previously the calculation was based on a 3-year average. The rationale for the change was so CRP SRRs were more in line with current agricultural land rental rates. A report from FSA providing the updated base soil rental rates by county was distributed by DATCP to the Land Conservation Departments. Overall, there were lower rental rates for CRP programs, including CREP. These new SRRs

went into effect on June 4, 2018. All CRP/CREP offers already in process, but not approved by FSA, honored the SRR in effect when the offer was filed. All offers for CRP/CREP made after June 4, 2018 were subject to the new SRRs.

CREP in Wisconsin is heavily reliant on the voluntary efforts of county land conservation departments. Staff in these offices promote the program, process paperwork, train new employees, and often monitor compliance. These efforts continued in 2018. While there is no appropriation of funds directed to counties for CREP implementation from either state or federal sources, the success of the program relies on county involvement. Moving forward, it will be essential for state and federal CREP partners to continue to support the counties by providing trainings, implementing efficiencies in administering the program, and advocating for funding for the county conservation departments.

MONITORING

Monitoring activities are performed by both state and county CREP staff. Farm visits are done regularly by county conservation department staff. As part of their visits, if issues with a CREP site are noted, either the state or county addresses the issue with the landowners. The goal is to work with the landowner to bring the site back into compliance with the approved conservation plan.

CREP IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

DATCP created the CREP implementation team in late 2001. The team includes representatives of agricultural and producer groups, conservation and environmental organizations, and representatives of local, state, and federal agencies working with CREP. The team is periodically updated on issues related to CREP to keep it apprised of issues and changes to the program. Over time the members on the implementation team have retired or changed positions. DATCP plans to review and update members as needed to fill existing openings.

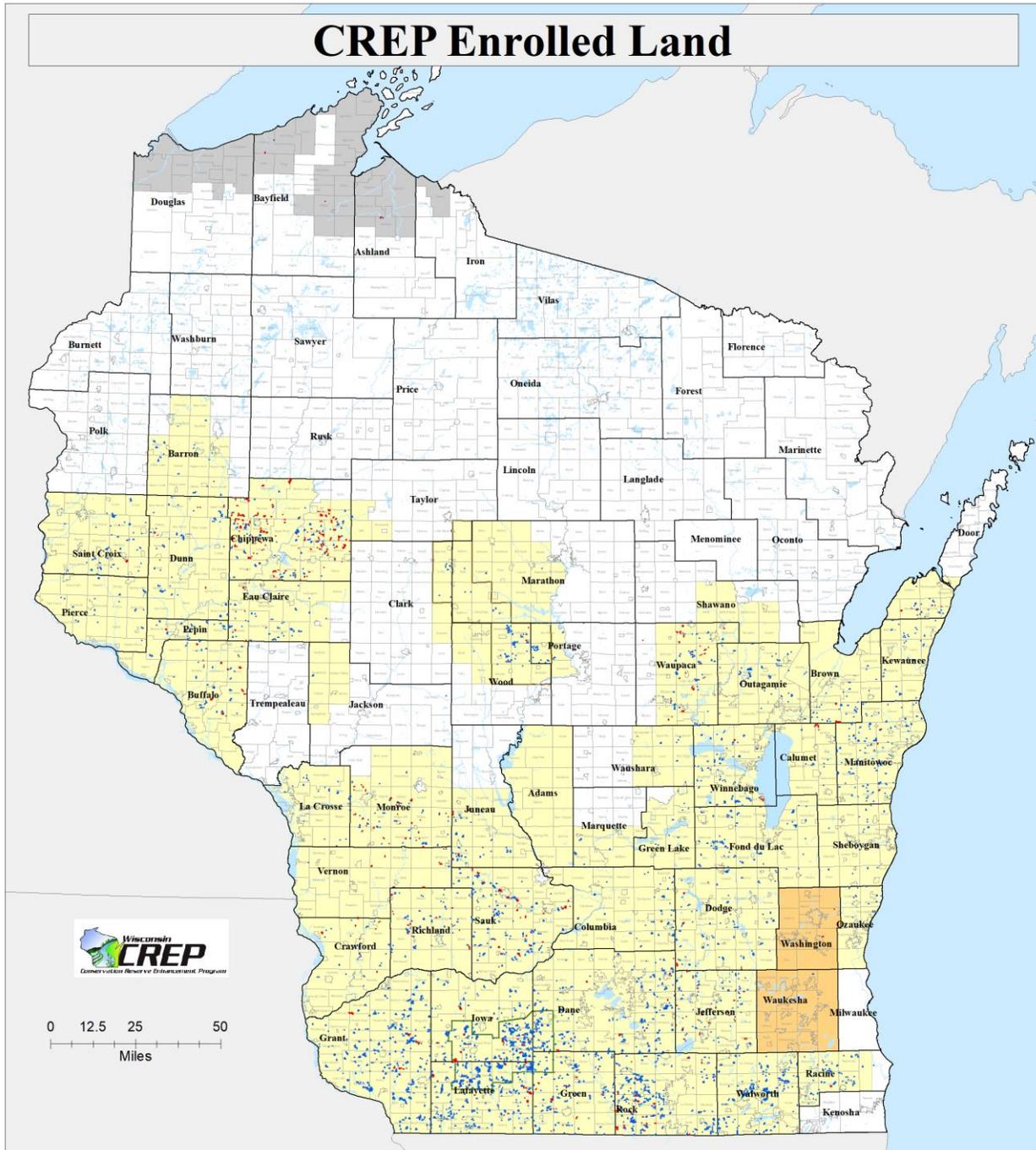
FUTURE CREP ACTIVITIES

DATCP and CREP partners are considering the following items for the upcoming years:

- Develop statewide web mapping application.
- Incorporate updated Farm Bill provisions into state CREP forms and publications.
- Update state CREP outreach materials.
- Continue to review perpetual easements with expiring CRP-1's for status and compliance.

- Finalize policy for providing cost share assistance for maintaining conservation practices to perpetual easements after the CRP-1 expires.
- Initiate and coordinate an effort to offer landowners currently enrolled in CREP 15-year agreements an opportunity to convert their agreement to an easement.
- Update CREP implementation team members to reflect changes in organization personnel.

Exhibit 1 – CREP PROJECT MAP

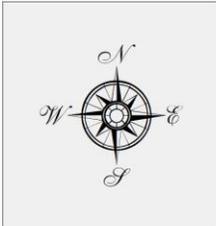


* Locational data indicated by Township, Range, Section to the centroid of the nearest Quarter-Quarter Section.

** Only active agreements shown on map.

Last Updated: 11/2/2018
Mapped By: WI DATCP / BCL

	15 Year Agreement*		Riparian Project Area
	Perpetual Easement*		Lake Superior Project Area
	County Boundary		Northern Grassland Area
	State-Co CREP Contract Lapsed		Southern Grassland Area



APPENDIX A

CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CREP) PRACTICES AND STATE PAYMENTS

ELIGIBLE CREP PRACTICES:

In all CREP Project Areas

- CP8A - Grassed Waterways
- CP21 - Filter Strips
- CP22 - Riparian Buffers
- CP23 and CP23A- Wetland Restoration
- CP29 - Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffers

Only in the CREP Grassland Project Area

- CP1 - Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses
- CP2 - Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses
- CP10 - Grass Already Established
- CP25 - Rare and Declining Habitat: Prairie Ecosystem Restoration and Tallgrass Prairie/Oak Savanna and Savanna Ecosystem Restoration

Only in the CREP Lake superior Project Area

- CP30 - Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffer

CREP PAYMENTS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

Incentive Payments

The State of Wisconsin, through Counties, will pay eligible landowners 1.5 times the annual rental rate for land enrolled in 15-year agreements (2.5 times in the Lake superior CREP); and 12 times the annual rental rate (24 times in the Lake superior CREP) for lands enrolled in perpetual conservation easements. The annual rental rate used to calculate the state payment is determined by the USDA Farm Service Agency for the federal portion of CREP and does not include any additional incentives, maintenance payments, or other payments made by USDA for CREP.

Practice Payments

The State of Wisconsin, through Counties, will pay eligible landowners a practice payment of 20% of the total eligible costs to install or construct the CREP practices. The total eligible practice costs are determined by the USDA Farm Service Agency as part of the federal portion of CREP.

APPENDIX B

CREP - Allocation Adjustment Schedule

Note: based on spending as of 11/22/2017

County	Previous Allocation			Approved Allocation	
	Allocation	Total Payments	Balance	Allocation	Balance
Adams	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Ashland	\$40,000	\$15,767	\$24,233	\$30,000	\$14,233
Barron	\$60,000	\$27,031	\$32,969	\$60,000	\$32,969
Bayfield	\$40,000	\$26,496	\$13,504	\$40,000	\$13,504
Brown	\$240,000	\$123,779	\$116,221	\$240,000	\$116,221
Buffalo	\$650,000	\$321,018	\$328,982	\$650,000	\$328,982
Calumet	\$70,000	\$46,373	\$23,627	\$70,000	\$23,627
Chippewa	\$2,500,000	\$1,784,152	\$715,848	\$2,500,000	\$715,848
Clark	\$90,000	\$28,997	\$61,003	\$90,000	\$61,003
Columbia	\$120,000	\$92,513	\$27,487	\$170,000	\$77,487
Crawford	\$260,000	\$141,235	\$118,765	\$260,000	\$118,765
Dane	\$1,800,000	\$909,227	\$890,773	\$1,800,000	\$890,773
Dodge	\$420,000	\$359,532	\$60,468	\$470,000	\$110,468
Door	\$120,000	\$67,161	\$52,839	\$120,000	\$52,839
Douglas	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Dunn	\$230,000	\$101,452	\$128,548	\$230,000	\$128,548
Eau Claire	\$390,000	\$172,933	\$217,067	\$390,000	\$217,067
Fond du Lac	\$240,000	\$120,286	\$119,714	\$240,000	\$119,714
Grant	\$1,900,000	\$1,169,491	\$730,509	\$1,900,000	\$730,509
Green	\$810,000	\$493,202	\$316,798	\$810,000	\$316,798
Green Lake	\$40,000	\$16,989	\$23,011	\$40,000	\$23,011
Iowa	\$2,800,000	\$1,715,190	\$1,084,810	\$2,800,000	\$1,084,810
Iron	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Jackson	\$40,000	\$2,413	\$37,587	\$20,000	\$17,587
Jefferson	\$660,000	\$412,359	\$247,641	\$660,000	\$247,641
Juneau	\$470,000	\$223,947	\$246,053	\$470,000	\$246,053
Kewaunee	\$40,000	\$43,701	-\$3,701	\$140,000	\$96,299
La Crosse	\$50,000	\$27,198	\$22,802	\$65,000	\$37,802
Lafayette	\$5,000,000	\$2,673,385	\$2,326,615	\$5,000,000	\$2,326,615
Manitowoc	\$200,000	\$165,595	\$34,405	\$300,000	\$134,405
Marathon	\$180,000	\$55,468	\$124,532	\$180,000	\$124,532
Marquette	\$40,000	\$12,853	\$27,147	\$40,000	\$27,147
Monroe	\$420,000	\$314,208	\$105,792	\$640,000	\$325,792
Outagamie	\$40,000	\$35,803	\$4,197	\$45,000	\$9,197
Ozaukee	\$60,000	\$28,489	\$31,511	\$60,000	\$31,511
Pepin	\$220,000	\$96,927	\$123,073	\$220,000	\$123,073
Pierce	\$120,000	\$41,038	\$78,962	\$120,000	\$78,962
Portage	\$150,000	\$66,775	\$83,225	\$150,000	\$83,225
Racine	\$270,000	\$181,036	\$88,964	\$270,000	\$88,964
Richland	\$420,000	\$280,962	\$139,038	\$420,000	\$139,038
Rock	\$2,000,000	\$1,300,342	\$699,658	\$2,000,000	\$699,658
Saint Croix	\$210,000	\$99,089	\$110,911	\$210,000	\$110,911
Sauk	\$1,700,000	\$1,128,949	\$571,051	\$1,700,000	\$571,051
Shawano	\$40,000	\$2,116	\$37,884	\$20,000	\$17,884
Sheboygan	\$40,000	\$11,813	\$28,187	\$40,000	\$28,187
Taylor	\$60,000	\$21,136	\$38,864	\$60,000	\$38,864
Vernon	\$250,000	\$165,181	\$84,819	\$250,000	\$84,819
Walworth	\$650,000	\$414,237	\$235,763	\$650,000	\$235,763
Washington	\$8,000	\$7,418	\$582	\$8,000	\$582
Waukesha	\$40,000	\$1,817	\$38,183	\$5,000	\$3,183
Waupaca	\$370,000	\$266,813	\$103,187	\$370,000	\$103,187
Waushara	\$40,000	\$14,700	\$25,300	\$40,000	\$25,300
Winnebago	\$280,000	\$150,806	\$129,194	\$280,000	\$129,194
Wood	\$480,000	\$259,354	\$220,646	\$480,000	\$220,646
Uncommitted Balance	\$402,000	\$42,093	\$359,907	\$107,000	\$64,907
Totals	\$28,000,000	\$16,280,844	\$11,719,156	\$28,000,000	\$11,719,156