Indiana Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

2019 Annual Report

Submitted by the
Indiana State Department of Agriculture
Division of Soil Conservation
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Table of Contents

Index of Figures

Index of Tables

1. Introduction

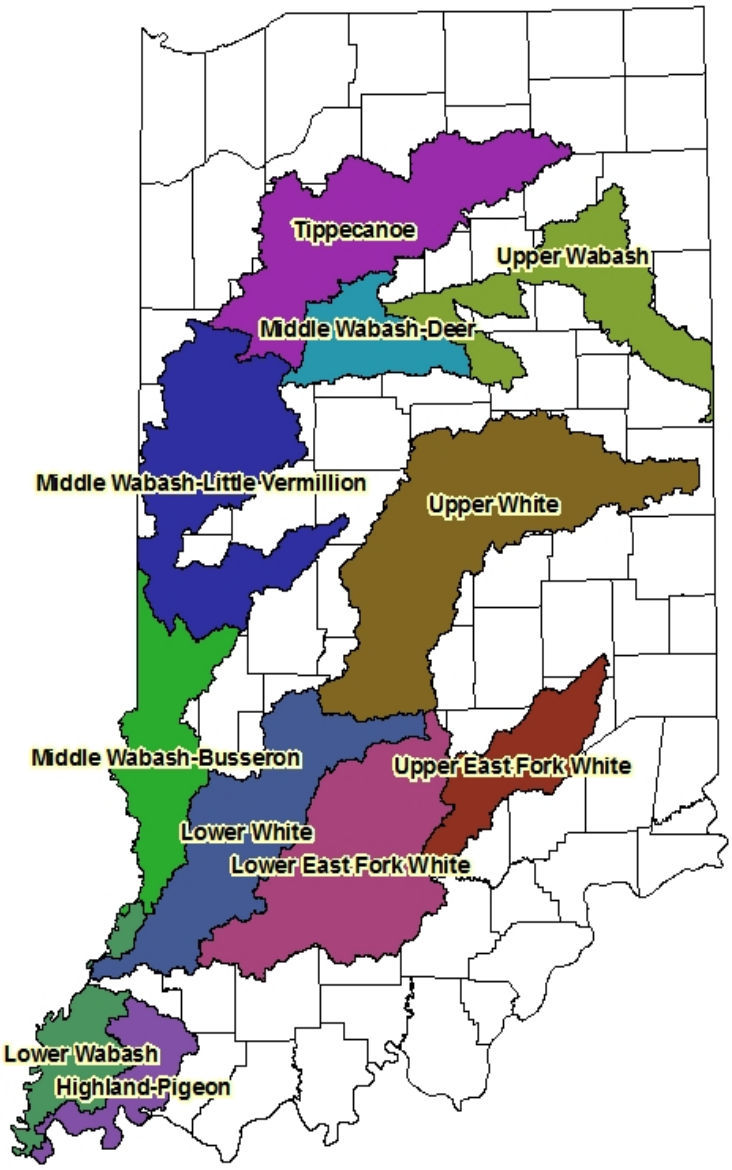
2019 marks the 14th anniversary of the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in Indiana. The program was first announced in 2005, covering three watersheds in Indiana and had an enrollment goal of 7,000 acres. The program expanded in 2010, to include eleven priority watersheds touching 65 counties (Figure 1) with an acreage enrollment goal of 26,250 acres.

CREP aims to improve water quality and address wildlife issues by reducing erosion, sedimentation and nutrients, and enhancing wildlife habitats within specified watersheds in the Wabash River System. This program is designed to help alleviate some of the concerns of high non-point source sediment, nutrient, pesticide, and herbicide losses from agricultural lands by restoring grass and riparian buffers and wetlands to improve water quality, as well as to protect land from frequent flooding and excessive erosion by planting hardwood trees in floodplain areas along rivers and streams. CREP continues to address a major milestone of the Indiana State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), showcasing Indiana's progressive and meaningful implementation of conservation practices to protect Indiana's soil, water and related natural resources, and to help alleviate hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico[1].

Through CREP, program participants receive financial cost-share and incentives from FSA and ISDA to voluntarily enroll in the program and implement conservation practices on environmentally sensitive land. The program operates under an Agreement between FSA and ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation (DSC), dated July 8th 2005 and amended thereafter in August of 2010 and May of 2016. ISDA administers the CREP program on behalf of the State and must submit to FSA information summarizing the status of enrollments, progress and accomplishments of the CREP by January 1st of each year. This report fulfills this obligation.

[1] Drainage from Indiana eventually finds its way to the Gulf via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. A fraction of nitrogen and phosphorus originating from Indiana end ups in the Gulf and contributes to a low dissolved oxygen area (hypoxic zone), threatening aquatic habitats in the Gulf.

FIGURE 1: 11 CREP ELIGIBLE WATERSHEDS



Watersheds include: Highland-Pigeon, Lower Wabash, Lower East Fork White, Lower White, Middle Wabash-Busseron, Middle Wabash-Deer, Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion, Tippecanoe, Upper East Fork White, Upper Wabash and Upper White.

2. Eligible Practices and Incentives

A. Eligible Practices

The Indiana CREP offers a menu of conservation practices to address nonpoint source pollution runoff issues. Table 1 identifies the various conservation practices offered through CREP and are further discussed below. All these practices must be installed on former cropland, in other words the land must have a farming history as defined by FSA requirements. Only land physically located within the Highland-Pigeon, Lower Wabash, Lower East Fork White, Lower White, Middle Wabash-Busseron, Middle Wabash-Deer, Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion, Tippecanoe, Upper East Fork White, Upper Wabash, and Upper White watersheds may be enrolled in this CREP.

Table 1: Conservation Practices and Codes Eligible Within CREP

Conservation Practice	Practice Code
Permanent Native Grass	**CP2**
Hardwood Tree Planting	**CP3A**
Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Non-easement	**CP4D**
Riparian Buffer	**CP22**
Filter Strips	**CP21**
Wetland Restoration	**CP23**
Wetland Restoration, Non-floodplain	**CP23A**
Bottomland Timber Establishment	**CP31**

Practices **CP2**, **CP3A**, **CP4D**, **CP22** and **CP21** must be installed on former cropland adjacent to an eligible stream, river or water body and meet additional buffer requirements.

Buffer Requirements:

CP2 – minimum average width of 50 feet and a maximum width of 120 feet (up to 300 feet in alluvial soils)

CP3A, **C4D** and **CP22** – minimum average width of 35 feet and a maximum width of 180 feet (up to 300 feet in alluvial soils)

CP21 – minimum average width of 35 feet and a maximum width of 120 feet (up to 300 feet in alluvial soils)

CP23, **CP23A** and **CP31** are not required to be adjacent to a stream, river or waterbody; however, **CP 23** and **CP31** are required to be located in the 100-yr floodplain.

B. Financial Incentives

CREP provides financial incentives to landowners through both state and federal contributions. Through CREP, eligible Indiana participants who establish one of the prescribed conservation

practices receive cost-share and rental payments as outlined below. All Contracts within the CREP program cannot be less than 14 years and no more than 15 years.

FEDERAL INCENTIVES

- **Cost-share Assistance:** Cost-share for practice installation based on 50% of an eligible cost, Not-to-Exceed rate determined by FSA and NRCS; and for wetland restorations, 50% of engineering design estimate.
- **Annual Rental Payment:** An annual payment for the life of the contract. The payment consists of the sum of three components:

  ***Base Soil Rental Rate*:** Determined by calculating the normal CRP weighted average soil rental rate for the three predominant soil types using the current posted applicable local soil rental rates for cropland.

  Incentive Payment of 40% of the base rental rate without regard to other incentive payments for all practices offered and eligible for CREP.
- **Signing Incentive Payment (SIP):** A one-time payment of $100 per acre for new land enrolled in **CP21**, **CP22**, **CP23**, **CP23A** and **CP 31**. This payment may be made after the contract has been signed and is approved. Re-enrolled acres are not eligible for the SIP payment.
- **Practice Incentive Payment (PIP):** A one-time payment equal to 40% of the eligible reimbursable cost to establish **CP21**, **CP22**, **CP23**, **CP23A** and **CP31**.

STATE INCENTIVES

After practice installation, participants receive a one-time payment from the state equal to:

- $100 per acre for land enrolled or re-enrolled in Native Grasses (**CP2**), Wildlife Habitat (**CP4D**) or Filter Strips (**CP21**).
- $400 per acre for land enrolled or re-enrolled in Hardwood Tree Planting (**CP3A**), Riparian Buffer (**CP22**), or Bottomland Timber Establishment (**CP31)**.
- $950 per acre for land newly enrolled in Wetland Restorations (**CP23** or **CP23A**).
- $400 per acre for land re-enrolled in Wetland Restorations (**CP23** or **CP23A**).

A chart showing the eligible practices and requirements, and the financial incentives is attached in Appendix A.

Bottomland Timber Establishment

Filter Strip

Wetland Restoration

3. CREP Goals and Accomplishments

There are many partners involved with the promotion, administration, technical assistance and funding of CREP in order to meet and work toward the goals and objectives of the program. Our CREP partners include USDA-FSA, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), and the State Soil Conservation Board (SSCB), all of which are a part of the Indiana Conservation Partnership (ICP). CREP is one of the top priorities of this partnership. The SSCB provides policy and funding direction to the ISDA, DSC on the administration of the Clean Water Indiana (CWI) program, which funds the state incentives for the CREP program. These partners as well as the staff within the DSC help to carry out the CREP program in Indiana.

In addition, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) partnered with the ISDA to provide support dollars for the Indiana CREP. Starting in 2018, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) committed $300,000 over the next 5 years in support of expanding the Indiana CREP program, and has since committed more. Details on the support for 2019 is available in Section 5, *Financial Contributions*.

In the written Agreement between FSA and ISDA the goals and objectives of the program are stated as:

- Protect a minimum of 3,000 linear miles of watercourses through the installation of conservation buffer practices
- Reduce the amount of sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen entering rivers and streams in the designated watersheds by 2,450 tons per year of sediment, 2,400 pounds per year of phosphorus, and 4,700 pounds per year of nitrogen.
- Increase the acres of wetlands in the watersheds for erosion control, sediment reduction, storm water retention, and nutrient uptake.
- Enroll 15% of the eligible watersheds' cropland subject to normal CRP acreage limits by county
- Seek enrollment of 26,250 acres of eligible cropland, including frequently flooded agricultural lands, and restorable wetlands.

LINEAR MILES OF PROTECTION ON WATERCOURSES

Through the installation of conservation buffer practices in CREP, approximately **837.3** linear miles of watercourses are currently protected within the CREP watersheds. This is an increase of 647,180 feet and 122.6 miles from last year. Overall, this is 27.9% of the goal to protect 3,000 linear miles of watercourses in the targeted CREP watersheds. Table 2 lists the total length of buffers that have been installed since 2005 when CREP began in Indiana.

TABLE 2: CONSERVATION BUFFER LENGTHS

2005-2010	2010 - current	Total
2,627,367 feet	1,793,562 feet	**4,420,929 feet**
		837.3 linear miles

Of these 837 miles, the Tippecanoe River and its tributaries are being protected by 443 miles of buffers, and the Upper White River and its tributaries are being protected by 128 miles of

buffers. To see a comparison of the rivers and tributaries that are being protected in the CREP watersheds, refer to table 3 below.

TABLE 3: CONSERVATION BUFFER LENGTHS WITHIN THE CREP WATERSHEDS

Buffer Lengths on the rivers and tributaries	
	Length in miles
Highland- Pigeon	34.83
Lower Wabash	4.75
Lower East Fork White	27.65
Lower White	19.71
Middle Wabash-Busseron	12.25
Middle Wabash-Deer	13.68
Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion	22.57
Tippecanoe	443.69
Upper East Fork White	56.35
Upper Wabash	73.69
Upper White	128.13

SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT LOAD REDUCTIONS THROUGH CREP

The CREP program actively continues to work toward the goal of reducing the amount of sediments and nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen, into the rivers and streams within the designated watersheds by applying buffers, planting trees and restoring wetlands. The DSC uses the Region 5 Sediment and Nutrient Load Reduction Model developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to estimate the sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus load reductions from individual best management practices installed on the ground. To date, CREP leaders apply this model to each conservation practice enrolled and installed through the CREP to estimate the positive effects of the practice on water quality. This data continues to be gathered and provides cumulative information on the estimated sediment and nutrient load reductions in the Indiana CREP watersheds.

The annual goal to reduce sediment and nutrients from entering rivers and streams in the designated watersheds is 2,450 tons of sediment, 2,400 pounds of phosphorus, and 4,700 pounds of nitrogen. Table 4 below shows the sediment and nutrient load reductions for the CREP practices that were installed in 2019, which again in 2019 has exceeded the reduction goals due to the high interest in the program. The table also shows the overall benefits of the nutrient load reductions since the program's expansion in 2010.

TABLE 4: ESTIMATED NUTRIENT LOAD REDUCTIONS IN CREP WATERSHEDS

Year	Sediment (Tons)	Phosphorus (lbs.)	Nitrogen (lbs.)
2019	12,185	15,163	29,911
Overall	54,233	62,700	123,469

*'Overall' refers to the estimated total sediment and nutrient load reductions since the program's expansion in 2010 according to the Region 5 model calculations.

WETLANDS

One of the CREP objectives is to increase the acres of wetlands in the watersheds for erosion control, sediment reduction, storm water retention, and nutrient uptake. The first 5 years of the CREP program in Indiana, from 2005-2010, when we had 3 designated watersheds, the amount of enrollment of wetlands acres was 1061.7 acres. Then, when the expansion of the program was done in 2010, new design guidelines for wetland restorations were adopted to include very large wetlands areas with specific drainage requirements, which were difficult to find in Indiana due to topography, etc. This caused the amount of wetlands enrolled to decrease to zero from 2010 to 2013. In order to facilitate more enrollment of this conservation practice, wetland design requirements were changed in 2013. This revision allowed for a greater number of smaller sites to become eligible for wetland restoration in CREP, many of which are in heavily tiled drainage areas, a key distinction of CREP wetland restorations. It also has allowed for already established wetlands to be enrolled in CREP, creating continued improvements in water quality.

Benefits of wetlands include erosion control, sediment reduction, storm water retention, nutrient uptake, and wildlife habitat creation.

Since the changes to the wetland design requirements in 2013, the program has seen a significant increase in the number of wetland acres installed, including 3,190.6 acres of wetland restorations completed and an enrollment of 4,382.1 acres.
In 2019, 922.6 acres of wetland restorations were completed or re-enrolled, and 880.8 new acres were enrolled. There is currently 1,193.7 acres enrolled for future wetland restorations.
In total since the inception of the program in Indiana, CREP has restored or enhanced 4,252 acres of wetlands.

ACREAGE ENROLLMENT

A main goal of the CREP program in Indiana is to enroll 26,250 acres of eligible cropland including frequently flooded agricultural lands, and restorable wetlands. To date, there are 19,959 acres that have been enrolled, which is 76% of the acreage enrollment goal. In addition, 17,763 acres have been completed or re-enrolled since the program's inception.

Table 5 on the next page provides to date a detailed listing of the practices and acres that have been completed in each CREP watershed since the beginning of the program, as well as the total number of acres of enrollment into the program that have not yet been established. Figure 2 illustrates the overall comparison in percentage of enrolled conservation practices.

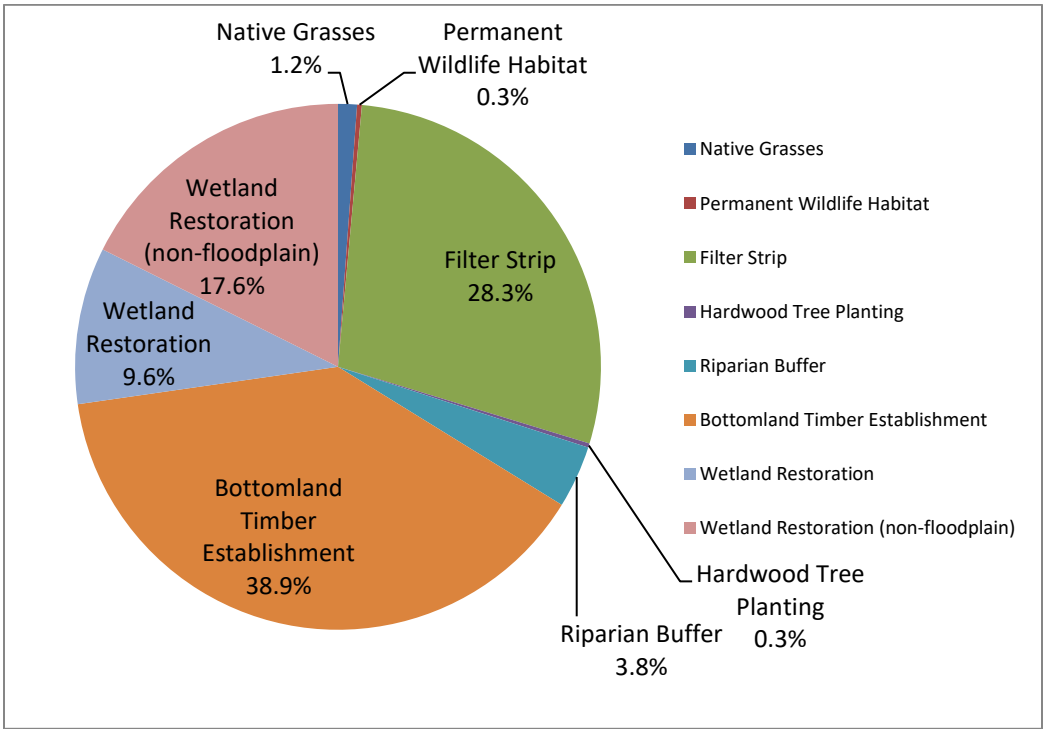
Wildlife Habitat

TABLE 5: TOTAL ACREAGE OF COMPLETION AND ENROLLMENT TO DATE

CREP Watershed	Native Grasses	Permanent Wildlife Habitat	Filter Strip	Hardwood Tree Planting	Riparian Buffer	Bottomland Timber Establishment	Wetland Restoration	Wetland Restoration (non-floodplain)	Total
	CP2	CP4D	CP21	CP3A	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Highland-Pigeon	2.50	0.0	226.98	10.80	19.50	223.93	0.0	0.0	**483.71**
Lower Wabash	0.0	0.0	9.88	0.0	0.0	644.70	0.0	0.0	**654.58**
Lower East Fork White	38.50	45.20	81.18	30.10	57.72	713.21	0.0	0.0	**965.91**
Lower White	10.70	0.0	17.82	0.0	94.80	1,887.88	65.13	0.0	**2,076.33**
Middle Wabash-Busseron	0.0	0.0	5.32	0.0	13.50	1,290.61	470.14	29.81	**1,809.38**
Middle Wabash-Deer	6.60	0.0	88.42	0.0	0.0	67.89	24.60	14.62	**202.13**
Middle Wabash-Vermillion	4.50	0.0	88.47	6.97	41.20	598.74	421.18	167.70	**1,328.76**
Tippecanoe	93.84	0.0	3392.76	0.0	11.21	41.80	195.00	2,625.29	**6,359.90**
Upper East Fork White	0.0	0.0	351.13	0.0	36.50	136.51	0.0	0.0	**524.14**
Upper Wabash	21.25	7.0	639.69	2.56	37.10	225.59	84.79	66.85	**1,084.83**
Upper White	36.69	0.0	544.32	1.0	399.30	1,204.99	0.0	87.18	**2,273.48**
Total CREP Completion	**214.58**	**52.20**	**5,445.97**	**51.43**	**710.83**	**7,035.85**	**1,260.84**	**2,991.45**	**17,763.15**
Total CREP Enrollment	**231.58**	**58.56**	**5,639.99**	**51.43**	**764.55**	**7,769.61**	**1,923.56**	**3,520.24**	**19,959.52**

* CREP Completion refers to those projects where conservation practices have been installed on the ground or re-enrolled into the program.

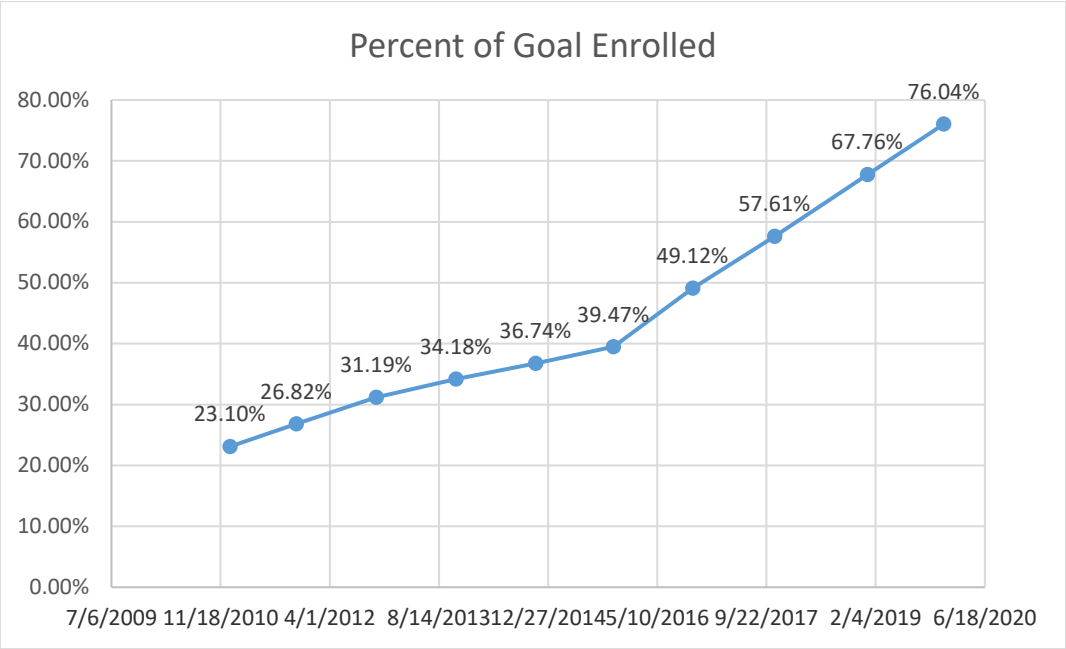
FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES ENROLLED IN CREP



GROWTH OF ENROLLMENT IN CREP

In 2019, with an enrollment of 19,959.52 acres, that is an 8.28% increase in acreage enrollment than at this time last year. Below is a graph showing the percent of growth in CREP each year since the expansion in August of 2010 (Figure 3). For the first 5 years, there was a 16% increase in acreage enrollment. For the last 4 years, there has been a 36.6% increase in acreage enrollment, which shows a tremendous growth in the last four years.

FIGURE 3: PERCENT OF GROWTH IN CREP ENROLLMENT



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

When conservation practices are applied, there are several benefits that come from these practices beyond the benefits listed above in the nutrient load reduction and wetlands sections. These additional benefits include creating wildlife habitat and protecting floodplains through planting of trees, which also can improve air quality. All of the acres applied through the CREP program are considered to be wildlife habitat acres, therefore 17,763 acres of wildlife habitat have been created through the CREP program in Indiana.

Through the CP31 Bottomland Timber Establishment practice, trees are planted in floodplain areas to protect waterbodies. In 2019, 678.5 acres of new trees have been planted through CP31, resulting in approximately 407,076 trees being planted. Since the inception of the program in late 2005, 7,035.85 acres of new trees have been planted or re-enrolled into the program, resulting in the planting of approximately 3,801,786 trees.

In the 2017 and 2018 CREP annual reports, the process for figuring the approximate number of newly planted trees was based on an 8x10 spacing, however after talking with a couple of foresters in Indiana the spacing is actually planned and planted on an 8x8 spacing. So this process of approximating number of trees planted has been refined, and the numbers have been recalculated as a result.

Due to the high enrollment in the CP31 Bottomland Timber Establishment practice and the large number of trees that are planted, this affects the availability of trees from the Indiana DNR state tree nurseries. To help with planning purposes at the state tree nurseries, a CREP CP31 Tree Forecast was created in 2018 showing target implementation in current and future years, and this has continued to be utilized.

Bur Oak species in a Bottomland Planting

Bottomland Timber Planting

4. 2019 Completed Practices and Acres

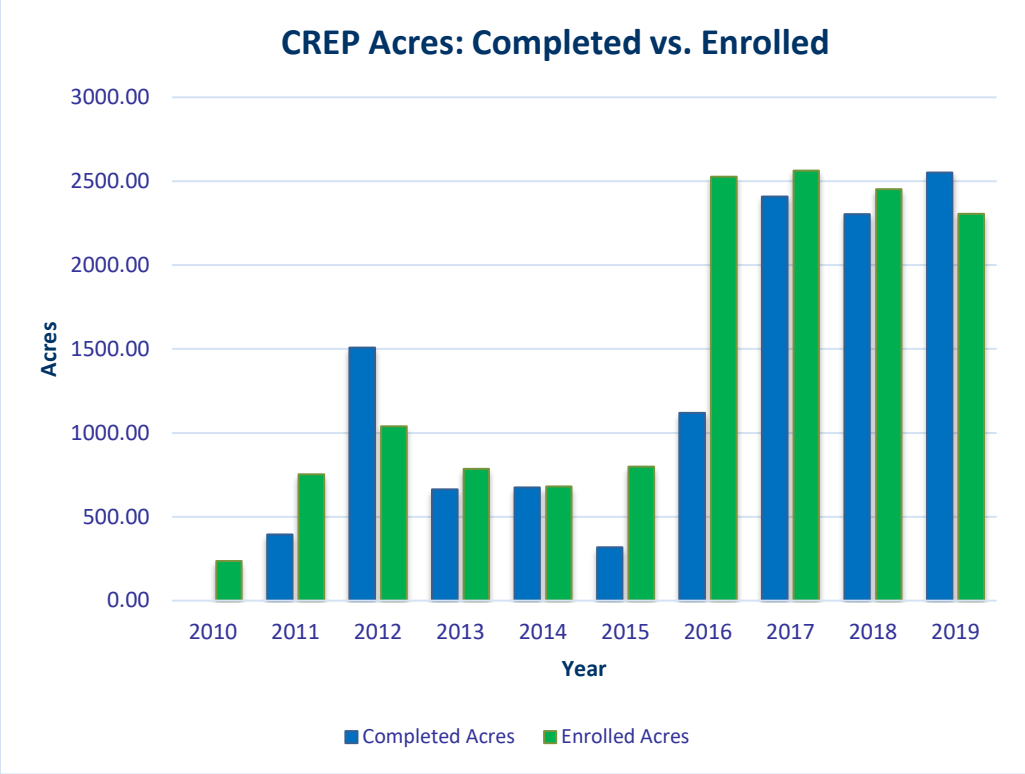
In 2019, landowners installed or re-enrolled a variety of conservation practices offered through CREP. It was another good year for growth in enrollment in the Indiana CREP by interested landowners with 2,305.6 acres enrolled. In addition, 2019 saw the highest number of practice acres completed on the ground or re-enrolled since the expansion, at 2,550.9 acres. Table 6 below provides a breakdown of that practice acreage in 2019. These acres contribute to the total completed acres to date that are listed in Table 5.
Figure 4 below shows a comparison of each year, Completed vs. Enrolled acres, since the expansion in 2010.

TABLE 6: 2019 COMPLETED PRACTICES*

Completed Practices* (in acres)								
	CP4D	CP21	CP3A	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	Total
2019	38.20	742.15	17.0	94.97	736.01	251.18	671.43	**2,550.94**

* Completed practices are those projects where conservation practices have been installed on the ground.
** There were no CP2 practices installed in 2019.

FIGURE 4: COMPLETED ACRES VS. ENROLLED ACRES FROM 2010-2019



5. Financial Contributions and State Match

The CREP Agreement states that Indiana shall contribute at least 20% of the overall annual in-kind services and direct program costs. This section will provide information on how Indiana is meeting this obligation.

INDIANA'S DIRECT PROGRAM COSTS FOR CREP

The ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) maintains 10 CREP Leaders, who are located throughout the state, as shown in Figure 5 below, to provide technical assistance to landowners, create conservation plans and oversee daily CREP activities. These CREP Leaders work with landowners/participants to enroll them in the program which provides state financial incentives to establish one of the eligible and prescribed conservation practices. In 2019, the state paid out $946,867.00 in direct payments to participants for installation of practices, as shown in Table 7 on the next page.

In an effort to streamline the payment process, the CREP Leaders and the CREP Program Manager works closely with 10 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) to help administer funds to participants. Figure 5 also outlines the 10 counties that are the Administrating SWCDs. The State paid $94,686.70 in administrative fees to partnering SWCDs in 2019, which is considered to be a part of the overall 20% contribution (Table 7).

FIGURE 5: ISDA CREP LEADERS AND SWCD ADMINISTRATORS

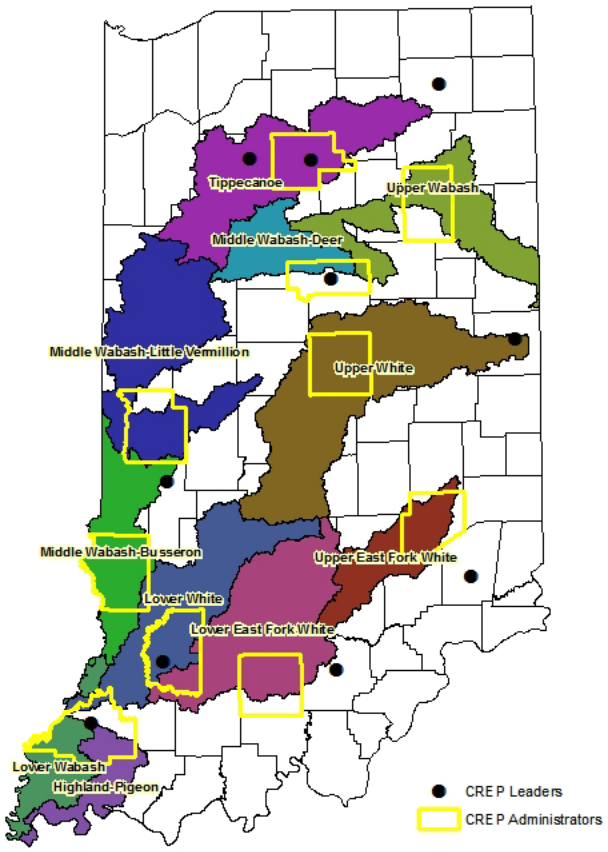


TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF STATE FUNDS FOR COMPLETED PRACTICES IN 2019

State Dollars for Practices Completed and Paid in 2019								
	CP4D*	CP21	CP3A*	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	Practices Total
2019	$ 0.00	$ 46,758.00	$ 0.00	$ 25,180.00	$ 282,176.00	$ 175,959.50	$ 405,789.00	$ 935,862.50
							Admin fees	$ 93,586.25
							Total	$ 1,029,448.75

* Even though there were acres of CP4D and CP3A practices completed in 2019, these projects were not paid for in fiscal year 2019 due to paperwork processing.

In 2019, The Nature Conservancy and the ISDA signed several agreements for the TNC to provide funds for the state's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to support bottomland timber plantings for floodplain restoration projects and wetland restoration projects. Through these agreements, $108,333 in funds were provided through Nestle Purina to establish bottomland tree plantings in the floodplain within the Lower Wabash and the Middle Wabash-Busseron (south of Terre Haute) watersheds. In addition, $118,333 in funds were provided through the Lilly Endowment, Inc. to support bottomland timber plantings in the floodplain or wetland restorations within any Indiana CREP watershed. These funds are used toward direct payment costs on practice installation to CREP participants.

INDIANA'S IN-KIND SERVICES TO CREP

As mentioned above DSC maintains 10 CREP Leaders to provide technical assistance to landowners, create conservation plans and oversee daily CREP activities in their specified watersheds. Also, the CREP & Water Quality Initiatives Program Manager handles all aspects of the program and provides technical expertise and critical decision-making, and the DSC Director provides overall supervision and assistance in decision-making. DSC Resource Specialists, located throughout the state, also accommodate seasonal workload and marketing opportunities within CREP as needed. The DSC's staff time contributes to the overall in-kind services.

State partners, such as the SSCB, IDNR and TNC also contribute to the state's overall 20% contribution through administration, program costs on easements, and staff time.

Table 8 shows a detailed summary of the direct program costs and the in-kind services provided by the state and its partners. According to the federal total given by the Indiana FSA, the state's contribution for 2019 figures out to be 24.87%.

TABLE 8: INDIANA'S OVERALL ANNUAL DIRECT PROGRAM COSTS AND IN-KIND MATCH

Direct Program Costs from CWI	2019 Total
State Funds for Practice Costs to Participants	$935,862.50
SWCD Administrative Fees	$93,586.25
State In-Kind Match	
CREP Program Manager and 3 State office staff	$60,225.41
10 CREP Leaders	$69,837.57
Resource Specialist Time	$393.10
SSCB	$1,050
SWCD County Administrators Time	$15,040
Steering Committee	$420
DNR (plan development and easement processing time, and CREP promotion through HRI)	$1,500
TNC In-kind and Admin Time *	$1,500
Total	**$1,179,414.83**
Federal Total	**$4,742,593.00**
State In-Kind Match (%)	**24.87%**

* Support dollars were not added here since they are used toward practice costs to participants

6. The Future of CREP in Indiana

Due to the high interest in the Indiana Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, we have seen a record enrollment over the last four years. This has caused an issue with the amount of funds that are available for the state incentives. Due to a large enrollment in a short amount of time in the fall of 2019, the state incentive dollars for the current state fiscal year (State FY2020 is July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020) are obligated towards projects, and the dollars for the next state fiscal year 2021 (July1, 2020 – June 30, 2021) have been obligated as well. Participants are being informed that any new projects signed-up will not be able to be paid until after July of 2021, unless more dollars are found.

The Nature Conservancy will continue to support the CREP in Indiana over the next several years by providing support dollars that will be used toward direct payments to the landowners and participants in the program. These additional funds beyond what is given through the Clean Water Indiana (CWI) program, will allow landowners to enroll in the program and allow more practices to be installed on the ground, as well as help with the shortage of dollars. There are also some support dollars that will be coming from the ISDA budget to help with the shortage in incentive dollars. Otherwise, the ISDA-CREP Program Manager is actively searching for more dollars to support CREP, and will continue to communicate with the ISDA CREP Leaders, SWCD Administrators, the Indiana State FSA office and FSA County offices on this issue.

This is an exciting time to be involved in conservation in Indiana. ISDA is proud to be playing a key role in expanding CREP, and expanding opportunities for landowners while improving the environment.

ISDA would like to thank the efforts of our many partners in conservation who supported CREP in Indiana during its inception and who continue to support this program. We realize that without the support of the SSCB, CWI, FSA, TNC and all of our conservation partners, the success of this program would not be possible.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

State and Federal Incentives

Practice Code	Practice	State Incentive / acre*	Adjacent to Body of Water	Widths	Width In Alluvial Soils	(through FSA) Cost-share of practice installation	(through FSA) SIP (one-time payment)	(through FSA) PIP (% of eligible cost)	Soil Rental Rate Incentive	Contract Length
CP-2	Native Grasses***	$100.00	Yes	50' min. to 120' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat***	$100.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-21	Filter Strip**	$100.00	Yes	35' min. to 120' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	Yes ($100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-3A	Hardwood Tree Planting***	$400.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-22	Riparian Buffer**	$400.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	Yes ($100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-31	Bottomland Timber Establishment**	$400.00	/	Floodplain only	/	50% of eligible cost NTE	Yes ($100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-23	Wetland Restoration**	$950.00 $400.00 re-enrolled wetlands	/	/	/	50% of design estimate	Yes ($100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-23A	Wetland Restoration - Non Floodplain**	$950.00 $400.00 re-enrolled wetlands	/	/	/	50% of design estimate	Yes ($100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs

* State incentive payment is made after practice is installed.

** Available through Continuous CRP also

*** Available under General CRP also

Note: CP-23 and CP-23A must be approved by the state FSA first, due to acreage limitations.

Note: Re-enrollments are not eligible for SIP payment

Note: Mid-Contract Management (MCM) is required on all practices. Refer to MCM guidelines for planning of MCM activities.