



Indiana Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program 2015 Annual Report

Submitted by the
Indiana State Department of Agriculture
Division of Soil Conservation
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1. Introduction

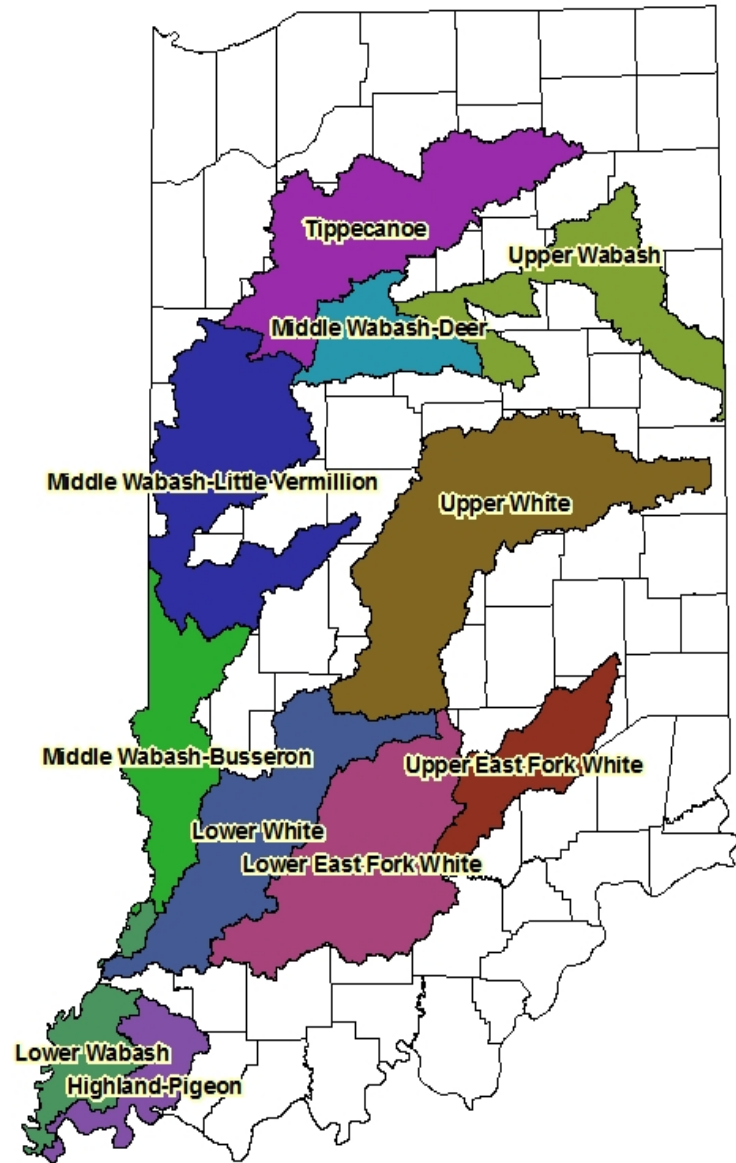
2015 marks the tenth anniversary of the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in Indiana. The program was first announced in 2005, covering three watersheds in Indiana and had an enrollment goal of 7,000 acres. The program expanded in 2010, to include eleven priority watersheds touching 65 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 Watershed. It seeks to restore grass and riparian buffers and wetlands to improve water quality, as well as 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 Mexico¹.

Through CREP, program participants receive financial 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. Another amended contract is currently in the works to reflect changes in the program which will be discussed in greater detail at the end of the report. ISDA administers the CREP program on behalf of the State and must submit to FSA information summarizing the status of enrollments and progress of 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

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.

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 requirements.

BUFFER REQUIREMENTS:

CP2 – minimum average width of 50 feet and a maximum width of 120 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)

CP3A, **CP4D** and **CP22** – minimum average width of 35 feet and a maximum width of 180 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.

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 are 14-15 year contracts.

FEDERAL INCENTIVES

- **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.
- **Practice Incentive Payment (PIP):** A one-time payment equal to 40% of the eligible reimbursable cost to establish **CP21, CP22, CP23, CP23A** and **CP31**.
- **Cost-share Assistance:** Cost-share for practice installation based on a flat rate determined by FSA, 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 CREP 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.
 - Annual Maintenance Payment*** according to regular continuous CREP enrollments.

STATE INCENTIVES

After practice installation, participants receive a one-time Clean Water Indiana (CWI) payment equal to:

- \$100 per acre for land enrolled in Native Grasses (**CP2**), Wildlife Habitat (**CP4D**) or Filter Strips (**CP21**).
- \$400 per acre for land enrolled in Hardwood Tree Planting (**CP3A**), Riparian Buffer (**CP22**), or Bottomland Timber Establishment (**CP31**).
- \$950 per acre for land enrolled in Wetland Restorations (**CP23** or **CP23A**).
- **One-Time Payment** of \$500 per acre for land voluntarily enrolled in a permanent easement in a priority area within the Upper White River Watershed and Tippecanoe River Watershed.
- **One-Time Payment** of \$250 per acre for land voluntarily enrolled in 10-year contract extensions within the Tippecanoe Watershed.

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

3. CREP Goals

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 FSA, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) 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 ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation help to carry out the CREP program in Indiana.

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 sediments, nutrients, and agricultural chemicals entering watercourses within the targeted watersheds
- Increase the acres of wetlands in the watersheds for erosion control, sediment reduction, stormwater retention, and nutrient uptake.
- Enroll 15% of the eligible watersheds’ cropland subject to normal CRP acreage limits by county
- Enroll 8% of the CREP acres in voluntary, ten-year contract extensions in the Tippecanoe watershed.
- Enroll 10% of the CREP enrolled acres in voluntary, permanent easements in the Tippecanoe and Upper White River watersheds.
- Seek enrollment of 26,250 acres of eligible cropland including frequently flooded agricultural lands, and restorable wetlands.

LINEAR MILES OF PROTECTION ON WATERCOURSES

As of December 7, 2015, more than 3.1 million dollars in State funds have been awarded to CREP participants, representing more than 9,400 completed acres (Table 4). Approximately, 560.95 linear miles of watercourses are currently protected through the installation of conservation buffer practices. This is 18.7% 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	334,462 feet	2,961,829 feet
		560.95 linear miles

SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT LOAD REDUCTIONS THROUGH CREP

The CREP program actively continues to work toward the goal of reducing the amount of sediments, nutrients, and agricultural chemicals entering watercourses within the targeted watersheds by applying buffers, planting trees and restoring wetlands. In 2013, the DSC adopted the use of the Region 5 Nutrient Load Reduction Model developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The model estimates 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 newly installed conservation practice to estimate the positive effects of the practice on water quality. This data continues to be gathered and provides cumulative information on the efficiency of CREP.

Table 3 below shows the nutrient load reductions that have occurred in the CREP watersheds through eligible practices that were installed in 2014 and 2015.

TABLE 3: ESTIMATED NUTRIENT LOAD REDUCTIONS IN CREP WATERSHEDS

Year	Sediment (Tons)	Phosphorus (lbs.)	Nitrogen (lbs.)
2014	1,762	1,960	3,859
2015	1,189	1,126	2,090
TOTAL	2,951	3,086	5,949

WETLANDS

One of the CREP objectives is to increase the acres of wetlands in the watersheds for erosion control, sediment reduction, stormwater retention, and nutrient uptake. 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



Benefits of wetlands include erosion control, sediment reduction, stormwater retention and nutrient uptake.

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.

In 2014, 373.6 acres of wetland restorations were completed, and in 2015, 140.06 acres of wetland restorations were completed. There are 309.66 more acres that have been enrolled in 2015 and are planned for installation in the 2016.

OVERALL 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. Table 4 shows to date a summary of the total number of acres per practice that have been installed within CREP, and the acres of enrollment into the program that have not yet been established. To date, there are 10,278.52 acres that have been enrolled in the CREP program, which is 39.16% of the acreage enrollment goal. A detailed listing of the practices and acres that have been completed in 2014 and 2015, and that have been completed since the beginning of the program will be discussed in Section 5 of this report.

TABLE 4: TOTAL ACREAGE OF COMPLETION AND ENROLLMENT TO DATE

	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
Total CREP Completion	172.30	14.0	3616.1	17.20	358.71	3580.86	222.80	1440.89	9,422.86
Total CREP Enrollment	199.85	14.0	3625.5	18.27	376.91	3961.44	373.70	1708.85	10,278.52

* CREP Completion refers to those projects where conservation practices have been installed.

4. Easements and Extensions

PERMANENT EASEMENTS

The option for landowners to participate in permanent conservation easements within the Tippecanoe River watershed and the Upper White River watershed have been included as part of the CREP program. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Upper White River Restoration Fund (administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)) provided funding for the easement programs.

TIPPECANOE RIVER WATERSHED

The Tippecanoe River is one of Indiana's most important and ecologically significant rivers. A large number of threatened and endangered species inhabit this river, making it especially important to preserve. TNC has led this preservation effort and has contributed significant time and financial resources for easements in the Tippecanoe River watershed.

Within the Tippecanoe River watershed, TNC and the ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation entered into an agreement to administer this portion of the CREP program, with technical assistance provided by the IDNR. This agreement expired in April 2015, and it was mutually agreed upon by the above organizations that the easement program would not continue. Below is a summary of the total number of acres enrolled, number of participants, and monies expended on contract easements in the Tippecanoe watershed. Two of these easements contracts were paid out in 2015, totaling 155.79 acres and \$77,895.00.

Total acreage of Easements	Total number of Landowners	Total Dollars Expended
888.93 acres	17	\$444,464.99

UPPER WHITE RIVER WATERSHED

In the Upper White River, a large fish kill was the result of a pollutant spill from a manufacturing plant in 1999. As part of the settlement, funds were set aside for permanent easements through the CREP program by the Board of the Upper White River Restoration Fund, which is administered by IDNR (also known as Fish Kill dollars). According to IDNR, only one permanent easement has been reported in Madison County in the Upper White River watershed. This easement totaled 13.4 acres and \$6,700.00, and was paid out in 2008. These special dollars will no longer be available to participants in the Upper White River watershed through CREP.

CONTRACT EXTENSIONS

Through the TNC and ISDA agreement mentioned above, there were funds available to CREP participants who were interested in extending their contract with the state for an additional 10 years in the Tippecanoe River watershed. In 2014 and 2015, there were no contract extensions paid out by the state to participants in the Tippecanoe watershed due to lack of interest.

Payments for 10-year contract extensions were also available to participants in CREP who had land located within the Upper White River watershed, and the funds were made available through the Fish Kill dollars mentioned above. The Upper White River watershed had two contracts extensions paid out in 2015, totaling 7.2 acres and equaling \$1,800.00.

These financial incentives for contract extensions within both the Tippecanoe and the Upper White River watersheds will no longer be available to CREP participants due to the expired contract with TNC and a lack of specialized funding.

5. Completed Practices and Acres

In 2014 and 2015, landowners signed up for a variety of conservation practices offered through CREP. Table 5 provides a summary of acreage enrolled in 2014 and 2015. These acres contribute to the total completed acres to date that are listed in Table 4.

TABLE 5: 2014 AND 2015 COMPLETED PRACTICES*

Completed Practices* (in acres)								
	CP2	CP4D	CP21	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	Total
2014	9.20	7.00	0.00	110.10	174.40	44.80	328.83	674.33
2015	8.00	0.0	5.80	29.91	71.40	27.80	112.26	255.17

Total in the two years = **929.50**

* Completed practices are those projects where conservation practices have been installed.

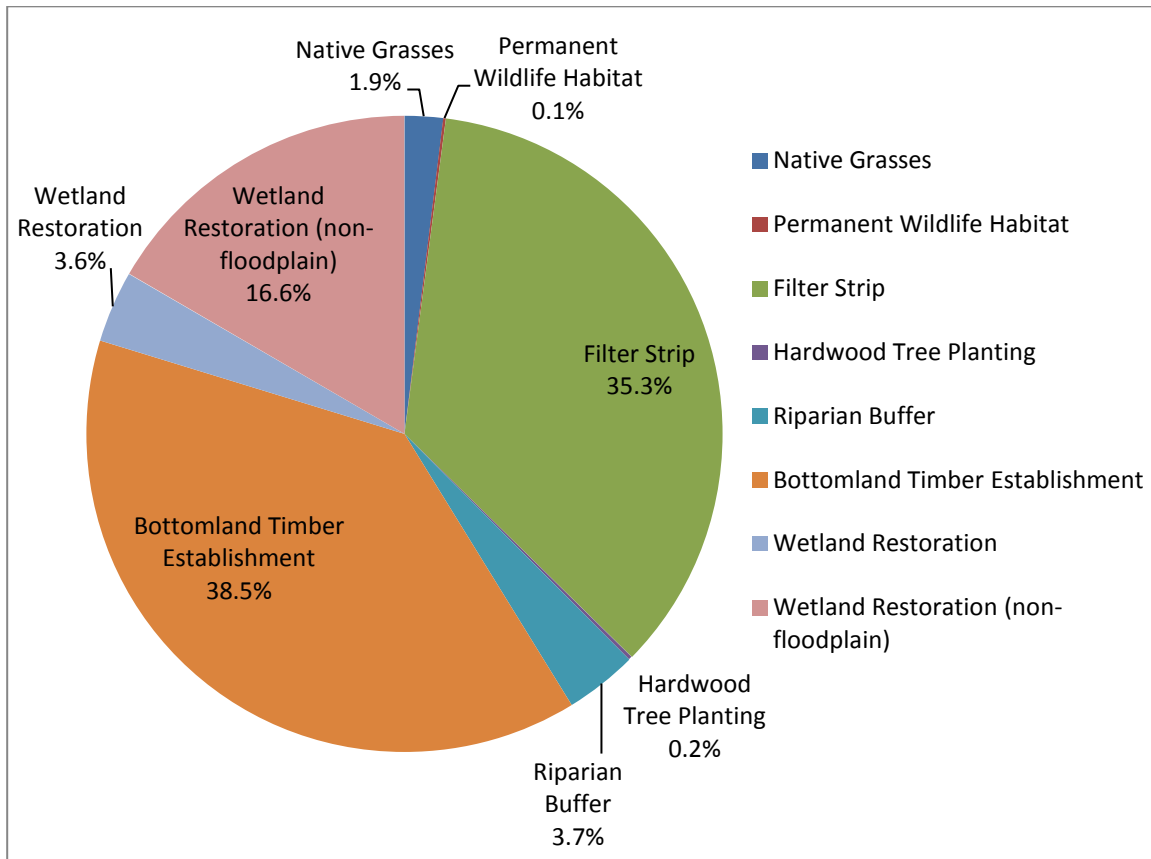
** There were no CP3A practices completed in 2014-2015.

Table 6 provides a detailed listing of the practices and acres that were completed and enrolled in each CREP watershed since the beginning of the program, and Figure 2 illustrates the overall percentage of these conservation practices. Two of the three original watersheds (Tippecanoe, and Upper White) still dominate the number of acres enrolled in CREP over the other nine watersheds. However, it is anticipated that a minimum of 750 acres will be enrolled in 2016 in all eleven watersheds.

TABLE 6: ENROLLED ACREAGE BY PRACTICE AND WATERSHED AS OF DECEMBER 7, 2015

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	2.5	0.0	215.0	10.8	19.5	188.9	0.0	0.0	436.70
Lower Wabash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	372.86	0.0	0.0	372.86
Lower East Fork White	33.5	7.0	0.0	5.4	41.1	567.8	0.0	0.0	654.80
Lower White	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	251.6	0.0	0.0	262.30
Middle Wabash-Busseron	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	711.1	0.0	0.0	711.10
Middle Wabash-Deer	6.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	33.60
Middle Wabash-Vermillion	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.7	0.0	0.0	139.20
Tippecanoe	90.9	0.0	2916.8	0.0	11.21	41.8	195.0	1387.39	4,643.10
Upper East Fork White	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	0.0	0.0	67.90
Upper Wabash	3.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	161.3	27.8	33.6	233.40
Upper White	19.9	0.0	478.5	1.0	286.9	1061.7	0.0	19.9	1,867.90
Total Completed	172.3	14.0	3,616.1	17.2	358.71	3,580.86	222.80	1,440.89	9,422.86
Total Enrolled	199.85	14.0	3,625.5	18.27	376.91	3,961.44	373.70	1,708.85	10,278.52

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES ENROLLED IN CREP



6. 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 3 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 2015, the state paid out \$529,909.50 in direct payments to participants for installation of practices, which is funded by the Clean Water Indiana (CWI) program (Table 7).

In an effort to streamline the payment process, the CREP Program Manager works closely with 10 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) to help administer funds to participants. Figure 3 outlines the 10 counties that are the Administrating SWCDs. The State paid more than \$52,000 in administrative fees to partnering SWCDs in 2015, which is considered to be a part of the overall 20% contribution (Table 7).

FIGURE 3: ISDA CREP LEADERS AND SWCD ADMINISTRATORS

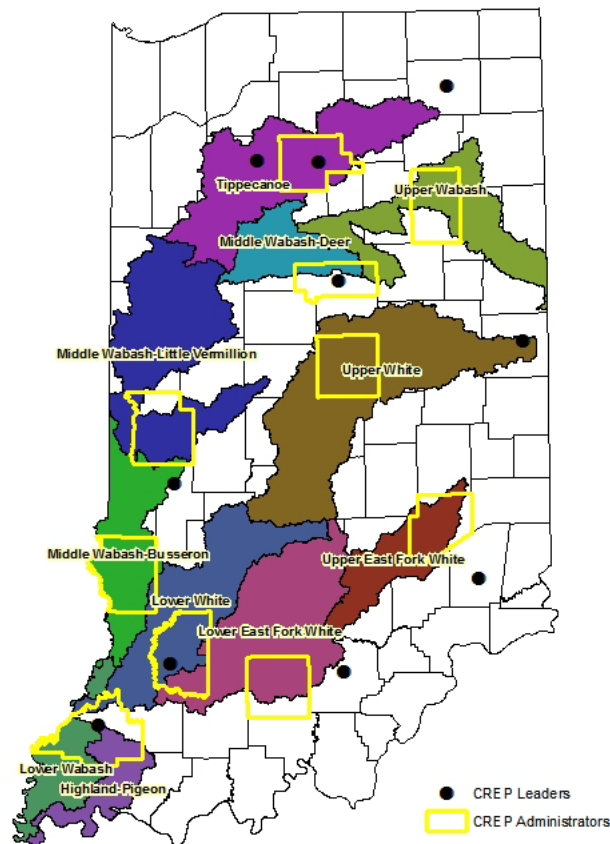


TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF STATE FUNDS FOR COMPLETED PRACTICES IN 2015

	CP2	CP4D	CP21	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	Practices Total	Admin fees	Total
completed in 2014, paid in 2015						\$42,560.00	\$312,388.50	\$354,948.50	\$35,494.85	\$390,443.35
paid in 2015	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$580.00	\$11,964.00	\$28,560.00	\$26,410.00	\$106,647.00	\$174,961.00	\$17,496.10	\$192,457.10
Total state dollars paid out in 2015 for practices =								\$529,909.50	\$52,990.95	\$582,900.45

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. Additionally, the Program Manager of Accountability and Technology provides CREP related duties as needed. DSC Resource Specialists, located throughout the state, also accommodate seasonal workload and marketing opportunities within CREP. 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 FSA, the state’s contribution for 2015 figures out to be 48.2%.

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

Direct Program Costs from CWI	2015 Total
State Funds for Practice Costs to Participants	\$529,909.50
SWCD Administrative Fees	\$52,990.95
State In-Kind Match	
CREP Program Manager and 2 State office staff	\$66,097.20
10 CREP Leaders	\$70,551
Resource Specialist Time	\$5,092
SSCB	\$1,050
SWCD County Administrators Time	\$10,020
Steering Committee	\$880
DNR (easement processing time)	\$1,000
Permanent Easement payments	\$77,895
Contract Extension payments	\$1,800
Total	\$817,525.65
Federal Total	\$1,696,299.00
State In-Kind Match (%)	48.2%

7. The Future of CREP in Indiana

ISDA and FSA are currently working together to amend the CREP Agreement to reflect important changes to the CREP program in Indiana. One change will be the state incentive payment for re-enrolled wetland restorations in CREP will be reduced to \$400 per acre. This change will allow more money to be available for newly installed wetlands. The state incentive payment for newly enrolled wetland restorations will remain at \$950 per acre. Wetland restorations are a popular conservation practice for landowners with wet, hydric soils and low-lying areas, and interest has increased since 2013 for enrolling wetlands.

Changes also include the removal of the one-time incentive payment to participants for enrolling permanent easements in the Tippecanoe River watershed and the Upper White River watershed. In the Tippecanoe River watershed, the change is due to the interagency agreement with TNC and IDNR expiring in April 2015 and no new agreement being extended. In the Upper White River Watershed, the change is due to ISDA no longer having specialized funding available from the Fish Kill dollars.

Another change included the removal of the one-time incentive payment to participants for voluntarily enrolling a contract extension for an additional 10 years in the Tippecanoe River watershed. Since the beginning of the program, only one extension was enrolled in the Tippecanoe. There was very little interest in this incentive payment by landowners due to the fact of losing farm history eligibility.

In September of 2015, the CREP Steering Committee made a decision to change the planning requirements for CREP filter strips. Filter strips enrolled in CREP will now follow the same guidelines as filter strips enrolled in regular CRP. This will provide the same wildlife benefit in both programs, and at the same time increase the acres of enrollment in CREP. ISDA feels that this is a significant change to the Indiana CREP program because it will significantly impact the acreage enrollment percentage and the length of buffers installed on waterbodies, while continuing to positively impact water quality in rivers and streams.

ISDA and DNR also continue to promote the mutually beneficial, Interagency Agreement to promote DNR's Healthy Rivers Initiative (HRI) and CREP. This collaboration includes the hiring of a Conservation Program Specialist who focuses on promoting HRI and CREP and increasing acres enrolled in either program, in the Sugar Creek and Muscatatuck watersheds in the Middle Wabash and East Fork River watersheds.

The CREP brochure was revised to reflect changes in the program and will be available to help with promotion and expansion. County specific pamphlets are also being developed to include as inserts in the CREP brochures.

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 continue to support this program. We realize that without the support of the SSCB, FSA, CWI 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)				Contract Length
						Cost-share of practice installation	SIP (one-time payment)	PIP (% of eligible cost)	Soil Rental Rate Incentive	
CP-2	Native Grasses***	\$100.00	Yes	50' min. to 120' max.	up to 300'	Flat rate determined by FSA	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat***	\$100.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	Flat rate determined by FSA	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-21	Filter Strip**	\$100.00	Yes	35' min. to 120' max.	up to 300'	Flat rate determined by FSA	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-3A	Hardwood Tree Planting***	\$400.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	Flat rate determined by FSA	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-22	Riparian Buffer**	\$400.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	Flat rate determined by FSA	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-31	Bottomland Timber Establishment**	\$400.00	/	Floodplain only	/	Flat rate determined by FSA	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-23	Wetland Restoration**	\$950.00	/	/	/	50%	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-23A	Wetland Restoration - Non Floodplain**	\$950.00	/	/	/	50%	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