



Conservation and Environmental Programs Division (CEPD) FY 2008 Annual Report



The Farm Service Agency's Conservation and Environmental Programs Division implements programs involving environmental quality, conservation of natural resources, emergency conservation and land use, and rural development. Further information is available from our website: www.fsa.usda.gov

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REPORT ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INFORMATION

Additional information about the Farm Service Agency's CEPD can be accessed at www.fsa.usda.gov.

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PHOTO CREDITS

Front Cover Photos: Upper left, *Aerial view of field buffer and grassed waterway system*, Tim McCabe, USDA; Lower left, *Strip cropping with farm in the middle of the field*, Tim McCabe, USDA; and Right side, *Conservation tillage by strip cropping with soybeans and corn*, Tim McCabe, USDA.

Letter from the Director



December 2008

We are pleased to report the accomplishments that farmers and ranchers are making toward meeting the nation's agricultural and environmental goals.

Through the Farm Service Agency's (FSA's) Conservation and Environmental Program Division's (CEPD's) partnership with States, national non-profit groups, Federal departments and agricultural producers, this fiscal year farmers maintained enrollment of 34.7 million acres in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Farmers and ranchers also stepped forward to protect drinking water sources, preserve grasslands and enhance wildlife habitat. As a result, measurable environmental impacts on both a local and national scale were made.

Conservation plans developed with technical assistance from cooperative partners at State Forest Service offices, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the private sector helped to reduce soil erosion and subsequent sedimentation. This year, we enrolled an additional 80,000 plus acres for wetland restoration and an additional 178,000 acres of conservation practice buffers. Conservation vegetative covers such as grasses and trees achieved a reduction of 47.84 million metric tons in greenhouse gas (GHG).

Our commitment to restoration and innovation garnered much success for longer-term environmental protection efforts as well. Farmlands struck by natural disasters received rehabilitation support and technical assistance. We completed the cleanup of contaminated groundwater at a former grain storage facility in Hilton, Kansas, and made progress toward the cleanup of four more sites. And in providing compliance support for all of FSA, we conducted environmental assessments for 10 States and over 1,000 archaeological field studies.

We are also pleased to report on upcoming conservation opportunities for farmers as a result of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 ("2008 Farm Bill"). We are working on the Biomass Crop Assistance program, Emergency Forest Restoration Program, and a Voluntary Public Access grant to States and tribal governments program for wildlife-dependent recreation. The 2008 Farm Bills revised CRP annual enrollment cap of 32 million acres provides an opportunity to further target this successful program.

We hope you will come away from this report with an informed perspective about how farmers, ranchers and the Division and our partners are working together to make FSA conservation programs an investment that gives balance to agriculture in the U.S. We encourage you to visit FSA's website for more in depth information as well. We look forward to continued success and service to farmers and ranchers in 2009.

Robert Stephenson
Director

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CRP Accomplishments

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program available to agricultural producers to help them enhance environmentally-sensitive lands. Producers enrolled in the CRP plant long-term, resource-conserving covers such as introduced or native grasses or hardwood trees to improve the quality of water, control soil erosion, and enhance wildlife habitat.

In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance for 10 to 15 years. The long-term time frame ensures that investments in environmental benefits accrue over a longer period.

Total new CRP enrollment for FY 2008 was 320,510 acres, including 221,565 acres from eight targeted continuous signup initiatives and 98,945 acres in CREP. There is a total cumulative CRP enrollment of 34.72 million acres, including 30.54 million acres in general signups.

Farmers and ranchers enrolled almost 80,000 acres of wetlands this fiscal year. Wetlands reduce downstream flooding, protect drinking water, filter runoff, and provide vital habitat for many wildlife species, such as upland ducks and sandhill cranes.

Over 178,000 acres of conservation practice buffers were also enrolled this fiscal year. Buffers protect streams and rivers from sediment, organic material, nutrients, and chemicals carried in runoff or waste water and often provide wildlife travel corridors, nesting sites, and food resources.

As of September 30, 2008, there are cumulatively 3.05 million acres enrolled for all continuous sign up conservation practices and, of this cumulative number, 762,673 acres (25 percent) are enrolled in the following eight targeted continuous signup initiatives:

- The Upland Bird Habitat initiative helps producers plant ground covers, shrubs and grasses, to provide appropriate habitat conditions for common



Peggy Greb, USDA.

upland birds such as sage grouse and northern bobwhite quail. Studies show that these conservation practices have increased the population amongst upland bird species. Up to 250,000 acres can be enrolled. There are 199,117 acres enrolled as of September 30, 2008.

- In 2006, the Prairie Duck Habitat initiative was unveiled to increase duck populations by an estimated 60,000 birds annually and to restore 100,000 wetland acres. The program targets improving prairie pothole habitat conditions namely in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota. There are also 127 acres enrolled amongst Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa. As of September 30, 2008, there are 38,451 acres enrolled.
- The Bottomland Hardwood initiative works to improve air and water quality as well as increase wildlife habitat along wetland areas. The program launched in January 2007 and, as of September 30, 2008, there are 42,037 acres enrolled.
- Since 2004, the Non-floodplain Wetland Restoration initiative has given farmers the opportunity to enroll up to 250,000 acres wetlands and playa lakes located outside of the 100-year floodplain. As of September 30, 2008, there are 45,246 acres enrolled.
- Since 2004, the Floodplain Wetlands Restoration initiative has given farmers the opportunity to enroll up to 500,000 acres wetlands and playa lakes that are located in the 100-year floodplain. As of September 30, 2008, 116,855 acres are enrolled.

CRP Accomplishments

- USDA unveiled the State Acres For wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) providing States and regions the opportunity to locally develop plans that conserve 500,000 acres for high priority wildlife areas. As of September 30, 2008, there are 75 projects in 33 States; 77,946 acres are enrolled. South Dakota accounts for 36,000 of those acres.
- The Longleaf Pine initiative's goal is to re-populate the natural longleaf pine forest ranges by enrolling up to 250,000 acres throughout nine southern States. Progress toward re-establishing the original range of 60 million acres will improve water quality, provide critical habitat and nesting cover for wildlife and help sequester greenhouse gases. Since the program's inception in October 2006, a total of 60,943 acres have been enrolled; a majority of the acres are in Georgia.
- The Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP) was initially authorized by the 2001 agriculture appropriations act as a six-State voluntary continuous program to restore up to 500,000 acres of farmable wetlands and associated buffers by improving the land's hydrology and vegetation through CRP. Since then, FWP was expanded to all States with enrollment of up to one million acres, with no more than 200,000 acres enrolled in any one State. Enrollment, as of September 30, 2008, is 182,078 acres.

Changes to the eligibility of enrollment for FWP were made in the 2008 Farm Bill (see page 10).

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is also a continuous CRP signup program. It is voluntary and helps agricultural producers protect environmentally sensitive land, decrease erosion, restore wildlife habitat and safeguard ground and surface water. The program is a partnership among producers; tribal, State, and federal governments; and, in some cases, private groups.

CREP has increased conservation practices such as filter strips and forested buffers. These conservation practices help protect streams, lakes, and rivers from sedimentation and agricultural runoff.

As of September 30, 2008, there are cumulatively 1.13 million acres enrolled in CREP with 98,945 acres being enrolled in FY 2008.

In Minnesota, in January 2008, the one millionth CREP acre was signed into the program.

CREP projects were expanded in North Carolina and Ohio Lake Erie.

One new CREP State joined the program for Kansas, which aims to reduce irrigation water use.

Eight CREP proposals and addendums are in the negotiation or development phase: Hawaii, Colorado, South Dakota, Maryland, Arkansas, Louisiana, Washington and Indiana.

We entered into Technical Assistance contracts for training in four States and 13 counties so that FSA employees could review, evaluate, and approve technical assistance and perform technical assistance which resulted in higher-quality products delivered in a short time.

FSA continues to implement the Emergency Forest Conservation Reserve Program for the States suffering from 2005 hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The extended signup that began in August 2007 is still ongoing. As of September 20, 2008, 73,270 acres of acceptable offers for enrollment which had suffered a \$132.5 million loss. Signup will continue in FY 2009.

Source Water Protection Accomplishments

The Grass Roots Source Water Protection Program is designed to help prevent source water pollution in States through voluntary practices installed by producers. The SWPP has 37 participating States.

Rural Source Water Protection plans are developed at local workshops and outline voluntary measures that farmers, ranchers, and other producers can install on their lands to prevent source water pollution.

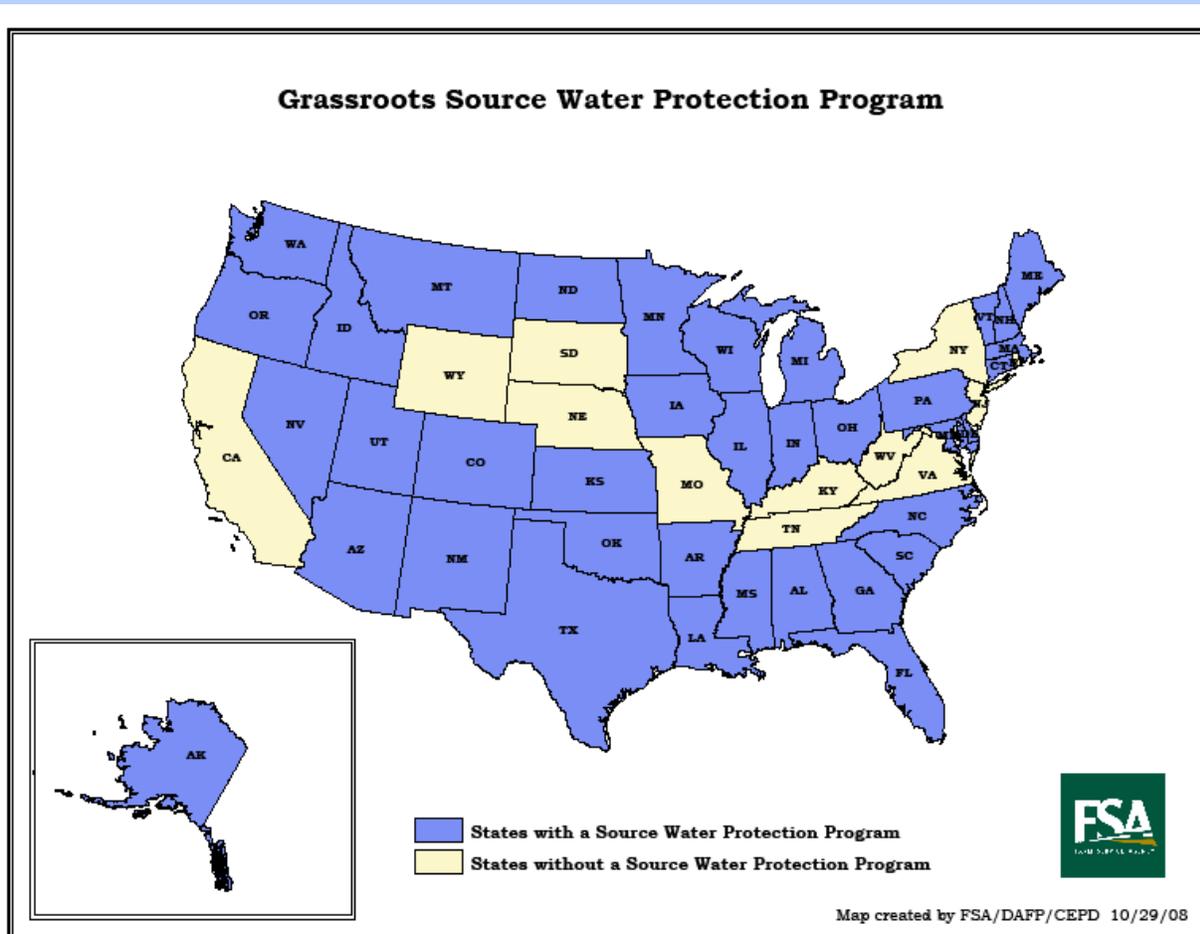
The Protection Plans this year included protection for a total of 893 drinking water sources, comprised of 723 wells and 170 surface intakes.

Of these plans, 110 directly safeguard 384 public drinking water sources, including 311 Public Water Supply (PWS) wells and 73 surface intakes.



Picture provided by Lisa Walters, Iowa Rural Water Association.

Glen Keppy, FSA's Associate Administrator of Programs (third from left) participates in a Source Water Tour in Newton, Iowa, July 2008.



Grassland Reserve Program Accomplishments

The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) is a voluntary program for landowners to protect, restore and enhance grasslands on their property. USDA's NRCS, FSA and Forest Service implement GRP to conserve vulnerable grasslands from conversion to cropland or other uses, in part, by helping maintain viable ranching operations.

GRP emphasizes support for working grazing operations, enhancement of plant and animal biodiversity, and protection of grassland and land containing shrubs and forbs under threat of conversion to

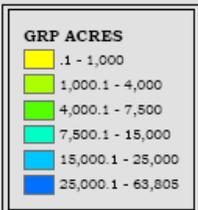
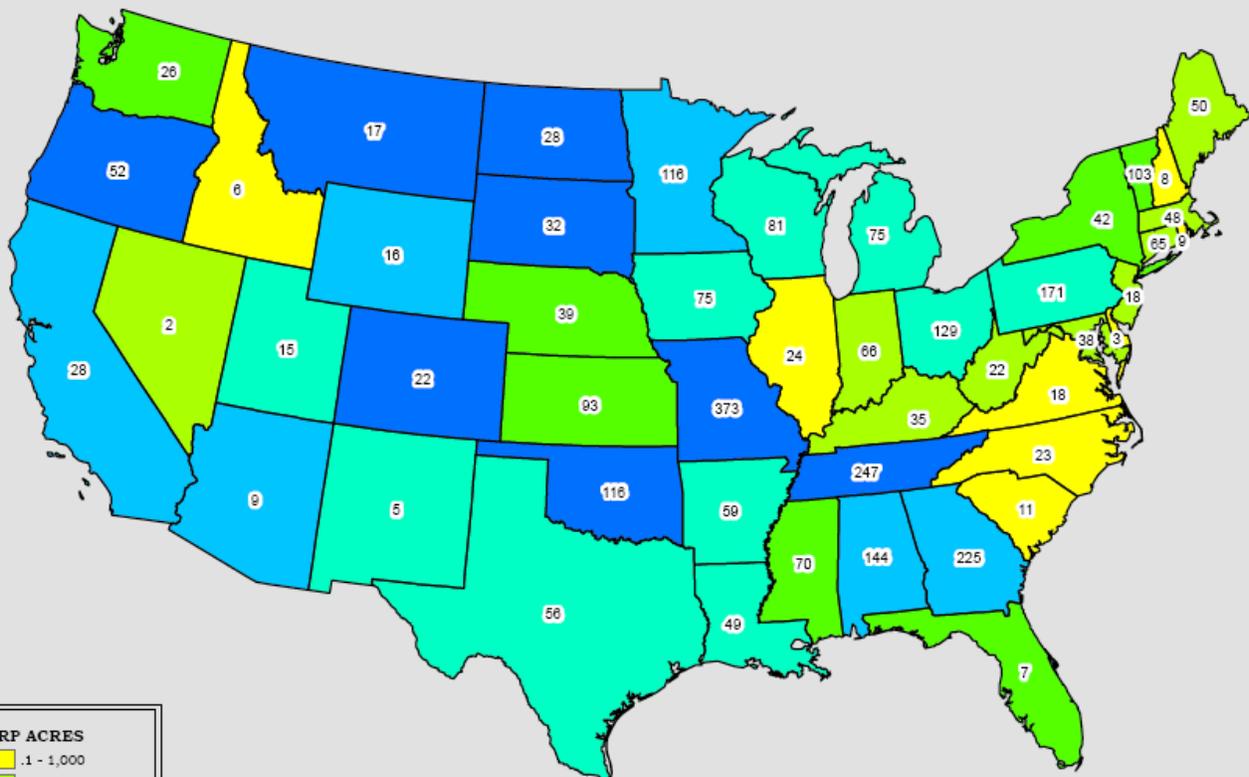
cropping, urban development, and other activities that threaten grassland resources.

GRP has enrollments in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Restoring and protecting grasslands contributes positively to the economy of many regions, provides biodiversity of plant and animal populations, and improves environmental quality.

The GRP reached its statutory spending cap of \$254 million this year and received 812 new applications encompassing 970,628 acres valued at \$581 million.

**Grassland Reserve Program
Number of Rental Contracts and Acres**



Map created by FSA/DAPP/CEPD 9/11/2008

Emergency Conservation Programs Accomplishments

The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress. In FY 2008, a total of \$110 million was allocated to 39 States.

In October 2007, \$2 million in ECP funds were made available to assist eligible agricultural producers in Kansas to repair land damaged by tornadoes.

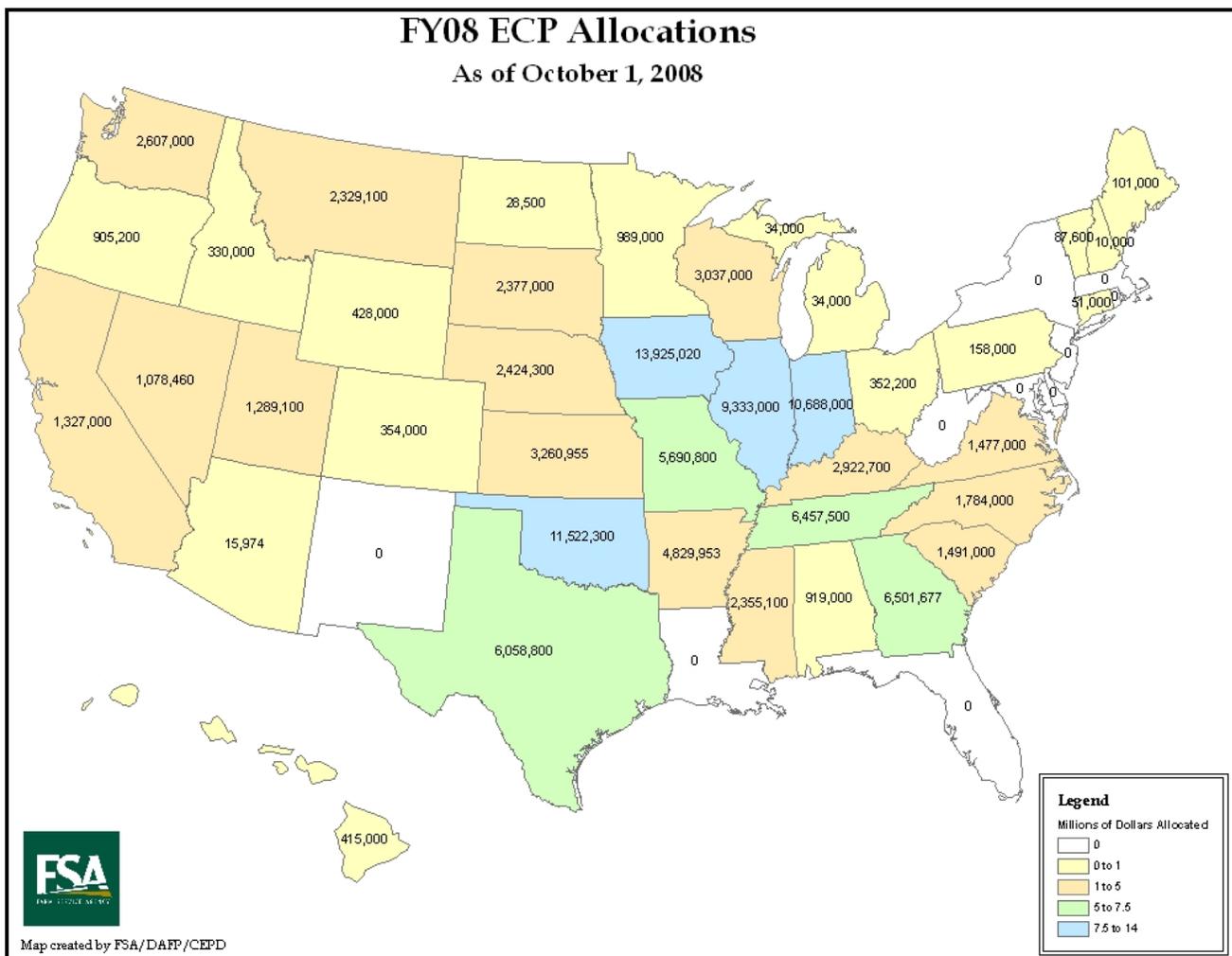
Between November 2007 and July 2008, over \$17 million distributed to address drought, floods, tornadoes, ice storms, wildfire and other disasters.

In August 2008, \$91 million was made available to address Midwest floods and other disasters.



USDA/FSA, Iowa.

Inspection of farmlands in Allamakee County, Iowa struck by the July 2008 Midwest floods.



Automation Accomplishments

The CEPD automation branch has the task of assisting the FSA's 2,263 county offices with the implementation of conservation policies and programs through the use of information technology.

Automation is responsible for developing the software and informational training necessary to roll out technological tools. Automation also must allow for integration of outside data and ensure privacy.

This year automation implemented the GIS TERRA: Tool for Environmental Resource Results Assessment. This mapping tool's features allow the FSA staff preparing offers to delineate multiple offer polygons on a single tract of land. Staff use a trace tool to select boundaries for conservation practices, such as setting specific buffer widths and are able to connect to the CRP online database.

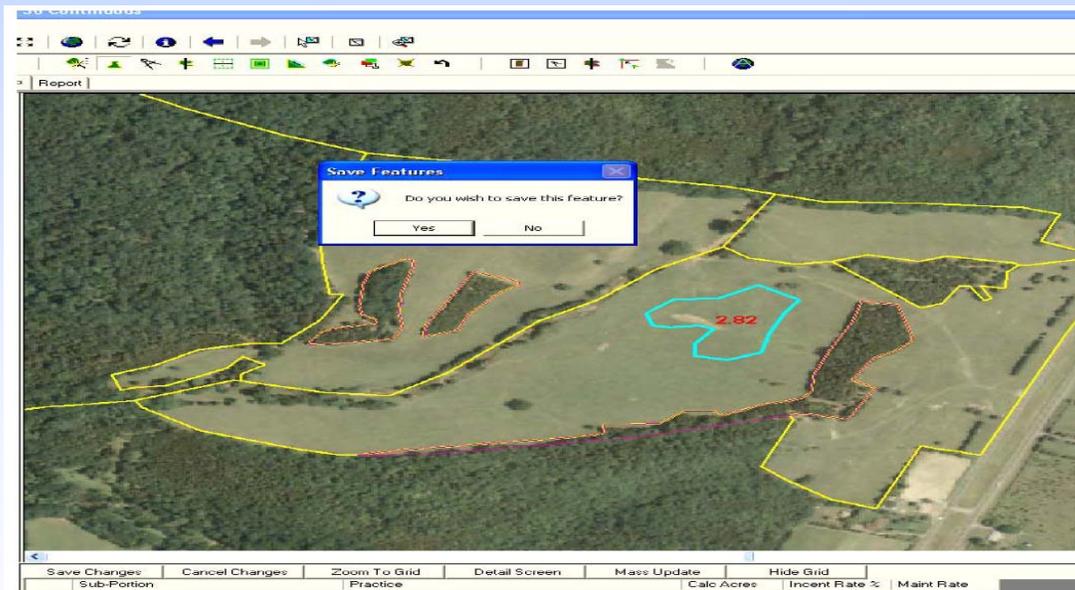
The first web-based program payments (annual and lump sum) for the EFCRP were made in FY 2008.

The State Acres For wildlife Enhancement (SAFE), a new continuous CRP sign up initiative, became the second web based CEPD program in FY 2008.

This automation allows all FSA staff processing SAFE enrollments and payments greater accuracy and universal accessibility. It allows for greater ability to track the progress of enrollment in real time and avoids over enrolling the program's enrollment goal of 500,000 acres.

These achievements offer the CRP program steps toward moving away from System 36 and the Conservation Reporting and Evaluation System (CRES)—the current automation.

Automation this year also began the testing for "Disaster ID" software. This software will give the CEPD's Emergency Conservation Program a mechanism that effectively helps prioritize the distribution of recovery funds, ensuring that those producers most in need will receive funding opportunities first.



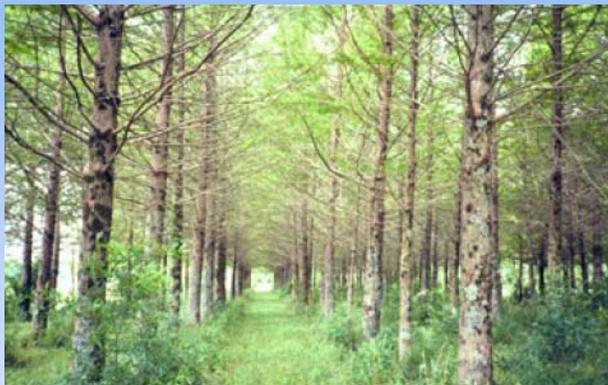
CEPD, Automation.

The GIS TERRA allows county offices the ability to map multiple offers on a tract. TERRA provides an accurate visual and catalogue of information about the tract, a solid basis for computing offer payments.

Global Change and Debt for Nature Accomplishments

The vegetative cover provided by CRP's 34.7 million enrolled acres reduces emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) associated with fertilizer use and field operations.

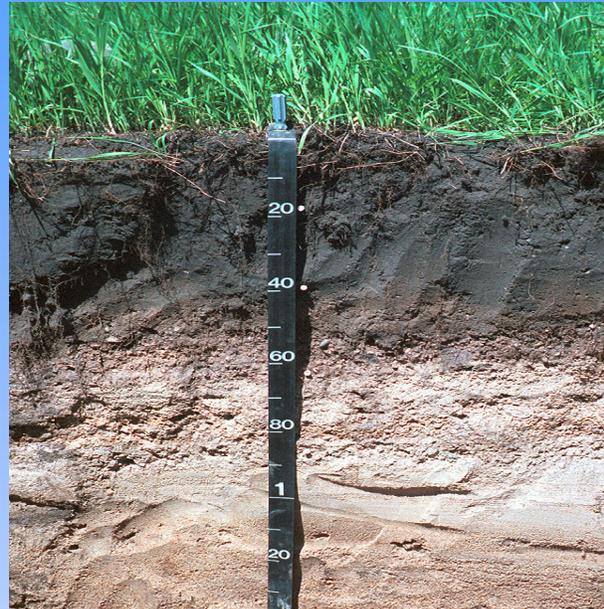
As a result, CRP's enrolled 34.72 million acres in 2008 reduced greenhouse gases (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere by approximately 47.84 million metric tons of CO₂.



CEPD, USDA.

Bottomland hardwoods at full enrollment of 500,000 acres could sequester as much as 3.5 million metric tons of CO₂ annually. Approximately 34 percent of CRP sequestration comes from planted trees.

CRP's role in mitigating climate change this fiscal year was highlighted in fact sheets prepared by CEPD and released by USDA concurrently with the Climate Change Science Program report on the effects of climate change on agriculture, land resources, water resources and biodiversity.



ARS Image Gallery Number K9268-21.

A permanent grass cover established under the Conservation Reserve Program resulted in sequestration of large amounts of carbon in this northern Minnesota soil. The dark area of the soil profile is mainly carbon.

All FSA Farm Loan Program loans secured by real estate -- whether the borrower is current or delinquent -- may, upon request of the borrower, be considered for a Debt for Nature (DFN) contract in exchange for cancellation of a portion of the borrower's indebtedness.

Contracts can be established for conservation, recreational, and wildlife purposes on secured property that is wetland, highly erodible land, land containing wildlife habitat of importance, or certain uplands.

As of June 30, 2008, 1,062 acres were under DFN contract resulting in the cancellation of \$1.64 million in debt.

The total cumulative DFN contract is 199,063 acres. The cumulative contract acreage represents over \$70 million in debt cancellation.

Hazardous Waste and Compliance Accomplishments

Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste Program continues to evaluate and implement new, innovative solutions to existing contaminant problems at former Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) grain storage facilities.

CCC implemented remedial systems and methods such as Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) and Large Diameter Borehole/Soil Vapor Extraction (LDB/SVE) at former grain storage facilities as well as inventory farm properties. These clean-up methods do not require water extraction and are able to remove large amounts of contaminant at a much lower cost than conventional pump and treat systems.



Photo: CEPD, USDA.

On Kansas farmland this crew uses the Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination method which injects a fibrous EHC™ food-grade organic carbon and zero valent iron.

A former CCC site at Hilton, Kansas, was removed from the list of sites requiring further cleanup action. Each site removed from the current back log reduces the environmental liability held by the CCC by an estimated \$2 to \$5 million. Currently, four sites are undergoing full-scale remediation.

Our support to the FSA Farm Loan Program resulted in a regulatory determination of “No Further Action” regarding contamination of soil or groundwater at four of seven active Farm Loan Program inventory properties.



Photo: CEPD, USDA.

Workers perform soil vapor extraction to remediate this grain storage facility in Salinas, KS.

A 2006 Settlement Agreement continued to be implemented. The Settlement Agreement covered managed haying and grazing provisions in 20 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Environmental Assessments for CREP agreements were completed in 10 states: Arkansas, California, Colorado Republican River Basin, Kansas, Louisiana’s Coastal Prairie, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington.

A programmatic EA was completed for the Tree Assistance Program (TAP).

An agreement was signed between the Fish and Wildlife Service and FSA in Georgia for the ECP program to accommodate requirements under the Endangered Species Act.

A total of 1,063 archaeological field studies were conducted on over 22,000 acres across the country.

2008 Farm Bill

The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (“Farm Bill 2008”) became effective on June 18, 2008. Several relevant provisions are contained in Title II: *Conservation*, Title VIII: *Forestry*, and Title IX: *Energy* (P.L. 110-246).

A summary of the CEPD related provisions follows:

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) was reauthorized through calendar year 2012 and the acreage cap was decreased from 39.2 million acres to 32 million acres. Retiring landowners who already are participating in CRP may be eligible to modify their contracts if the land is transferred to a beginning, limited resource, or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher.

In addition, this transition program for beginning farmers or ranchers and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers was funded at \$25 million for FY 2009 to FY 2012.

Cost share payments for thinning of existing stands for FY 2009 to FY 2012 was funded at \$100 million.

The purpose of the Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP) was strengthened through the addition of sign up and practice incentives and eligibility changes:

- Lands used for commercial or noncommercial aquaculture facilities from 2002 to 2007 are now eligible;
- Flooded land located in the prairie pothole region with a cropping history for three of the preceding 10 years and subject to overflow;
- Buffers used to accommodate farming are eligible; and
- Constructed wetlands to receive flow from row crop drainage system designed to provide nitrogen removal.

The Grassroots Source Water Protection Program was reauthorized through FY 2012 at \$20 million per year.

The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) now has an acreage enrollment goal of an additional 1.22 million acres by 2012.

Rental contracts for land enrollments are now set in 10, 15, and 20 year durations and permanent easements are authorized. This removes the 30-year contract term option, however, easements of the maximum duration allowed by State law are considered as permanent easements.

The 2008 Farm Bill removed the minimum land size of 40 acres allowing any size of acreage enrollment. A limit to the number of expiring CRP acres that can be allowed to enroll in the GRP was added.

The 2008 Farm Bill adds a new program: Emergency Forest Restoration Program.

This program will provide assistance to owners of non-industrial private forest lands who carry out emergency measures to restore the land after the land is damaged by a natural disaster.



Jeff Vanuga, NRCS.

Water quality tree planting along a riparian area lost to flooding in Kansas, 2002.

2008 Farm Bill

Biomass Crop Assistance Program

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, (2008 Farm Bill), added the Biomass Crop Assistance Program, (BCAP), to support the establishment and production of crops for conversion to bio-energy in project areas and to assist with collection, harvest, storage and transportation of eligible material for use in a biomass conversion facility.

Project sponsors who operate, or will operate, biomass conversion facilities may submit proposals for BCAP projects which will delineate proposed project areas, eligible land types, targeted biomass crops, conservation measures and related project details.

After projects are approved, individual eligible agricultural producers will then be able to voluntarily enroll in the program by entering in to USDA contracts for five years for the production annual/perennial biomass crops or 15 years for woody biomass crops.

Participating producers will be eligible for annual payments, cost-share payments at 75 percent for crop establishment, and payments for the delivery of eligible biomass to the conversion facility.



USDA Agriculture Research Service.

Switchgrass is estimated to have twice the biomass yield as corn and the ability to recycle carbon.



Scott Bauer, Agriculture Research Service.

The white-tail deer's common habitats are forests, swamps and fields. Whitetail are popular game species among the "walk-in" access areas throughout the US.

Voluntary Public Access Grant Program

The 2008 Farm Bill added the Voluntary Public Access Grant program for State and tribal governments, allowing them the opportunity to apply for grants. These grants are to be used to encourage owners and operators of privately-held farms, ranches, and forest lands to voluntarily make that land available for access by the public; public access that fosters wildlife-dependent recreation, including hunting or fishing under programs administered by State or tribal governments.

The program priorities give agricultural producers the opportunity to strengthen wildlife habitat improvement efforts on land enrolled under the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).

The program also encourages States and tribes to use this opportunity to enhance already existing wildlife-dependent recreation programs, such as walk-in or access programs for hunting, fishing and wildlife watching. Maintaining healthy species population levels and critical habitat key benefits.

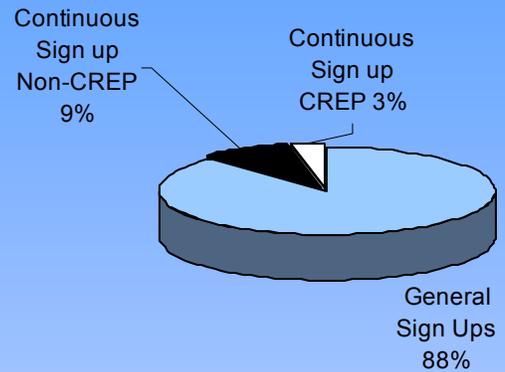
Fifty million dollars is available for FY 2009 through FY 2012 to support the Public Access Grant program.

CEPD FY 2008

CRP Current Enrollment, September 30, 2008

General	30.54 million acres
Continuous (non-CREP)	3.05 million acres
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	1.13 million acres
TOTAL	34.72 million acres

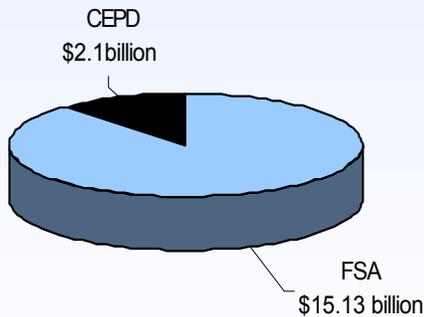
Total Acres Enrolled FY 2008
34.72 Million Acres



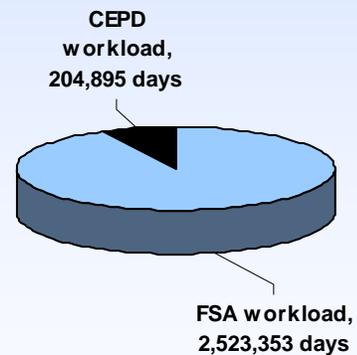
CRP Average Rental Payments

General Signup	\$44 per acre
Continuous Sign-up (Non-CREP)	\$89 per acre
CREP	\$127 per acre
All CRP	\$51 per acre

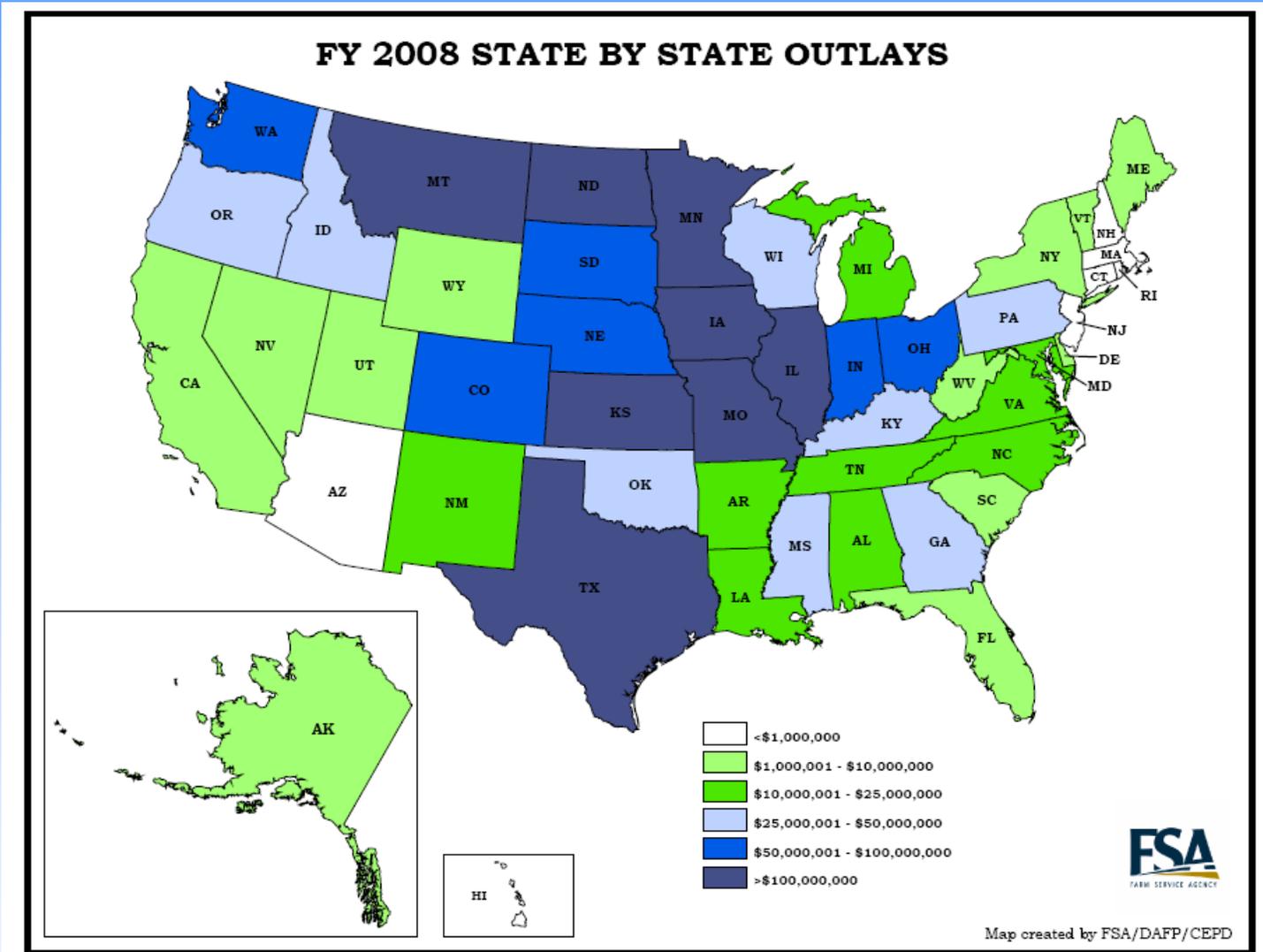
CEPD Outlays/Allocations and FSA Estimated Outlays FY 2008



CEPD Workload (FY 2007)



Division FY 2008 State-by-State Outlays



Note: Map includes all CEPD outlays as described on following pages 14—15.

Division FY 2008 State-by-State Outlays

State	CRP					Hazardous Waste		
	Rental	Cost-Share	Incentives	Technical Assistance	Total	CCC	FSA	Total
Alabama	\$20,676,026	\$971,804	\$874,255	\$597,871	\$23,119,956	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$989,007	\$0	\$15,750	\$199,515	\$1,204,272	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arkansas	\$11,598,472	\$961,767	\$1,278,297	\$1,014,152	\$14,852,688	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$4,611,669	\$390,842	\$595,853	\$190,079	\$5,788,443	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	\$77,646,213	\$2,433,007	\$42,593	\$722,253	\$80,844,066	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	\$19,931	\$0	\$0	\$9,311	\$29,242	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware	\$755,052	\$17,577	\$13,026	\$102,613	\$888,268	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$2,839,039	\$113,891	\$81,790	\$105,453	\$3,140,173	\$0	\$140,000	\$140,000
Georgia	\$11,390,151	\$7,053,175	\$7,774,119	\$415,061	\$26,632,506	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$1,737	\$0	\$0	\$3,786	\$5,523	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$32,647,448	\$661,051	\$98,159	\$438,876	\$33,845,534	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$110,363,636	\$4,249,472	\$4,458,711	\$4,811,316	\$123,883,134	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$28,411,255	\$6,527,724	\$5,509,627	\$3,873,850	\$44,322,455	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$204,871,316	\$5,152,036	\$3,900,365	\$4,853,766	\$218,777,483	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$126,358,651	\$2,925,161	\$1,012,253	\$2,499,415	\$132,795,480	\$2,594,961	\$121,000	\$2,715,961
Kentucky	\$26,193,850	\$7,147,454	\$10,785,738	\$2,199,101	\$46,326,143	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$15,561,856	\$547,667	\$315,494	\$813,384	\$17,238,401	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$1,144,860	\$28,514	\$41,829	\$95,720	\$1,310,923	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$9,920,328	\$752,969	\$520,705	\$752,405	\$11,946,407	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$3,613	\$0	\$0	\$11,457	\$15,070	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	\$20,444,086	\$1,022,608	\$668,231	\$891,333	\$23,026,258	\$0	\$237,560	\$237,560
Minnesota	\$108,457,510	\$3,211,310	\$2,354,950	\$5,432,670	\$119,456,440	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	\$38,549,890	\$1,302,585	\$956,914	\$995,029	\$41,804,418	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$103,473,033	\$2,765,181	\$2,210,041	\$3,103,597	\$111,551,852	\$646,357	\$21,000	\$667,357
Montana	\$115,630,281	\$607,392	\$35,553	\$1,291,557	\$117,564,784	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	\$75,047,017	\$2,080,868	\$884,249	\$2,373,786	\$80,385,920	\$1,134,899	\$36,000	\$1,170,899
Nevada	\$2,448	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,448	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$8,404	\$0	\$0	\$6,124	\$14,528	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$143,102	\$274,144	\$247,495	\$129,667	\$794,408	\$0	\$20,296	\$20,296
New Mexico	\$18,441,733	\$103,403	\$79,132	\$355,378	\$18,979,645	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$3,436,823	\$1,207,785	\$826,736	\$470,691	\$5,942,035	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$8,212,372	\$826,010	\$721,976	\$934,003	\$10,694,361	\$263,330	\$0	\$263,330
North Dakota	\$111,221,493	\$896,891	\$763,109	\$3,409,218	\$116,290,711	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$35,311,747	\$7,283,696	\$5,839,244	\$3,285,778	\$51,720,465	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$34,762,022	\$736,120	\$134,659	\$633,391	\$36,266,191	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$27,630,263	\$3,593,455	\$3,085,838	\$575,811	\$34,885,367	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$19,635,066	\$5,167,460	\$3,721,372	\$2,304,305	\$30,828,203	\$0	\$0	\$0
Peurto Rico	\$79,189	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$79,189	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$2,288	\$0	\$0	\$4,189	\$6,477	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	\$6,902,803	\$279,060	\$229,088	\$945,613	\$8,356,564	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$64,753,992	\$2,920,057	\$4,772,458	\$3,649,881	\$76,096,387	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tennessee	\$16,106,691	\$373,454	\$152,966	\$1,116,813	\$17,749,924	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$141,442,158	\$1,534,736	\$539,618	\$1,115,601	\$144,632,114	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utah	\$6,218,924	\$46,568	\$4,589	\$31,181	\$6,301,262	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vermont	\$162,060	\$216,357	\$212,437	\$128,834	\$719,688	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$3,528,733	\$3,193,144	\$2,405,111	\$1,193,327	\$10,320,315	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$82,527,130	\$2,886,394	\$627,970	\$355,445	\$86,396,939	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	\$287,050	\$380,482	\$363,670	\$266,167	\$1,297,369	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$41,421,707	\$1,236,957	\$587,701	\$2,061,101	\$45,307,467	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	\$7,714,967	\$196,812	\$188,022	\$204,734	\$8,304,535	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$1,777,559,090	\$84,277,039	\$69,931,693	\$60,974,608	\$1,992,742,430	\$4,639,547	\$575,856	\$5,215,403

Division FY 2008 State-by-State Outlays

State	ECP			GRP Allocations	Source Water	Total
	Allocations	Technical Assistance	Total			
Alabama	\$827,100	\$91,900	\$919,000	\$195,511	\$100,186	\$24,334,653
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,356	\$200,372	\$1,457,000
Arizona	\$14,377	\$1,597	\$15,974	\$106,615	\$100,186	\$222,775
Arkansas	\$4,346,958	\$482,995	\$4,829,953	\$149,460	\$100,186	\$19,932,287
California	\$1,194,300	\$132,700	\$1,327,000	\$918,164	\$0	\$8,033,607
Colorado	\$318,600	\$35,400	\$354,000	\$162,305	\$100,186	\$81,460,557
Connecticut	\$45,900	\$5,100	\$51,000	\$40,904	\$100,186	\$221,332
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176,482	\$100,186	\$1,164,936
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,420	\$100,186	\$3,485,779
Georgia	\$5,851,509	\$650,168	\$6,501,677	\$77,787	\$100,186	\$33,312,156
Hawaii	\$373,500	\$41,500	\$415,000	\$177,082	\$0	\$597,605
Idaho	\$297,000	\$33,000	\$330,000	\$0	\$100,186	\$34,275,720
Illinois	\$8,399,700	\$933,300	\$9,333,000	\$204,671	\$100,186	\$133,520,991
Indiana	\$9,619,200	\$1,068,800	\$10,688,000	\$78,384	\$100,186	\$55,189,025
Iowa	\$12,532,518	\$1,392,502	\$13,925,020	\$112,493	\$100,186	\$232,915,182
Kansas	\$2,934,860	\$326,096	\$3,260,955	\$79,599	\$100,186	\$138,952,181
Kentucky	\$2,630,430	\$292,270	\$2,922,700	\$102,222	\$0	\$49,351,065
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,065	\$100,186	\$17,400,652
Maine	\$90,900	\$10,100	\$101,000	\$74,727	\$100,186	\$1,586,836
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,364	\$100,186	\$12,062,957
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,130	\$100,186	\$167,386
Michigan	\$30,600	\$3,400	\$34,000	\$31,656	\$100,186	\$23,429,660
Minnesota	\$890,100	\$98,900	\$989,000	\$163,923	\$100,186	\$120,709,549
Mississippi	\$2,119,590	\$235,510	\$2,355,100	\$92,127	\$100,186	\$44,351,831
Missouri	\$5,121,720	\$569,080	\$5,690,800	\$681,178	\$0	\$118,591,187
Montana	\$2,096,190	\$232,910	\$2,329,100	\$116,270	\$100,186	\$120,110,340
Nebraska	\$2,181,870	\$242,430	\$2,424,300	\$43,529	\$0	\$84,024,648
Nevada	\$970,614	\$107,846	\$1,078,460	\$2,625	\$100,186	\$1,183,719
New Hampshire	\$9,000	\$1,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$100,186	\$124,714
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,260	\$0	\$820,964
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,519	\$100,186	\$19,093,350
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,254	\$0	\$5,990,289
North Carolina	\$1,605,600	\$178,400	\$1,784,000	\$46,376	\$100,186	\$12,888,253
North Dakota	\$25,650	\$2,850	\$28,500	\$144,595	\$100,186	\$116,563,992
Ohio	\$316,980	\$35,220	\$352,200	\$51,028	\$100,186	\$52,223,879
Oklahoma	\$10,370,070	\$1,152,230	\$11,522,300	\$849,298	\$100,186	\$48,737,975
Oregon	\$814,680	\$90,520	\$905,200	\$141,238	\$100,186	\$36,031,991
Pennsylvania	\$142,200	\$15,800	\$158,000	\$386,604	\$100,186	\$31,472,993
Peurto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,282	\$0	\$104,471
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$529,464	\$0	\$535,941
South Carolina	\$1,341,900	\$149,100	\$1,491,000	\$0	\$100,186	\$9,947,750
South Dakota	\$2,139,300	\$237,700	\$2,377,000	\$438,258	\$0	\$78,911,645
Tennessee	\$5,811,750	\$645,750	\$6,457,500	\$340,418	\$0	\$24,547,842
Texas	\$5,452,920	\$605,880	\$6,058,800	\$896,116	\$100,186	\$151,687,216
Utah	\$1,160,190	\$128,910	\$1,289,100	\$41,635	\$100,186	\$7,732,183
Vermont	\$78,840	\$8,760	\$87,600	\$110,284	\$100,186	\$1,017,758
Virginia	\$1,329,300	\$147,700	\$1,477,000	\$472,580	\$0	\$12,269,895
Washington	\$2,346,300	\$260,700	\$2,607,000	\$40,372	\$100,186	\$89,144,497
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,436,947	\$0	\$2,734,316
Wisconsin	\$2,733,300	\$303,700	\$3,037,000	\$120,383	\$100,186	\$48,565,036
Wyoming	\$385,200	\$42,800	\$428,000	\$64,350	\$0	\$8,796,885
Total	\$98,950,715	\$10,994,524	\$109,945,239	\$10,279,310	\$3,807,068	\$2,121,989,450

About the Farm Service Agency's Conservation and Environmental Programs Division (CEPD)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency's Conservation and Environmental Programs Division (CEPD) serves the nation's agricultural producers, providing assistance and opportunities for producers to voluntarily invest in safeguarding environmentally sensitive lands.

The Division implements the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) that was established by the Food Security Act of 1985 and began enrolling cropland in 1986. The program uses contracts with agricultural producers and landowners to enroll highly erodible and environmentally sensitive cropland and pasture. Contract terms range from 10 to 15 years in length. Enrolled land is planted to grasses, trees and other cover.

These voluntary enrollments have effectively helped agricultural producers improve the environment by reducing soil erosion and contamination, reducing non-point source water contaminants, addressing water quantity issues and improving regional environmental health through biodiversity, wildlife habitat enhancements and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and particulate matter.

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