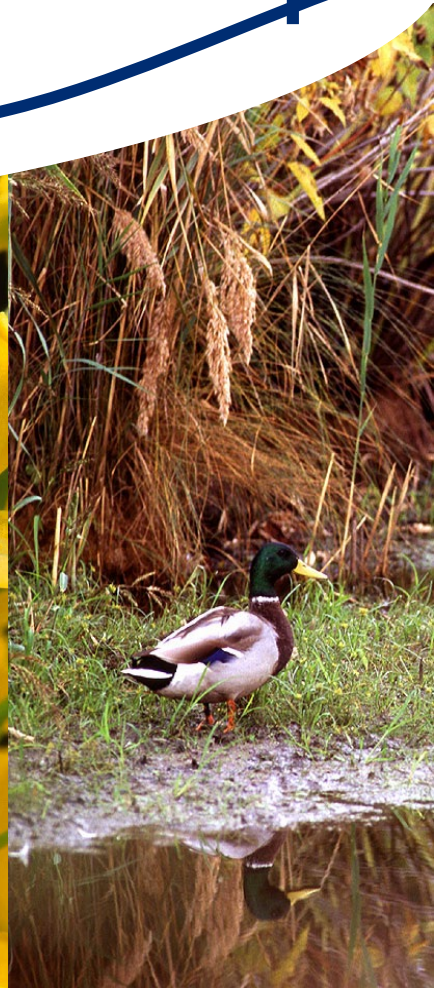




United States Department of Agriculture

THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

A 35-Year History



Photos courtesy of USDA ARS

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In memory of Alex Barbarika, who wrote this history and was involved in analyzing all aspects of the Conservation Reserve Program since its inception in 1985.

A TIMELINE OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

35 YEARS OF HISTORY

1985

The Food Security Act of 1985 was enacted December 23, 1985. The Act directed the Department of Agriculture to enroll 40 to 45 million acres by 1990 with two primary goals: reducing soil erosion on highly erodible cropland and curbing the production of surplus commodities. Secondary objectives included protecting the Nation's long-run capability to produce food and fiber, improving water quality, fostering wildlife habitat, and providing income support for farmers.

In exchange for annual rental payments and cost-share assistance of up to 50 percent of vegetative cover establishment costs, agricultural landowners and operators agree to establish and maintain an approved perennial cover on enrolled acreage for 10 to 15 years. Enrollment is generally limited to 25 percent of the cropland within each county. To be eligible, land had to have been cropped 2 of the 5 years preceding enrollment and meet highly erodible criteria.

Allowable practices included:

- Native and non-native grasses,
- Softwood and hardwood trees,
- Wildlife habitat mixes,
- Field windbreaks,
- Grassed waterways,
- And shallow water areas for wildlife.

These were selected from the practices that were cost-shared by the long-standing Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) portfolio.

“Maximum Acceptable Rental Rates” were established at the State or sub-State level. During the first 9 signups nearly all offers for below these rates were accepted to meet farm bill annual enrollment goals. Cost-share rates were based on State/county standards set under the pre-existing ACP.

Rental payments were limited to \$50,000 per year per person, and no more than 25 percent of the cropland per county may be enrolled. Subject to certain stipulations, haying or grazing may be allowed when emergencies arise such as drought or flooding.



1986

The first signup was held in March of 1986 and 700,000 acres were enrolled. Another 2 signups were held in 1986, enrolling an additional 7,500,000 acres.

1987 – 1989

Two signups were held in each of the 3 years, resulting in a total enrollment of 33 million acres by 1990. Three new eligibility criteria were added: Land within 100 feet of a water body, land where a wetland could be restored, and flood-plain land subject to scour erosion. Crop history criteria were still required, but soil erodibility criteria were not needed for these lands.

1990 – 1995

The **Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990** extended CRP through 1995 and expanded types of land eligible for enrollment to include lands that could reduce on-site or off-site threats to water quality if removed from production. It also reduced the acreage cap to 36.4 million acres.

Following 1990 Act passage, USDA's Farm Service Agency adopted new rental payment caps based on soil-specific productivity-based rental rates and developed an environmental benefits index (EBI) to rank offers to include the additional environmental objectives in the 1990 Act.

Four signups were conducted under the 1990 Act, signups 10-13, bringing total enrollment to 35 million acres by the end of 1995. The EBI and new rental rate bid caps were deployed. Because there was ample room under the new enrollment cap, all offers with acceptable rental rates were accepted. Some new practices were added: Grass and forested riparian buffers that could protect waters from agricultural runoff and marginal pastureland (MPL) that could be converted to riparian forest buffers for water quality protection. The MPL did not need to meet crop history criteria and new maximum rental payment caps were established for MPL.

It was uncertain whether CRP would be re-authorized after the 1990 Act expired, so a survey of participant plans for future use of CRP lands was conducted. Survey results indicated that the average age of respondent was 60 years, 71 percent were owner operator, and 30 percent were retired. Respondents said that if contracts expired and there was no re-enrollment opportunity, they would return 63 percent of acres to crop production. Of the 35 million acres enrolled at the time, 41 percent had been used for wheat, 14 percent for corn, and 10 percent for soybeans before enrolling in CRP.

1996 – 2000

In 1996, USDA initiated enrollment of selected practices, such as filter strips and riparian buffers, on a continuous basis without competition. An annual incentive payment equal to 20 percent of the annual rental rate was provided for many of these practices. To make room for the anticipated increased continuous signup enrollment, an early contract termination opportunity without penalty was offered for land meeting certain eligibility criteria. About 1 million acres were withdrawn.

The **Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996** re-authorized CRP enrollment through 2002 and set a maximum enrollment of 36.4 million acres at any one time. It also allowed early contract

termination for lands meeting specified environmental criteria. About 1 million acres were withdrawn here, as well.

General signups 15, 16, 18, 20 were conducted. Signup 15 accepted 16.1 million acres. This did not cause the acreage cap to be breached because around 20 million acres were expiring.¹

Following passage of the 1996 Act, FSA modified the EBI to explicitly include a wildlife benefits component, which was given equal weight with soil erosion and water quality benefits.

In 1998, FSA created the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), further advancing CRP's environmental targeting. CREP authorizes State-Federal conservation partnerships that address specific State and nationally significant water quality, soil erosion, and wildlife habitat concerns related to agriculture. CREP enrollment is held on a continuous basis; enrollment may include both general and continuous sign-up practices, and additional financial incentives are generally provided. An up-front signing incentive payment and a practice incentive payment were established in 2000 to further

enhance continuous enrollment, including CREP. Partners provide 20 percent of overall program costs.



2001

The **FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act** established the Farmable Wetland Pilot Program (FWP), which provided for non-competitive enrollment under continuous sign-up provisions and incentives for up to 500,000 acres of small non-floodplain wetlands and adjacent uplands in 6 States (Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana). Enrollment was limited to 100,000 acres per State.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife published a study that estimated that CRP accounted for 2 million additional ducks per year between 1992 and 1997 in the Prairie Pothole region in North Dakota, South Dakota, and eastern Montana.

2002

The **Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002** extended CRP enrollment authority through 2007 and increased the enrollment cap from 2.8 million acres to 39.2 million acres. Basic cropland eligibility was re-defined to be land that has been cropped or considered cropped in at least 4 of the 6 years preceding enactment. It had been 2 of 5 years before preceding sign-up.

¹ So many acres were expiring all at once because 1-year contract extensions had been offered in 1994 and 1995 in lieu of conducting general signups.

In addition, the 2002 Act permitted non-emergency (managed) harvesting of forage subject to the requirement that environmental benefits be maintained or enhanced and required equal consideration be given for soil erosion, water quality, and wildlife benefits. Practices eligible under marginal pasture criteria, which have no cropping history requirement, are expanded to permit appropriate vegetative covers, rather than requiring the land be planted only to trees.

Other changes included extending eligibility to field remnants made infeasible for farming where buffer practices are enrolled; cropland where enrollment would provide water conservation benefits; and land subject to expiring CRP contracts. The 2002 Act also expanded FWP from the original six states to all states and raised the enrollment cap to 1,000,000 acres. While maximum wetland size was increased to 10 acres, only 5 acres are eligible to receive rental payments.



2003

General signup 26 was held under 2002 Farm Bill provisions, enrolling 2 million acres. Continuous signup, including CREP and FWP reached 2.5 million acres. New CREP agreements were signed with Florida (30,000 acres) and Nebraska (100,000 acres). Florida's CREP was never started. USDA refunded \$16 million to producers who had rental payment reductions for emergency haying and grazing of their CRP in 2002. Beginning with Signup 26, new participants were required to agree to perform mid-contract management of their CRP lands, to assure that environmental benefits are maintained. Practices such as light disking and inter-seeding will be utilized to maintain plant diversity and vigor. Cost-share is provided.

USDA began the bottomland hardwood tree planting initiative to restore wetlands in floodplains, reserving 500,000 acres. The wetland restoration practice was moved from general to continuous signup. Initiative targeting up to 500,000 acres of lands in the 100-year floodplain.

In cooperation with the U.S. Geological Service, conducted a survey in 2001 of participants experience with wildlife and vegetation management issues of CRP lands. Among its findings was that positive changes in wildlife populations were noted by 73 percent of respondents. The respondents also reported 55 percent of covers were native grasses, 31 percent were introduced grasses, and 14 percent were trees. Management activities reported included mowing/haying, 58 percent of acres, herbicides, 26 percent, burning, 25 percent, and grazing, 21 percent. Fifteen percent of respondents reported emergency haying/grazing at least once.

2004

General signup 29 was held, enrolling 1.2 million acres. Continuous signup, including CREP and FWP added 390,000 acres reaching 2.9 million acres. New CREP agreements signed with Ohio (Scioto River basin), Pennsylvania (Ohio River basin), New Jersey, and New York (12 watersheds). The continuous signup wetland restoration initiative to include non-floodplain (Prairie potholes, mainly) and Playa wetland complexes.

2005

No general signup was held, and a 1-year extension for 2005-expiring contracts was implemented. Continuous signup increased 300,000 acres to 3.2 million acres. A Northern Bobwhite Quail Initiative was established, reserving 250,000 acres for enrollment of upland bird nesting and brood-rearing habitat buffers. New CREP agreements signed with Louisiana and Indiana. Awarded grants totaling \$367,000 for estimating CRP's impact on populations of grassland birds, including that of ducks, pheasants, bobwhite, and songbirds.

Re-enrollment and extension of 2007- to 2010-expiring contracts (REX). To ensure that CRP's benefits continue without interruption, FSA in 2006 offered holders of contracts set to expire between 2007 and 2010 (28 million acres) the opportunity to re-enroll or extend their contracts. FSA divided expiring contracts into five equal-size categories (quintiles) based on environmental benefits index (EBI) scores of the land under contract. FSA offered the highest EBI quintile new 10 or 15-year contracts. The 2nd highest quintile were offered 5-year contract extensions, the 3rd highest were offered 4-year extensions, and so forth.

Administrative PayGo was initiated by Office of Management and Budget. For CRP this means that any administrative policy change that increases costs must be offset by some other administrative policy change in CRP or other mandatory program that reduces costs. A change made by a farm bill or other law is not subject to administrative PayGo. Some examples of changes requiring PayGo include new or expanded initiatives that have incentive payments above and beyond the standard cost-share and annual rental payments. CREPs generally have additional incentives and are subject to PayGo.

2006

General signup 33 was held, enrolling 900,000 acres. Continuous signup, including CREP and FWP added 350,000 acres. New CREP agreements were signed with Colorado (Republican River and High Plains projects) and Idaho (Snake River project).

The **Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2006** established the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP) to restore timberland damaged by the Gulf Coast Hurricanes of 2005 (mainly Katrina and Rita). A total of 295,000 acres were enrolled, mostly in Mississippi. Acreage enrolled does not count against the CRP enrollment cap.

An initiative to target Prairie Pothole duck nesting habitat was established to target areas with the highest potential for duck production, reserving 100,000 acres.

2007

Approximately 84 percent of the 28 million acres of general signup set to expire between 2007 and 2010 accepted the REX offer. Continuous signup added 528,000 acres. New CREP agreements signed with Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Two continuous signup initiatives were rolled out: The Longleaf Pine forest ecosystem restoration and the State Acres for Wildlife (SAFE) initiatives.

Results of a nationwide study of CRP's impact on water quality were released. The study was accomplished via contract with Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) and was based on modeling. It estimated that sediment was reduced by CRP in 2007 by 23 million tons, and that nitrogen and phosphorus was reduced 116 million pounds and 12 million pounds, respectively.

CRP enrollment reached its highest level, 36.8 million acres and CREP enrollment reached 1 million acres.



2008

The **Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008** extended Conservation Reserve Program enrollment authority through September 30, 2012 and required that enrollment be reduced to no more than 32 million acres beginning October 1, 2009. The bill created the Transition Incentive Program to encourage the sale or lease of expiring CRP lands of retiring farmers to beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers. Expiring contract-holders are given 2 extra years of rental payments. \$25 million was authorized.

Other changes included: (1) expansion of Farmable Wetland Pilot Program eligibility criteria; (2)

provision of up to \$100 million for a 50-percent cost-share incentive for tree thinning activities; (3) implementation of new payment limitation applicability and new adjusted gross income based eligibility criteria, updated eligibility to require cropping history in at least 4 of 6 years during 2002 to 2007, and (5) provided additional authority to waive the county cropland enrollment limit. There was very little interest in the tree thinning incentive, because the 50% cost-share was insufficient.

Continuous signup added 400,000 acres. 75 SAFE projects were approved in 33 states plus one in Puerto Rico. A new CREP agreement was signed with Kansas. CREP enrollment reaches 1,000,000 acres.

2009

In lieu of a general signup, a 1-year contract extension was offered for expiring contracts. Continuous signup added 472,000 acres. To promote wetland restoration, \$200 million in incentives over 10 years is made available. New CREP agreements signed with Hawaii and Arkansas.

2010

General signup was 39 held, enrolling 4.2 million acres. Began awarding EBI points if pollinator habitat plantings are incorporated and about 40,000 acres were established. Continuous signup, including CREP and FWP added 630,000 acres. The 100,000-acre James River CREP agreement was signed with South Dakota.

Acreage allocations for SAFE, Prairie Pothole Duck Nesting Habitat, and Upland Bird Habitat Buffers initiatives were increased by a combined total 300,000 acres.

Signup for the Transition Incentive Program (TIP) under 2008 farm bill provisions started.

2011 – 2012

General signup 41 was held, enrolling 2.8 million acres. Continuous signup 42, including CREP and FWP added 500,000 acres. A new CREP agreement with Louisiana, the Coastal Prairie Region CREP signed. In 2012, general signup 43 was held, enrolling 3.9 million acres, and continuous signup 44 enrolled 600,000 acres.

FSA updated soil rental rates for 2011 enrollments. This was the first update using the newly implemented survey of county average cropland rental rates. NASS conducted a survey of all counties with at least 20,000 acres of cropland. Prior to 2010, NASS only surveyed at the state level.

The **American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012** reinstated enrollment authority on January 1, 2013, and extended authority until September 30, 2013.

2013

General signup 45 was held, enrolling 1.6 million acres. Continuous signup, including CREP and FWP added 500,000 acres. Rio Grande River Basin CREP agreement signed. The Highly Erodible Lands continuous signup initiative was implemented. It allowed enrollment of up to 750,000 acres of lands with erodibility index of 20 or more. The Transition Incentive Program signup ended in February to ensure that \$25-million limit would not be breached. About 275,000 acres were transitioned to new or underserved farmers and ranchers. USDA announced a new initiative to restore one million acres of wetland and grassland, including a 100,000-acre Pollinator Habitat Initiative.

Soil Rental rates were updated, again based primarily on a recent NASS survey.

A new farm bill was not in place by September 30, 2013, so enrollment authority was suspended, and continuous signup activity was suspended September 30, 2013.

2014

Enrollment authority was resumed in February 2014 when the **Agricultural Act of 2014** (2014 Farm Bill) was enacted. Continuous signup was resumed in June. Among other things, the 2014 Farm Bill extended enrollment authority to September 30, 2018, and required that no greater than 24 million acres be enrolled beginning October 1, 2016. It also provided: authority to enroll up to 2 million acres of grasslands (a new category of eligible land that does not have a crop history requirement); up to \$10 million in incentive payments to encourage thinning of CRP tree stands to improve wildlife habitat; and up to \$33 million for Transition Incentives Program (TIP) payments. It also removed the requirement to reduce rental payments for emergency haying and grazing.



The act also included the provision for the opportunity for contract-holders to terminate certain contracts early without “penalty”. Must have been enrolled for at least 5 years. This provision only applied during FY 2015.

On November 25, 2014, USDA announced that 82,000 acres were being made available in North Dakota, consisting of 50,000 acres for SAFE practices and 32,000 acres for FWP.

2015

Soil Rental Rates were updated April 23, 2015, primarily based on the NASS 2014 survey.

On May 28, 2015, USDA announced that 800,000 additional acres would be made available under certain wetland and wildlife initiatives. Also announced was that certain general signup contracts expiring September 30, 2015 will be eligible for 1-year contract extensions.

On May 29, 2015, USDA announced general signup #49 will be held from December 1, 2015, through February 26, 2016.

On August 27, 2015, USDA announced that a grasslands signup (#200) will begin September 1, 2015 and end November 15, 2015. Rental payments will be 75 percent of the estimated grazing value of the land. Over 1 million acres were offered and over 100,000 acres were approved for acceptance.

On October 1, 2015 USDA announced it was providing \$4 million to 4 states in the Chesapeake Bay region to support efforts to enroll riparian forest buffers.

2016

Over 1.8 million acres were offered during general signup #49, and 411,000 acres were determined acceptable. The EBI cutoff was 292.

During National Pollinator Week in June 20-26, 2016, USDA reported that CRP currently provided 15 million acres pollinator friendly habitat. USDA also announced a Memorandum of Understanding with two honeybee organizations to ensure USDA's conservation initiatives are as advantageous as possible to pollinators.

On September 9, 2016, USDA announced it was providing \$1 million in partnership with New York state to enroll riparian buffers in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Continuous signup (#50) was ended on September 16, to ensure that the statutory enrollment cap was not exceeded and allow for policy decisions about how to address FY17 contracts. More than 1.3 million acres were enrolled, significantly higher than in any previous year.

The second grasslands ranking period ended November 10, 2016, in which 5,000 offers covering over 1 million acres were received. Offers not selected in the 1st ranking period and new lands were eligible.

The 3rd grasslands ranking period ended December 16, 2016. This signup targeted small-scale livestock grazing operations, having 100 or fewer head of grazing dairy cows (or the equivalent).

On December 29, 2016, USDA announced that contract holders with eligible lands could terminate contracts early, if the land is transitioned to new or beginning, veteran, or underserved farmers beginning on January 9, 2017. Early termination penalties were waived.

Starting on December 1, 2016, FSA policy set a maximum size of pollinator habitat of 100 acres per farm.

2017

On February 2, 2017, FSA set the maximum rental payment cap at \$300/acre for continuous signup and reduced the Signing Incentive Payment for non-water quality continuous signup practices by \$7.50/acre for 10-year contracts and by \$12.50/acre for 15-year contracts. The changes do not apply to CREP.

On February 17, 2017, FSA announced that signup is now open for the Joint Kansas and Nebraska Migratory Bird Playa Lakes SAFE project. Producers may choose their own rental payment, that will not be subject to SRR's of their offered acreage. However, offers were subject to the \$300 rental rate

maximum. Each state was allocated 10,000 acres. The only practice available was non-floodplain wetland restoration.

The 1st batching period for the tree thinning incentive acceptances was conducted on May 5, 2017. At the same time, it was announced that the 2nd batching will be done on May 21, 2017.

USDA opened enrollment of new water quality practices on January 9, 2017, denitrifying bioreactors and saturated buffers. These practices may be installed in conjunction with filter strips (CP-21) and riparian buffers (CP22), and are a part of the Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and Rivers initiative.

On July 7, 2017, FSA announced that soil rental rates will be posted for state and county review on July 6, 2017.

On September 12, 2017, FSA announced that USDA has signed an agreement with the National Bobwhite Conservation Initiative (NBCI). The agreement established a framework for NBCI staff to work with USDA in a consultancy role to share technical information.

USDA announced on October 6, 2017 that it was temporarily suspending acceptance of most new continuous signup offers until later in the 2018 fiscal year. Enrollment of Pollinator Habitat initiative was terminated because the program has reached its acreage enrollment goal. CREP and grasslands enrollments were not suspended.

Also, it was announced that a 3rd batching period would be held for the Tree Thinning Incentive. To be considered for the third batching period, CRP participant requests must have been filed by October 31, 2017.

2018

Continuous signup was restarted June 4, 2018 to run through August 17, 2018, and for non-CREP enrollment, only water quality practices were eligible. Except for CREP, SIP, PIP, and annual rental incentives were not provided.

About 10,000 acres were accepted in the Joint Kansas and Nebraska Migratory Bird Playa Lakes SAFE project.

On June 1, 2018, USDA announced that there would not be a general signup in FY 2018, and that a 1-year contract extension would be offered.

Additionally, FSA established new ranking criteria for CRP grasslands. To ensure all grasslands offers are treated equally, applicants who previously applied needed to reapply to be ranked according to the revised criteria.

Updated soil rental rates were posted June 4, 2018. These rates were not appealable, and any soils with a productivity factor greater than 1.0 were set at the county average rate.

On December 20, 2018, the **Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018** (2018 Farm Bill) was signed by the President. The law authorizes enrollment through September 30, 2013, increases the enrollment cap incrementally from 24 million acres to 27 million acres in 2023, and reduces the rental rates for non-CREP continuous signup by 10 percent and by 15 percent for general signup.

The law also provided \$50 million for the Transition Incentive Program and \$12 million for forest management (tree thinning) practices, and up to 50 percent of installation costs for Practice Incentive Payments, and specifies that Signing Incentive Payments would be set at 32.5 percent of the annual rental payment. Other changes include language codifying CREP and the CLEAR initiative, prohibiting cost-share for management activities other than on riparian buffers in CREP.

It also established 2 new pilot programs. One is the Soil Health and Income Protection program (SHIPP), with a 50,000-acre cap, 3-5 year contracts, in the Prairie Pothole region. The other is the Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and Rivers (CLEAR30) initiative, which have 30-year contracts, and is allowed for expiring continuous signup water quality practices in the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes regions.



2019/2020

On May 15, 2019, USDA announced that continuous signup would re-open for certain practices, that 1-year contract extensions would be offered for expiring contracts, and that a general signup would begin accepting offers in December 2019.

Also on May 15th, it was announced that signup for TIP would begin on June 3, 2019 and that non-CREP continuous signup would open on June 3 as well for certain high priority practices. The annual incentive was not provided. CREP will also re-open.

Updated Soil Rental Rates (SRR) for FY 2019 were posted on June 3, 2019 for review by state and county offices.

On December 2, 2019 Rental rates were updated for FY 2020 enrollments. Grassland rental rates were also updated at 75 percent of the grazing value of the land.

The Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, limits re-enrollment of land devoted to hardwood trees to 1 re-enrollment, excluding riparian forested buffers and forested wetlands enrolled under the CLEAR Initiative and CREP, and shelterbelts.

On December 5, 2019, the Secretary announced that the next general CRP signup would be held from December 9, 2019, through February 28, 2020. Land that was not currently enrolled in CRP could be offered for enrollment during general CRP signup 54. In addition, CRP participants with contracts expiring on September 30, 2020, could submit offers that, if accepted, will have contracts beginning on October 1, 2020.

USDA also announced that continuous signup 53 would open December 9, 2019 for FY 2020 enrollment.

CRP participants with contracts that expired on September 30, 2017, September 30, 2018, or September 30, 2019, that met certain eligibility requirements were permitted to offer all or a portion of the land previously enrolled under these contracts for re-enrollment during continuous and general CRP signup.

Also in December 2019, USDA announced that the Practice Incentive Payment rate would be set at 5 percent of the actual cost of establishing the practice for continuous (non-CREP) practices approved in FY 2020, and that no annual incentive would be provided to continuous signup 53 enrollments.

On February 26, 2020, USDA announced FSA would begin accepting offers through the Soil Health and Income Protection Program (SHIPP) on March 30, 2020. SHIPP will operate in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa under 3- to 5-year contracts. Enrollment is allowed for up to 50,000 acres.

On April 29, 2020, FSA announced the availability of a new CRP pilot program, CLEAR30, authorized in the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018. CLEAR30 provides long-term, water quality benefits by authorizing FSA to enroll eligible land into a 30-year CRP contract. The new option to enroll into CLEAR30 is available to land that is:

- physically located within the pilot area
- currently enrolled in certain CRP water quality practices
- expiring on September 30, 2020.

Participants within the pilot area interested in CLEAR30 may offer all or a portion of

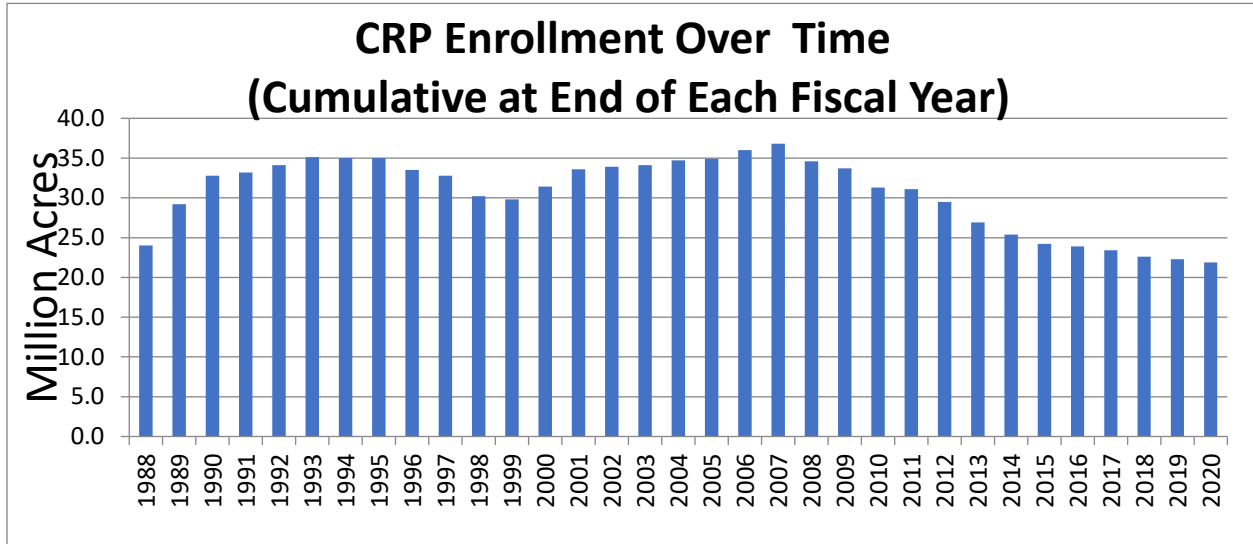
their expiring land. CLEAR30 is available statewide in all counties located in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West



Virginia, and Wisconsin. Signing and Practice incentive payments would not be provided as these are re-enrollments, not new lands.

To be eligible, the cropland must be currently enrolled under a CRP contract in a continuous CRP water quality practice, with the contract expiring September 30, 2020. Certain marginal pastureland devoted to riparian buffers, wildlife habitat buffers, or wetland buffers is also eligible for CLEAR30 enrollment. To encourage enrollment in the longer-term CLEAR30 contract of 30 years, FSA will also provide a 27.5 percent rental payment adjustment to the weighted average SRR.

On August 21, 2020, FSA announced that the deadline for SHIPP enrollment was extended from August 21 to November 20, 2020.



CRP Status – End of November 2020

Current Active Contracts	
General	13,353,046 ac.
Continuous (non-CREP)	6,346,619 ac.
Farmable Wetland	373,885 ac.
CREP	862,173 ac.
<u>Grasslands</u>	<u>1,834,395 ac.</u>
Total	20,770,138 ac
Number of Contracts	563,298
Number of Farms	318,944

TABLE 1. CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTINUOUS AND GENERAL SIGNUP HISTORY

Signup #	Type	Fiscal Year	New Land (Acres)	Re-Enrolled Land (Acres)	Total Land (Acres)
1	General	1986	728,640	0	728,640
2	General	1986	2,723,188	0	2,723,188

3	General	1986	4,593,258	0	4,593,258
4	General	1987	9,272,851	0	9,272,851
5	General	1987	4,398,861	0	4,398,861
6	General	1988	3,140,211	0	3,140,211
7	General	1988	2,415,049	0	2,415,049
8	General	1989	2,235,058	0	2,235,058
9	General	1989	2,987,204	0	2,987,204
10	General	1991	473,688	0	473,688
11	General	1991	992,639	0	992,639
12	General	1992	1,017,037	0	1,017,037
13	General	1995	595,131	0	595,131
14	Continuous	1997	560,613	0	560,613
15	General	1997	4,237,473	12,324,520	16,561,993
16	General	1998	3,980,431	1,889,393	5,869,824
17	Continuous	1998	218,036	0	218,036
18	General	1999	3,090,395	1,673,571	4,763,966
19	Continuous	1999	268,133	0	268,133
20	General	2000	2,000,564	264,836	2,265,399
21/22	Continuous	2000	323,791	0	323,791
23	Continuous	2001	467,911	0	467,911
24	Continuous	2002	439,890	0	439,890
25/27	Continuous	2003	438,805	0	438,805
26	General	2003	1,154,668	600,430	1,755,098
28	Continuous	2004	244,373	0	244,373
29	General	2004	894,537	150,259	1,044,796
30	Continuous	2005	380,714	0	380,714
31	Continuous	2006	332,212	0	332,212
32	REX 1/	2006	77,481	3,823,800	3,901,282
33	General	2006	720,040	104,381	826,421
35	Continuous	2007	406,553	98,531	505,085
36	Continuous	2008	301,358	77,309	378,667
37	Continuous	2009	318,294	136,412	454,706
38	Continuous	2010	427,437	179,207	606,645
39	General	2010	1,557,297	2,205,727	3,763,023
40	Continuous	2011	348,749	137,738	486,488

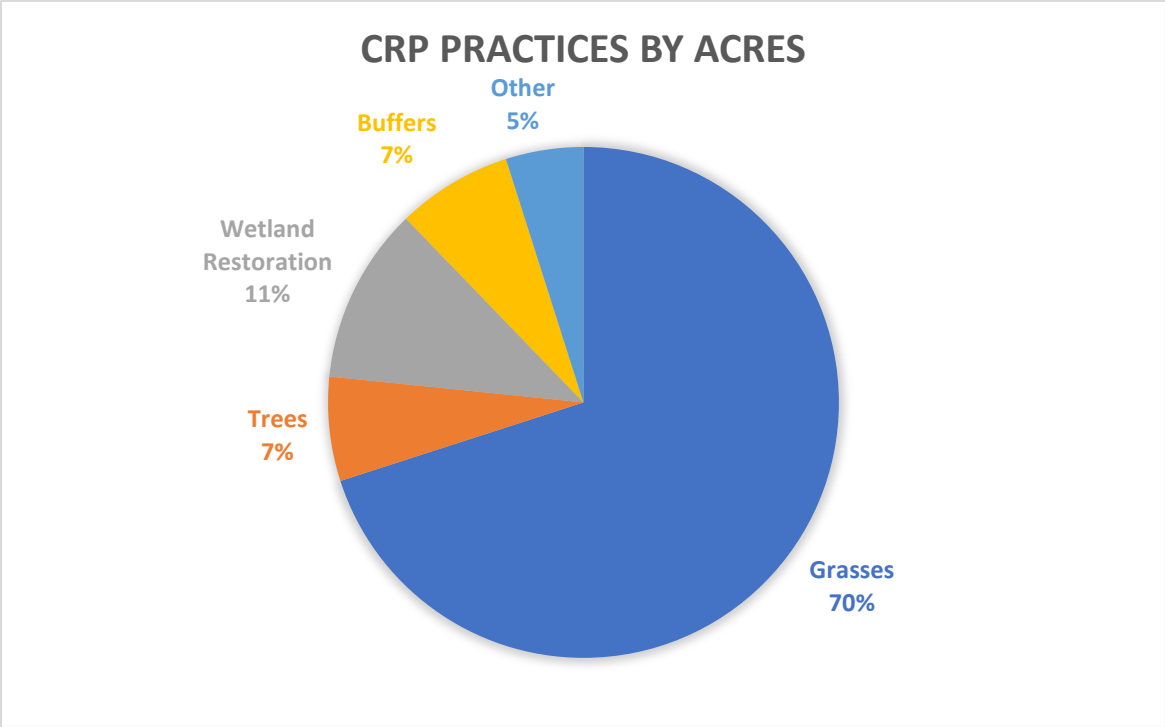
41	General	2011	508,985	2,045,716	2,554,700
42	Continuous	2012	291,077	328,311	619,398
43	General	2012	483,646	3,062,897	3,546,543
44	Continuous	2013	191,903	326,412	518,315
45	General	2013	280,702	1,238,292	1,519,094
46	Continuous	2014	155,570	361,650	517,220
47	Continuous	2015	444,107	414,196	858,303
48	Continuous	2016	938,038	389,790	1,327,828
49	General	2016	185,244	197,142	382,386
50	Continuous	2017	629,437	694,852	1,324,289
51	Continuous	2018	90,071	200,472	290,543
52	Continuous	2019	73,434	169,821	243,255
53	Continuous	2020	101,420	339,189	440,601
54	General	2020	511,099	2,359,767	2,870,727
200	Grasslands	2016, 2017, 2018	535,492	26,878	535,492
201	Grasslands	2019	381,427	2,054	381,427
202	Grasslands	2020	987,705	29,794	917,4787

1/ Re-enrollment and extension of 2007-2010 expiring contracts. See page 6 for a description.

TABLE 2. CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT AND OUTLAY HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Cumulative Enrollment (Million Acres)	Rental Payments \$Mil.	Cost-Share Payments \$Mil.	Incentive Payments \$Mil.	Total Financial \$Mil.
1986	2.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1987	15.4	\$410	\$246	\$0	\$656
1988	24.0	\$756	\$282	\$0	\$1,038
1989	29.2	\$1,149	\$181	\$0	\$1,330
1990	32.8	\$1,390	\$118	\$0	\$1,508
1991	33.2	\$1,590	\$41	\$0	\$1,631
1992	34.1	\$1,613	\$39	\$0	\$1,652
1993	35.1	\$1,652	\$32	\$0	\$1,684
1994	35.0	\$1,722	\$14	\$0	\$1,736
1995	35.0	\$1,729	\$4	\$0	\$1,733
1996	33.5	\$1,721	\$1	\$0	\$1,722
1997	32.8	\$1,677	\$8	\$0	\$1,685
1998	30.2	\$1,597	\$96	\$0	\$1,693
1999	29.8	\$1,320	\$115	\$0	\$1,435
2000	31.4	\$1,332	\$133	\$10	\$1,475
2001	33.6	\$1,396	\$150	\$78	\$1,624
2002	33.9	\$1,520	\$143	\$114	\$1,777
2003	34.1	\$1,575	\$99	\$100	\$1,774
2004	34.7	\$1,588	\$117	\$84	\$1,789
2005	34.9	\$1,620	\$93	\$75	\$1,788
2006	36.0	\$1,657	\$100	\$84	\$1,841
2007	36.8	\$1,718	\$90	\$58	\$1,866
2008	34.6	\$1,774	\$84	\$69	\$1,927
2009	33.7	\$1,708	\$75	\$72	\$1,855
2010	31.3	\$1,699	\$67	\$70	\$1,836
2011	31.1	\$1,621	\$99	\$72	\$1,792
2012	29.5	\$1,648	\$100	\$57	\$1,805

2013	26.9	\$1,602	\$84	\$37	\$1,723
2014	25.4	\$1,607	\$79	\$31	\$1,718
2015	24.2	\$1,594	\$69	\$79	\$1,742
2016	23.9	\$1,589	\$106	\$134	\$1,829
2017	23.4	\$1,671	\$112	\$84	\$1,867
2018	22.6	\$1,778	\$107	\$84	\$1,941
2019	22.3	\$1,824	\$52	\$23	\$1,899
2020	21.9	\$1,796	\$36	\$12	\$1,844
Total	--	\$52,645	\$3,172	\$1,399	\$57,216



Acres as of September 30, 2020 (Grasslands not included)

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