

Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)



Overview

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are partners in implementing a voluntary Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) to enroll up to 219,746 acres of agricultural land in 43 counties. The Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP is intended to improve water quality and enhance wildlife habitat through the establishment of riparian buffers, native and other grasses, shallow water areas for wildlife, grassed waterways, and the restoration of wetlands.

The participating counties are Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming, and York.

Background

CREP is part of the USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). CRP is a federally funded voluntary program that contracts with agricultural producers so that environmentally sensitive agricultural land is not farmed or ranched, but instead used for conservation benefits. CRP participants establish permanent, resource-conserving plant species, such as approved grasses or trees (known as “covers”) to control soil erosion, improve water quality, and develop wildlife habitat. In return, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance.

With CREP, high-priority conservation goals are identified by the state, and then federal funds are supplemented with non-federal funds to achieve those goals.

Through the Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP, federal and state resources are made available to program participants to voluntarily enroll in CRP for a minimum of 10-year (not to exceed 15-year) contracts. Participants remove cropland and marginal pastureland from agricultural production and convert the land to grasses, trees, and other vegetation or restore wetlands. This will improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, reduce the amount of sediment, phosphorous, and other pollutants entering waterbodies, and improve wildlife habitat in the area.

Goals

The goals of the Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP are to:

- Reduce erosion
- Reduce the amount of sediment, nutrients, and other pollutants reaching the Chesapeake Bay and other waterbodies within the watershed
- Restore and enhance riparian habitat corridors next to streams, estuaries, and wetlands
- Restore and enhance grassland habitats for declining grassland-dependent wildlife
- Improve water quality to facilitate the health of fish and wildlife populations

For More Info

CREP is one option under CRP that farmers and ranchers may select to enhance their land. Eligible producers may also enroll land in CRP through the general, continuous, or grassland signups; however, CREP may provide additional benefits not available through those signup types such as higher incentive payments and longer contract lengths that increase the total amount of rental payments received.

For more information on this project, contact your local service center and USDA Farm Service Agency office: farmers.gov/service-locator.

**Pennsylvania State Office
Farm Service Agency**
359 East Park Drive, Ste 1
Harrisburg, PA 17111
(717) 237-2113
(855) 778-8909 fax

This fact sheet is provided for informational purposes only; other restrictions or requirements may apply.

Conservation Practices

Specific CRP conservation practices are available to be enrolled as follows.

- On highly erodible land (HEL) which meets minimum erodibility criteria as determined by FSA:
 - ◇ CP1, Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses and Legumes
 - ◇ CP2, Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses
 - ◇ CP4D, Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Non-Easement
 - ◇ CP12, Wildlife Food Plot
- With the goal of riparian protection and other special conservation practices meeting specific enrollment criteria as determined by FSA:
 - ◇ CP8A, Grass Waterways
 - ◇ CP9, Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife
 - ◇ CP15A, Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips)
 - ◇ CP21, Filter Strips
 - ◇ CP22, Riparian Buffer
 - ◇ CP23, Wetland Restoration
 - ◇ CP29, Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffer
 - ◇ CP30, Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffer
 - ◇ CP33, Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds

Who is Eligible?

A producer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to submitting the offer, consistent with National CRP policy.

Enrollment and Eligibility

Enrollment in CRP through the Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP is on a continuous basis. To be eligible, land must be located within the project area. Cropland must meet cropping history

criteria according to current FSA National CRP Directives and be physically and legally capable of being planted (no planting restrictions due to an easement or other legally binding instrument) in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity.

Eligible land being enrolled as highly erodible land (HEL) enrolled in CP1, CP2, CP12, and CP4D must have a weighted average Erodibility Index (EI) of 12 or greater with the following exceptions:

- If at least 51 percent of the eligible land is within 180 feet of a stream or other permanent water body, no minimum EI is required
- If at least 51 percent of the eligible land is between 180 and 1000 feet from a stream or other permanent water body, a minimum EI of 8 or greater is required

Eligible land being enrolled as practice CP8A, CP9, CP15A, CP21, CP22, CP23, CP29, CP30, and CP33 must meet practice requirements provided in FSA National CRP Directives and in accordance to the CREP agreement.

Certain marginal pastureland is also eligible for enrollment provided it is suitable for use as an eligible riparian buffer, wildlife habitat buffer, or wetland buffer conservation.

Payments

Under the Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP, eligible participants may receive the following payments.

- A one-time signing incentive payment (SIP) is paid in accordance with FSA National CRP Directives as follows:
 - ◇ \$100 per acre for CP8A, CP21, CP22, CP29, CP30, and CP33
 - ◇ \$150 per acre for CP23
- A one-time practice incentive payment (PIP) equal to up to 40 percent of eligible reimbursable costs incurred for installation of

CP8A, CP9, CP15A, CP21, CP22, CP23, CP29, CP30, and CP33 practices

- An annual rental payment consisting of:
 - ◇ A base rental rate, determined by the three predominant soils of the eligible land offered
 - ◇ A CREP incentive payment as follows:
 - For HEL practices CP1, CP2, CP4D, and CP12, the incentive payment is based on the EI between 75 and 225 percent, depending on the calculated edibility index of the land offered
 - For practices CP8A, CP9, CP15A, CP21, CP22, CP23, CP29, CP30, and CP33, the incentive payment is 150 percent.
 - ◇ A maintenance payment for practices CP21, CP22, CP29, and CP30 in accordance with FSA National CRP Directives.
- A cost-share payment of up to 50 percent of the eligible cost to install the approved practice.

In addition, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provides eligible participants a cost-share payment of up to 50 percent of the practice installation cost, subject to limits, for eligible practices.

Enrollment Options

CREP is another option under CRP that farmers and ranchers may select to enhance their land. Eligible producers may still enroll land in CRP through general or continuous signup; however, the Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP provides additional benefits not available through general and/or continuous signup. Under the Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed CREP, producers receive higher incentive payments and longer contract lengths that increase the total amount of rental payments received.