



Natural Resources Conservation Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Programs Offered

- Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)
- Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)
- Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)

Purpose: Protect, restore, and enhance wetland, grassland, and working farms and ranches through conservation easements

Land easements to protect both agricultural land and wetlands.

Wetland Easement enrollment options;

- Permanent Easements
- 30-year Easements

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

Purpose: Help maintain and improve existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation activities to address priority natural resource concerns

Contracts for the program are five years in length and can be renewed once.

Beginning Farmers and Socially Disadvantaged Farmer have a separate ranking pool

• Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)

- Purpose: Technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits.
- *Working with a producer to fix or change something in the farming operation.*
- NRCS has a long list of conservation practices that is works from: Common practices for our area are items such as
- No-till/Strip-till, Nutrient Mgt, Grazing practices such as fence and waterers, Livestock items like manure storage and dead animal composters.

Practices Available in the following Fund Pools: General, Beginning Farmer, Socially Disadvantaged, Organic, Urban *(available only for land with the Urban modifier)*

Code	Practice
309	Agrichemical Handling Facility
313	Waste Storage Facility
314	Brush Management
315	Herbaceous Weed Treatment
317	Composting Facility
318	Short Term Storage of Animal Waste and By-Products
319	On-Farm Secondary Containment Facility
325	High Tunnel System
326	Clearing and Snagging
327	Conservation Cover
328	Conservation Crop Rotation
329	Residue and Tillage Management, No Till
330	Contour Farming
331	Contour Orchard and Other Perennial Crops
334	Controlled Traffic Farming
340	Cover Crop
342	Critical Area Planting
345	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till
350	Sediment Basin
351	Well Decommissioning
355	Groundwater Testing
356	Dike or Levee
360	Waste Facility Closure
362	Diversions
366	Anaerobic Digestion
367	Roofs and Covers
368	Emergency Animal Mortality Management
372	Combustion System Improvement
373	Dust Control on Unpaved Roads and Surfaces
374	Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation
378	Pond
380	Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation
381	Silvopasture
382	Fence
383	Fuel Break
384	Waste Facility Treatment

EQIP Main Ranking Pools in 2023

- Cropland
- Forestland
- Beginning Farmer
- Socially Disadvantaged
- Organic
- On Farm Energy
- Urban Ag
- Small Scale Ag
- Monarch Butterfly

- *There are more incentives and ranking pools within EQIP*



Regional Conservation Partnership Program

RCPP


The **Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)** is a partner-driven approach to conservation that funds solutions to natural resource challenges on agricultural land.

Working Lands, Water & Wildlife RCPP

RCPP #1910 Resource Concerns


Need for Habitat

2015 Implementation Guide to the





As Prescribed by The Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program and the State Wildlife Grant Program

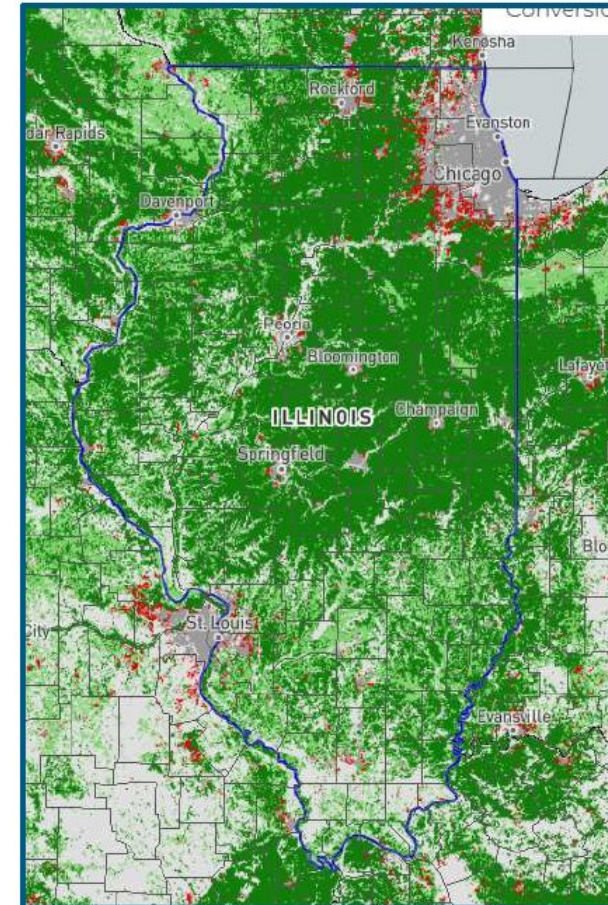
Water Quality



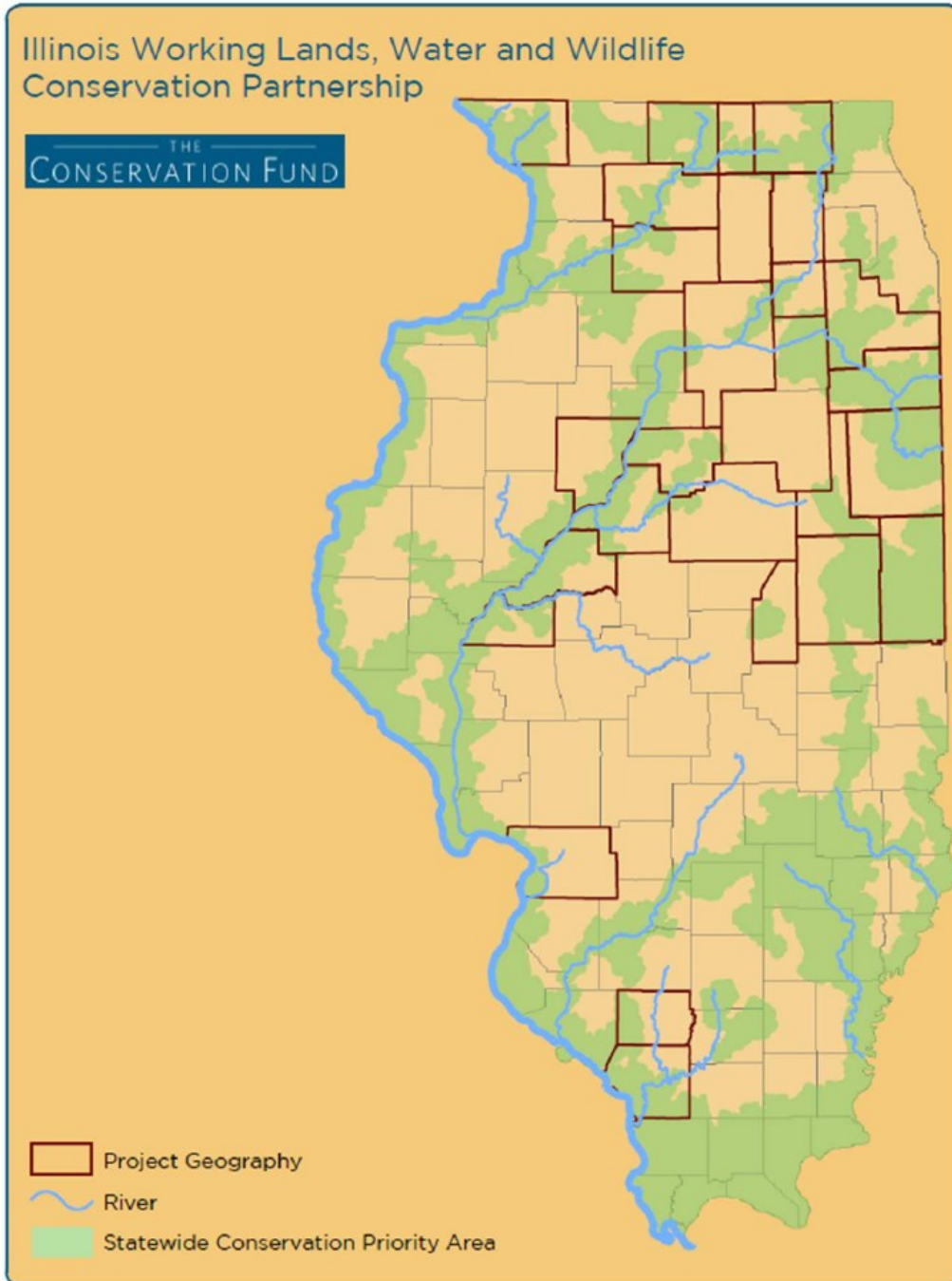
ILLINOIS
NUTRIENT LOSS
REDUCTION STRATEGY



Long-Term Protection of Farmland



**Working
Lands,
Water &
Wildlife
RCPP
Geography**



Working Lands, Water & Wildlife RCPP

RCPP #1910 Resource Concerns:

Aquatic Habitat

Terrestrial Habitat

Water Quality (Field
Sediment, Nutrient &
Pathogen Loss)

Mississippi River Watershed CCA Resource Concerns:

Inadequate Habitat for Fish,
Wildlife, & Invertebrates

Water Quality Degradation

Excess/Insufficient
Water/Drought

Working Lands, Water & Wildlife RCPP

RCPP #1910 Selected Land Management Practices

- Soil Health Management Plan (NRCS Practice Code 116)
- Pollinator Habitat Design & Implementation Activity (148)
- Soil Testing (216)
- Alley Cropping (311)
- Waste Storage Facility (313)
- Brush Management (314)
- Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)
- Composting Facility (317)
- Seasonal High Tunnel (325)
- Conservation Cover (327)
- Conservation Crop Rotation (328)
- Contour Buffer Strips (332)
- Prescribed Burning (338)
- Cover Crop (340)
- Critical Area Planting (342)
- Diversion (362)
- Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380)
- Silvopasture Establishment (381)
- Fence (382)
- Field Border (386)
- Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)
- Riparian Forest Buffer (391)
- Filter Strip (393)
- Stream Habitat Improvement & Management (395)
- Hedgerow Planting (422)
- Irrigation Pipeline (430)
- Irrigation System—Micro-irrigation (441)
- Irrigation Water Management (449)
- Mulching (484)
- Tree & Shrub Site Preparation (490)
- Forage & Biomass Planting (512)
- Pipeline (516)
- Pumping Plant (533)
- Roof Runoff Structure (558)
- Access Road (560)
- Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
- Streambank & Shoreline Protections (580)
- Stripcropping (585)
- Structure for Water Control (587)
- Nutrient Management (590)
- Subsurface Drain (606)
- Tree & Shrub Establishment (612)
- Underground Outlet (620)
- Waste Transfer (634)
- Vegetated Treatment Area (635)
- Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities (643)
- Early Successional Habitat Management & Development (647)
- Wetland Restoration (657)
- Wetland Enhancement (659)

Current as of January 25, 2022
Newly added practices shown in blue

****New****

Inflation Reduction Act Funds

IRA-CSP and IRA-EQIP focus will be *climate smart practices*

In 2023 Illinois has

- ***\$3.5 million in funding for CSP***
- ***\$2.5 million in funding for EQIP***

Application deadline for IRA CSP and EQIP - April 28, 2023

IRA funds will be available through 2026 and spent by 2031

Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry (CSAF) Mitigation Activities List^[1] FY2023

Soil Health

329	Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (acres)	E329A	No till to reduce soil erosion
		E329B	No till to reduce tillage induced particulate matter
		E329C	No till to increase plant-available moisture
		E329D	No till system to increase soil health and soil organic matter content
		E329E	No till to reduce energy
332	Contour Buffer Strips (acres)	None Available	
340	Cover Crop (acres)	E340A	Cover crop to reduce soil erosion
		E340B	Intensive cover cropping to increase soil health and soil organic matter content
		E340C	Use of multi-species cover crops to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter
		E340D	Intensive orchard/vineyard floor cover cropping to increase soil health
		E340F	Cover crop to minimize soil compaction
		E340G	Cover crop to reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excess soil nutrients
		E340H	Cover crop to suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles
		E340I	Using cover crops for biological strip till
345	Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (acres)	E345A	Reduced tillage to reduce soil erosion
		E345B	Reduced tillage to reduce tillage induced particulate matter
		E345C	Reduced tillage to increase plant-available moisture
		E345D	Reduced tillage to increase soil health and soil organic matter content
		E345E	Reduced tillage to reduce energy use

Climate Change Mitigation Practice Categories	Code	Conservation Practice Standard Name ^[2] (units)	CSP Enhancement Code	Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Bundle and Enhancement Activity
Nitrogen Management	590	Nutrient Management (acres)	E590A	Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses
			E590B	Reduce risks of nutrient loss to surface water by utilizing precision agriculture technologies
			E590C	Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses on pasture
			E590D	Reduce risks of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater by increasing setback awareness via precision technology



United States Department of Agriculture

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E590A

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses

CONSERVATION PRACTICE: 590 - NUTRIENT Management

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Crop (Annual & Mixed); Crop (Perennial)

RESOURCE CONCERN: Water, Air

ENHANCEMENT LIFE SPAN: 1 year

Enhancement Description

Nutrient management encompasses managing the amount, source, placement, and timing of the application of plant nutrients and soil amendments. Nutrients are currently being applied on the farm based on the 4R nutrient stewardship principles. Enhanced nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies are utilized to improve nutrient use efficiency and reduce risk of nutrient losses to surface and groundwater and reduce risks to air quality by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

The wide variability of soils, rainfall, fertilizer rates, products, placement, and timing will all influence the actual crop yield. Enhanced fertilizer products are not a yield enhancement guarantee. Products that claim yield enhancement benefits may not be applicable to this enhancement.

Note: This enhancement applies to commercial fertilizer only. Adding the products listed below are not applicable for manure applications or other non-commercial fertilizer nutrient sources.

Criteria

- Documentation of producer's record of nutrient management meeting all NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management (CPS 590) general criteria and additional criteria to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater.

E590A - Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses

April 2022

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Documentation and Implementation Requirements

Participant will:

- Prior to implementation, provide documentation for review by NRCS showing a record of implementing nutrient management meeting all applicable NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management (CPS 590) general criteria and additional criteria to minimize agricultural nonpoint source pollution of surface and groundwater, including existing 590A strategies. List EEF strategies or materials that have been implemented: _____
- Prior to implementation, develop and document a planned nutrient budget, yield goal, and applications (pounds/acre active ingredient, nutrients must include at a minimum N-P-K).
- Prior to implementation, select two or more new nutrient use efficiency strategies or technologies not already used. **Selections:** _____
- During implementation, keep records to document actual nutrient applications (pounds/acre active ingredient, nutrients must include at a minimum N-P-K).
- During implementation, minimize soil surface disturbance during nutrient placement.
- During implementation, notify NRCS of any planned changes to verify the planned system meets the enhancement criteria.
- During implementation, additional record keeping requirements for specific strategy or technology:
 - **In-season soil nitrate sampling.** Records and documentation must include results (including reference strips) and adjustments in nutrient management based on results.

E590A - Improving nutrient uptake efficiency and reducing risk of nutrient losses

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United States Department of Agriculture

- **In-season plant tissue sampling and analysis.** Records and documentation must include type of test used (stalk, leaf, chlorophyll, infrared, or other plant tissue), results (including reference strips), and adjustments in nutrient management based on results.
- **Nutrient placement below soil surface.** Records and documentation must include method of injection or incorporation time and depth.

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

- After implementation, make documentation and records available for review by NRCS to verify implementation of the enhancement.

NRCS will:

EQIP – IRA (Climate Smart focus)

- Alley Cropping
- Anaerobic Digester
- Conservation Cover
- Conservation Crop Rotation
- Contour Buffer Strips
- Cover Crops
- Critical Area Seeding
- Energy Efficient Agricultural Operation
- Energy Efficient Building Envelope
- Energy Efficient Lighting Systems
- Field Border
- Filter Strip
- Forest Stand Improvement
- Grassed Waterway
- Nutrient Management
- Pasture and Hay Planting
- Prescribed Grazing
- Residue Tillage (Mulch)
- Residue Tillage (No-till/Strip-till)
- Riparian Forest Buffers
- Silvopasture
- Strip-cropping
- Tree and Shrub Establishment
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Mgt
- Waste Separation Facility (livestock)
- Wetland Restoration
- Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Restoration
- Wildlife Planting

NRCS Resource Concerns

The following table lists the 47 Resource Concerns NRCS uses during the Conservation Planning process.

Categories	NRCS Resource Concerns
Soil	1. Sheet and rill erosion
	2. Wind erosion
	3. Ephemeral gully erosion
	4. Classic gully erosion
	5. Bank erosion from streams, shorelines, or water conveyance channels
	6. Subsidence
	7. Compaction
	8. Organic matter depletion
	9. Concentration of salts or other chemicals
	10. Soil organism habitat loss or degradation
	11. Aggregate instability
Water	12. Ponding and flooding
	13. Seasonal high-water table
	14. Seeps
	15. Drifted snow
	16. Surface water depletion
	17. Groundwater depletion
	18. Naturally available moisture use
	19. Inefficient irrigation water use
	20. Nutrients transported to surface water
	21. Nutrients transported to groundwater
	22. Pesticides transported to surface water
	23. Pesticides transported to groundwater
	24. Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications transported to surface water
	25. Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids, or compost applications transported to groundwater
	26. Salts transported to surface water
	27. Salts transported to groundwater
28. Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to surface water	
29. Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to groundwater	

	30. Sediment transported to surface water
	31. Elevated water temperature
Air	32. Emissions of particulate matter (PM) and PM precursors
	33. Emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHGs)
	34. Emissions of ozone precursors
	35. Objectionable odors
Plants	36. Emissions of airborne reactive nitrogen
	37. Plant productivity and health
	38. Plant structure and composition
	39. Plant pest pressure
	40. Wildfire hazard from biomass accumulation
Animals	41. Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates
	42. Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms
	43. Feed and forage imbalance
	44. Inadequate livestock shelter
	45. Inadequate livestock water quantity, quality and distribution
Energy	46. Energy efficiency of equipment and facilities
	47. Energy efficiency of farming/ranching practices and field operations

Illinois Agronomy Handbook

Phosphorus

No fertilization needed. There is no agronomic advantage in applying P when P_1 values are higher than 60, 65, and 70 for soils in the high, medium, and low P-supplying regions, respectively.

Maintenance fertilization needed. When soil test levels are between the minimum and 20 pounds above the minimum (40 to 60, 45 to 65, and 50 to 70 for the high, medium, and low P-supplying regions, respectively), apply enough to replace expected removal by the crop (and 1.5 times the removal for wheat and oats) using values from **Table 8.6**. At this test level, the yield of the current crop may not be affected by the fertilizer addition, but the yield of subsequent crops will be adversely affected if P is not applied to maintain soil test levels.

Buildup plus maintenance fertilization needed. When soil test levels are below the desired values (40, 45, and 50 for the high, medium, and low P-supplying regions, respectively), it is suggested that enough fertilizer be added to build the test to the desired goal and to replace what the crop will remove (as described in the previous paragraph). At this test level, the yield of the crop will be affected by the amount of P applied that year.

For perennial forage crops, broadcast and incorporate all of the buildup and as much of the maintenance as economically feasible after primary tillage and before seeding. On soils with low fertility, reserve 30 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre for band seeding. Warm-season perennial grasses prefer fertile soils but grow well in moderate fertility conditions.

Potassium

No fertilization needed. No K additions are suggested if test levels are above 360 and 400 for the low and high CEC regions, unless crops that remove large amounts of K (such as alfalfa or corn silage) are being grown. When soil test levels are between 400 and 600 pounds of K per acre and corn silage or alfalfa is being grown, the soil should be tested every 2 years instead of every 4, or maintenance levels of K should be added to ensure that soil test levels do not fall below the point of optimal yields. Having adequate K in these systems is important to producing high-quality forage (K is important for the conversion of N to protein) and maintaining a vigorous stand (winter survival of legumes and stand longevity in grass-legume stands).

Maintenance fertilization needed. When soil test levels are between the minimum and 100 pounds above the minimum (260 to 360 and 300 to 400 for the low and high capacity, respectively), apply enough to replace what the crop to be grown is expected to remove using values from **Table 8.6**. At this test level the yield of the current crop may not be affected by the fertilizer addition, but the yield of subsequent crops will be adversely affected if K is not applied to maintain soil test levels.

Buildup plus maintenance fertilization needed. When soil test levels are below the desired values (260 and 300 for the low and high capacity, respectively), it is suggested that enough fertilizer be added to build the test to the desired goal and to replace what the crop will remove (as described in the previous paragraph). At this test level, the yield of the crop will be affected by the amount of K applied that year.



CORN NITROGEN RATE CALCULATOR

Finding the Maximum Return To N and Most Profitable N Rate
A Regional (Corn Belt) Approach to Nitrogen Rate Guidelines

This web site provides a process to calculate economic return to N application with different nitrogen and corn prices and to find profitable N rates directly from recent N rate research data. The method used follows a regional approach for determining corn N rate guidelines that is implemented in several Corn Belt states.

START HERE

Choose how you want to calculate N rates, using one set of prices or using multiple prices.

SINGLE PRICE

MULTIPLE PRICE

Rates and Charts

State: Illinois
 Region: North
 Number of sites: 65
 Rotation: Corn Following Soybean

Nitrogen Price (\$/lb): 0.67
 Corn Price (\$/bu): 5.51
 Price Ratio: 0.12

MRTN Rate (lb N/acre):	167
Profitable N Rate Range (lb N/acre):	154 - 180
Net Return to N at MRTN Rate (\$/acre):	\$365.54
Percent of Maximum Yield at MRTN Rate:	98%
Anhydrous Ammonia (82% N) at MRTN Rate (lb product/acre):	203
Anhydrous Ammonia (82% N) Cost at MRTN Rate (\$/acre):	\$111.89

V. 1.9

Select State
 Illinois

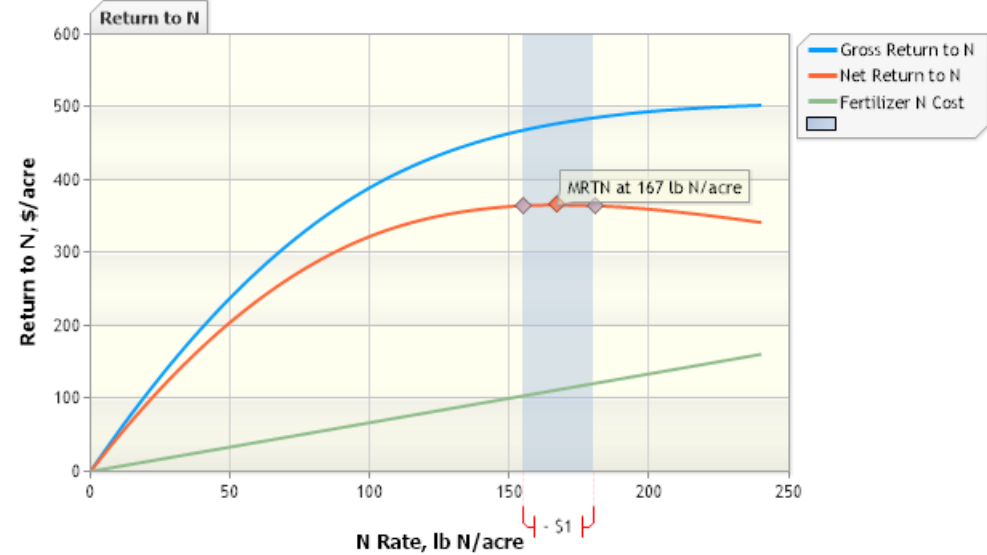
Select Rotation
 Corn following soybean

Select Region
 North

Set Corn and Nitrogen Prices

Anhydrous Ammonia (82% N) 1100 (\$/Ton)
 Nitrogen Price 0.67 (\$/lb N)
 Corn Price 5.51 (\$/bu)

CALCULATE RESET



Cover Crop Species ¹

Cover Crop Species	Full Seeding Rate Drilled ² (lbs. PLS/acre)	Full Seeding Rate Broadcast (lbs. PLS/acre)	Full Seeding Rate Aerial (lbs. PLS/acre)
Barley	30-90	40-100	40-100
Buckwheat	20-35	25-40	25-40
Clover, Balansa	5-8	6-10	6-10
Clover, Berseem	8-15	9-17	10-18
Clover, Crimson	10-20	12-25	12-24
Clover, Red	8-10	8-10	10-12
Collards or Kale	2-4	2-4	2-4
Cowpeas	50-90	60-100 ³	NR ³
Flax	3	4	4
Millet, Japanese	10-12	12-25 ³	NR ³
Millet, Pearl	10-12	12-25 ³	NR ³
Mustard, Oriental	2-4	2-4	NR ³
Oats, Spring	50-70	60-90	60-90
Pea, Field/Winter	25-50	30-60 ³	NR ³
Phacelia	3	4	4
Radish, Oilseed/Forage	4-8	5-10	5-10
Rapeseed/Canola	2-5	2-5	2-6
Rye, Cereal	30-90	40-100	40-100
Ryegrass, Annual	10-15	12-15	12-18
Sorghum, Grain	5-8	8-10	NR
Sorghum, Forage	4-8	6-12	NR
SorghumXSudangrass	15-20	17-25 ³	NR ³
Sudangrass	15-20	17-25 ³	NR ³
Sunflower, Black Oil	10	15	NR ³
Sunn Hemp	15	20	20
Sweetclover	6-10	7-15	7-12
Triticale, Winter	30-90	40-100	40-100
Turnip, Forage	2-4	2-4	2-5
Vetch, Hairy	15-20	17-25	18-24
Wheat, Winter	30-90	40-100	40-100
Mixtures			
Cereal Rye + Hairy Vetch	30-50/7-10	35-60/8-12	40-70/10-15
Cereal Rye + Rapeseed	30-50/2-5	35-60/2-5	40-70/3-5
Winter Pea+Oilseed Radish	12-25/2-4	14-29/2-4 ³	NR ³
Annual Ryegrass+Oilseed Radish	8-12/1.5-3.5	9-14/2-4	10-15/2-4
Annual Ryegrass+ Crimson Clover	8-12/4-6	9-14/5-7	10-15/5-7
W. Barley +Crimson Clover	32-48/6-12	36-48/7-14	36-48/7-14
Oats+Oilseed Radish	32-40/1.5-3	50-70/1.5-3	50-70/1.5-3

- Source: Midwest Cover Crop Decision Tool <https://www.midwestcovercrops.org/covercroptool/>
- Drilled seeding rates can be used for row spacings up to 15 inches and for broadcast/aerial seedings followed by mechanical incorporation.
- Not Recommended for aerial seeding.
- The mixtures provided are example mixtures that may be used. Seed rates for components of a custom mixture may be formulated by multiplying the full seed rate by the desired percentage in the mixture.

Seed Quality

All seed shall comply with Illinois Seed and Weed Laws and originate from the United States or Canada.

Seed rates will be based on Pure Live Seed (PLS) per acre. Compute Pure Live Seed using the following formula:

$$\text{PLS} = \frac{(\% \text{ germination} + \% \text{ dormant seed}) \times \% \text{ purity}}{100}$$

Germination tests are required for all warm and cool-season grasses and legumes (excluding companion crops). Germination tests may not be older than 12 months at time of seeding excluding the month of testing. Germination tests are not required for native forbs. Base forb seed rates on a PLS seeds/ft² where seed quality data is available. Bulk seeds/ft² will be accepted where forb seed quality is not available.

AD-1026
(10-30-14)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency

**HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND CONSERVATION (HEL) AND
WETLAND CONSERVATION (WC) CERTIFICATION**

<p>Read attached AD-1026 Appendix before completing form.</p>			
<p>PART A – BASIC INFORMATION</p>			
1. Name of Producer	2. Tax Identification Number (Last 4 digits)	3. Crop Year	
<p>4. Names of affiliated persons with farming interests. Enter "None," if applicable.</p>			
<p><i>Affiliated persons with farming interests must also file an AD-1026. See item 7 in the Appendix for a definition of an affiliated person.</i></p>			
<p>5. Check one of these boxes if the statement applies; otherwise continue to Part B.</p> <p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> The producer in Part A does not have interest in land devoted to agriculture. Examples include bee keepers who place their hives on another person's land, producers of crops grown in greenhouses, and producers of aquaculture AND these producers do not own/lease any agricultural land themselves. Note: Do not check this box if the producer shares in a crop.</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> The producer in Part A meets all three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not participate in any USDA program that is subject to HELC and WC compliance except Federal Crop Insurance. • only has interest in land devoted to agriculture which is exclusively used for perennial crops, except sugarcane, and • has not converted a wetland after February 7, 2014. <p>Perennial crops include, but are not limited to, tree fruit, tree nuts, grapes, olives, native pasture and perennial forage. A producer that produces alfalfa should contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service at the nearest USDA Service Center to determine whether such production qualifies as production of a perennial crop.</p> <p>Note: If either box is checked, and the producer in Part A does not participate in Farm Service Agency (FSA) or Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs, the full tax identification number of the producer must be provided, but establishment of detailed farm records with FSA is not required. Go to Part D and sign and date.</p>			
<p>PART B - HELC/WC COMPLIANCE QUESTIONS</p>			
<p>Indicate YES or NO to each question. <i>If you are unsure of whether a HEL determination, wetland determination, or NRCS evaluation has been completed, contact your local USDA Service Center.</i></p>		<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>6. During the crop year entered in Part A or the term of a requested USDA loan, did or will the producer in Part A plant or produce an agricultural commodity (including sugarcane) on land for which an HEL determination has not been made?</p>			
<p>7. Has anyone performed (since December 23, 1985), or will anyone perform any activities to:</p> <p>A. Create new drainage systems, conduct land leveling, filling, dredging, land clearing, or excavation that has NOT been evaluated by NRCS? If "YES", indicate the year(s): _____</p> <p>B. Improve or modify an existing drainage system that has NOT been evaluated by NRCS? If "YES", indicate the year(s): _____</p> <p>C. Maintain an existing drainage system that has NOT been evaluated by NRCS? If "YES", indicate the year(s): _____</p> <p>Note: Maintenance is the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the capacity of existing drainage systems to allow for the continued use of wetlands currently in agricultural production and the continued management of other areas as they were used before December 23, 1985. This allows a person to reconstruct or maintain the capacity of the original system or install a replacement system that is more durable or will realize lower maintenance or costs.</p> <p>Note: If "YES" is checked for item 7A or 7B, then Part C must be completed to authorize NRCS to make an HELC/WC and/or certified wetland determination on the identified land. If "YES" is checked for item 7C, NRCS does not have to conduct a certified wetland determination.</p>			
<p>8. Check one or both boxes, if applicable; otherwise, continue to Part C or D.</p> <p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box only if the producer in Part A has FCIC reinsured crop insurance and filing this form represents the first time the producer in Part A, including any affiliated person, has been subject to HELC and WC provisions.</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if either of the following applies to the producer and crop year entered in Part A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a tenant on a farm that is/will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions because the landlord refuses to allow compliance, but all other farms not associated with that landlord are in compliance. (AD-1026B, Tenant Exemption Request, must be completed). • Is a landlord of a farm that is/will not be in compliance with HELC and WC provisions because of a violation by the tenant on that farm, but all other farms not associated with that tenant are in compliance. (AD-1026C, Landlord or Landowner Exemption Request, must be completed). 			
<p>PART C – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>			
<p>9. If "YES" was checked in item 6 or 7, provide the following information for the land to which the answer applies:</p> <p>A. Farm and/or tract/field number: _____ <i>If unknown, contact the Farm Service Agency at the nearest USDA Service Center.</i></p> <p>B. Activity: _____</p> <p>C. Current land use (specify crops): _____</p> <p>D. County: _____</p>			

<p>7. Has anyone performed (since December 23, 1985), or will anyone perform any activities to:</p> <p>A. Create new drainage systems, conduct land leveling, filling, dredging, land clearing, or excavation that has NOT been evaluated by NRCS? <i>If "YES", indicate the year(s):</i> _____</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B. Improve or modify an existing drainage system that has NOT been evaluated by NRCS? <i>If "YES", indicate the year(s):</i> _____</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C. Maintain an existing drainage system that has NOT been evaluated by NRCS? <i>If "YES", indicate the year(s):</i> _____</p> <p>Note: <i>Maintenance is the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the capacity of existing drainage systems to allow for the continued use of wetlands currently in agricultural production and the continued management of other areas as they were used before December 23, 1985. This allows a person to reconstruct or maintain the capacity of the original system or install a replacement system that is more durable or will realize lower maintenance or costs.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Note: <i>If "YES" is checked for Item 7A or 7B, then Part C must be completed to authorize NRCS to make an HELC/WC and/or certified wetland determination on the identified land. If "YES" is checked for Item 7C, NRCS does not have to conduct a certified wetland determination.</i></p>		