

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Eugene Shore at 9:00 a.m. on February 10, 1994 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Flower - Excused  
Representative Lawrence - Excused  
Representative McClure - Excused  
Representative Rutledge - Excused

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department  
Kay Johnson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Adrian Polansky, Kansas State Agricultural, Stabilization and Conservation Service

Chairman Shore called the meeting to order and introduced Adrian Polansky, State Executive Director, Kansas State Agricultural, Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), who will be reporting on state and federal ASCS programs.

Mr. Polansky, attachments #1, #2, #3 and #4, described what kind of agriculture we would have had in Kansas and the United States if government had not played a significant role, his observations from visiting over 40 countries worldwide and the team approach which involves government in agriculture. ASCS programs fall into basically four categories:

- \* Production adjustment
- \* Disaster programs
- \* Price support
- \* Conservation

Mr. Polansky discussed ASCS program participation and said ASCS is also involved in payments for conservation cost-share assistance, price support payments for wool and mohair, commodity price support loans and loan deficiency payments, dairy refund and indemnity programs and the Wetlands Reserve Program. The federal farm program payments total approximately \$660 million.

Mr. Polansky then discussed the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The primary goal of CRP is to remove highly erodible land from production. This program was implemented in 1986 as 10-year contracts. Mr. Polansky outlined options being considered as these contracts expire and the future of CRP.

A question/answer period followed.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00am. The next meeting is scheduled for February 15, 1994.

*Adrian Polansky  
State Executive Director  
Kansas State Agricultural, Stabilization,  
and Conservation Service (ASCS)*

*Topic*

*Agricultural Programs as Related to ASCS*

*Testimony Given to the  
Kansas House Agriculture  
Legislative Committee*

*February 10, 1994*

*HOUSE AGRICULTURE  
2-10-94  
Attachment #1*

The opportunity to share some thoughts with you today is appreciated. Sharing concerns about farm income and soil and water conservation is second nature to me. Having been reared on a Kansas farm, I understand the challenge of financial survival and the impact agriculture has on the Kansas economy. Farm programs over the years, in my opinion, is one of the reasons Kansas and US Agriculture provide our people quality food at the lowest cost in the world. Watching my parents establish waterways and terrace systems in the 1950s, then seeing the benefits firsthand made me a believer in the programs.

The cost share programs over those many years enabled my parents and a great number of other land owners to participate in soil and water-conserving practices. As you know, not only for their benefit, but the benefit of future generations, whether they live on the Kansas farm or in New York City.

Government has been ridiculed a great deal in recent years. It seems appropriate to reflect on just what kind of agriculture we

would have had in Kansas and the United States if government had not played a significant role.

What if there had not been a Homestead Act? How dramatically different would the Kansas landscape be if all the land had been available to the highest bidder? Rather a radical government policy and subsidy, can you imagine the reaction in 1994 if a person proposed gifting an entire manufacturing plant (a farm), all you had to do was operate it in that location for a period of time.

What if there had not been gifting of lands to railroads, what kind of transportation system would have been developed to transport Kansas wheat for export. What if there had not been land grant universities, ag experimental station research and development, and ag extension service to bring knowledge to the farm?

What if there had not been the TVA, REA, and later subsidized rural water districts? Living conditions in rural Kansas were affected dramatically.

What if there had not been the Agricultural Adjustment Act containing price supports? What if there had not been programs to encourage conservation of soil and other natural resources? What if there had not been a Foreign Agriculture Service to compliment farmer-check off dollars for market development? What if subsidies on ethanol fuel blends and other product development had not occurred? These are only a few examples. Many other incentives have played a role in the development of US agriculture.

Having visited over 40 countries worldwide, I have observed all types of farming and agricultural systems. In Brazil, for example, they created a structure called Imbrapa, a combination research and extension service patterned after the US example. One of Brazil's major problems is the lack of rail and highway systems to the interior. Land that can produce excellent crops is not viable because transportation to the ocean is prohibitive. Kansas and US agriculture face many challenges, including the reassessment of the government involvement in agriculture. If we

forget the team approach, which has been employed historically, the joke may be on us rather than government.

Many countries, including Japan and Germany, have a teamwork approach between government and industry. This, in many instances, has brought about efficient, productive non-agricultural industries. This teamwork approach with private enterprise has resulted in one of the most, if not THE most productive and efficient agricultural industries in the world here in the U.S.

As you and I are well aware, profitability success in farming has not necessarily followed productivity gains. Imagine what it might have been like without those productivity gains as we compete for customers of our farm products worldwide.

I am proud to be a farmer and I am proud to be involved in government service. I have found ASCS personnel to be conscientious, efficient, productive and professional servants of farmers and land owners. Agriculture and those of us who serve

agriculture do not always agree on every subject; however, we need to maintain a mutual respect for each other.

Remember, that nobody will ever get ahead of you as long as he is kicking you in the seat of the pants.

I appreciate the opportunity to visit with you about the Federal farm programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and the amount of program payments disbursed annually to Kansas farm operators and owners.

Programs are available through all county ASCS offices and fall into basically four categories:

**Production Adjustment** which includes the Annual Wheat and Feed Grain and the acreage Reduction Program. 1992 deficiency payments totaled \$450,449,833.

**Disaster programs** which covers emergency assistance for crops and livestock. As you know, this area was extremely active after last summer's flooding. 1993 disaster payments as of the first week in February were \$52,023,911. March 4 is the final application date.

advance payments will again be made this spring, although slightly less than in 1993. Repayment of approximately \$.08 per bu on 1993 feed grain payments will be necessary and procedure includes a forgiveness provision when yields were less than the official farm yield.

- Certify planted acreages so compliance is confirmed (by June for wheat, August for feed grains)
- Receive balance or final wheat payment in December and final for feed grains in March of succeeding year.

The Kansas map you have shows amount of payments issued for wheat and feed grain programs by county. The 1992 year is used as this is the most recent year data is available. Deficiency payment information is the lower figures.

**Additional information**

- Number of total farms 78,000



• Number of producers	103,000
Wheat base	11,500,000 ac
Corn base	1,650,000 ac
Sorghum base	3,600,000 ac

Total 1992 payments \$450,449,833

#### **Disaster Program**

The Disaster Relief Bill was put into law the latter part of August, 1993. The flood in the Midwest and drought in the Southeast were the catalyst for this particular legislation. The purpose of the Disaster Program is to provide direct payments to producers who experienced crop losses because of the weather related disasters. Refer to the Kansas map for 1993 Disaster Program activity (upper figures). Sign-up will continue through March 4.

**Price Support** involves commodity loans and loan deficiency payments, provides commodity loans usually at lower interest rates and assists in providing producers cash flow to allow a more orderly marketing plan.

**Conservation** is concerned with programs having to do with controlling wind and water erosion on our land. ASCS, through ACP and LTA cost-share programs, has assisted farmers for many years. The annual Kansas allocation has been in the range of \$4-5 million in recent years.

These programs are explained more in detail in "ASCS Programs" one of the handouts which I have given to you. As I said earlier, conserving soil and water is in the best interests of all citizens and future generations, whether they live in Belleville, Kansas, or New York City.

#### **Kansas ASCS Program Participation**

The annual Acreage Reduction Program for wheat and feed grains account for the major ASCS program participation in Kansas.

Typically in Kansas, there is 93% participation in the wheat program and 88% participation in the Feed Grain Program. This level of participation is above the National average participation rate.

The Acreage Reduction Programs provide target price protection for those that participate. The target prices under our current Farm Bill (Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act [FACTA] of 1990) are wheat \$4.00; corn \$2.75; and grain sorghum \$2.61.

When the average market price for the marketing year is less than the target price, the difference is issued to participating producers in the form of deficiency payments.

For a typical program year, a producer will

- Enroll in the spring (March-April). Tentatively, this is set for February 28 through the end of April. This year, a 0 acreage reduction is in effect except for cotton.
- Receive an advance payment in the spring equal to 40-50% of projected payments. The indication is

Generally, a producer is eligible if he/she has suffered more than a 35% loss and is insured. A producer who is not insured is eligible if he suffered a 40% loss. Everyone should understand that even with subsidized crop insurance and the disaster programs, producers almost without exception are much better off financially when weather allows the production of normal crop yields. As an example, program crop yields have not been adjusted since 1985 and deficiency payments, according to law, cannot be paid on the same bushels. Unlike other recent programs, it did not use a 50% factor.

#### **OTHER PROGRAMS**

ASCS is also involved in payments for

- Conservation cost-share assistance. C/S assistance is provided for a number of practices, including terraces and waterways. C/S rates have varied from 50% to 70%.
- Price support payments for wool and mohair which will be phased out over the next two years, along with honey.

- Commodity price support loans and loan deficiency payments. The LDP rate equals the amount by which the applicable county loan rate exceeds the "posted" loan repayment rate for the respective commodity if the producer agrees to forgo the price support loan.
- Dairy refund and indemnity programs. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 requires a reduction in the price of milk marketed commercially in the calendar years 1991-95. The objective of the Dairy Refund Payment Program is to provide eligible producers refunds of these price reductions, provided they do not market any more milk in the current year than in the previous year. Approximately \$532,000 is refunded per year.  
  
Payments are made to dairy producers and dairy manufacturers who are directed by regulatory agencies (State Division of Dairy in Kansas) to remove milk from the commercial market. This removal must be for milk

contamination by pesticides, nuclear radiation, or toxic or chemical residue other than pesticides. The average paid is \$7000 per year.

- Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) - sign-up begins February 28 and continues through March 11.
- A number of other programs have been available over the years. An example, grain storage facility loans.

#### **SUMMARY**

The federal farm program payments I have mentioned total approximately \$660 million. These payments make a substantial contribution to the economic welfare of most Kansas counties even though less visible than other income types. The payments issued primarily are spent by producers for agriculture inputs and contributes to the income multiplier effect as it moves through other Kansas business!

The payments in recent years have accounted for 18-40% of crop farm income. This is a significant share and would be sorely missed if it ceased.

#### CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) FACTS

This program was implemented in 1986 as 10-year contracts with the purpose of removing highly erodible land from crop production. A few interesting facts include:

- 2.86 million acres are enrolled in Kansas (34 million nationally)
- Kansas ranks third in enrollment nationally
- Rental rates generally range from \$50 per acre in western Kansas to \$65 per acre in eastern Kansas
- Annual payments in Kansas for CRP approximate \$153 million

The primary goal of CRP is to remove highly erodible land from production. Signups 10 through 12, considered the "new" CRP, incorporated the element of water quality as well as erosion in determining eligibility for program participation. The CRP bid process began in March 1986 and has resulted in a total of 12 signups. At this time it is unknown if further signups will be held.

Kansas ranks second only to Iowa in the number of contracts with about 31,650 involving nearly 2.9 million acres of CRP which ranks third and third in that Kansas pays \$153 million annually to Kansas CRP participants. That's a big boost to the Kansas economy. Nationally there are 375,000 contracts covering 36 million acres resulting in \$1.8 billion in annual rental payments.

Kansas contracts approved in 1986 amount to about 103,000 acres. Expiration of these will occur September 30, 1995. Each subsequent September 30 will result in subsequent year CRP contract expiration. For example in 1996, about 863,000 acres



will expire and in 1997 over 1 million acres are scheduled to expire. Each year thereafter the acres dwindle down to 414,000 acres in 1998 and about 398,000 in 1999.

During the contract period, Crop Acreage Base is protected in proportion of the CRP acres to the total cropland on the farm.

There is a provision in the law, but it is not in ASCS procedure manuals, that states additional base protection can be offered during the year before the contract expires, for up to five years, if CCC is agreeable to do so. At this time there is no confirmation that this will be offered. This provision would offer an additional 5 years of base protection after contract expiration but no further annual rental payments would be made. The cover would have to be maintained and there may be limited haying or grazing allowed.

Normally base must be planted to be protected. Other options, such as 0/92, CU for pay, nonparticipating zero planted base might offer base protection without having to destroy the CRP grass cover after contract expiration. All of these are options

under the current farm program that is scheduled to expire in 1995.

Another alternative now available to prolong a CRP contract is Conversion. Conversion is eligible to anyone enrolled in any of the first nine bid periods that has an established cover of grass under either practice CP1, CP2 or CP10. These represent tame, native and previously established grass. Under Conversion, participants may extend the entire or a portion of their CRP contract for up to 5 years and continue to receive annual rental payments on the Conversion acres. In turn, the acres Converted must be planted to trees, wildlife corridors, windbreaks or shelterbelts. This would provide continued base protection on Conversion acres. Cost shares can be paid to install Conversion practices, but the payment cannot exceed the cost of the Conversion practice less the cost shares previously received for establishment of the original cover on the Conversion acres. When the CRP contract expires, what can be done with the CRP acres? First of all CCC and/or ASCS is released from contract

liability as is the participant. He/she can do as they desire. But, if they wish to participate in programs of the USDA, they must meet Conservation Compliance provisions which state highly erodible land (HEL) cannot produce an agricultural commodity unless soil erosion prevention measures are initiated or installed that maintains soil loss to USDA acceptable standards. Maintaining CRP cover most likely would meet the Conservation Compliance demands. Breaking out the CRP cover would necessitate, in most cases, installation of terraces, waterways, or other measures such as residue management. These measures would probably have to be initiated prior to the actual planting of an agricultural commodity.

Another consideration of contract expiration is the owner/operator relationship. Through CRP the operator has been protected in that he/she could not be removed from the contract without his/her explicit permission. Upon contract termination that relationship can be continued or severed.

In summation many factors must be considered during the waning years of the CRP contract in anticipation of contract expiration. What can be done to enhance the CRP during contract term? Can or should I install conservation measures prior to contract expiration? What do I really want to do with my CRP cover when it expires? Do I want to continue to protect my Crop Acreage Base and what will be the best method for me to do so? Do I wish to continue with my current operator, find someone new, or take the operation over myself? Is Conversion something for me to consider as it may involve practices that are foreign to my normal operation? Should I consider additional years of base protection without payment in return for limited activity on the CRP acres? Do I want to destroy my cover in the final 90 days in anticipation of planting a fall seed crop and return to a rotation cropping situation?

The future of the Conservation Reserve Program has generated a great deal of discussion recently.

Proposals on the extension of CRP contracts have varied from continued rental payments to cost-share programs on fencing, ponds, wells, etc.

Policy decisions need to be made as soon as possible because landowners will begin making their decisions in the near future.

Additional ASCS program information is contained in the handout material. Again, I appreciate the opportunity to visit with you today and I would entertain questions at this time.

KANSAS

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION and CONSERVATION SERVICE

STATE OFFICE, MANHATTAN KANSAS

CONSERVATION PROGRAM DATA

for

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM (ACP)

and

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

ADRIAN POLANSKY  
State Executive Director

3600 Anderson Ave.  
Manhattan, KS 66502

913 539-3531  
913 537-9659 FAX

House AGRICULTURE  
2-10-94  
Attachment #2

COUNTY	86			87			88		
	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments
Allen	4	79.8	\$4,736	35	1,792.9	\$102,502	65	3,095.3	\$180,293
Anderson	3	67.7	\$4,062	31	2,134.2	\$123,711	61	3,750.8	\$223,439
Atchison	6	1,158.6	\$69,353	27	1,226.9	\$77,856	26	1,012.1	\$65,659
Barber	17	935.8	\$39,433	75	7,895.8	\$417,726	101	12,052.9	\$653,840
Barton	19	982.5	\$41,203	88	4,621.0	\$246,208	131	8,223.8	\$450,842
Bourbon	18	1,522.7	\$80,162	138	9,701.0	\$558,295	149	7,387.5	\$431,692
Brown	7	217.7	\$12,495	68	4,240.3	\$274,029	53	3,061.4	\$198,133
Butler	7	300.0	\$15,873	29	2,042.6	\$115,167	45	1,683.7	\$96,648
Chase	0	0.0	\$0	2	116.1	\$6,966	16	435.2	\$25,435
Chautauqua	1	44.2	\$2,652	39	2,367.1	\$136,339	25	1,689.1	\$99,717
Cherokee	0	0.0	\$0	20	1,246.0	\$73,236	50	3,070.0	\$183,150
Cheyenne	43	2,303.3	\$110,973	184	19,781.4	\$973,490	132	13,370.0	\$662,794
Clark	6	279.5	\$13,218	135	24,377.0	\$1,167,994	100	13,342.9	\$658,643
Clay	7	219.8	\$11,725	103	6,020.2	\$382,841	153	8,708.5	\$555,574
Cloud	5	88.6	\$4,299	64	2,319.6	\$123,178	114	7,556.1	\$413,158
Coffey	7	414.1	\$20,565	74	3,950.2	\$231,432	67	2,946.5	\$174,561
Comanche	42	3,719.8	\$166,171	159	24,388.7	\$1,251,319	78	11,730.7	\$623,858
Cowley	4	243.0	\$10,504	28	1,037.8	\$59,057	61	2,271.7	\$133,181
Crawford	11	362.8	\$19,751	113	5,710.4	\$336,227	87	3,461.3	\$205,830
Decatur	12	426.9	\$18,951	53	1,911.2	\$92,574	65	1,711.2	\$83,789
Dickinson	6	126.1	\$6,314	84	4,517.8	\$277,021	164	7,594.7	\$481,899
Doniphan	1	24.0	\$1,400	49	3,433.5	\$222,022	10	460.8	\$29,953
Douglas	3	118.1	\$7,178	74	3,467.4	\$217,853	35	1,419.3	\$91,570
Edwards	14	862.0	\$42,915	82	11,774.5	\$629,099	124	22,056.0	\$1,190,757
Elk	15	755.5	\$38,483	78	4,556.9	\$259,741	29	1,283.0	\$76,284
Ellis	14	948.6	\$46,499	103	7,726.2	\$408,038	146	10,194.9	\$549,084
Ellsworth	44	1,670.6	\$77,103	111	6,319.3	\$333,241	155	10,649.5	\$584,059
Finney	16	3,019.1	\$131,219	97	23,149.7	\$1,141,427	94	19,104.7	\$953,089
Ford	5	465.5	\$22,280	94	11,131.6	\$552,411	96	15,792.4	\$787,348
Franklin	2	71.2	\$3,621	44	1,761.9	\$101,322	81	3,221.7	\$188,587
Geary	0	0.0	\$0	13	365.4	\$22,970	17	809.1	\$51,883
Gove	11	522.0	\$23,858	70	5,089.0	\$251,463	106	10,922.6	\$544,020
Graham	22	1,163.9	\$57,335	169	15,991.1	\$796,394	304	32,081.6	\$1,601,305
Grant	5	486.6	\$23,284	44	5,717.6	\$285,215	73	10,593.7	\$528,991
Gray	7	565.0	\$27,987	34	5,253.7	\$261,156	61	13,053.0	\$649,958
Greeley	1	512.9	\$17,428	44	12,709.2	\$614,569	164	43,740.6	\$2,175,606
Greenwood	12	421.7	\$24,057	40	1,981.2	\$113,013	37	1,652.5	\$94,867
Hamilton	26	9,141.1	\$425,265	307	80,711.2	\$3,919,401	127	36,755.8	\$1,746,037
Harper	6	1,998.3	\$101,457	49	5,813.9	\$316,540	98	10,200.9	\$560,072
Harvey	1	18.7	\$935	14	903.3	\$49,445	35	2,413.1	\$132,244
Haskell	0	0.0	\$0	18	3,885.2	\$192,388	30	6,458.7	\$321,731
Hodgeman	7	515.3	\$24,290	66	5,997.4	\$294,827	102	11,223.2	\$560,486
Jackson	48	2,221.2	\$116,923	116	7,151.3	\$447,066	114	7,469.2	\$478,434
Jefferson	15	639.2	\$36,769	132	7,052.7	\$450,683	71	3,649.7	\$234,711
Jewell	13	435.4	\$22,938	54	2,191.2	\$119,894	119	7,939.6	\$434,295
Johnson	1	21.0	\$966	7	345.0	\$21,062	15	1,377.7	\$84,216
Kearny	19	5,075.9	\$237,166	97	17,547.0	\$866,369	139	32,951.8	\$1,639,099
Kingman	22	670.0	\$31,001	264	18,146.6	\$957,642	176	13,173.7	\$721,836
Kiowa	39	3,919.8	\$171,468	144	19,514.7	\$986,189	134	15,559.2	\$839,621
Labette	8	382.5	\$19,852	29	1,288.1	\$72,535	39	1,385.2	\$79,873
Lane	11	1,414.0	\$68,793	71	9,020.0	\$448,477	52	10,066.7	\$499,019
Leavenworth	4	186.5	\$11,032	39	3,041.3	\$189,306	39	1,608.8	\$103,489
Lincoln	12	585.7	\$24,918	65	3,650.9	\$195,414	125	6,594.2	\$358,903
Linn	15	447.9	\$23,878	172	12,659.7	\$745,862	143	9,209.7	\$547,412
Logan	4	174.2	\$6,429	86	11,020.8	\$542,198	87	13,029.4	\$650,277
Lyon	11	595.5	\$30,566	166	9,199.7	\$520,257	164	7,100.0	\$418,780
Marion	6	176.6	\$8,890	72	3,266.9	\$188,881	180	4,819.0	\$288,055
Marshall	20	1,067.5	\$58,535	65	3,046.9	\$195,020	111	6,518.7	\$415,235
McPherson	17	570.9	\$27,983	86	5,143.1	\$267,991	82	3,781.5	\$206,822
Meade	27	3,169.6	\$154,088	53	6,410.3	\$317,644	81	12,694.4	\$633,866
Miami	11	371.0	\$17,923	137	6,232.9	\$360,827	78	3,698.7	\$218,757
Mitchell	7	211.6	\$10,993	61	4,741.7	\$253,053	80	5,715.4	\$311,622
Montgomery	7	226.3	\$12,761	22	897.7	\$52,771	43	1,850.0	\$110,633
Morris	7	296.2	\$15,375	44	1,584.6	\$91,216	72	2,449.1	\$143,141

## Report of CRP Data - EPCEO5-R003

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Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments
42	1,381.3	\$81,314	8	171.0	\$10,127	0	0.0	\$0	5	132.7	\$5,479
28	1,761.9	\$104,372	5	248.3	\$14,898	0	0.0	\$0	6	268.4	\$13,989
20	1,019.5	\$66,274	11	352.2	\$22,889	0	0.0	\$0	7	529.4	\$42,347
31	3,235.8	\$177,765	38	3,009.3	\$165,248	0	0.0	\$0	1	27.1	\$1,355
88	4,763.8	\$261,054	91	6,401.8	\$350,535	5	315.9	\$9,456	8	437.5	\$19,044
50	2,547.5	\$151,463	19	784.1	\$46,958	0	0.0	\$0	1	56.6	\$3,113
26	1,536.3	\$99,603	25	1,130.8	\$73,385	1	16.0	\$1,040	8	239.7	\$14,974
31	1,343.1	\$79,008	18	1,180.4	\$70,085	0	0.0	\$0	5	225.8	\$11,069
13	469.5	\$27,730	7	396.5	\$23,790	0	0.0	\$0	1	82.1	\$4,926
8	245.1	\$14,542	1	72.3	\$4,338	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
19	448.7	\$26,191	3	96.7	\$5,802	1	1.8	\$90	3	72.9	\$3,629
82	6,603.2	\$325,514	41	4,026.9	\$199,449	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
41	5,161.5	\$257,628	20	2,516.9	\$125,845	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
81	3,052.1	\$195,032	81	4,928.0	\$319,757	0	0.0	\$0	5	130.2	\$6,895
38	1,867.1	\$102,652	53	3,783.3	\$208,093	5	238.9	\$9,720	7	499.9	\$23,713
34	1,090.3	\$64,789	36	1,793.3	\$107,052	2	98.1	\$5,689	24	1,149.4	\$65,732
8	1,343.6	\$69,463	2	61.4	\$3,377	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
40	1,399.0	\$83,313	30	1,278.5	\$75,639	3	202.8	\$10,132	1	22.2	\$1,088
53	1,438.7	\$85,809	15	671.1	\$40,266	1	11.0	\$495	7	212.5	\$11,033
32	943.1	\$46,825	61	2,768.1	\$138,370	1	10.7	\$264	7	107.3	\$3,422
82	3,117.8	\$200,653	132	6,760.5	\$436,838	2	115.5	\$4,663	16	541.0	\$25,708
11	490.8	\$31,692	4	258.7	\$16,816	6	915.0	\$75,838	33	3,274.9	\$290,787
11	447.8	\$29,038	7	194.1	\$12,576	1	32.5	\$1,625	6	147.6	\$3,398
47	5,515.8	\$299,253	48	8,493.7	\$465,983	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
13	676.7	\$40,468	9	773.4	\$46,404	1	8.1	\$405	2	125.7	\$6,285
127	6,995.5	\$383,552	113	8,580.2	\$469,585	0	0.0	\$0	1	77.9	\$2,220
88	4,968.3	\$272,218	78	4,163.2	\$228,937	0	0.0	\$0	4	288.5	\$11,466
34	7,043.0	\$351,335	34	6,587.0	\$329,066	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
74	9,939.6	\$496,723	72	11,877.1	\$594,054	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
45	1,559.5	\$91,755	23	1,282.6	\$77,505	6	276.1	\$15,328	12	747.4	\$42,915
6	150.9	\$9,633	10	532.4	\$34,365	0	0.0	\$0	4	237.3	\$11,621
34	1,188.6	\$59,126	25	1,056.0	\$52,457	2	46.5	\$1,033	1	16.8	\$672
117	9,686.8	\$483,914	93	9,415.1	\$470,550	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
48	6,548.6	\$326,697	37	5,746.2	\$287,263	0	0.0	\$0	2	425.4	\$17,277
51	7,944.6	\$396,226	47	11,421.2	\$570,340	2	27.5	\$745	5	798.2	\$38,411
73	18,048.4	\$893,697	34	8,839.8	\$441,596	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
11	461.2	\$27,174	10	424.1	\$25,446	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
0	0.0	\$0	1	161.5	\$8,075	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
71	6,790.4	\$370,408	44	5,141.5	\$281,989	0	0.0	\$0	6	622.9	\$32,371
15	926.8	\$51,164	28	1,715.1	\$94,340	0	0.0	\$0	1	41.4	\$1,449
18	5,316.5	\$265,667	18	3,254.1	\$162,698	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
52	5,623.1	\$281,067	33	3,260.1	\$163,005	0	0.0	\$0	1	153.0	\$5,279
51	2,179.2	\$139,599	20	1,304.9	\$84,353	0	0.0	\$0	10	522.2	\$30,919
27	1,300.9	\$82,852	24	1,427.7	\$92,779	0	0.0	\$0	7	256.9	\$15,524
93	6,878.0	\$377,437	92	6,682.7	\$367,402	1	6.7	\$369	12	1,467.5	\$67,738
1	60.1	\$2,705	3	138.7	\$8,297	1	9.0	\$351	3	203.7	\$13,659
52	11,243.4	\$561,051	40	6,616.1	\$330,805	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
89	5,278.1	\$288,545	86	5,453.6	\$299,201	0	0.0	\$0	30	2,388.2	\$122,817
67	7,516.9	\$412,442	72	8,832.1	\$485,422	1	4.2	\$126	7	935.3	\$43,070
40	2,455.7	\$145,714	22	1,135.0	\$68,016	1	34.6	\$1,384	4	407.9	\$17,758
23	2,181.6	\$108,921	11	2,172.4	\$108,583	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
11	349.1	\$22,065	11	496.3	\$31,887	2	21.0	\$1,146	5	223.9	\$14,591
57	3,583.4	\$196,041	53	3,990.8	\$219,424	0	0.0	\$0	9	461.5	\$17,757
50	2,380.8	\$142,486	16	835.9	\$50,154	0	0.0	\$0	6	230.5	\$13,443
49	7,011.7	\$350,061	27	2,872.3	\$143,615	0	0.0	\$0	1	41.0	\$1,333
92	3,132.5	\$186,317	44	1,888.8	\$112,491	0	0.0	\$0	2	34.3	\$1,697
96	4,752.1	\$283,033	103	4,413.6	\$264,859	3	101.7	\$4,599	6	216.2	\$9,052
79	4,181.0	\$269,981	68	4,336.6	\$281,430	3	33.0	\$1,683	28	1,838.3	\$108,073
79	2,750.8	\$151,042	70	3,378.2	\$185,601	0	0.0	\$0	6	195.4	\$8,786
47	6,194.7	\$309,319	44	6,562.4	\$328,087	1	44.4	\$1,776	6	561.0	\$23,570
34	1,233.5	\$72,931	8	282.4	\$16,944	0	0.0	\$0	1	30.9	\$1,854
62	3,745.0	\$203,992	67	4,871.3	\$267,835	1	4.9	\$196	10	630.8	\$26,836
20	591.7	\$35,242	13	353.6	\$21,207	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
38	996.2	\$57,990	23	554.4	\$33,125	1	10.0	\$300	4	101.0	\$3,137



93			Totals		
Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments
1	10.1	\$465	160	6,663.1	\$384,916
10	391.5	\$21,800	144	8,622.8	\$506,271
12	664.8	\$54,387	109	5,963.5	\$398,765
3	294.4	\$11,408	266	27,451.1	\$1,466,775
4	201.5	\$7,884	434	25,947.8	\$1,386,226
0	0.0	\$0	375	21,999.4	\$1,271,683
11	224.1	\$15,512	199	10,666.3	\$689,171
2	87.7	\$4,021	137	6,863.3	\$391,871
0	0.0	\$0	39	1,499.4	\$88,847
1	28.6	\$1,716	75	4,446.4	\$259,304
0	0.0	\$0	96	4,936.1	\$292,098
0	0.0	\$0	482	46,084.8	\$2,272,220
0	0.0	\$0	302	45,677.8	\$2,223,328
13	522.5	\$28,448	443	23,581.3	\$1,500,272
4	175.4	\$8,906	290	16,528.9	\$893,719
8	261.4	\$14,291	252	11,703.3	\$684,111
0	0.0	\$0	289	41,244.2	\$2,114,188
12	742.0	\$32,509	179	7,197.0	\$405,423
2	156.1	\$7,986	289	12,023.9	\$707,397
4	104.4	\$3,856	235	7,982.9	\$388,051
11	401.5	\$19,504	497	23,174.9	\$1,452,600
35	2,361.6	\$215,332	149	11,219.3	\$883,840
7	182.2	\$10,807	144	6,009.0	\$374,045
0	0.0	\$0	315	48,702.0	\$2,628,007
3	176.8	\$8,654	150	8,356.1	\$476,724
2	128.2	\$4,088	506	34,651.5	\$1,863,066
10	380.2	\$15,084	490	28,439.6	\$1,522,108
2	316.1	\$15,649	277	59,219.6	\$2,921,785
3	74.1	\$2,675	344	49,280.3	\$2,455,491
5	142.7	\$8,468	218	9,063.1	\$529,501
6	175.6	\$10,913	56	2,270.7	\$141,385
0	0.0	\$0	249	18,841.5	\$932,629
1	72.6	\$1,815	706	68,411.1	\$3,411,313
5	819.6	\$27,630	214	30,337.7	\$1,496,357
1	46.5	\$1,858	208	39,109.7	\$1,946,681
0	0.0	\$0	316	83,850.9	\$4,142,896
3	245.0	\$12,581	113	5,185.7	\$297,138
0	0.0	\$0	461	126,769.6	\$6,098,778
5	423.5	\$20,062	279	30,991.4	\$1,682,899
1	20.0	\$1,000	95	6,038.4	\$330,577
0	0.0	\$0	84	18,914.5	\$942,484
1	67.7	\$2,302	262	26,839.8	\$1,331,256
3	191.4	\$12,110	362	21,039.4	\$1,309,404
9	514.2	\$31,166	285	14,841.3	\$944,484
10	457.8	\$24,427	394	26,058.9	\$1,414,500
3	193.3	\$13,427	34	2,348.5	\$144,683
0	0.0	\$0	347	73,434.2	\$3,634,490
8	572.5	\$29,516	675	45,682.7	\$2,450,558
0	0.0	\$0	464	56,282.2	\$2,938,338
1	28.8	\$1,152	144	7,117.8	\$406,284
1	161.0	\$6,440	169	25,015.7	\$1,240,233
5	96.6	\$6,164	116	6,023.5	\$379,680
7	309.9	\$13,873	328	19,176.4	\$1,026,330
12	656.5	\$38,318	414	26,421.0	\$1,561,553
0	0.0	\$0	254	34,149.4	\$1,693,913
2	17.5	\$842	481	21,968.3	\$1,270,950
12	544.0	\$24,047	478	18,290.1	\$1,071,416
13	755.3	\$44,747	387	21,777.3	\$1,374,704
10	448.7	\$19,518	350	16,268.6	\$867,743
0	0.0	\$0	259	35,636.8	\$1,768,350
0	0.0	\$0	269	11,849.4	\$689,236
11	582.7	\$27,483	299	20,503.4	\$1,102,010
0	0.0	\$0	105	3,919.3	\$232,614
0	0.0	\$0	189	5,991.5	\$344,284

COUNTY	86			87			88		
	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments
Morton	51	8,823.4	\$419,004	244	54,020.7	\$2,657,563	112	25,098.3	\$1,224,677
Nemaha	18	817.7	\$44,982	132	9,463.4	\$595,414	140	9,042.6	\$579,213
Neosho	12	442.5	\$24,889	116	7,395.8	\$427,870	110	6,393.6	\$376,996
Ness	14	918.3	\$40,192	94	7,232.2	\$357,857	96	7,167.5	\$357,760
Norton	24	1,258.2	\$56,655	210	13,551.5	\$671,525	197	13,921.5	\$701,709
Osage	60	2,086.6	\$110,424	154	7,813.7	\$458,957	93	4,137.3	\$244,568
Osborne	7	461.3	\$21,845	60	3,595.5	\$192,444	91	7,258.7	\$393,660
Ottawa	3	50.5	\$2,503	40	2,831.8	\$152,880	102	7,281.9	\$396,758
Pawnee	9	457.1	\$21,999	83	8,687.6	\$481,581	117	15,577.3	\$1,331,029
Phillips	7	320.0	\$14,557	108	6,670.8	\$356,412	155	11,673.8	\$634,392
Pottawatomie	40	1,242.8	\$67,586	133	5,537.1	\$338,864	121	4,588.3	\$289,345
Pratt	13	1,049.1	\$46,533	101	10,138.8	\$518,488	161	19,330.8	\$1,050,662
Rawlins	11	289.2	\$14,039	108	4,061.9	\$202,167	124	4,536.3	\$226,746
Reno	31	1,724.2	\$78,328	245	21,789.8	\$1,144,409	267	22,955.3	\$1,257,177
Republic	1	50.0	\$2,750	25	1,498.7	\$82,193	104	8,495.0	\$467,416
Rice	4	139.6	\$6,951	50	3,013.9	\$164,762	81	5,201.3	\$285,831
Riley	2	26.6	\$1,290	31	1,092.3	\$65,977	35	1,346.6	\$87,220
Rooks	29	1,725.2	\$83,959	197	14,187.0	\$761,225	194	14,285.3	\$775,952
Rush	19	834.3	\$40,472	70	3,869.9	\$199,190	146	8,328.4	\$447,641
Russell	38	1,547.8	\$68,220	194	15,383.9	\$797,635	197	17,598.1	\$959,057
Saline	8	683.1	\$36,357	97	6,496.6	\$354,162	124	8,179.2	\$451,926
Scott	2	75.6	\$2,549	40	7,791.9	\$385,665	48	10,469.9	\$520,654
Sedgwick	0	0.0	\$0	17	1,490.6	\$79,056	27	2,234.8	\$121,073
Seward	5	636.8	\$30,419	73	13,842.9	\$686,879	98	16,662.5	\$831,727
Shawnee	5	89.7	\$3,692	48	2,102.8	\$131,971	70	2,912.9	\$186,934
Sheridan	9	223.2	\$10,307	81	4,131.2	\$204,039	57	2,284.4	\$113,344
Sherman	12	1,988.9	\$96,346	43	5,718.7	\$283,185	113	23,933.5	\$1,186,995
Smith	14	754.9	\$36,227	76	4,604.3	\$242,673	142	10,589.0	\$576,566
Stafford	2	564.5	\$27,692	49	7,150.6	\$380,822	94	14,676.3	\$799,976
Stanton	11	2,568.7	\$120,795	183	44,795.9	\$2,212,823	169	44,245.0	\$2,205,039
Stevens	51	9,214.0	\$446,317	117	21,016.9	\$1,045,977	107	18,189.3	\$907,475
Sumner	4	110.6	\$5,194	16	1,188.9	\$63,254	33	2,033.9	\$110,604
Thomas	4	94.0	\$3,759	25	1,794.5	\$88,893	68	8,067.1	\$400,593
Trego	26	1,416.4	\$66,732	112	6,753.3	\$334,334	169	12,066.4	\$601,062
Wabaunsee	8	193.8	\$9,774	69	4,287.1	\$261,089	114	5,996.3	\$379,156
Wallace	4	266.0	\$13,059	40	6,708.9	\$318,639	144	43,432.6	\$2,137,603
Washington	5	171.1	\$8,882	110	7,276.3	\$465,774	114	7,639.1	\$492,375
Wichita	0	0.0	\$0	46	7,927.0	\$393,075	114	25,508.6	\$1,269,425
Wilson	3	294.0	\$15,923	45	2,407.2	\$138,761	81	5,281.3	\$313,902
Woodson	1	10.2	\$561	22	1,404.7	\$81,282	46	1,895.1	\$113,542
Wyandotte	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	1	22.0	\$1,430
TOTALS	1,328	103,251.4	\$4,960,044	8,835	863,017.1	\$45,079,826	10,387	1,035,421.3	\$55,247,372

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89			90			91			92		
Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments
0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
101	6,369.0	\$410,872	95	5,741.5	\$372,178	2	27.8	\$1,529	9	661.9	\$35,624
38	1,273.2	\$75,144	19	746.1	\$44,528	1	58.1	\$2,324	10	353.4	\$17,631
115	8,941.7	\$446,816	119	13,309.6	\$665,061	0	0.0	\$0	3	227.2	\$4,523
119	5,750.6	\$287,956	97	7,704.3	\$386,752	0	0.0	\$0	3	80.5	\$2,303
35	1,152.3	\$66,982	18	874.4	\$52,369	0	0.0	\$0	3	148.2	\$8,140
64	4,269.8	\$232,798	88	6,508.5	\$356,420	0	0.0	\$0	3	192.2	\$6,953
35	2,788.5	\$153,394	48	3,747.7	\$205,847	1	106.8	\$4,165	8	686.0	\$31,033
110	12,608.1	\$691,687	148	21,724.9	\$1,191,424	1	49.3	\$1,726	1	29.0	\$1,305
71	4,292.5	\$234,991	66	4,071.8	\$223,654	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
37	1,175.9	\$75,270	40	1,570.9	\$101,217	1	7.8	\$468	4	179.7	\$9,189
87	8,595.2	\$468,166	74	7,575.6	\$415,745	0	0.0	\$0	5	266.5	\$9,770
61	2,463.5	\$123,169	37	1,511.0	\$75,511	1	9.0	\$266	6	141.3	\$3,984
201	16,763.4	\$920,684	209	18,578.5	\$1,021,458	30	4,003.8	\$208,526	57	7,459.8	\$391,569
31	1,191.2	\$65,481	39	1,431.4	\$79,064	4	238.5	\$10,697	25	1,768.6	\$91,825
59	3,484.0	\$191,560	57	3,464.3	\$190,549	4	122.4	\$5,200	8	593.2	\$28,674
30	624.6	\$39,713	20	533.8	\$34,703	2	53.0	\$3,055	4	122.9	\$7,433
96	6,494.3	\$352,570	99	5,933.0	\$324,795	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
117	7,136.4	\$389,403	143	16,100.9	\$874,632	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
128	7,451.4	\$408,886	106	7,254.3	\$398,499	2	63.1	\$2,424	15	934.8	\$36,567
50	1,988.6	\$109,301	50	3,959.9	\$218,239	1	11.4	\$285	2	93.5	\$4,675
11	1,504.4	\$74,958	8	1,144.0	\$57,176	1	114.5	\$5,153	0	0.0	\$0
25	1,473.3	\$80,878	35	2,093.3	\$114,972	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
42	7,238.9	\$360,831	24	4,483.9	\$224,193	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
33	700.6	\$44,968	20	651.0	\$42,072	0	0.0	\$0	2	24.9	\$1,340
29	1,436.6	\$71,667	24	786.9	\$39,337	0	0.0	\$0	1	14.4	\$288
15	4,158.4	\$185,353	23	2,613.7	\$118,114	1	73.0	\$2,117	4	757.7	\$26,680
50	2,763.9	\$151,581	50	2,632.7	\$144,652	1	45.8	\$1,832	6	195.9	\$7,760
39	3,685.8	\$202,726	63	7,873.3	\$433,014	3	482.3	\$20,332	3	449.3	\$22,327
30	6,721.2	\$334,758	8	1,618.2	\$80,640	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
66	11,657.8	\$582,560	47	7,574.0	\$378,207	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
45	1,766.0	\$95,925	32	2,960.1	\$162,648	0	0.0	\$0	1	29.1	\$1,019
29	5,816.8	\$290,174	24	2,051.8	\$101,468	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
108	6,895.0	\$344,499	66	5,279.6	\$263,471	1	49.6	\$1,414	2	174.5	\$5,968
52	2,181.9	\$141,167	23	968.6	\$62,787	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
58	11,733.9	\$582,859	18	6,014.6	\$298,034	1	8.2	\$267	3	260.2	\$8,343
85	4,842.5	\$313,948	77	5,522.4	\$357,405	8	251.3	\$14,568	38	2,546.0	\$154,073
36	6,867.6	\$343,340	32	5,817.6	\$289,762	0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0
45	2,297.0	\$137,161	26	1,077.9	\$64,270	1	20.0	\$1,100	1	47.7	\$2,624
19	675.3	\$40,287	13	354.8	\$21,288	0	0.0	\$0	2	88.2	\$4,358
0	0.0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	1	147.8	\$8,868	0	0.0	\$0

5,352	414,319.3	\$22,206,050	4,567	398,069.1	\$21,563,463	122	8,529.4	\$444,769	576	40,964.8	\$2,189,259
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93			Totals		
Contracts	Acres	Payments	Contracts	Acres	Payments
0	0.0	\$0	407	87,942.4	\$4,301,244
7	296.7	\$17,183	504	32,420.6	\$2,056,995
8	456.3	\$22,529	314	17,119.0	\$991,911
9	736.8	\$22,279	450	38,533.3	\$1,894,488
9	861.7	\$25,426	659	43,128.3	\$2,132,326
6	203.4	\$11,245	369	16,415.9	\$952,685
3	134.3	\$4,850	316	22,420.3	\$1,208,970
1	13.6	\$476	238	17,506.8	\$947,056
1	50.0	\$1,750	470	59,183.3	\$3,722,501
0	0.0	\$0	407	27,028.9	\$1,464,006
11	279.6	\$14,582	387	14,582.1	\$896,521
4	241.7	\$9,362	445	47,197.7	\$2,518,726
1	22.5	\$675	349	13,034.7	\$646,557
37	2,487.6	\$130,316	1,077	95,762.4	\$5,152,467
6	343.9	\$18,908	235	15,017.3	\$818,334
10	550.5	\$25,603	273	16,569.2	\$899,130
11	251.7	\$15,161	135	4,051.5	\$254,552
2	74.9	\$2,996	617	42,699.7	\$2,301,497
3	108.7	\$4,391	498	36,378.6	\$1,955,729
13	785.1	\$29,446	693	51,018.5	\$2,700,734
2	149.9	\$7,413	334	21,562.2	\$1,182,358
0	0.0	\$0	110	21,100.3	\$1,046,155
2	73.1	\$3,380	106	7,365.1	\$399,359
3	496.6	\$17,962	245	43,361.6	\$2,152,011
3	25.0	\$1,402	181	6,506.9	\$412,379
0	0.0	\$0	201	8,876.7	\$438,982
2	82.9	\$2,529	213	39,326.8	\$1,901,319
4	103.9	\$4,036	343	21,690.4	\$1,165,327
9	1,057.4	\$53,311	262	35,939.5	\$1,940,200
0	0.0	\$0	401	99,949.0	\$4,954,055
1	155.2	\$6,984	389	67,807.2	\$3,367,520
0	0.0	\$0	131	8,088.6	\$438,644
0	0.0	\$0	150	17,824.2	\$884,887
2	92.1	\$3,177	486	32,726.9	\$1,620,657
3	94.1	\$5,625	269	13,721.8	\$859,598
2	94.5	\$2,873	270	68,518.9	\$3,361,677
14	650.2	\$41,355	451	28,898.9	\$1,848,380
0	0.0	\$0	228	46,120.8	\$2,295,602
0	0.0	\$0	202	11,425.1	\$673,741
0	0.0	\$0	103	4,428.3	\$261,318
0	0.0	\$0	2	169.8	\$10,298
484	26,402.5	\$1,392,066	31,651	2,889,974.9	\$153,082,849

# CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) DATA

for

KANSAS

## EROSION REDUCTION AND TREE ACREAGE - 1st through 12th Signup

	Tree Ac. 1st/12th Signup	Avg. Soil Erosion Reduct. Tons/Ac/Yr	Total Annual Erosion Recuct. Tons/Yr
KANSAS	3,067	16	47,796,137
NATIONAL	2,487,752	19	694,062,336

## CROP ACREAGE BASE REDUCTION - 1st through 12th Signup

	<u>KANSAS</u>	<u>NATIONAL</u>
Wheat .....	1,302,630 ac.	10,833,508 ac.
Corn .....	60,062 ac.	4,293,242 ac.
Barley .....	73,206 ac.	2,833,533 ac.
Grain Sorghum.....	659,584 ac.	2,465,010 ac.
Oats .....	66,161 ac.	1,396,788 ac.
TOTAL .....	2,161,643 ac.	21,822,081 ac.

HISTORICAL ACP/LTA ALLOCATION AND EARNINGS  
for  
KANSAS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>	<u>EARNED</u>	<u>LTA ALLOCATION</u>
1985	ACP.....		\$4,021,821	
1986	ACP.....		\$2,667,617	
1987	ACP.....		\$3,366,575	
1988	ACP.....	\$4,684,000 ...	\$4,855,584 .....	\$603,000
1989	ACP.....	\$4,209,000 ...	\$4,755,878 .....	\$602,000
1990	ACP.....	\$4,396,000*....	\$3,609,454.....	\$601,000
1991	ACP.....	\$4,632,000*....	\$4,159,642.....	\$601,000
1992	ACP.....	\$5,127,000*...	\$3,048,950 .....	\$601,000
1993	ACP.....	\$4,999,000*....	\$2,963,640.....	\$602,000
1994	ACP.....	\$4,541,000 .....		\$599,000

\*Includes special project funds

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service  
 CRES - ACP, CRP, ECP, FIP, RCWP, OTHER  
 TABLE 1.--DISTRIBUTION OF COST-SHARES  
 IN PERCENT OF COST-SHARES FOR ALL PRIMARY PURPOSES

Program: ACP-ANA Fund Code: 00

PRACTICE	ACRES SERVED OR TREATED	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	TOTAL COST-SHARES	PERCENT OF COST-SHARES FOR				
				EROSION CONTROL	WATER CONSV	WATER QUALITY	WOOD PROD	OTHER
FR1 Tree Planting	.5		\$117				100.0	
SL1 Grass Planting	9,340.3		\$225,161	100.0				
SL2 Grass Improvement	3,432.1		\$15,671	100.0				
SL4 Terrace	134,050.5		\$2,563,423	99.5				.5
SL5 Diversion Terrace	4,870.2		\$67,913	100.0				
SL6 Livestock Watering Facility	34,790.9	213	\$150,363	91.3	3.5	3.6		1.6
SL7 Field Windbreak	924.5		\$18,214	100.0				
SL9 Farmstead Windbreak	1,397.2		\$58,132	90.4				9.6
WC1 Water Impoundment Resv.	3,241.2	141	\$101,955	100.0				
WC4 Irrigation Water Conservation	39,415.3		\$549,610	.6	99.3			.1
WL1 Wildlife Habitat	46.7		\$3,658	30.5				69.5
WL2 Wildlife Shallow Water Area	62.0		\$648					100.0
WP1 Erosion Control Structure	140.3	38	\$37,578	100.0				
WP3 Sod Waterway	17,188.0		\$438,425	100.0				
WP4 Animal Waste Control Facility		15	\$16,174	5.5		64.7		29.8
TOTAL ACP-ANA	248,899.7	407	\$4,247,042	86.0	13.0	.4		.7

KANSAS

Report ID: EEF220-R001

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service  
 CRES - ACP  
 TABLE 2.--STATE AND COUNTY DATA BY PRACTICE  
 PRIMARY PURPOSE OF EROSION CONTROL

Prepared: 02-08-94

Page: 1

PRACTICE		AFTER LOSS	SOIL-SAVINGS PER ACRE	AMORTIZED C/S PER TON	AMORTIZED TOTAL-COST/TON	AVERAGE C/S LEVEL (%)
SL5 Diversion Terr.	12.9	4.8	8.1	\$ .28	\$ .61	45
SL4 Terrace	13.3	4.2	9.1	\$ .32	\$ .68	47
-ALL-	12.1	3.9	8.3	\$ .37	\$ .81	46
SL1 Grass Planting	12.0	1.8	10.2	\$ .40	\$ .95	42
SL6 Livestock Watering Fac.	4.9	3.0	1.9	\$ .45	\$1.00	45
WP3 Sod Waterway	24.6	3.0	21.7	\$ .79	\$1.71	46
SL7 Field Windbreak	8.7	3.7	4.9	\$ .86	\$2.04	42
SL2 Grass Improvement	3.4	2.8	.9	\$ .91	\$2.13	43
WP1 Drop Structure	36.2	4.3	31.9	\$1.10	\$2.25	49
SL9 Farmstead Windbreak	8.9	4.2	4.7	\$1.28	\$3.18	40
WL1 Wildlife Habitat	6.9	1.0	5.9	\$1.43	\$3.72	38
WC1 Water Impoundment Resv.	6.3	1.5	4.8	\$2.42	\$5.37	45
WC4 Irrigation Water Conv.	5.0	4.0	1.0	\$2.97	\$8.94	33
WP4 Animal Waste Control Facility	30.0	4.0	26.0	\$3.47	\$6.94	50

Table 1A - DISTRIBUTION OF COST-SHARES BY COUNTY  
IN PERCENT OF COST-SHARES FOR ALL PRIMARY PURPOSES

Program: ACP-ANA Fund Code: 00

COUNTY	ACRES SERVED OR TREATED	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	TOTAL COST-SHARES	PERCENT OF COST-SHARES FOR				
				EROSION CONTROL	WATER CONSV	WATER QUALITY	WOOD PROD	OTHER
ALLEN	1,370.9	0	\$32,841	100.0				
ANDERSON	243.3	1	\$16,934	100.0				
ATCHISON	1,452.0	1	\$101,777	100.0				
BARBER	2,939.9	5	\$65,715	100.0				
BARTON	1,260.5		\$38,997	100.0				
BOURBON	1,081.3	3	\$34,901	100.0				
BROWN	555.2	2	\$76,100	100.0				
BUTLER	770.7		\$25,962	100.0				
CHASE	444.9	2	\$9,409	100.0				
CHAUTAUQUA	276.5		\$8,446	100.0				
CHEROKEE	1,435.1		\$52,571	100.0				
CHEYENNE	1,443.1	10	\$38,482	100.0				
CLARK	1,689.6	6	\$15,919	80.0				20.0
CLAY	1,079.7		\$47,005	100.0				
CLOUD	5,141.3		\$134,551	100.0				
COFFEY	2,017.2	84	\$38,724	100.0				
COMANCHE	657.6	1	\$4,494	100.0				
COLLEY	14,384.8		\$33,476	100.0				
CRAWFORD	3,034.9	7	\$51,994	95.1				4.9
DECATUR	5,232.9	19	\$78,436	100.0				
DICKINSON	1,676.5		\$57,285	100.0				
DONIPHAN	288.5	16	\$59,759	100.0				
DOUGLAS	1,717.8		\$6,213	100.0				
EDWARDS	3,097.6	5	\$14,960	91.5				8.5
ELK	477.1	4	\$12,214	60.5				39.5
ELLIS	4,021.3	1	\$45,655	96.7				3.3
ELLSWORTH	1,092.6		\$23,990	100.0				
FINNEY	7,473.2	7	\$76,599	25.2	70.2	4.6		
FORD	5,321.8	5	\$65,005	68.6	31.4			
FRANKLIN	603.3		\$23,697	100.0				
GEARY	362.0		\$18,939	100.0				
GOVE	3,312.0	2	\$47,541	100.0				
GRAHAM	2,791.5	1	\$41,649	84.6				15.4
GRANT	3,473.5	3	\$40,632	21.9	78.1			
GRAY	3,145.0		\$39,796	70.3	29.7			
GREELEY	3,713.0	4	\$27,113	70.6	29.4			
GREENWOOD	316.9	2	\$5,972	98.0			2.0	
HAMILTON	4,061.7	3	\$55,225	77.2	22.8			
HARPER	512.6	6	\$36,573	100.0				
HARVEY	989.5		\$22,287	87.9				12.1
HASKELL	5,460.0	1	\$58,513	4.7	95.3			
HODGEMAN	5,792.9		\$77,740	100.0				
JACKSON	282.8		\$41,030	100.0				
JEFFERSON	234.3	3	\$23,141	100.0				
JEWELL	2,450.6		\$45,291	100.0				
JOHNSON	20.0		\$4,150	100.0				
KEARNY	5,463.8	7	\$77,796	29.4	70.6			
KINGMAN	409.6	2	\$11,895	100.0				
KIOWA	424.1	1	\$4,875	100.0				
LABETTE	5,452.2	18	\$54,034	100.0				
LANE	2,475.0	1	\$26,311	100.0				
LEAVENWORTH	218.8		\$28,799	100.0				
LINCOLN	703.5		\$25,100	100.0				
LINN	535.4	5	\$25,911	100.0				
LOGAN	1,307.5	1	\$30,275	100.0				
LYON	475.2	1	\$15,349	100.0				



Table 1A - DISTRIBUTION OF COST-SHARES BY COUNTY  
IN PERCENT OF COST-SHARES FOR ALL PRIMARY PURPOSES

Program: ACP-ANA Fund Code: 00

COUNTY	ACRES SERVED OR TREATED	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	TOTAL COST-SHARES	PERCENT OF COST-SHARES FOR:				
				EROSION CONTROL	WATER CONSV	WATER QUALITY	WOOD PROD	OTHER
MCPHERSON	794.6		\$26,614	98.2				1.8
MARION	2,718.7		\$191,373	100.0				
MARSHALL	1,720.0		\$93,239	100.0				
MEADE	7,278.2	15	\$70,425	45.0	55.0			
MIAMI	225.4		\$14,987	100.0				
MITCHELL	2,197.6		\$64,261	100.0				
MONTGOMERY	3,673.7	13	\$66,781	96.8			3.2	
MORRIS	1,074.8	4	\$13,273	100.0				
MORTON	3,492.9	1	\$53,128	3.2	96.8			
NEMAH	979.8		\$89,587	100.0				
NEOSHO	1,247.3	5	\$36,169	100.0				
NESS	2,465.1		\$47,080	100.0				
NORTON	3,351.6	9	\$59,711	100.0				
OSAGE	732.6	1	\$21,418	97.0			3.0	
OSBORNE	885.0		\$23,827	100.0				
OTTAWA	393.4		\$18,836	100.0				
PAWNEE	864.6	41	\$13,329	100.0				
PHILLIPS	639.4		\$15,719	100.0				
POTTAWATOMIE	355.8	3	\$20,177	100.0				
PRATT	2,024.4	1	\$43,062	98.4				1.6
RAWLINS	2,533.7	2	\$46,892	100.0				
RENO	1,046.4	3	\$24,216	74.3			25.7	
REPUBLIC	1,447.9		\$67,688	100.0				
RICE	800.5		\$28,222	100.0				
RILEY	319.8		\$7,879	100.0				
ROOKS	1,308.1		\$25,786	95.8				4.2
RUSH	1,931.6		\$47,453	96.2				3.8
RUSSELL	1,494.0		\$31,884	100.0				
SALINE	1,530.0		\$27,465	100.0				
SCOTT	1,562.2	1	\$19,494	64.1	35.9			
SEDGWICK	1,377.0	3	\$25,194	100.0				
SEWARD	6,814.4	5	\$42,973	29.6	64.8			5.6
SHAWNEE	181.2	1	\$12,536	100.0				
SHERIDAN	2,507.8		\$43,569	100.0				
SHERMAN	7,702.3	5	\$79,893	100.0				
SMITH	993.0		\$28,796	100.0				
STANTON	20,968.9	2	\$57,390	19.3	80.7			
STEVENS	3,712.2	2	\$51,751	15.0	85.0			
SUMNER	3,271.2	1	\$107,667	98.0			2.0	
THOMAS	2,721.5		\$46,900	100.0				
TREGO	2,609.0		\$55,105	100.0				
WABAUNSEE	456.4	4	\$17,674	100.0				
WALLACE	6,717.1	8	\$46,246	43.3	53.9		2.8	
WASHINGTON	3,126.6		\$135,337	100.0				
WICHITA	4,955.5		\$74,565	17.4	82.6			
WILSON	694.4	27	\$22,193	100.0				
WOODSON	176.0		\$2,720	100.0				
TOTAL	248,899.7	407	\$4,247,642	86.0	13.0	.4		.7

## Information Contacts

- County ASCS offices are listed in telephone directories under "U.S. Department of Agriculture."
- State ASCS offices are usually located in the State capital, or near the State land-grant university.
- Commodity sales and purchases:  
Kansas City Commodity Office  
P.O. Box 205  
Kansas City, MO 64141
- Aerial photography, used by ASCS as the basic tool to determine crop acreage, is also purchased extensively by other organizations and the public. Order forms and an index are available from your county ASCS office. For more information on services, including high-altitude photography, contact:  
Aerial Photography Field Office  
P.O. Box 30010  
Salt Lake City, UT 84130
- Information Division, USDA-ASCS  
P.O. Box 2415  
Washington, D.C. 20013

*Participation in ASCS programs is open to all eligible applicants without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or handicap.*

HOUSE AGRICULTURE

2-10-94

Attachment #3

November 1988

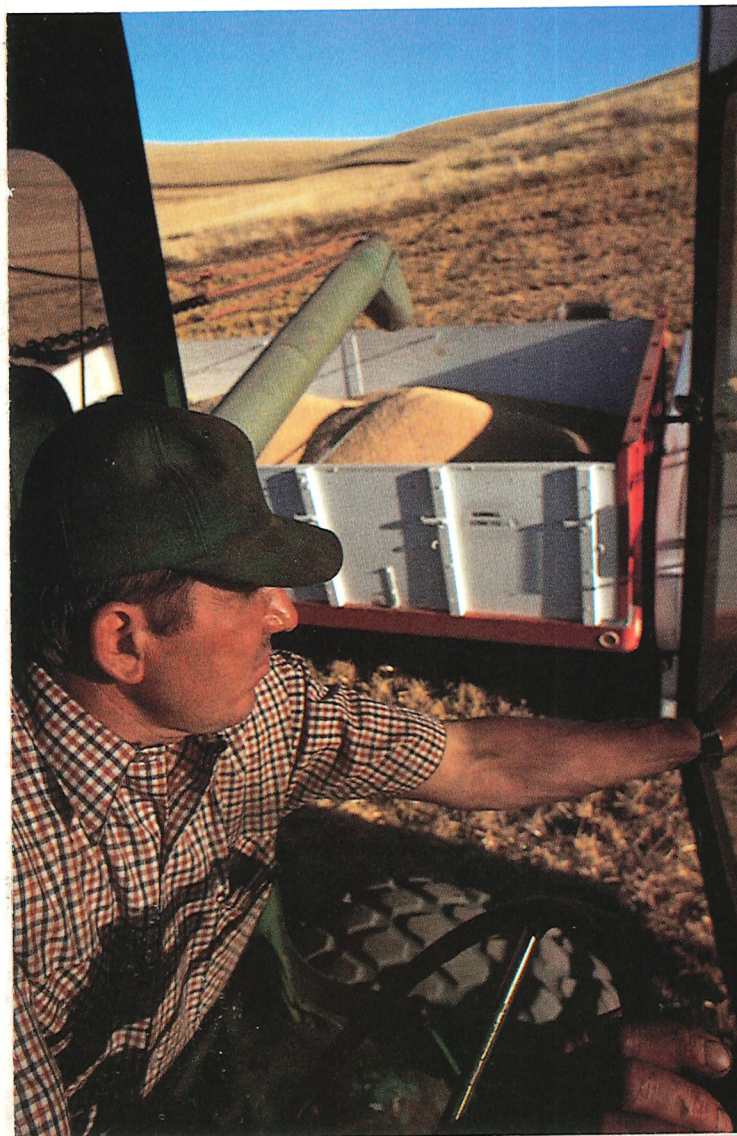
United States Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Program Aid Number 1424

## ASCS Programs

For Farm Commodities and  
Resource Conservation







## Commodity Programs

Agricultural commodity programs are designed to improve the economic stability of agriculture and to help farmers adjust production to meet demand. The goal is to avoid severe price swings for farmers and consumers.

Assistance is offered through price support loans and purchases, payments, and related acreage reductions and diversions.

ASCS administers commodity stabilization programs for wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, rye, soybeans, rice, tobacco, peanuts, milk, cotton, wool, mohair, sugar, and honey.

ASCS makes Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans to eligible farmers using the stored crop as collateral. Loans to producers are "nonrecourse." With market prices higher than the loan rate, a farmer can simply pay off the loan and market the commodity. However, if market prices fail to rise above loan levels, a producer can forfeit or deliver the commodity to the Government to discharge the loan obligation in full. Thus, commodity loans promote orderly marketing by providing farmers with income while they hold their crops for later sale. Second, farmers get price protection with the option of forfeiting the commodity to CCC as a sufficient-value repayment.

The price support loan is seasonal and can be repaid with interest anytime through maturity. For wheat and feed grains, the Farmer-Owned Grain Reserve offers producers the opportunity to extend the crop loan for longer periods. Storage payments are made for grain placed in the Reserve.

For most commodities, loans are made directly to producers on the unprocessed commodity through ASCS county offices. Loans and purchases are also made through cooperative marketing associations or through processors. For example, price support loans for eligible tobacco are available through the applicable tobacco growers associations. For burley and flue-cured tobacco, marketings in excess of a quota are subject to penalty and are ineligible for loan.

Price support loans for peanuts are available at two levels: a higher price support level for peanuts grown within the farm poundage quota, and a lower support level for additional peanuts grown on farms with a quota or on farms without a quota.

Price support loans on soybeans and rye are available for producers of those commodities with no acreage limitations.

For wheat, feed grains, rice, and cotton, another price guarantee is provided in the deficiency payment programs. The program participant receives a direct payment, based on the difference between a "target price" set by law and the higher of either the loan rate or the national average market price.

In most cases, to qualify for payments, commodity loans, and purchases, a farmer must participate in the acreage reduction, allotment, or quota programs in effect for the particular crop. For example, deficiency payments are made to those who join in the acreage reduction for the crop year. Reducing their production acreage by an established ratio, participants contribute to keeping commodity production in line with anticipated needs. The land they are holding from production must be protected from erosion.





## Conservation Programs

ASCS conservation programs help preserve and improve the wealth and promise of America's farmlands.

**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).** USDA's most ambitious conservation effort, CRP was authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. It targets the most fragile farmland by encouraging farmers to stop growing crops on cropland designated by soil conservationists as "highly erodible" and plant it in grass or trees. In return, the farmer receives an annual rental payment for the term of the 10-year contract. Cost-shares are also available to help establish the permanent planting of grass, legumes, trees, windbreaks, or wildlife plantings.

**Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP).** ACP is the primary means for ASCS to help farmers and ranchers nationwide carry out conservation and environmental practices. The program is designed to solve soil, water, and related resource problems through cost-sharing. ACP assistance is available to install a variety of soil-saving practices, including terraces, grass cover, sod waterways, and other measures to control erosion. These practices also help farmers reduce sediment, chemicals, and livestock waste that contaminate streams and lakes.

**Other Conservation Programs.** Other programs provide assistance to plant trees and improve timberstands, to prevent the loss of wetlands for migratory waterfowl, and to control nonpoint source water pollution in rural America.

All ASCS conservation programs are conducted in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies and conservation organizations.

**Conservation Compliance, Sodbuster and Swampbuster Rules.** Since the 1985 Farm Bill a farmer's conservation activity is linked to his or her eligibility to receive farm program benefits. Farmers who have highly erodible fields must be carrying out an approved conservation plan. Otherwise, they may be ineligible for certain USDA benefits in any year a crop is produced on such fields. Plowing highly erodible land that has not been in crop production (sodbusting) and converting natural wetland to cropland (swampbusting) also jeopardize eligibility for USDA program benefits.

## Disaster and Emergency Assistance

In the aftermath of a natural disaster, ASCS can provide a variety of emergency assistance programs to farmers in a disaster-designated area. For example, the agency can furnish CCC-owned feed grains and wheat to eligible livestock producers at reduced prices, and, in some instances, by cost-sharing or donation of grain and hay. To help rehabilitate the farmland damaged by a natural disaster, ASCS can assist farmers with cost-sharing to carry out emergency conservation practices.

ASCS also administers programs prescribed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a result of a Presidential declaration of disaster or emergency. In the event of a military emergency, ASCS is responsible for defense preparedness plans and programs to assure food production and distribution as well as the continued availability of farm machinery and feed, seed, and fertilizer.





ough incentive payments to producers, price support is available for shorn wool and mohair and for the sale of unshorn lambs. This program brings the national average price received by all producers up to the support level required by law. Producers who get a higher market price also get a higher incentive payment, thus encouraging producers to improve the marketing and quality of wool and mohair.

## Commodity Purchases and Donations

The Government-owned Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) provides financing for farm programs, and for the purchase, storage and disposal of commodities in Federal stocks. ASCS employees are the administrative agents for CCC. One large-scale responsibility is the inventory management of CCC's bulk and processed products.

Managing the billions of bushels and pounds of farm products under loan or forfeited to CCC requires cooperation with the warehousing and transportation industries and private marketing channels. With over 10,000 commercial warehouses across the country approved for CCC storage contracts, ASCS commodity managers work closely with the commercial trade.

Under the dairy price support program, CCC buys surplus butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk from processors at announced prices. These purchases help to maintain market prices at the legislated support level.

ASCS employees work with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service to purchase and deliver processed foods for the national school lunch and domestic feeding programs.

CCC inventories are not simply held, but must move into trade channels. ASCS has a major field office in Kansas City, with staff to direct commodity operations. Plugged into telecommunicating trade networks, ASCS merchandisers regularly sell and swap inventories.

Beyond the marketplace, CCC commodities fill the need for hunger relief, for needy families in the United States and for overseas assistance. ASCS coordinates the processing and overseas delivery of over 5 billion pounds of commodities each year. Donated for "Food for Peace" and programs administered by voluntary organizations, these American farm products and foods help in hunger relief around the world.

## Rural People Serving Rural People

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) administers farm commodity and resource conservation programs through a network of State and county offices. With 2,800 local offices, county ASCS employees serve farmers in 3,054 agricultural counties.

Supplying the Nation's food and fiber, the U.S. agricultural industry includes not only farming but also the warehousing, transporting, processing, manufacturing, and retailing of commodities. Altogether this industry employs over 20 percent of America's labor force.

The majority of ASCS employees work with producing farmers, who maintain a crop history by making an annual report of planted acres to the ASCS county office. Typically, these offices record planting reports on about 360 million acres, 7 out of every 8 acres of cropland in the Nation.



Our relationship with farmers goes back over 50 years, to the 1930's and the first agricultural acts establishing farm programs. Under the unique method of local administration that Congress set up at that time, farmers who are eligible to participate in Federal programs elect a three-person county ASC committee. This committee reviews the county office operations and makes decisions on how the programs apply locally, giving area farmers a say in how the Federal programs are applied in their county. The county ASC committee provides that voice. The committee makes sure that farmers receive good service and complete information. This grassroots method of administration continues today.



1,395,432  
2,641,427

853,106  
780,050

February 8, 1994