

CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

Jones' Restricted Landing Area

March 14, 2013

1. Summary of new site plan shifting RLA 36 feet further south of Larry Hall home
2. New site plan shifting RLA 36 feet south
3. Traffic counts on Route 130 (1.2 Million) compared to RLA
4. Local newspaper article summarizing van striking a residence
5. Picture of exhibits shown at hearing showing relative weights of Jones aircraft (less than 4000 pounds) to a 80,000 pound semi that legally travel Route 130
6. Map showing that the center of Route 130 is closer to the Hall home than the center of the runway extended (170 feet vs 203 feet)
7. Map showing Hall home is closer to the zoning setback from the highway than it is to the runway safety area (85 feet vs 143 feet)
8. Letter from arborist providing that the trees at the west end of the RLA will not grow further and the RLA will not harm the forest
9. Summary of the possible positive effect of moving the RLA to the south 36 feet in terms of vegetation
10. Memo addressing the article on grass height that Larry Hall submitted from the United Kingdom
11. Proposed special condition that Petitioners adopt a land management plan, as well as information on the possible plan
12. Memo on spot zoning – property is contiguous to AG 1 and proposed rezoning would not be spot zoning
13. Picture of some of the seedlings planted by petitioners on their homestead
14. Map showing a total of 1009 trees that have been recently planted on petitioners property
15. Summary and documentation of the 31.8 acres Dr. Jones has in conservation programs

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CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

**Jones' Restricted Landing Area
Updated Site Plan Shifting RLA 36 Feet South**

An updated site plan for Phillip and Sarabeth Jones RLA special use permit application has been created, which shifts the RLA 36 feet south.

To the extent possible, the plan reflects the recommendations made by the Department of Planning and Zoning in its December 18, 2012 email. The proposed runway has been shifted 36 feet to the south, which results in the runway standing 36 feet further away from Larry Hall's residence. The south side transition would still meet the legal requirements even with corn planted on the Bragg's property to the south. As well, the hanger area has been shifted further south so as to decrease any possible need to cut trees for the hanger area.

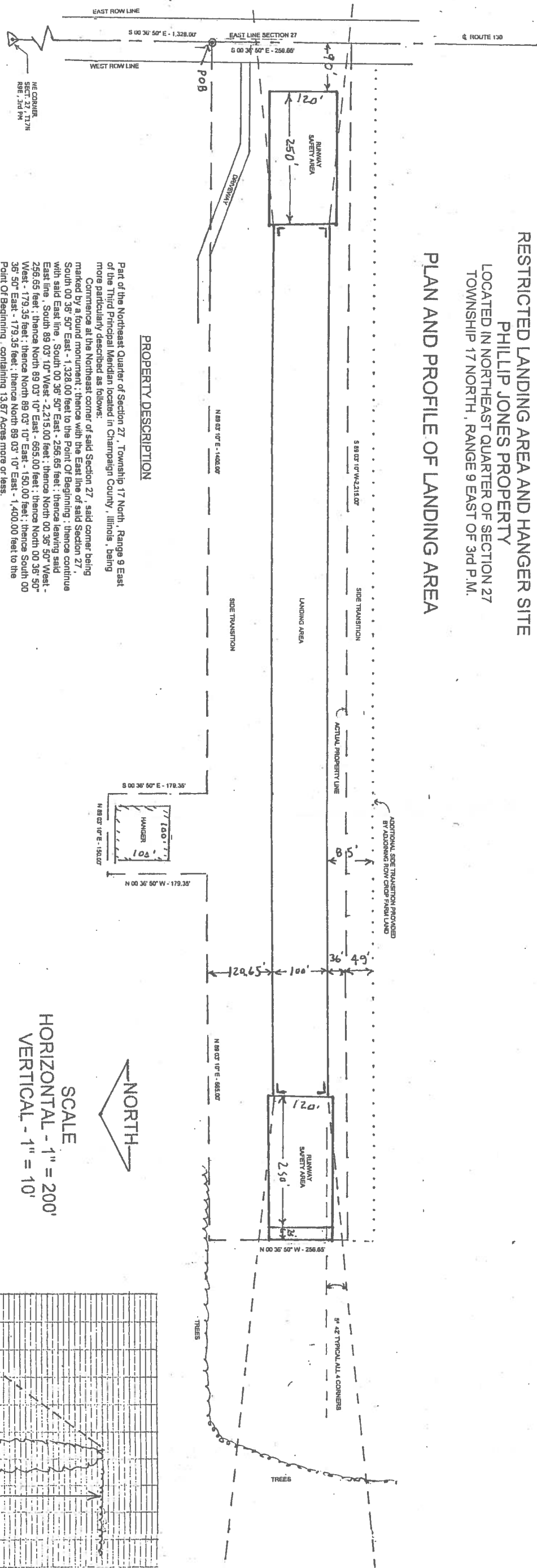
Enclosures: (1) Revised Site Plan (Plan-Profile)

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RESTRICTED LANDING AREA AND HANGER SITE
PHILLIP JONES PROPERTY
 LOCATED IN NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 27
 TOWNSHIP 17 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST OF 3rd P.M.

PLAN AND PROFILE OF LANDING AREA

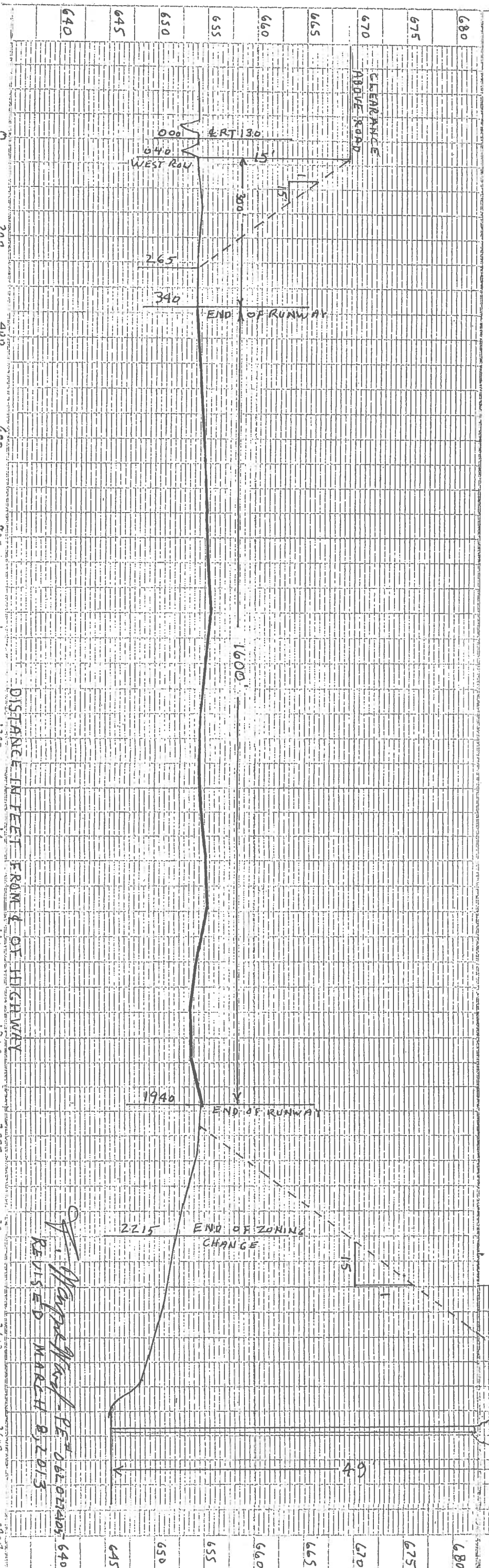


PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Part of the Northeast Quarter of Section 27, Township 17 North, Range 9 East of the Third Principal Meridian located in Champlain County, Illinois, being more particularly described as follows:
 Commence at the Northeast corner of said Section 27, said corner being marked by a found monument; thence with the East line of said Section 27, South 00 36' 50" East - 1,328.00 feet to the Point Of Beginning; thence continue with said East line, South 00 36' 50" East - 256.65 feet; thence leaving said East line, South 89 03' 10" West - 2,215.00 feet; thence North 00 36' 50" West - 256.65 feet; thence North 89 03' 10" East - 655.00 feet; thence North 00 36' 50" West - 179.35 feet; thence North 89 03' 10" East - 150.00 feet; thence South 00 36' 50" West - 179.35 feet; thence North 89 03' 10" East - 1,400.00 feet to the Point Of Beginning, containing 13.67 Acres more or less.



SCALE
 HORIZONTAL - 1" = 200'
 VERTICAL - 1" = 10'



W. M. Jones
 REVISED MARCH 8, 2013
 P.E. 066-071405 640

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CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

**Jones' Restricted Landing Area
Comparison of Yearly Traffic and Yearly Proposed Flights**

Per the proposed Special Conditions, the Jones have agreed to voluntarily limit the use of any helicopter to no more than 25 take-offs and 25 landings in any 12-month period. Additionally, the Jones have also agreed to limit the use of any fixed-wing aircraft to no more than 38 take-offs and 38 landings in any 12-month period.

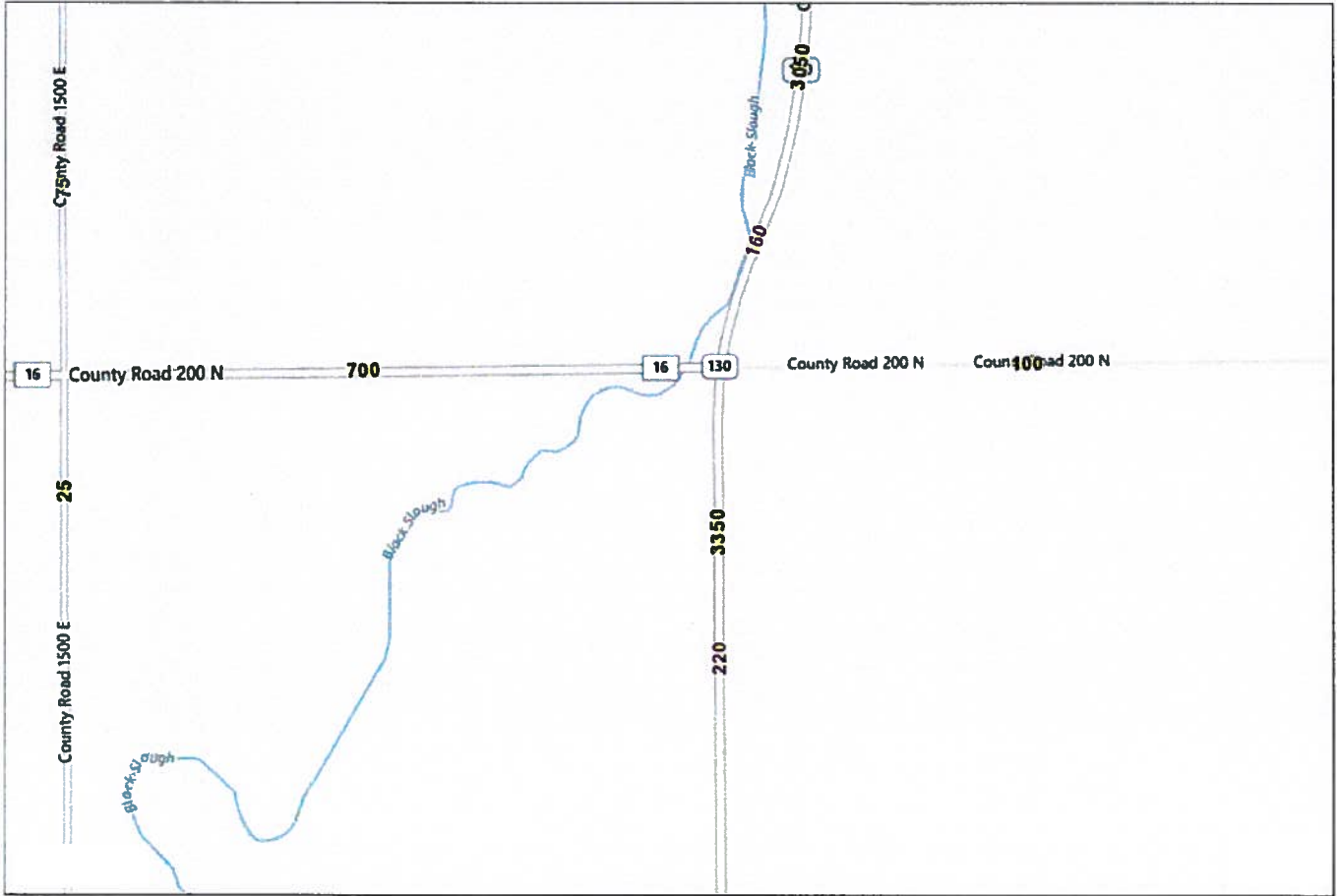
The Illinois Department of Transportation maintains a web-based interactive mapping site, "Getting Around Illinois," which provides the ability to search and display information on average daily traffic. A search of the area surrounding the Jones property shows that the daily traffic volume on Route 130, as it passes by the Hall residence, is 3,350 motor vehicles. The same search shows that the daily truck volume on the same stretch of road is 220 trucks. The numbers for these traffic counts is a total of northbound and southbound traffic, which is approximately the same regardless of direction. These numbers have already been averaged by the Illinois Department of Transportation with regard to various fluctuations. To obtain the yearly average traffic volume, each number has been multiplied by 365. The yearly traffic volume for motor vehicles is approximately 1.2 million. The yearly traffic volume for trucks is 80,300.

Summary of Traffic Comparison

Yearly Helicopter Round-Trip	Yearly Plane Round-Trip	Yearly Truck Traffic on Route 130	Yearly Total Traffic on Route 130
50	76	80,300	1,222,750

Enclosures: (1) Illinois DOT Map showing Traffic and Truck Daily Volume

Traffic Count



Created by Illinois DOT, 3/14/113

3350 Traffic Daily Volume
220 Truck Daily Volume

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LOCAL / STATE

CHAMPAIGN ACCIDENT

Van hits residence, overturns

Damage to home about \$5,000; details sketchy on driver, charges

By TIM MITCHELL

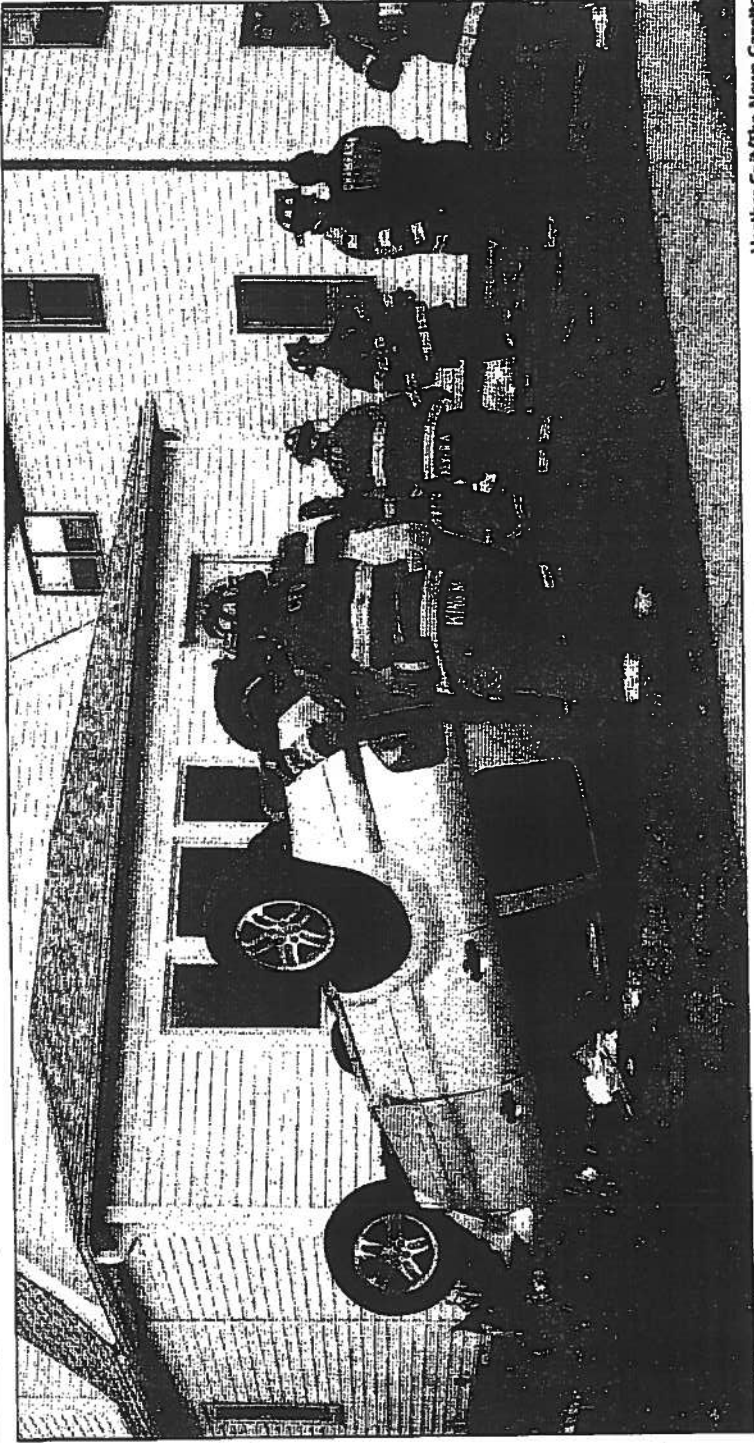
tmitchel@news-gazette.com

CHAMPAIGN — A man was examined at the scene Monday afternoon after his van hit a house in Champaign and then rolled over.

According to a fire department report, the van crashed into a home in the 600 block of West Columbia Avenue at 4:38 p.m. The vehicle then rolled over before landing on its roof.

Firefighters helped the upside-down driver, whose name has not yet been released, out of his seat belt and out of the van.

The driver was examined at



Heather Coit/The News-Gazette

Champaign police and firefighters, along with ProAmbulance personnel, respond to an accident involving an overturned van, which also struck a house at 606 W. Columbia Ave. in Champaign at 4:38 p.m. Monday. According to a Champaign Fire Department report, firefighters helped the driver of the vehicle out of his seat belt and evaluated him at the scene for possible treatment.

the scene for possible treatment, according to the report. The fire department estimated damage to the home at about \$5,000. Champaign police Sgt. Jackson Yandell said information about the identity of the driver and whether any tickets were issued will not be available before this afternoon at the earliest.

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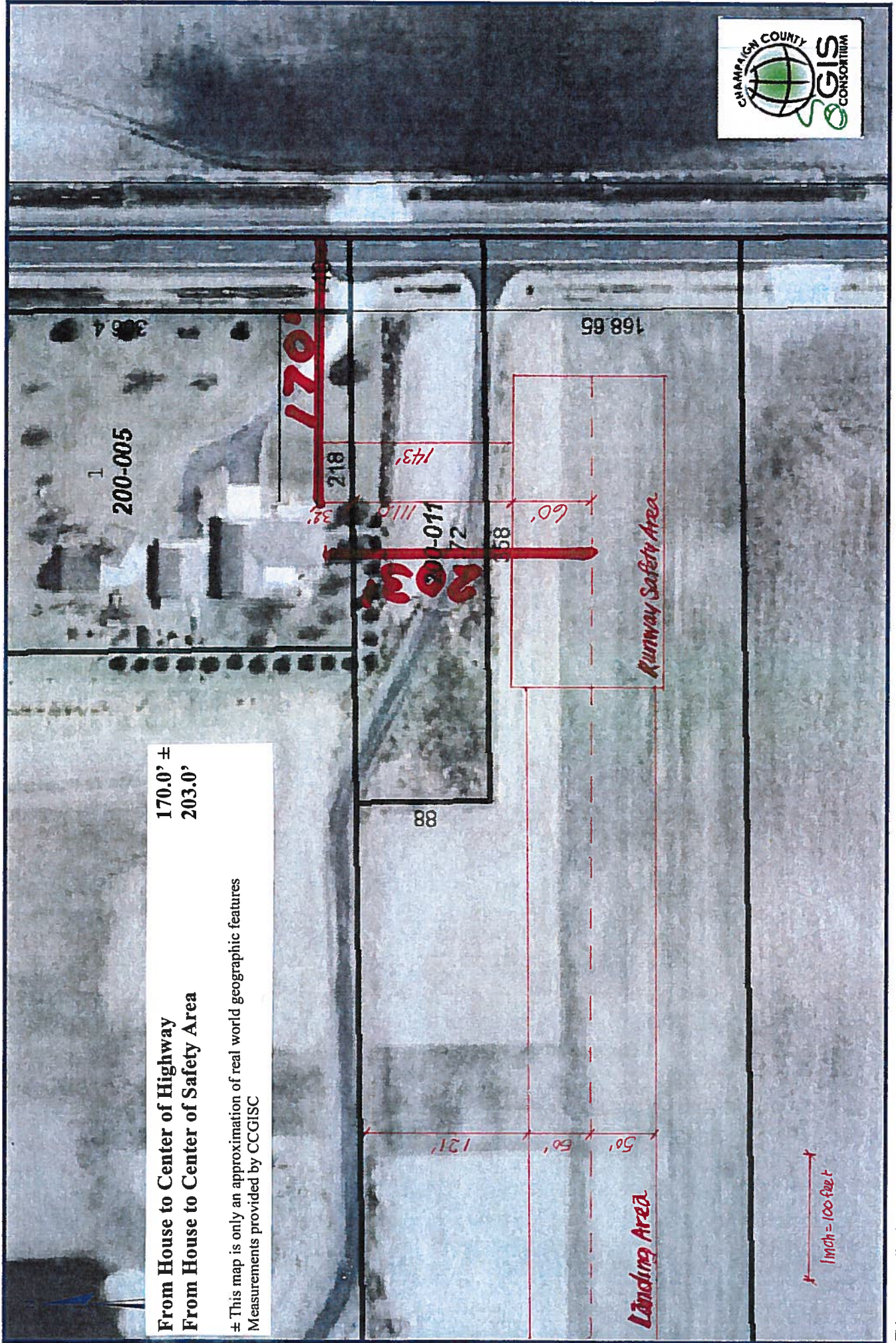
Semi- - 80,000 pounds

Jones aircraft - less than 4,000 pounds

Relative Weights of Jones Aircraft (less than 4000 pounds) and semi that can legally be driven on Route 130 (80,000 pounds)

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GIS Webmap Public Interface Champaign County, Illinois



From House to Center of Highway
 170.0' ±

From House to Center of Safety Area
 203.0'

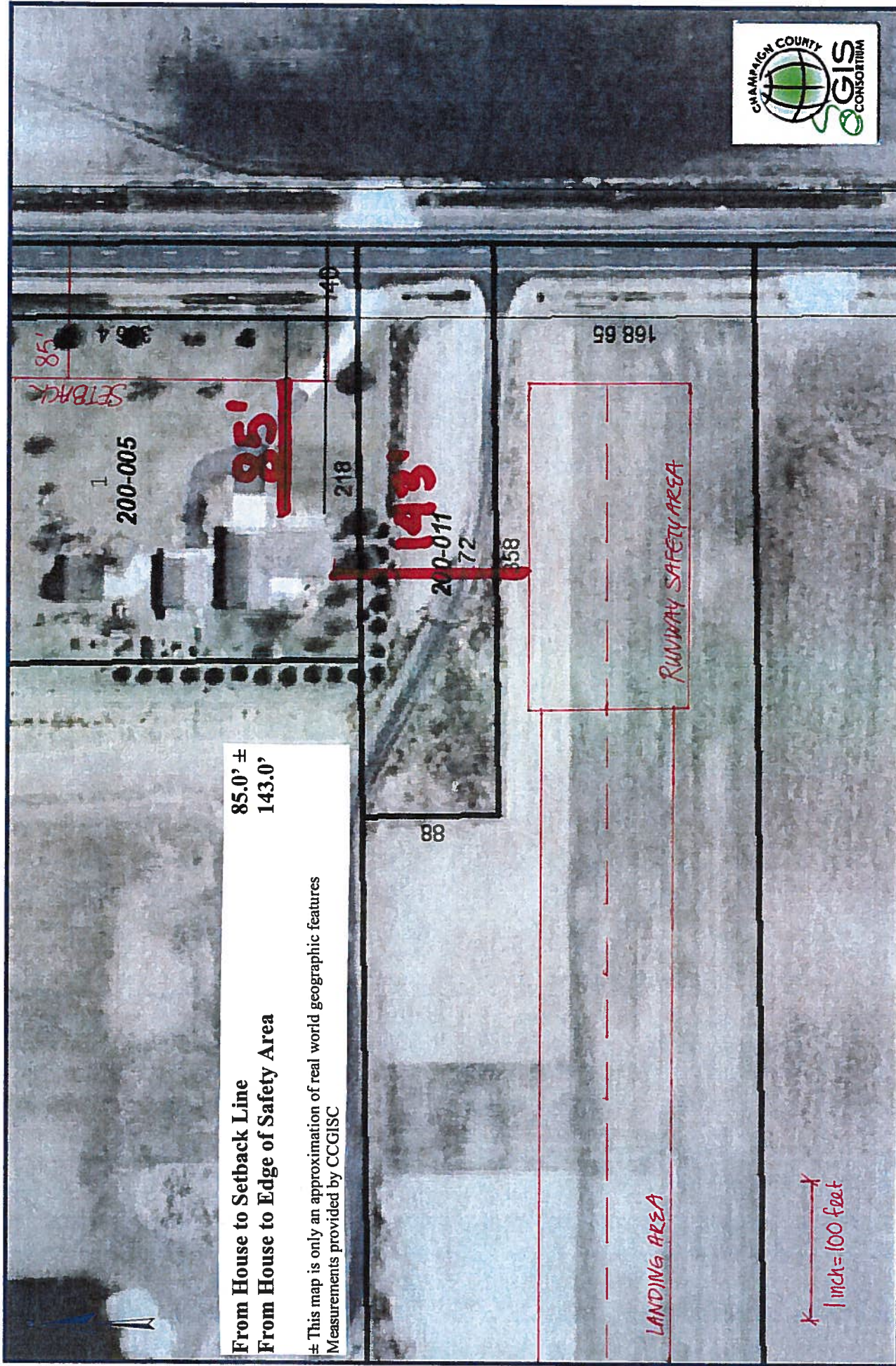
± This map is only an approximation of real world geographic features
 Measurements provided by CCGISC



This map application was prepared with geographic information system (GIS) data created by the Champaign County GIS Consortium (CCGISC), or other CCGISC member agency. These entities do not warrant or guarantee the accuracy or suitability of GIS data for any purpose. The GIS data within this application is intended to be used as a general index to spatial information and not intended for detailed, site-specific analysis or resolution of legal matters. Users assume all risk arising from the use or misuse of this application and information contained herein. The use of this application constitutes acknowledgement of this disclaimer.

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GIS Webmap Public Interface Champaign County, Illinois



From House to Setback Line 85.0' ±
 From House to Edge of Safety Area 143.0'

± This map is only an approximation of real world geographic features
 Measurements provided by CCGISC

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Date: Wednesday, March 13, 2013

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March 12, 2013

Zoning Board of Appeals
c/o John Hall
1776 East Washington Street
Urbana, Illinois 61802

Durst Tree Service
1207 Mary Drive
Mahomet, IL 61853

Re: *Tree Trimming on the Jones Requested RLA*

Dear Chair and Members of the Board:

This letter relates to Phillip and Sara Jones' request for a special use permit and rezoning in order to operate a Restricted Landing Area (RLA) on their property. It is based upon my professional opinion as an arborist with over 18 years of experience. I own and operate Durst Tree Service. During this time I have cut and/or trimmed thousands of trees.

I have personally examined the trees near the west end of the proposed restricted landing area on the Phillip and Sara Jones property, as well as those trees to the west of the Jones property and to the west of the river on neighboring land. I have reviewed the proposed site plan for the RLA. I am familiar with these species of trees, as well as their growth patterns, based upon my years of experience as an arborist. While the species in question, according to reference books, have a theoretical height taller than their current height, I believe it is unlikely that they will grow taller in height at this point. Specifically the trees at the edge of the wooded area are unlikely to increase in height because they are fully exposed to the sun on their eastern side and hence do not need to grow taller to compete for additional sunlight.

Given the required angles and required area to be free from trees for the proposed RLA, I believe that it is unlikely that any trimming of the trees to the west of the proposed RLA would ever need to occur.

In the unlikely event that some trimming of the trees on the Jones property were needed due to growth, the trimming would be minimal and would not affect the overall health of any specific tree or the forest as a whole. Due to the angles involved, I cannot ever envision the trees to the west of the Jones property, including those to the west of river, ever needing to be trimmed.

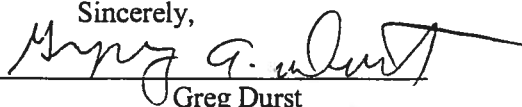
Also, I noted that numerous seedlings have been planted in the area surrounding the pond. As these seedlings mature, the area will become much more of a forested one over time.

In the event the runway area were to be shifted to the south (with the runway still on the Jones' property but the side transition area shifted to the Bragg property to the south), any possible impact of the RLA on the trees near the west end would be mitigated even further because the trees would be further away from the west end of the RLA in that case.

To summarize, the proposed restricted landing area, in my professional opinion, would not have any negative effect on the trees or forest on or near the Jones' property.

With best regards.

Sincerely,


Greg Durst

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CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

**Jones' Restricted Landing Area
Impact of Updated Site Plan on Vegetation**

With respect to the vegetation on the west end of the property, as shown on the plan, the current runway's length of 1,600 feet could be extended another 50 feet and would still not impinge on the trees. The professional arborist Greg Durst of Durst Tree Service has inspected the site and evaluated any potential negative impact of the proposed RLA. In the attached letter he states that, in his opinion, it is unlikely that the trees will grow any taller and that shifting the proposed RLA to the south would even further mitigate any potential impact because the trees would be even further away from the runway. Thus, shifting the proposed RLA to the south allows for additional 50 feet of runway and would accommodate the trees in the unlikely event that they grow taller. This, as well as the likely maturity of the trees, seems to provide sufficient cushion for any negative impact the RLA could have on the vegetation in the area.

Enclosures: (1) Letter from Arborist Greg Durst

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CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

**Jones' Restricted Landing Area
Grass Height**

At the December 14, 2012 hearing, Mr. Larry Hall submitted an article from Sport Aviation referencing ideal grass height maintenance for a runway as stated by the Civil Aviation Authority, which is the aviation authority for the UK. The Federal Aviation Administration (not the CAA) is the national aviation authority of the United States and regulates and oversees all aspects of civil aviation in the U.S. It does not currently have any regulations in place regarding grass height for privately owned grass landing areas.

However, Dr. and Mrs. Jones intend to maintain the grass runway in adherence with the recommendations of the safety brochure put out by the CAA, which suggests a height no more than 30 percent of the wheel. As this safety recommendation pertains only to the height of the grass on the runway, the side areas around the runway itself are not the subject of the grass height recommendations and therefore will be able to provide additional area for agricultural use as well.

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CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

**Jones' Restricted Landing Area
Special Condition – Land Management Plan**

This RLA Special Use Permit shall be valid only if Petitioner obtains a land management plan (the "Jones Land Management Plan") in compliance with the Natural Resources Conservation Service Conservation Service Standards of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, namely, Code 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management and Code 647 Early Successional Habitat Development/Management as provided in Bruce Stickers email from March 11, 2013 and maintains the land subject to the Jones Land Management Plan in compliance with the standards to be incorporated therein.

Enclosures: (1) Email from Bruce Stickers from March 11, 2013;
(2) Code 645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management; and
(3) Code 647 Early Successional Habitat Development/Management.

Elitsa Dimitrova

From: Alan R. Singleton
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2013 5:56 PM
To: John Hall (jhall@co.champaign.il.us); Andrew Kass (akass@co.champaign.il.us)
Cc: Phillip Jones DDS (JonesDDS@mchsi.com)
Subject: FW: Jones - status
Attachments: 645il.pdf; 647il.pdf

John, Andy:

Please see note from Bruce below. I would have liked to have the plan in hand but it is looking difficult at this point.

Could we perhaps just have a special condition that one will be put in place as Bruce mentions?

I am also concerned about the lack of a seventh board member, given that the absent/vacant member basically counts against the petitioners. Do you know of any planned absences (other than the vacant seat) for the meeting this Thursday?

Best regards.

Alan

Alan R. Singleton
Singleton Law Firm, P.C.

Research Park at the University of Illinois
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From: Stickers, Bruce - NRCS-CD, Champaign, IL [<mailto:Bruce.Stickers@il.nacdnet.net>]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2013 5:34 PM
To: Alan R. Singleton
Subject: RE: Jones - status

Alan:

I worked on it over the weekend, but have a problem now because my father-in-law passed away at noon today in Mt. Carmel and I need to go down there. John Hall knows I will have a plan, but will not be able to do that this week. I will be basing a lot of the report on applying the appropriate parts of these two standards to the Jones property. This way you can show them it will be done by USDA standards which will add validity to your statement. You may share these

documents with the ZBA or just show you have them if you wish. I think they will understand and I will complete the report when I get back.

Bruce

From: Alan R. Singleton [<mailto:singleton@singletonlawfirm.com>]

Sent: Monday, March 11, 2013 5:15 PM

To: Stickers, Bruce - NRCS-CD, Champaign, IL

Subject: Jones - status

Bruce:

Just checking in on the status of the management plan for the Jones property. How is it coming?

Best regards.

Alan

Alan R. Singleton
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**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT
(Ac.)**

CODE 647

DEFINITION

Manage plant succession to develop and maintain early successional habitat to benefit desired wildlife and/or natural communities.

Minimize soil disturbance in natural communities where soil integrity is essential, on steep slopes, on highly erodible soil, and where establishment of invasive species is likely.

PURPOSE

To provide habitat for species requiring early successional habitat for all or part of their life cycle.

When grazing is used as a management tool, a prescribed grazing plan developed to specifically meet the intent and objective(s) of the practice standard is required.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On all lands that are suitable for the kinds of desired wildlife and plant species.

Management will be timed to minimize negative impacts to wildlife. Management practices and activities shall not disturb cover during the primary nesting period for grassland species (April 15 – August 1). Exceptions can be allowed for periodic burning, strip disking, selected herbicide techniques, selected mechanical removal or mowing when necessary to maintain the health of the plant community. Mowing may be needed during the plant establishment period to control undesirable weeds and growth of woody vegetation.

CRITERIA

Management will be designed to achieve the desired plant community structure (e.g., density, vertical and horizontal cover) and plant species diversity.

Vegetative manipulation to maximize plant and animal diversity can be accomplished by disturbance practices including: strip disking, selected herbicide techniques, mowing, prescribed burning, prescribed grazing, woodland edge feathering or a combination of these. Additional criteria for specific disturbance practices applied for the purpose of Early Successional Habitat Development /Management are:

Where planting is needed, regionally adapted plant materials will be used.

Site preparation, planting dates, and planting methods shall optimize survival.

Planting of noxious weeds and invasive species is prohibited.

Measures must be provided to control noxious weeds and invasive species.

If using chemical methods of control, Pesticide Screening Tool (WinPST) shall be used to assess risks, and appropriate mitigation to reduce known risks shall be employed.

To benefit insect food sources for grassland nesting birds, spraying or other control of noxious weeds will be in a targeted manner through the use of spot spraying, mechanical or hand wick applicators, or other approved methods to protect grasses, forbs and legumes that benefit native pollinators and other wildlife.

Strip Disking - Light disking strips of existing grass stands, typically greater than 4 years old, may be required to increase the amount of open ground and encourage annuals (foxtails and ragweeds). The result will be a diverse plant community of both annuals and perennials.

- Disk strips 2-4 inches deep to expose approximately 50% bare ground after disking.

- Disk between October 1 and April 15.
- Alternate disked strips of 75 feet or less in width, with undisturbed strips a minimum of 2 times the disked width, across the field on the contour or across slope.
- Rotate disked and undisked strips on a 3 year or longer rotation.
- Disked strips shall not exceed the tolerable soil loss.
- See Strip Disking Job Sheet 647A for additional information and specifications.

Herbicide Techniques - Selected herbicides can be used to effectively manipulate plant succession, control brush, reduce plant competition, control exotic weeds, and improve habitat diversity.

- Careful planning and care in application are required in the use of herbicides to improve existing habitat. Selection of a product shall be based on several factors, including: (a) product effectiveness, (b) non-target species impacts, (c) toxicological risks, and d) off-site movements of chemicals.
- Herbicides are to be applied only for the uses listed on the container label. Follow all directions and precautions. See conservation practice standard Pest Management (595) for recommendations and precautions.
- See Herbicide Application for Plant Succession Management Job Sheet 647B for additional information and specifications.

Mowing – Mowing will only be used where other management techniques are not feasible.

- Mowing shall be applied in the spring prior to the nesting season (April 15) or during the month of August.
- After the stand is established mow no more than 50% of the stand in any given year. Mowing the whole stand may be necessary during the first two years of establishment for weed control.
- Mow in strips to maintain cover. Rotate mowed strips across the field from year to year.

- Minimum standing strip width shall be 30 feet. Strips 100 feet wide or wider are preferred for wildlife escape cover.
- To control woody vegetation, mow cool season grasses no shorter than 6 inches. Native warm season grasses should be mowed no shorter than 8 inches or no shorter than 10 inches if mowed near the end of the growing season.
- Residues from mowing shall be thoroughly shredded and evenly distributed to prevent excess litter accumulation.

Prescribed Burning – Burning may be required to remove excess litter, stimulate germination of seed bearing annuals, increase plant species diversity, control unwanted woody and herbaceous vegetation, and open up the stand for movement of small animals and birds.

- Prescribed Burning can only be planned by qualified personnel according to criteria in the Prescribed Burning (338) standard.
- Frequency of burning will not exceed once every third year.
- Burn no more than one third of the area in any one year. However, exceptions can be made to burn up to 50 percent of an area in cases of small fields, and when weather conditions have prevented burning in previous years.
- See Prescribed Burning Fact Sheet 647FS for more information and specifications.

Prescribed Grazing - Domestic livestock may be used to manipulate plant succession. Grazing requires very careful management to assure the site is not over grazed.

- A grazing plan (meeting criteria in conservation practice standard Prescribed Grazing (528)) will be developed for the intended purpose of the practice.

Woodland Edge Feathering - Woodland edges can be managed for early successional habitat through vegetation manipulation.

- Thin overstory trees in the first 60 to 90 feet of the woodland edge. The regrowth and sprouting that result will provide benefits for 5 to 10 years. Invasive species must be controlled before the overstory is thinned.

- To develop early successional habitat adjacent to woodland, allow natural revegetation of native shrubs, brambles, grasses and forbs along a woodland edge to develop an area of early successional habitat at least 30 feet in width. Invasive species in the area must be controlled before allowing natural revegetation. Protect the area from disturbance until established.
- Early successional habitat along woodland edges can also be created by planting shrubs and grasses in the open field along a woodland. Plant at least 2 rows of shrubs along the woodland and a field border of grasses and forbs along the cropland edge to make up an area with a total width of at least 30 feet.
- When more than 50% of the trees in the woodland edge become taller than 15 feet high, reapply the practice.
- See Woodland Edge Feathering Job Sheet 645D for more information and specifications.

CONSIDERATIONS

The practice should be applied periodically to maintain the desired early successional plant community and rotated throughout the managed area.

Design and install the treatment layout to facilitate:

- operation of machinery
- use of natural firebreaks or development and maintenance of firebreaks when prescribed burning.

When selecting plants and designing management for the practice, consider the needs of pollinators and incorporate to the maximum extent practicable.

Managing for early successional plant communities is beneficial if not essential for less mobile animal species. The less mobile the species must have all of the required habitat elements within the small area where they live.

Consider operation of machinery used on the site in the layout and design of firebreaks.

Whenever possible, lay out strips to have some multiple or full width passes by all farm implements.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Written specifications, application schedules and maps shall be prepared for each site. Specifications shall identify the amounts and kinds of habitat elements, locations and management actions necessary to achieve management objectives.

Specifications shall be transmitted to clients using approved specification sheets, job sheets, and customized practice narratives or by other written documentation approved by NRCS.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following actions shall be carried out to insure that the practice functions as intended throughout its expected life. These actions include normal repetitive activities in the application and use of the practice.

Occasional disturbance may be incorporated into the management plan to ensure the intended purpose of the practice.

Any use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals shall not compromise the intended purpose.

REFERENCES

- Best, L. B., K. E. Freemark, J.J.Dinsmore and M. Camp. 1995. A review and synthesis of bird habitat use in agricultural landscapes of Iowa. *Am. Midl.Nat.* 134:1-29.
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- Hamrick, R.G., and J.P. Carroll. 2002. Response of northern bobwhite populations to agricultural habitat management in south Georgia. *Proceedings of the 9th Annual Conference of the Wildlife Society* 9:129.

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Oehler, J.D. et al. 2006. Managing grasslands, shrublands, and young forest habitats for wildlife – a guide for the northeast. Northeast Upland Habitat Technical Committee, Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife. 104pp.

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NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT
(Ac)

CODE 645

DEFINITION

Provide and manage upland habitats and connectivity within the landscape for wildlife.

PURPOSE

Treating upland wildlife habitat concerns identified during the conservation planning process that enable movement, or provide shelter, cover, and food in proper amounts, locations and times to sustain wild animals that inhabit uplands during a portion of their life cycle.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

- Land where decision-maker has identified an objective for conserving a wild animal species, guild, suite, or ecosystem.
- Land within the range of targeted wildlife species which is capable of supporting the desired habitat.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to all Purposes

The Illinois Wildlife Habitat Evaluation or species-specific habitat model, approved by the NRCS state office, shall be used to identify habitat-limiting factors in the planning area.

Application of the practice shall remove or reduce limiting factor(s) in their order of significance, as indicated by results of the habitat evaluation.

Application of the practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices, shall result in a conservation system that will enable the planning area to meet or exceed the minimum quality criteria for wildlife habitat established in Section III of the FOTG.

Plant material specifications shall include only high quality and adapted species.

Native plant materials will be used whenever possible. The use of native species will reduce problems associated with non-adapted and invasive plants.

Site preparation, planting dates, and planting methods shall optimize vegetation survival and growth.

If grazing is used as a management tool, then PRESCRIBED GRAZING (528) must accompany the practice.

Equipment travel, grazing, haying and other disturbance to habitat shall be restricted during critical periods such as nesting. Exceptions may be made during the period of vegetation establishment and for management activities to maintain the health of the plant community and to control noxious and invasive weeds.

Techniques for control of regulated noxious weeds and other invasive plants shall be specified.

Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) shall be implemented where available and feasible.

Any habitat management technique used will ensure soil loss is within tolerable limits (T).

Protect forbs and legumes that benefit native pollinators and other wildlife and provide insect food sources for grassland nesting birds. A diversity of forbs and other plants with showy flowers is desirable in all plant communities for the benefit of native pollinators. Spraying or other control of noxious weeds shall be done on a "spot" basis, where possible.

Additional Criteria to Provide Specific Cover Types for the Desired Wildlife Species.

CROPLAND

The Illinois Wildlife Habitat Evaluation should be consulted for minimum criteria for cropland recommendations for wildlife.

CONSERVATION CROPPING SEQUENCE (328), CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS (332), STRIP CROPPING (585), and CONSERVATION TILLAGE (329), can provide positive habitat values. Use of a diversified crop rotation and reduced tillage, especially no tillage after harvest until spring, will benefit wildlife.

The introduction of cover types and plant diversity increase the habitat values of cropland. FIELD BORDER (386) and GRASSED WATERWAYS (412) can introduce a valuable grassland component into cropfield situations when beneficial species and management are used. See Field Border Wildlife Job Sheet (386w) and Grassed Waterways Wildlife Job Sheet (412w) for more information. Native plants are encouraged since they are well-adapted to sites, less invasive, and likely to provide quality habitat with less long-term maintenance.

RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFER (391) AND HEDEGROW PLANTING (422) practices placed in or adjacent to cropland can increase the cropland value for wildlife by adding a tree and shrub component, where appropriate.

Maintain existing cover within or adjacent to cropland such as grown up fence rows, thickets, idle grassland, old fields and woody draws.

Reduced/eliminated chemical use will allow significant growth of annual plants, thus enhancing the cropfield values for wildlife.

GRASSES, LEGUMES AND FORBS Development

High quality nest and brood cover for grassland species of wildlife are critically needed cover types for upland wildlife in Illinois. Native plants and communities are encouraged since they are well-adapted to sites, less invasive, and likely to provide quality habitat with less long-term maintenance.

However, due to cost, availability, and landscape position, native plants may not be feasible in all situations.

CONSERVATION COVER (327) or RESTORATION and MANAGEMENT of DECLINING HABITATS (643) will be used to develop grassland cover for wildlife. Seeding mixes for wildlife will contain at least 3 species with at least one species that is a legume.

Eradication of introduced invasive plant species is recommended to provide suitable conditions for grassland development.

Interseeding of legumes and forbs into existing grass stands can provide a needed food source and add plant diversity to attract beneficial insect populations.

CONSERVATION COVER (327) will be used for appropriate seeding mixtures/techniques for the reestablishment of legumes into existing grass stands.

Management

Used alone or in combination with other techniques, mechanical methods can successfully manipulate successional stages of habitat. See EARLY SUCCESSIONAL HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT (647) and RESTORATION and MANAGEMENT of DECLINING HABITATS (643) for additional information.

Strip Disking

Strip disking (2-4" deep leaving at least 50% bare soil) of existing stands (greater than 4 years old) may be necessary to increase the amount of open ground and encourage a diverse plant community of annual and perennial plants. Disk between October 1 and April 15. Alternate disked strips 75' wide or less, with buffer strips at least 2 times the disked width, across the field on contour/cross-slope. Rotate disked and undisked strips on a 3 year or longer rotation. Disking shall be done within tolerable soil loss limits. Use Strip Disking Job Sheet 647A for planning site specific strip disking applications.

Mowing

Annual mowing or mowing of entire stands is discouraged since mowing greatly decreases plant diversity and reduces residual cover available for the following nesting season. If

mowing is necessary to maintain legumes, reduce and control noxious weeds and woody plants, two options are available:

1) Mow once, using a rotary or flail mower, during August. Most ground nesting wildlife will have completed their nesting cycle yet there is still growing season remaining to allow residual growth. Mow no more than one-third of the field every year alternating mowed and unmowed strips at least 30 feet wide or wider. Rotate mowed strips across the field every year. Mow cool season grasses no shorter than 6 inches. Native warm season grasses should be mowed no shorter than 8 inches.

2) A second option for mowing would be strip mowing in the spring. Mowing should be done March 15 to April 15 to encourage vegetative diversity without greatly impacting ground nesting activities or loss of fall food plants. Mow at least 6 inches high and no more than one-third of the field every year. Rotate mowed strips across the field every year.

If mowing is used as a habitat management practice, residues will be thoroughly shredded to prevent excess litter accumulation.

Prescribed Grazing

Use PRESCRIBED GRAZING (528) to manipulate plant succession, reduce ground litter, and provide dusting areas. Livestock can be beneficial to maintaining the quality of herbaceous cover and controlling invasive plants when managed in accordance with a grazing plan with wildlife habitat management as the primary objective. The grazing technique requires careful management to prevent overgrazing. Timing of haying and grazing will avoid peak periods of wildlife nesting and allow the establishment, development, and management of vegetation for the intended purpose. When possible, rotational grazing should be utilized to benefit wildlife during rest periods.

Prescribed Burning

Use PRESCRIBED BURNING (338) to remove excess litter, which can reduce the quality of wildlife habitat. Controlled fire can allow germination of seed bearing annuals, increase plant species diversity, control unwanted woody cover, and open up the stand for movement of small animals and birds. Burn no

more than one third of the grassland acres in an area, in any one year. However, exceptions can be made to burn up to 50 percent of an area in cases of small fields and when weather conditions have prevented burning in previous years. Consider the effect of the timing of the burn on wildlife species using the grassland.

Herbicide Treatment

Use selected herbicides to manipulate plant succession and improve habitat diversity. Careful planning and care in application are required in the use of chemicals to improve existing habitat. Selection of a product should be based on several factors including product effectiveness, non-target species impacts, toxicological risks, and off-site movement of chemicals. See Conservation Planning Standard PEST MANAGEMENT (595) and Job Sheet 647B Herbicide Application for Plant Succession Management for recommendations and precautions.

WOODLAND AND SHRUBLAND

Development

Species recommendations will be based on landowner objectives and site potential. Planting trees and shrubs has the potential of adversely affecting non-target species. Careful consideration must be given when planting trees and taller shrubs in historic prairie region of the state. Soils and site potential should guide the plant species selected. See RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF DECLINING HABITATS (643) for more information.

Woody plantings will follow the criteria and guidelines in HEDGEROW PLANTING (422), TREE/SHRUB ESTABLISHMENT (612), WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT (380). These standards provide guidelines for clump and block plantings and reinforcement of existing woody cover.

Where dense woody cover is lacking, but necessary to meet species objectives, areas(s) comprising native shrubs can be established. Plant clumps of native shrubs, 1,500 square feet to ¼ acre in size, for each 5 to 40 acres of habitat that lacks woody cover. See Quail Covey Headquarters Job Sheet 645B for more information and specifications.

Management

Manipulation of woody tree and shrub stands to achieve early successional plant composition encourages re-growth and regeneration (suckering) of palatable and nutritious vegetation beneficial to large mammals. Browse management also increases plant diversity, which supports a variety of other species. Browse management can be accomplished by mechanical (shearing, hand-cutting, mowing, etc), or prescribed burning.

Encourage old growth trees (greater than 80 years or 16 inches diameter breast height (dbh) by deferring timber activities to maximize wildlife values on at least 10 percent of the forested area.

Forest Stand Improvement

Removal of competition will provide sunlight and growing space necessary for full crown development of the target species. FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT (666) will be used for recommendations on thinning extent and techniques.

Preserve and create through Forest Stand Improvement, den trees (trees with cavities large enough to shelter wildlife) and snags (standing dead trees and limbs) which serve many purposes for forest wildlife species. For upland interior forested areas, leave at least 6 snags and 7 den trees per acre. Ideally, leaving 1 den tree greater than 20 inches dbh, 4 snags and 4 den trees in the 10 - 20 inches dbh range, and 2 snag trees and 2 den trees less than 10 inches dbh per acre in order to provide an optimal mix. Floodplain forest areas should have even more, with optimum levels of 12 snags and 25 den trees per acre.

Maintain non-invasive native vines to the maximum extent possible. Leave at least 4 - 6 live native vines per acre on trees. Leave vines on den trees and trees that are not considered crop trees for other purposes.

Livestock Exclusion and Access Control

Livestock shall be excluded from woodland when forest succession is reliant upon natural regeneration of seedlings. Conservation practice standard USE EXCLUSION (472) can be used to prevent improper use of wooded areas by livestock. To improve woodland edge

habitat and adjacent grassland habitat, install the fence with at least a 30 foot setback from the woodland edge.

Woodland Edge Feathering

Edge feathering can be used to create a transitional habitat zone of shrubs, vines and herbaceous vegetation between cropland or grassland and the overstory canopy along a woodland edge. There are three methods to feather the edge of woodland.

1. **Thin overstory trees in the first 60 to 90 feet of the woodland edge.** The regrowth and sprouting that result will provide benefits for 5 to 10 years. Invasive species (e.g., bush honeysuckle and multiflora rose) must be controlled before the overstory is thinned.
2. **Create a feathered edge along woodland by planting shrubs and grasses in the open field along the woodland edge.** Plant at least 2 rows of shrubs along the woodland edge and a field border along the cropland edge to make up a zone at least 30 feet wide.
3. **Natural regeneration.** Shrubs, brambles and vines may be used where seedlings are present and cessation of mowing or cultivation will allow desired vegetation to grow. Where invasive species are present (e.g., bush honeysuckle and multiflora rose) plant desired species rather than allowing natural regeneration.

To maintain maximum values of the feathered edge, the area should be re-treated when more than 50 percent of vegetation in the transitional zone exceeds a height of 15 feet. See Woodland Edge Feathering Job Sheet 645D for more information and specifications.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

Corridors are established to connect isolated and fragmented habitat areas and increase the number of connections between habitats. Wildlife corridors are often planned as field borders, hedgerows, windbreaks, etc.

Wildlife corridors are developed by establishing a band of vegetation suitable for wildlife cover that connects one habitat area with another. When possible, vegetative composition of a corridor should be similar to

the habitat areas that are being connected. See FIELD BORDER (386) and Field Border Wildlife Job Sheet (386w) for more information.

For species selection, see Biological Technical Note #22 Planning Tree and Shrub Plantings for Wildlife, and conservation practice standard 327 CONSERVATION COVER for plants that provide wildlife habitat and site requirements for each plant species.

The minimum width for a wildlife corridor is 30 feet to reduce excessive predation on wildlife using these edge habitats.

Root pruning can be used to prevent encroachment of woody material into cropfield edges. Root pruning is used to maintain crop yields adjacent to woody fencerows or woodland. Root pruning on a 3 - 5 year interval prevents crop yield reduction.

When corridors are established and managed for wildlife in an area that is grazed, the edge will be fenced to exclude livestock.

Herbaceous corridors should be treated to control woody vegetation. If mowing is used, mow only once in August. If mowing is used as a habitat management practice, residues will be thoroughly shredded to prevent excess litter accumulation.

Additional Criteria to Provide Structures for Nesting and Shelter for Desired Wildlife Species.

Artificial nest structures can provide nesting opportunities for cavity or roost nesting birds. Design, specifications, and construction shall be consistent with plans included in the IDNR "Wood Projects for Illinois Wildlife", NRCS Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Leaflet #20 *Artificial Nesting Structures at:* <http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=25175.wba> or other designs specified by a technical wildlife agency.

Brush piles of at least 10 - 15 feet in diameter and 6 - 8 feet high can be developed with the material left from forestry practices. Brush piles can provide shelter for many wildlife species from predators and severe weather. Rock piles can be built to benefit amphibians and reptiles. See Wildlife Brush Piles Job Sheet 645C for more information and specifications for constructing both brush piles and rock piles.

Additional Criteria to Provide a Variety of Foods for the Desired Wildlife Species.

Many wildlife species depend on and prefer native weed seeds and wild fruits for winter food. In many of Illinois' agricultural landscapes food plots may be unnecessary because waste grain and weed seeds are available to wildlife for food. However, additional high-quality food can be provided in the form of unharvested grain crops, green browse food plots or standing grain food plots.

Strips of unharvested grain can be left along the edges of adjacent other cover types. Strips should be at least 30 feet wide (12, 30 inch rows) and at least one-quarter acre in size

Food plots should be located on the least erosive areas of each field. Soil loss must be maintained within tolerable limits (T). Adequate vegetative cover must be developed and maintained to provide both wildlife and erosion control benefits. If food plots are relocated or discontinued, the site will be re-seeded after a year of fallow.

Plots may be located on slopes greater than 5 percent provided soil losses do not exceed tolerable limits (T). Plots planted on the contour are recommended.

The food plot should be adequately fertilized. Proper fertilization will help ensure successful establishment and growth of the food plot.

Weed control may not be required as some weeds such as foxtail and ragweed actually benefit wildlife by providing higher protein and greater number of seeds than domestic grains.

Food plots will be protected from livestock grazing.

Plantings shall be seeded at proper time to ensure maturity of food plants.

See Illinois Wildlife Food Plot Job Sheet 645A for additional information and specifications.

Additional Criteria to Provide Water Requirements for the Desired Kinds of Wildlife Species.

Water requirements for Illinois' upland wildlife species can be met with one year-round

source of surface water within one-half mile of the habitat. To develop sources of water for wildlife, use the WATERING FACILITY (614) Standard or POND (378) Standard.

CONSIDERATIONS

The practice may affect the target species as well as non-target species through mechanisms such as hunting, predation, disease transmission, nest parasitism, etc. Consider effects of the practice on species with declining populations.

Wildlife population control may be necessary to protect and maintain certain habitats, which is a responsibility of the landowner. State and federal regulations may apply to population control methods.

Undisturbed areas conserved at a sufficient extent during management activities may sustain disturbance-intolerant animals and plants.

Other conservation practices may be utilized in conjunction with the practice to create a wildlife management plan such as:

Conservation Cover (327)
Early Succession Habitat
Development/Management (647)
Field Border (386)
Filter Strip (393)
Forage Harvest Management (511)
Forest Stand Improvement (666)
Hedgerow Planting (422)
Pasture & Hay Planting (512)
Pond (378)
Prescribed Burning (338)
Prescribed Grazing (528)
Restoration and Management of Declining
Habitats (643)
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)
Use Exclusion (472)
Watering Facility (614)
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380)

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for the practice shall be prepared by persons with adequate training in the fields of wildlife management, biology, or ecology.

**NRCS, Illinois
October 2010**

Written specifications, schedules and maps shall be prepared for each planning area and each habitat type.

Specifications shall:

- Identify the amounts and kinds of habitat elements, locations and management actions necessary to achieve the client's management objectives.
- Describe the appropriate method, timing and intensity of management needed to produce the desired habitat conditions and sustain them over time.

Specifications shall be transmitted to clients using NRCS approved specifications sheets, job sheets, or customized narrative statements included in the conservation plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following actions shall be carried out to ensure that the practice functions as intended throughout its expected life:

- Evaluate habitat conditions on a regular basis in order to adapt the conservation plan and schedule of implementation.
- Annually inspect and repair structural or vegetative components of the practice.

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CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones

Jones' Restricted Landing Area Spot Zoning

The issue of spot zoning has previously been raised before the board. We do not believe that the proposed rezoning falls into the definition of spot zoning; and, in fact, we believe that it is consistent with the overall surrounding uses of its neighboring properties.

There are several factors that Illinois courts consider when determining spot zoning, and the main emphasis of the courts is on whether the change in zoning is out of harmony with comprehensive planning for the good of the community. Taking into account what the Champaign County Zoning Ordinance states as the general intent of both the Agriculture (AG-1) zoning district and the Conservation-Recreation (CR) zoning district, the proposed rezoning of the Jones property seems to remain in harmony with the overall planning of the area. While the Jones property is currently located in a CR zoning district, it is not in the center of that district as one of its sides rests next to a large expanse of AG-1 districts. Because the nature of the surrounding properties consists of a mixture of both CR and AG-1 districts, the proposed rezoning of the Jones property does not constitute spot zoning.

A. Definition and Nature of Spot Zoning

While there is no hard and fast definition of "spot zoning," the issue of spot zoning has been previously addressed by Illinois courts. According to *Bossman v. Village of Riverton*: "Spot zoning' is a change in zoning applied only to a small area, which is out of harmony with comprehensive planning for the good of the community; zoning that would violate a zoning pattern that is homogenous, compact and uniform. . . . It would be difficult to find spot zoning in an area where conflicting uses were haphazardly mixed." 291 Ill. App. 3d 769, 774-75 (4th Dist. 1997).

The court in *Bossman* went on to state that not every reclassification of a single tract is void *ipso facto*: "rather, it must be determined whether such change is in harmony with a comprehensive plan for orderly utilization of property in the locality. The size of the rezoned tract or area is merely one factor to consider. . . . Of paramount importance is whether the subject is zoned in conformity with surrounding existing uses and whether those uses are uniform and established." 291 Ill. App. 3d at 774-75.

The current uses of the area surrounding the Jones property are a mixture of AG-1 and CR zoning districts. As a result, the proposed rezoning of the Jones property would not constitute "spot zoning" under the Illinois court standards because it is not an isolated example of changing a small area and taking it out of harmony with the surrounding existing uses.

Currently, the general intent of the CR zoning districts is to protect the public health by restricting development in areas subject to frequent or periodic floods and to conserve the natural and scenic areas generally along the major stream networks of the County. See Section 5.1,

General Intent of Zoning Districts, Champaign County Zoning Ordinance, as amended through Nov. 28, 2012. As such, the current zoning in the area surrounding the Jones property is a mixture of CR and AG-1 districts, with the CR districts following the river and AG-1 districts surrounding the CR districts. The Jones property is currently zoned in a CR district, but it is adjoining one of the many surrounding AG-1 districts. The Jones property is able to be adapted to pursue agricultural uses, which is in line with the general intent of the AG-1 districts. Furthermore, it is not in as much risk of flooding as other areas that have been designated CR zoning.

The Supreme Court of Illinois stated in *Fifteen Fifty North State Building Corp. v. City of Chicago* that the “fact that such a reclassification may be detrimental to certain individuals is not controlling if it has been accomplished in the interests of the public as a whole.” 15 Ill. 2d 408, 419 (1959). While a few select neighbors have chosen to voice their grievances with the proposed RLA, overall we believe that the proposed rezoning will benefit the entire community.

As proposed, the rezoning of the Jones property to an AG-1 district from a CR district will be in harmony with the surrounding existing uses and does not constitute illegal spot zoning.

B. Illinois Route 130 as a Zoning District Boundary Line

Because there is no bright line definition of what constitutes spot zoning, spot zoning analysis depends primarily on the facts and circumstances of each particular case.

In general, the issue of whether a road serves as a dividing line between districts arises in zoning cases involving the division of commercial and residential areas, where the nature of a heavily travelled road might encourage commercial uses that would start to infringe on a primarily residential area. Here, the road in question is Illinois Route 130. While it is a highway, it does not have any distinguishing features that would explain why it should serve as an important divider between the Jones property, a CR zoning district, on its east side and the AG-1 zoning districts on its west side. In fact, further south of the Jones property, there are AG-1 districts on both the east and west side of Illinois Route 130.

The court in *Harvard State Bank v. County of McHenry* discussed at some length the application of streets as reasonable lines of demarcation for purposes of zoning. 251 Ill. App. 3d 84 (2d Dist. 1993). In doing so, the court noted that “zoning boundaries are by their nature somewhat arbitrary because they ‘must begin and end somewhere.’” 251 Ill. App. 3d at 94 (quoting *Hedrich v. Kane County*, 117 Ill. App. 2d 169, 174 (1969)). Continuing, the court stated that there are instances where streets can form reasonable lines of demarcation between residential and other zoning districts; the facts of that case show that the question of whether a road is suitable as a boundary is one that clearly depends on the facts of the specific situation. 251 Ill. App. 3d at 94.

One cannot argue spot zoning just because a road happens to lie along the border between two different zoning districts. While Illinois Route 130 does happen to follow the border between the Jones property and its adjoining AG-1 district, the highway does not have any further significance to zoning; and the two zoning districts actually meet at the centerline of the

highway. Furthermore, only slightly south of the Jones property, there are AG-1 districts on both the east and west side of Illinois Route 130. After passing south of the Jones property, the road does not actually serve as a dividing border for very long.

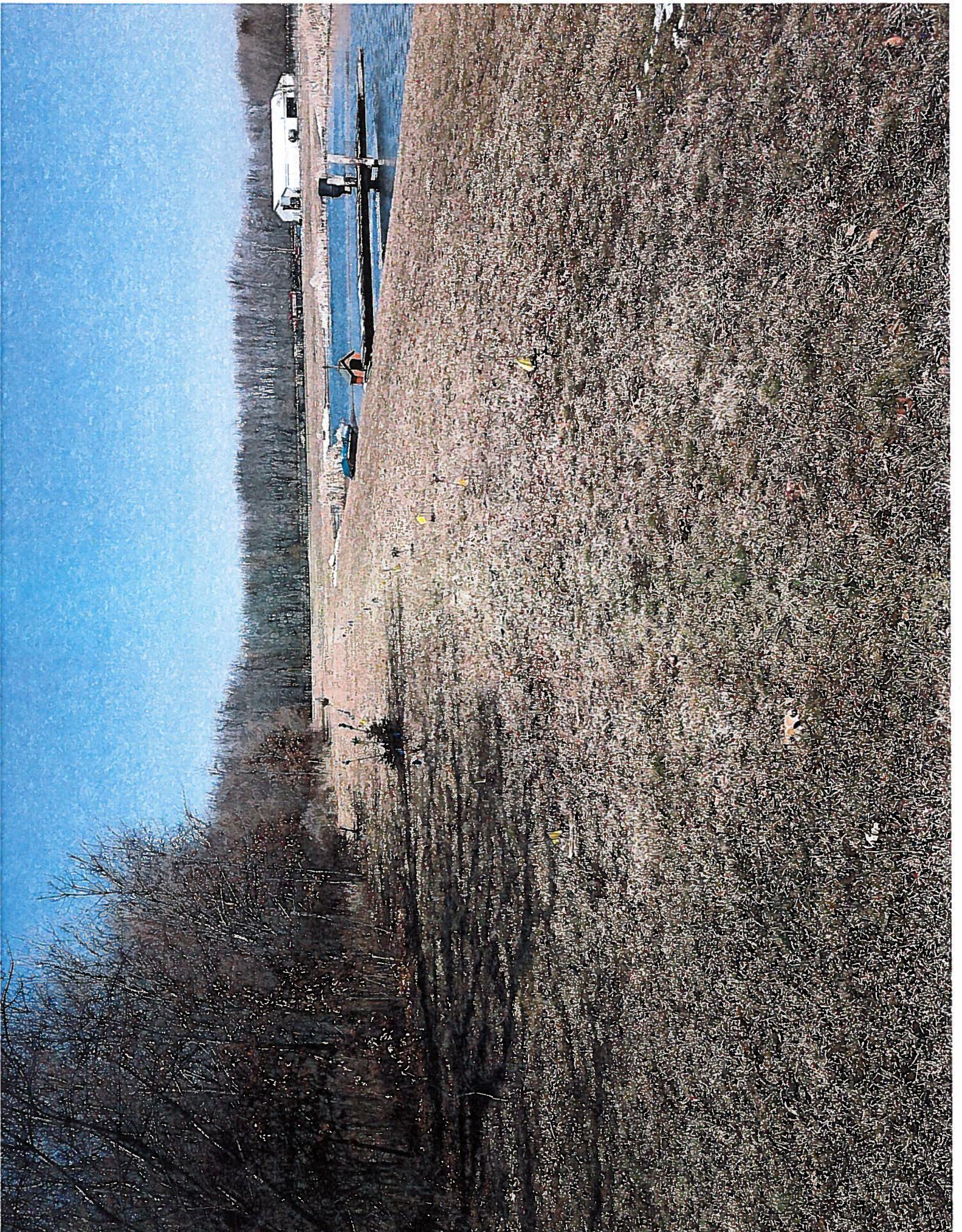
While it may serve as a nominal border between the two districts, Illinois Route 130 is not itself a significant demarcation line between the AG-1 district and the CR district. Rather, it is the nature of the CR districts to follow along the major stream networks of the County that serve to set them apart from the surrounding farmland and agricultural uses. The reasoning behind this separation of AG-1 and CR districts also explains why zoned AG-1 districts south of the Jones property are allowed to the east of Illinois Route 130 and are not all required to remain west of the highway. Thus, the facts involving the Jones property show that this is not a situation where the highway serves a distinct purpose in dividing two different zoning districts.

C. Reverse Spot Zoning

Briefly, the issue of whether the proposed rezoning could be considered “reverse spot zoning” was also brought up before the board. Reverse spot zoning is not discussed by Illinois courts as frequently as spot zoning. In general, whereas spot zoning can be broadly described as singling out of a small “island” of land for a use classification inconsistent with that of a surrounding area, reverse spot zoning usually involves the rezoning of surrounding lands without consideration of the small “island” of property in the center. A second definition of reverse spot zoning describes rezoning the particular property in a more unfavorable or restrictive way than the surrounding area. We believe that neither definition of reverse spot zoning applies to the proposed rezoning of the Jones property.

In conclusion, the proposed rezoning of the Jones property does not fall into the category of illegal spot zoning when the surrounding area of the property is taken into consideration. When making a determination of spot zoning, Illinois courts often consider the character of the area which surrounds the property to be rezoned. In doing so, the property in question must be examined relative to the vast majority of the land immediately around it, and not just a small tract located in the vicinity. The area that surrounds the Jones property is already a mixture of both AG-1 and CR zoning districts, and the proposed rezoning will remain in harmony with the surrounding area. In addition, the division between AG-1 and CR districts follows the County’s existing stream networks, and does not rely upon the location of Illinois Route 130. By rezoning the property to AG-1, it would remain in conformity with the surrounding AG-1 districts, regardless of whether the proposed AG-1 district is located on the west or east side of Illinois Route 130.

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GIS Webmap Public Interface Champaign County, Illinois



Total Trees	
Planted by	
Jones Family	307
on this property	30
	30
	182
	160
	300
	<hr/>
	1009



This map application was prepared with geographic information system (GIS) data created by the Champaign County GIS Consortium (CCGIS), or other CCGIS member agency. These entities do not warrant or guarantee the accuracy or suitability of GIS data for any purpose. The GIS data within this application is intended to be used as a general index to spatial information and not intended for detailed, site-specific analysis or resolution of legal matters. Users assume all risk arising from the use or misuse of this application and information contained herein. The use of this application constitutes acknowledgement of this disclaimer.

Date: Wednesday, March 13, 2013

15

CASES 687-AM-11 and 688-S-11 Petitioners Phillip and Sarabeth Jones
Jones' Restricted Landing Area
FSA Conservation Reserve Program

Summary

These documents show that Dr. Jones has designated a total of 31.8 acres to the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) 11.5 of those acres are dedicated to CP21 Filter Strips, 15.0 of those acres are dedicated to CP23 Wetland Restoration, 4.3 acres are dedicated to CP5A Field Windbreak, and 1.0 acre is dedicated to CP8A Grass Waterways.

Of those total acres, Dr. Jones has planted a total of 670 trees.

Details stated below.

Conservation Reserve Program

The Conservation Reserve Program is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency (FSA). The CRP is only one of many government run conservation programs. In general, CRP is an erosion control program that helps to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, reduce damage caused by floods and other natural disasters and implement other similar natural resource conservation programs. The goal of the CRP is to protect frequently environmentally sensitive land and to limit sediment and chemicals, herbicides, and pesticides from entering water supplies. For example, the creation of grass waterways or filter strip will help either by preventing erosion or acting as a buffer before these enter the water supplies. The addition of trees and tall grasses provide habitat for wildlife as well.

Dr. Jones currently has several contracts with the FSA to participate in CRP under a variety of practices. In entering into these contracts, Dr. Jones agreed to place a dedicated amount of acreage into the Conservation Reserve Program. He has also agreed to implement certain Conservation Plans as developed for certain acreage. There are a variety of different National CRP Practices.

General Summary of National CRP Practices

CP21 Filter Strips: The purpose of this land is to remove nutrients, sediment, organic matter, pesticides, and other pollutants from surface runoff and subsurface flow by deposition, absorption, plant uptake, denitrification, and other processes, and thereby reduce pollution and protect surface water and subsurface water quality while enhancing the ecosystem of the water body.

Total acres for enrollment by Dr. Jones: 11.5 acres

CP23 Wetland Restoration: The purpose of this practice is to restore the functions and values of wetland ecosystems that have been devoted to agricultural use.

Total acres for enrollment by Dr. Jones: 15.0 acres

CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement: The purpose is to establish windbreaks to improve the environmental benefits on a farm or ranch to: reduce cropland erosion below soil loss tolerance; and enhance the wildlife habitat on the designated area.

Total acres for enrollment by Dr. Jones: 4.3 acres

CP8A Grass Waterways, Noneasement: The purpose is to convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without erosion or flooding; and improve water quality.

Total acres for enrollment by Dr. Jones: 1.0 acre

Total Amount of Acreage dedicated to the Conservation Reserve Program

Altogether, the contracts enclosed show a total of 31.8 acres that Dr. Jones has committed to the Conservation Reserve Program. Every contract has field numbers of the acres for enrollment, stating practice type (Box 12C) and total acreage (Box 4).

Location of CRP Acreage on Property Maps

All acreage dedicated by Dr. Jones under his CRP contract can be located on the property maps provided.

On the map for Tract 4339, Farm 5174, all of the white boundary lines indicate property that Dr. Jones has dedicated to the CRP. This map does not show any boundary lines for property owned by anyone other than Dr. Jones.

All of the property corresponding to yellow labels indicates CRP acreage. The property labeled in white correspond to what the FSA calls cropland. The field numbers from each CRP contract correspond to property labeled on this map. For instance, Field No. 11, located near the north west end of the property that is in a backwards "L" shape, shows 1.7 acres, and corresponds to the CRP contract dedicating 1.7 acres to CP5A practice. The west side area showing a large wooded section is not labeled and is considered farmland by the FSA.

Producer Farm Data Report

The Producer Farm Data Report for crop year 2012 shows all the land that Dr. Jones is associated with. This information corresponds with the map of Tract 4570, Farm 5174. This map other property owned by Dr. Jones but that is not dedicated under the CRP.

While Dr. Jones has a lot of wooded acres, acres with trees planted are considered farmland by the FSA, not cropland. The FSA makes a distinction between farmland and cropland, and the former is defined by the FSA as area that has never had crops before or is not capable of growing crops.

The Producer Farm Data Report shows that 31.8 acres are designated CRP Cropland.

Windbreak/Shelterbelt – Specifications Sheet

The Windbreak/Shelterbelt-Specifications Sheet shows information related to trees that have been planted by Dr. Jones. Under “Woody Plant Materials Information,” three different types of trees are listed, along with the total number of plants for row.

Species planted	Rows planted	Total number of plants
Blue Spruce – Green Hawthorn	1	186
Eastern Red-cedar – Aust. Pine	1	186
Redosier – Silky Dogwood	1	298

TOTAL TREES	670
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CRP-1 (01-30-97)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. ST. & CO. CODE & C/D 17-041	2. SIGN-UP NUMBER 25
		3. CONTRACT NUMBER 926A	4. ACRES FOR ENROLLMENT 4.3
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACT		5. FARM NUMBER HAD 1-28-05 5057 4505 5174 2-25-05 PBD 2-28-06 4-21-06	6. TRACT NUMBER(S) 4339
7. COUNTY OFFICE ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. (area code) Douglas Co. FSA Office 217-253-3340 ext.2 900 S. Washington St. Tuscolas, Il. 61953		8. OFFER (Select one) STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. CONTRACT PERIOD FROM MM-DD-YYYY TO MM-DD-YYYY 02-01-2003 09-30-2017

THIS CONTRACT is entered into between the Commodity Credit Corporation (referred to as "CCC") and the undersigned owners, operators, or tenants (who may be referred to as "Owner", "Operator", and "Tenant", respectively) on the farm identified above. The undersigned person or persons may hereafter collectively be referred to as "the Participant". The Participant agrees to place the designated acreage into the Conservation Reserve Program ("CRP") for the stipulated contract period from the date the Contract is executed by the CCC or other use set by CCC. The Participant also agrees to implement on such designated acreage the Conservation Plan developed for such acreage and approved by the CCC and the Participant. Additionally, the Participant and CCC agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this Contract including the Appendix to this Contract, entitled Appendix to CRP-1, Conservation Reserve Program Contract (referred to as "Appendix"). By signing below, the Participant acknowledges that a copy of the Appendix for the applicable sign-up period has been provided to such person. Such person also agrees to pay such liquidated damages in an amount specified in the Appendix if the Participant withdraws prior to CCC acceptance or rejection. The terms and conditions of this contract are contained in this Form CRP-1 and in the CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto. BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT PRODUCERS ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS: CRP-1; CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto; CRP-2; and if applicable, CRP-15 and CRP-1 Continuation.

10. OFFER FOR PERMISSION TO ALLEY CROP

In order to participate in CRP under CP19, Alley Cropping, I/we submit an offer of \$_____ per acre reduction, from the amount specified in Item 11A, in the annual rental payments for permission to produce agricultural commodities on eligible acres in accordance with the provisions for alley cropping set out in the applicable regulations. I/we understand that for each year of the CRP contract the annual rental payment will be reduced by the amount agreed to above, which reduction must be a reduction of at least 50 percent in the annual rental payment.

11A. Rental Rate Per Acre (\$)	\$161.00	12. Identification of CRP Land (See Reverse for additional space)				
B. Annual Contract Payment (\$)	\$692.00	A. Tract No.	B. Field No.	C. Practice	D. Acres	E. Total C/S
C. First Year Payment (\$)	\$461.33	4339	11	CP-5A	1.3	1098.90
(Item 11C applicable only to continuous signup when the first year payment is prorated.)			15		.9	
			10		1.7	

13. OWNERS, OPERATORS, AND TENANTS

A. OPERATOR NAME AND ADDRESS Phillip W. R. Jones 3 E. Monroe Ave. Villa Grove Il 61956	1000 %	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		
		SIGNATURE	Phillip Jones	1-30-03
B. OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS Sarabert F. Jones 3 E. Monroe Ave. Villa Grove Il. 61956	%	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		
		SIGNATURE	Sara Jones	1-30-03
C. NAME AND ADDRESS	%	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		
		SIGNATURE		DATE

14. CCC USE ONLY - Payments according to the shares are approved.	SIGNATURE OF CCC REPRESENTATIVE Thomas Hollenbeck	DATE 1-31-03
---	--	-----------------

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is the Food Security Act of 1985, (Pub. L. 99-198), as amended, and regulations promulgated at 7 CFR PART 1410 and the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 6109). The information requested is necessary for CCC to consider and process the offer to enter into a Conservation Reserve Program Contract, to assist in determining eligibility, and to determine the correct parties to the contract. Furnishing the requested information is voluntary. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in determination of ineligibility for certain program benefits and other financial assistance administered by USDA agency. This information may be provided to other agencies, IRS, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal Law enforcement agencies and in response to a court magistrate or administrative tribunal. The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 USC 286, 287, 371, 651, 1001; 15 USC 714m; and 31 USC 3729, may be applicable to the information provided.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0560-0125. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D. C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5864 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

CRP-1 (01-30-97)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. ST. & CO. CODE & C/D 17-041	2. SIGN-UP NUMBER 25
		3. CONTRACT NUMBER 927A	4. ACRES FOR ENROLLMENT 5.9
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACT		5. FARM NUMBER 5057-4605 5174	6. TRACT NUMBER(S) 4339
7. COUNTY OFFICE ADDRESS AND PHONE NO. (area code) Douglas Co. FSA Office 217-253-3340 ext. 2 900 S. Washington St. Tuscolas, Il. 61953		8. OFFER (Select one) STANDARD <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. CONTRACT PERIOD FROM MM-DD-YYYY TO MM-DD-YYYY 02-01-2003 09-30-2017

THIS CONTRACT is entered into between the Commodity Credit Corporation (referred to as "CCC") and the undersigned owners, operators, or tenants (who may be referred to as "Owner", "Operator", and "Tenant", respectively) on the farm identified above. The undersigned person or persons may hereafter collectively be referred to as "the Participant". The Participant agrees to place the designated acreage into the Conservation Reserve Program ("CRP") for the stipulated contract period from the date the Contract is executed by the CCC or other use set by CCC. The Participant also agrees to implement on such designated acreage the Conservation Plan developed for such acreage and approved by the CCC and the Participant. Additionally, the Participant and CCC agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this Contract including the Appendix to this Contract, entitled the Appendix to CRP-1, Conservation Reserve Program Contract (referred to as "Appendix"). By signing below, the Participant acknowledges that a copy of the Appendix for the applicable sign-up period has been provided to such person. Such person also agrees to pay such liquidated damages in an amount specified in the Appendix if the Participant withdraws prior to CCC acceptance or rejection. The terms and conditions of this contract are contained in this Form CRP-1 and in the CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto. BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT PRODUCERS ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS: CRP-1; CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto; CRP-2; and if applicable, CRP-15 and CRP-1 Continuation.

10. OFFER FOR PERMISSION TO ALLEY CROP

In order to participate in CRP under CP19, Alley Cropping, I/we submit an offer of \$_____ per acre reduction, from the amount specified in item 11A, in the annual rental payments for permission to produce agricultural commodities on eligible acres in accordance with the provisions for alley cropping set out in the applicable regulations. I/we understand that for each year of the CRP contract the annual rental payment will be reduced by the amount agreed to above, which reduction must be a reduction of at least 50 percent in the annual rental payment.

11A. Rental Rate Per Acre (\$)	\$156.00	12. Identification of CRP Land (See Reverse for additional space)				
B. Annual Contract Payment (\$)	\$920.00	A. Tract No.	B. Field No.	C. Practice	D. Acres	E. Total C/S
C. First Year Payment (\$)	\$613.60	4339	8	CP-21	1.5	299.3
<i>(Item 11C applicable only to continuous signup when the first year payment is prorated.)</i>			9		4.4	

13. OWNERS, OPERATORS, AND TENANTS

A. OPERATOR NAME AND ADDRESS Phillip W. R. Jones 3 E. Monroe Ave. Villa Grove Il 61956	1000 %	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 5	SIGNATURE <i>Phillip Jones</i>	DATE 1-30-03
B. OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS Sarabert F. Jones 3 E. Monroe Ave. Villa Grove Il. 61956	%	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 0	SIGNATURE <i>Sarabert Jones</i>	DATE 1-30-03
C. NAME AND ADDRESS	%	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER -	SIGNATURE -	DATE -

14. CCC USE ONLY - Payments according to the shares are approved.

SIGNATURE OF CCC REPRESENTATIVE: *Thomas Hollenbeck* DATE: 1-31-03

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is the Food Security Act of 1985, (Pub. L. 99-198), as amended, and regulations promulgated at 7 CFR PART 1410 and the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 6109). The information requested is necessary for CCC to consider and process the offer to enter into a Conservation Reserve Program Contract, to assist in determining eligibility, and to determine the correct parties to the contract. Furnishing the requested information is voluntary. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in determination of ineligibility for certain program benefits and other financial assistance administered by USDA agency. This information may be provided to other agencies, IRS, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal Law enforcement agencies and in response to a court magistrate or administrative tribunal. The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 USC 286, 287, 371, 651, 1001; 15 USC 714m; and 31 USC 3729, may be applicable to the information provided.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0560-0125. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

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Original - County Office Copy
 Owner's Copy
 Operator's Copy
 NRCS Copy

This form is available electronically.

CRP-1 (02-04-03)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. ST. & CO. CODE & ADMIN. LOCATION 1704	2. SIGN-UP NUMBER 28
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACT <small>NOTE: The authority for collecting the following information is Pub. L. 107-171. This authority allows for the collection of information without prior OMB approval mandated by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.</small>		3. CONTRACT NUMBER 927A	4. ACRES FOR ENROLLMENT 15.0
		5. FARM NUMBER 4585 5174 5057	6. TRACT NUMBER(S) 4339
7. COUNTY OFFICE ADDRESS (Include Zip Code): Douglas County FSA Office 900 South Washington Tuscola, IL-61953 TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code):		6. OFFER (Select one) GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY	9. CONTRACT PERIOD FROM: (MM-DD-YYYY) TO: (MM-DD-YYYY)
			X 6/1/04 9/30/18

THIS CONTRACT is entered into between the Commodity Credit Corporation (referred to as "CCC") and the undersigned owners, operators, or tenants (who may be referred to as "Owner", "Operator", and "Tenant", respectively) on the farm identified above. The undersigned person or persons may hereafter collectively be referred to as "the Participant". The Participant agrees to place the designated acreage into the Conservation Reserve Program ("CRP") or other use set by CCC for the stipulated contract period from the date the Contract is executed by the CCC. The Participant also agrees to implement on such designated acreage the Conservation Plan developed for such acreage and approved by the CCC and the Participant. Additionally, the Participant and CCC agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this Contract, including the Appendix to this Contract, entitled Appendix to CRP-1, Conservation Reserve Program Contract (referred to as "Appendix"). By signing below, the Participant acknowledges that a copy of the Appendix for the applicable sign-up period has been provided to such person. Such person also agrees to pay such liquidated damages in an amount specified in the Appendix if the Participant withdraws prior to CCC acceptance or rejection. The terms and conditions of this contract are contained in this Form CRP-1 and in the CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto. BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT PRODUCERS ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS: CRP-1; CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto; CRP-2 or CRP-2C, if applicable; and, if applicable, CRP-15.

10A. Rental Rate Per Acre	\$ 151.00	11. Identification of CRP Land (See Page 2 for additional space)				
B. Annual Contract Payment	\$ 2265.00	A. Tract No.	B. Field No.	C. Practice No.	D. Acres	E. Total Estimated Cost-Share
C. First Year Payment	\$ 765.00	4339	3	CR23	15.0	
(Item 10C applicable only to continuous signup when the first year payment is prorated.)			12		13.9	
			13		1.3	

12. OWNERS, OPERATORS, AND TENANTS

A(1). OPERATOR NAME AND ADDRESS (Include Zip Code): Phillip Jones 3 E Monroe Villa Grove IL 61956	(2) SHARE 100%	(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: [Redacted]	(4) SIGNATURE Phillip Jones	DATE (MM-DD-YYYY) 10-21-03
B(1). OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS (Include Zip Code): Sarah Beth Jones 3 E Monroe Ave Villa Grove IL 61956	(2) SHARE %	(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: [Redacted]	(4) SIGNATURE Sarah Jones	DATE (MM-DD-YYYY) 11-21-07
C(1). NAME AND ADDRESS (Include Zip Code):	(2) SHARE %	(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: [Redacted]	(4) SIGNATURE	DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)

13. CCC USE ONLY - Payments according to the shares are approved.	A. SIGNATURE OF CCC REPRESENTATIVE Robert W. Burns	B. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY) 5-21-04
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NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is the Food Security Act of 1985, (Pub. L. 99-198), as amended and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-171) and regulations promulgated at 7 CFR Part 1410 and the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 6109). The information requested is necessary for CCC to consider and process the offer to enter into a Conservation Reserve Program Contract, to assist in determining eligibility, and to determine the correct parties to the contract. Furnishing the requested information is voluntary. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in determination of ineligibility for certain program benefits and other financial assistance administered by USDA agency. This information may be provided to other agencies, IRS, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal Law enforcement agencies, and in response to a court magistrate or administrative tribunal. The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 USC 286, 287, 371, 641, 651, 1001; 15 USC 714m; and 31 USC 3729, may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2800 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D. C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Original - County Office Copy Owner's Copy Operator's Copy

This form is available electronically.

CRP-1 (03-26-04) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACT <small>NOTE: The authority for collecting the following information is Pub. L. 107-171. This authority allows for the collection of information without prior OMB approval mandated by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.</small>	1. ST. & CO. CODE & ADMIN. LOCATION 17-041	2. SIGN-UP NUMBER 36
	3. CONTRACT NUMBER 1495	4. ACRES FOR ENROLLMENT 1.0
7. COUNTY OFFICE ADDRESS (Include Zip Code): DOUGLAS COUNTY FSA 900 S. WASHINGTON ST. TUSCOLA, IL 61953 TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code): (217) 253-3340	5. FARM NUMBER 5174	6. TRACT NUMBER(S) 4339
	8. OFFER (Select one) GENERAL <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. CONTRACT PERIOD FROM: (MM-DD-YYYY) TO: (MM-DD-YYYY) 10-01-2008 09-30-2018

THIS CONTRACT is entered into between the Commodity Credit Corporation (referred to as "CCC") and the undersigned owners, operators, or tenants (who may be referred to as "the Participant"). The Participant agrees to place the designated acreage into the Conservation Reserve Program ("CRP") or other use set by CCC for the stipulated contract period from the date the Contract is executed by the CCC. The Participant also agrees to implement on such designated acreage the Conservation Plan developed for such acreage and approved by the CCC and the Participant. Additionally, the Participant and CCC agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this Contract, including the Appendix to this Contract, entitled Appendix to CRP-1, Conservation Reserve Program Contract (referred to as "Appendix"). By signing below, the Participant acknowledges that a copy of the Appendix for the applicable sign-up period has been provided to such person. Such person also agrees to pay such liquidated damages in an amount specified in the Appendix if the Participant withdraws prior to CCC acceptance or rejection. The terms and conditions of this contract are contained in this Form CRP-1 and in the CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto. BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT PRODUCERS ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS: CRP-1; CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto; CRP-2 or CRP-2C, if applicable; and, if applicable, CRP-15.

10A. Rental Rate Per Acre \$ 181.76 B. Annual Contract Payment \$ 181.76 C. First Year Payment \$	11. Identification of CRP Land (See Page 2 for additional space)				
	A. Tract No.	B. Field No.	C. Practice No.	D. Acres	E. Total Estimated Cost-Share
	4339	6	CP8A	1.0	1,480.00
(Item 10C applicable only to continuous signup when the first year payment is prorated.)					

12. PARTICIPANTS

A(1). PARTICIPANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Zip Code): Philip Jones 3 E Monroe Villa Grove, IL 61956-1524	(2) SHARE 100%	(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: (4) SIGNATURE DATE (MM-DD-YYYY) 9-29-2008
B(1). PARTICIPANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Zip Code): Sarabeth F. Jones 3 E Monroe	(2) SHARE 0%	(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: (4) SIGNATURE DATE (MM-DD-YYYY) 9-29-2008
C(1). PARTICIPANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Zip Code):	(2) SHARE %	(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: (4) SIGNATURE DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)

13. CCC USE ONLY - Payments according to the shares are approved.

A. SIGNATURE OF CCC REPRESENTATIVE Steve Niemann	B. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY) 09.30.08
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NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is the Food Security Act of 1985, (Pub. L. 99-198), as amended and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-171) and regulations promulgated at 7 CFR Part 1410 and the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 6109). The information requested is necessary for CCC to consider and process the offer to enter into a Conservation Reserve Program Contract, to assist in determining eligibility, and to determine the correct parties to the contract. Furnishing the requested information is voluntary. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in determination of ineligibility for certain program benefits and other financial assistance administered by USDA agency. This information may be provided to other agencies, IRS, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal Law enforcement agencies, and in response to a court magistrate or administrative tribunal. The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 USC 286, 287, 371, 641, 651, 1001; 15 USC 714m; and 31 USC 3729, may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D. C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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 Operator's Copy

This form is available electronically.

CRP-1
(03-26-04)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Credit Corporation

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACT

NOTE: The authority for collecting the following information is Pub. L. 107-171. This authority allows for the collection of information without prior OMB approval mandated by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

7. COUNTY OFFICE ADDRESS (Include Zip Code):

DOUGLAS COUNTY FSA
900 S. WASHINGTON ST.
TUSCOLA, IL 61953

TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code): (217) 253-3340

1. ST. & CO. CODE & ADMIN. LOCATION

17-041

2. SIGN-UP NUMBER

36

3. CONTRACT NUMBER

1541

4. ACRES FOR ENROLLMENT

5.6

5. FARM NUMBER

5174

6. TRACT NUMBER(S)

4339

8. OFFER (Select one)

GENERAL

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY

FROM:
(MM-DD-YYYY)

10-01-2008

9. CONTRACT PERIOD

TO:
(MM-DD-YYYY)

09-30-2018

THIS CONTRACT is entered into between the Commodity Credit Corporation (referred to as "CCC") and the undersigned owners, operators, or tenants (who may be referred to as "the Participant") The Participant agrees to place the designated acreage into the Conservation Reserve Program ("CRP") or other use set by CCC for the stipulated contract period from the date the Contract is executed by the CCC. The Participant also agrees to implement on such designated acreage the Conservation Plan developed for such acreage and approved by the CCC and the Participant. Additionally, the Participant and CCC agree to comply with the terms and conditions contained in this Contract, including the Appendix to this Contract, entitled Appendix to CRP-1, Conservation Reserve Program Contract (referred to as "Appendix"). By signing below, the Participant acknowledges that a copy of the Appendix for the applicable sign-up period has been provided to such person. Such person also agrees to pay such liquidated damages in an amount specified in the Appendix if the Participant withdraws prior to CCC acceptance or rejection. The terms and conditions of this contract are contained in this Form CRP-1 and in the CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto. BY SIGNING THIS CONTRACT PRODUCERS ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS: CRP-1; CRP-1 Appendix and any addendum thereto; CRP-2 or CRP-2C, if applicable; and, if applicable, CRP-15.

10A. Rental Rate Per Acre

\$ 186.80

B. Annual Contract Payment

\$ 1,046.08

C. First Year Payment

\$

(Item 10C applicable only to continuous signup when the first year payment is prorated.)

11. Identification of CRP Land (See Page 2 for additional space)

A. Tract No.	B. Field No.	C. Practice No.	D. Acres	E. Total Estimated Cost-Share
4339	7	CP21	5.6	1788. ⁰⁰

12. PARTICIPANTS

A(1). PARTICIPANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Zip Code):

Phil Jones
3 E Monroe Ave
Villa Grove, IL 61956-1524

(2) SHARE

100 %

(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

(4) SIGNATURE
Phil Jones

DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)

9/29/08

(If more than three individuals are signing, continue on attachment.)

B(1). PARTICIPANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Zip Code):

Sarah Beth F. Jones
3 E Monroe Ave
Villa Grove, IL 61956

(2) SHARE

%

(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

(4) SIGNATURE
Sarah Jones

DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)

9-29-2008

(If more than three individuals are signing, continue on attachment.)

C(1). PARTICIPANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Zip Code):

(2) SHARE

%

(3) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

(4) SIGNATURE

DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)

(If more than three individuals are signing, continue on attachment.)

13. CCC USE ONLY - Payments according to the shares are approved.

A. SIGNATURE OF CCC REPRESENTATIVE

Steve Norman

B. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)

09-30-08

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is the Food Security Act of 1985, (Pub. L. 99-198), as amended and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-171) and regulations promulgated at 7 CFR Part 1410 and the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 6109). The information requested is necessary for CCC to consider and process the offer to enter into a Conservation Reserve Program Contract, to assist in determining eligibility, and to determine the correct parties to the contract. Furnishing the requested information is voluntary. Failure to furnish the requested information will result in determination of ineligibility for certain program benefits and other financial assistance administered by USDA agency. This information may be provided to other agencies, IRS, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal Law enforcement agencies, and in response to a court magistrate or administrative tribunal. The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 USC 286, 287, 371, 641, 651, 1001; 15 USC 714m; and 31 USC 3729, may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

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Original - County Office Copy

Owner's Copy

Operator's Copy



United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

February 07, 2013

Farm: 5174
Tract: 4339

Douglas County

GIS_IL.SDE.Wet_P_11041

Wetland Determination Identifiers

- Restricted Use
- ▼ Limited Restrictions
- Exempt from Conservation Compliance Provisions

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.



United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

February 07, 2013

Farm: 5174
Tract: 4570

Douglas County

GIS_IL.SDE.Wet_P_11041

Wetland Determination Identifiers

- Restricted Use
- ▼ Limited Restrictions
- Exempt from Conservation Compliance Provisions

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.



United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

February 07, 2013

Farm: 5174
Tract: 4594

Douglas County

GIS_IL.SDE.Wet_P_11041

Wetland Determination Identifiers

- Restricted Use
- ▼ Limited Restrictions
- Exempt from Conservation Compliance Provisions

Disclaimer: Wetland Identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Windbreak/Shelterbelt – Specifications Sheet

Landowner Phillip Jones Field number 4

Purpose (check all that apply)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce wind erosion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide wildlife habitat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect growing plants (crops, forage, other)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide a living screen (view and noise control, other)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manage snow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve aesthetics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide shelter for structures (farmstead, house, other)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve irrigation efficiency
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide shelter for livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):

Location and Layout	
Width (ft.; include widths of maintenance areas next to outer rows): <u>64'</u>	
Length (ft.): <u>2980'</u>	Area (ac.): <u>4.3</u>
Total area of zone protected/sheltered (ac.; based on expected height and density of the windbreak/shelterbelt): <u> </u>	
Additional requirements: <u>MAINTAIN WEED CONTROL</u>	

Woody Plant Materials Information						
Species/cultivar by row number	Kind of stock ¹	Planting dates	Plant-to-plant distance (ft) within row	Total number of plants for row	Distance (ft) between this row and next row ²	
<u>Row 1</u> Blue Spruce - Green Hawthorn	<u>E. Green</u>	<u>4/03</u>	<u>16'</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>16'</u>	
<u>Row 2</u> East. Redcedar - Aust. Pine	<u>E. Green</u>	<u>4/03</u>	<u>16'</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>16'</u>	
<u>Row 3</u> Redosier - Silk/dogwood	<u>SHRUB</u>	<u>4/03</u>	<u>10'</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>16'</u>	
<u>4</u>						
<u>5</u>						
<u>6</u>						
<u>7</u>						

¹Bareroot, Container, Cutting; include size, caliper, height, and age as applicable. ²Adjusted for width of maintenance equipment.

Site Preparation:
Remove debris and control competing vegetation to allow enough spots or sites for planting and planting equipment. For plantings requiring supplemental moisture, prepare and ready applicable materials for installation. Additional requirements:
Temporary Storage Instructions:
Planting stock that is dormant may be stored temporarily in a cooler or protected area. For stock that is expected to begin growth before planting, dig a V-shaped trench (healing-in bed) sufficiently deep and bury seedlings so that all roots are covered by soil. Pack the soil firmly and water thoroughly.
Planting Method(s):
For container and bareroot stock, plant stock to a depth even with the root collar in holes deep and wide enough to fully extend the roots. Pack the soil firmly around each plant. Cuttings are inserted in moist soil with at least 2 to 3 buds showing above ground. Additional requirements:

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Maintenance:
The planting must be inspected periodically and protected from damage so proper function is maintained. Replace dead or dying tree and shrub stock and continue control of competing vegetation to allow proper establishment. For plantings requiring supplemental moisture, install and begin operation of the irrigation system. Periodically prune trees and shrubs to repair environmental damage and maintain plant health and vigor. Additional requirements:



United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency

February 11, 2013

Farm: 6220
Tract: 5500

Douglas County

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National CRP Practices (Continued)**CP21 Filter Strips****A Purpose**

This practice is to remove nutrients, sediment, organic matter, pesticides, and other pollutants from surface runoff and subsurface flow by deposition, absorption, plant uptake, denitrification, and other processes, and thereby reduce pollution and protect surface water and subsurface water quality while enhancing the ecosystem of the water body.

B Program Policy

For cropland to be eligible to be enrolled in CRP to be devoted to CP21, both of the following must be met:

- COC determines both of the following:
 - all cropland eligibility requirements in subparagraph 181 A are met
 - the cropland offered is immediately adjacent and parallel to 1 of the following:
 - stream having perennial flow
 - seasonal stream

Important: USGS maps shall **not** be solely used to determine seasonal streams. A seasonal stream is a stream that contains water for only part of the year but more than just during and/or after rainfall or snowmelt. Seasonal streams do **not** include:

- wetlands of any type
- land devoted to CP9
- terrace channels
- grass or sod waterways
- gullies
- narrow or wide wash
- roadside ditches
- well, spring, or seep
- marsh or swamp
- center pivot irrigation corners
- irrigation canals
- tail water recovery pit/system.

Note: See paragraph 181 for more information about seasonal and perennial streams.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)

B Program Policy (Continued)

- sinkholes and karst areas
- wetlands with water areas capable of reducing damages by sedimentation and associated pollutants that meet 1 of the following:
 - Permanently Flooded - water covers the land surface throughout the year in all years
 - Intermittently Exposed - surface water is present throughout the year except in years of **extreme** drought
 - Semipermanently Flooded - surface water is present throughout the growing season in most years

Note: When surface water is absent, the water table is at or very near the land surface.

- Seasonally Flooded - surface water is present for extended periods of not less than 21 calendar days especially early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the growing season in most years

Note: When surface water is absent, the water table is at or very near the land surface.

- other **permanent** water bodies, such as lakes and ponds if **both** of the following are met:
 - provides water cover **throughout the year in all years**
 - flows from the water body off the farm.

Exception: A pond that is less than 5.0 acres and does **not** flow from the water body off the farm is **not** eligible to be enrolled in CP21.

Note: Water bodies that do **not** provide permanent water cover throughout the year in all years are **not** eligible.

National CRP Practices (Continued)**CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)****B Program Policy (Continued)**

- NRCS determines, based on a site visit, all of the following:
 - the cropland is suitable to be devoted to a filter strip
 - the filter strip is needed and feasible to solve the resource concern
 - the cropland is capable, after the filter strip is established, of substantially reducing pollutants in the nearby eligible stream or other water body.

CP21's are not eligible to be used in conjunction with the following practices:

- CP22, because, if needed, a grass buffer is included in CP22
- CP23, because acreage devoted to CP23 may include up to a 3 to 1 ratio of uplands to ensure the functions and values of the cropped wetland are restored
- CP23A, because acreage devoted to CP23A may include up to a 4 to 1 ratio of uplands to ensure the functions and values of the cropped wetland are restored
- CP9, because acreage devoted to CP9 **must** include an adequate buffer to protect the shallow water area.

C Size Requirements

The minimum acceptable width of a filter strip is 20 feet. A filter strip may be applied up to a maximum average width of 120 feet, if needed to accomplish the purpose of the practice.

Notes: The maximum average width of filter strips established for any purpose other than protection and enhancement of water quality, shall not exceed 120 feet.

Infeasible-to-farm provisions may apply to CP21.

When the minimum design specification for water quality exceeds 120 feet, the minimum design specification is the maximum average width that may be enrolled. NRCS **must** document the need for a minimum design specification in excess of 120 feet in writing.

Note: NRCS will determine the documentation needed to support an additional average width for water quality purposes consistent with FOTG standards. The documentation **must** be in the case file.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)

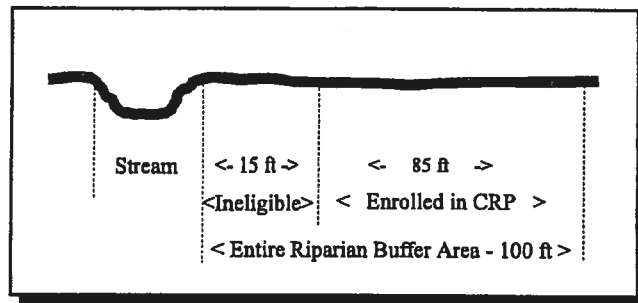
C Size Requirements (Continued)

Example: Producer offers to enroll land to be devoted to a 120 foot wide filter strip to protect the adjacent eligible stream. Based on the soils, slope, and other site conditions, NRCS documents that to address the water quality resource problem and to function properly, the filter strip **must** be a minimum of 145 feet in width. Because the purpose of the filter strip is the protection and enhancement of water quality, the minimum of width 145 feet may be enrolled. The 145 foot minimum width is the maximum acreage that may be enrolled.

The filter strip shall begin at the top of the stream bank. In some cases there may be land that is adjacent to the stream that does **not** meet the eligibility criteria to be enrolled in CRP. **This land shall not be enrolled in CRP.** However, if the eligible land is enrolled in CRP as a filter strip, the ineligible land **shall be** included:

- in the area used as a filter strip
- in the conservation plan
- when determining the width of the filter strip.

This diagram provides an example of a filter strip adjacent to a stream that includes land **not** enrolled in CRP. The first 15 feet adjacent to the stream (starting at the top of the stream bank) does **not** meet the eligibility criteria to be enrolled in CRP.



The filter strip is 100 feet wide. Only the eligible land (85 feet width) is enrolled in CRP. The conservation plan is for the entire filter strip (100 feet). The producer is responsible for maintaining the entire practice (100 feet) according to the plan. Failure to maintain the entire 100 feet may result in CRP payment reductions or termination.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)

D C/S Eligibility

To be eligible for C/S, this practice shall:

- be required by the approved conservation plan
- meet the cropland history criteria
- improve environmental benefits to an acceptable level
- reduce additional sediment or pollutants that are being delivered to areas identified in subparagraph B
- be maintained for the contract payment period
- prevent degradation of environmental benefits from recurring.

E C/S Policy

The following contains C/S policies for this practice.

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
mineral or nutrient	substantiated as needed by COC	authorized using technical practice codes *--314, 315, 327, 342, 382, 386, 390, 393, 410, 516, 574, 614, 642, and--* 645.
site preparation		
eligible seed and seeding		
herbicide	specified as necessary in the approved conservation plan	
insecticide		

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)

E C/S Policy (Continued)

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
temporary cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required in the practice specification • needed until required seed or plant stock is available • needed because normal planting period for the species has passed • that a soil condition, such as chemical residue, will not allow establishment of the cover immediately 	authorized.
pipelines and watering facilities constructed outside of the filter strip	<p>providing a water source for livestock away from the filter strip and the adjacent stream or water body</p> <p>Note: See paragraph 511.</p>	
fencing	<p>permanent fencing needed to exclude livestock from the filter strip</p> <p>Note: See paragraph 511.</p> <p>Important: A single strand electric fence shall not be considered a permanent fence for CRP.</p>	
construction of structures where concentrated flow continues to degrade water quality	to meet the requirements of the conservation plan	
grading, leveling, and filling	<p>to control concentrated flow and site preparation.</p> <p>Important: Grading, leveling, and filling does not include shaping or manipulation of the stream bank.</p>	

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)

E C/S Policy (Continued)

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
herbicide	to maintain vegetative cover	not authorized.
insecticide		
clearing rocks or other obstructions from the area to be seeded		
stream bank stabilization		
mineral or nutrient		

F Practice Requirements

In addition to the practice standards in NRCS FOTG, the following requirements apply.

- The seeded acreage shall not be harvested or grazed by domestic livestock for the life of CRP-1 unless grazing is incidental to the normal gleaning of the crop residue in the field
--according to subparagraph 720 A.--
- Limit C/S to the minimum minerals and seed necessary to establish an adequate cover to improve environmental benefits.
- Practice shall reduce nutrients, sediment, organic matter, pesticides, and other pollutants that are being delivered to the areas identified in subparagraph B.
- Chemicals used in performing the practice **must** be:
 - Federally, State, and locally registered
 - applied strictly according to authorized registered uses, directions on the label, and other Federal or State policies and requirements.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)

F Practice Requirements (Continued)

- Noxious weeds and other undesirable plants, insects, and pests shall be controlled, including such maintenance as necessary to avoid an adverse impact on surrounding land.
- The filter strip **must** be established and maintained according to the practice standards in FOTG.
- The practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC.

G Planting Timespan

Planting or sowing of the approved cover shall be completed within 12 months of the effective date of CRP-1. See paragraph 426 for exceptions.

H Environmental Concerns

Consideration of wildlife habitat, water quality and quantity, and other environmental concerns are to be evaluated in the planning and establishment of the protective measure.

I Practice Maintenance

This practice shall be maintained without additional C/S for the life of CRP-1 according to the practice standards in FOTG.

C/S shall be refunded if either of the following applies:

- the producer destroys the practice during the contract period
- the cover fails to provide adequate protection of water quality during the practice lifespan, unless the failure is caused by circumstances beyond the producer's control.

National CRP Practices (Continued)**CP21 Filter Strips (Continued)****J Management Activity**

This practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC. See paragraph 428.

C/S is authorized for management activities.

K Technical Responsibility

NRCS shall have technical responsibility for this practice.

CP22 Riparian Buffer**A Purposes**

The purposes of this practice are to:

- remove nutrients, sediment, organic matter, pesticides, and other pollutants from surface runoff and subsurface flow by deposition, absorption, plant uptake, denitrification, and other processes, and thereby reduce pollution and protect surface water and subsurface water quality while enhancing the ecosystem of the water body
- create shade to lower water temperature to improve habitat for aquatic organisms
- provide a source of detritus and large woody debris for aquatic organisms and habitat for wildlife.

B Program Policy

For **cropland** to be eligible to be enrolled in CRP to be devoted to CP22, all of the following must be met:

- COC determines both of the following:
 - all cropland eligibility requirements in subparagraph 181 A are met

National CRP Practices (Continued)**CP23 Wetland Restoration****A Purpose**

The purpose of this practice is to restore the functions and values of wetland ecosystems that have been devoted to agricultural use. The level of restoration of the wetland ecosystem shall be determined by the producer in consultation with NRCS or TSP.

B Program Policy

Apply this practice to eligible wetlands and associated acreage that are suitably located and adapted to the restoration of wetland functions and values. The restoration of wetland hydrology is only required to the extent specified by the producer.

Note: Cottonwoods may be planted to enhance the viability of other hardwood trees (oaks, etc.).

Selection of cottonwood as a component must be silviculturally and ecologically appropriate for the long-term health and production of the stand. Hydrologic and soil characteristics must be appropriate for the planting of cottonwood species.

C Total Eligible Cropland Limit

Total eligible cropland for wetland restorations is limited to cropland:

- according to paragraph 151
- within the 100-year floodplain of a permanent river or stream
- that includes a minimum of 51 percent hydric soils for the acreage offered (nonbuffer areas).

Note: An offer that includes a buffer outside the 100-year floodplain may be enrolled if otherwise eligible, needed, and feasible for the practice.

D Size Requirements

The amount of adjacent upland acreage to be enrolled shall be determined by NRCS. The amount of adjacent upland acres:

- is limited to the minimum number of acres required to provide a protective buffer to the cropped wetland and to enhance wildlife habitat
- may be less than the 3 to 1 ratio
- shall not exceed the 3 to 1 ratio.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

E C/S Eligibility

To be eligible for C/S, this practice shall:

- be included in the approved conservation plan
- be maintained for the life of CRP-1
- restore the functional capability and values of the wetland ecosystem to a level determined by the participant in consultation with NRCS or TSP, including the following:
 - preventing degradation of the wetland area and surrounding upland area from recurring
 - increasing sediment trapping efficiencies
 - improving surface and ground water quality
 - preventing excessive erosion from recurring
 - providing waterfowl and other wildlife habitat
 - reducing flood flows.

F C/S Policy

The following provides C/S policies for this practice.

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
earthmoving	to construct dams, levees, dugouts, or dikes needed to develop or restore the hydrology of the site	authorized using technical practice codes 327, 338, 340, *--342, 356,--*
eligible seeding for grassland ecosystem	for soils that are developed under a grassland ecosystem that will not be covered by water anytime during a normal growing season and substantiated as needed by COC for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of permanent native grass species • establishment of permanent introduced grasses and legumes and native shrub species, where determined necessary to improve wildlife habitat • planting annuals as a nurse crop to prevent erosion while permanent cover is becoming established 	512, 550, 587, 612, 638, 644, 645, 657, 658, and 659.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

F C/S Policy (Continued)

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
eligible seeding for woodland ecosystem	<p>for soils that are developed under a woodland ecosystem, except in areas that will be covered by water during no less than 60 calendar days of the normal growing season, and substantiated as needed by COC for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of hard mast-producing hardwoods adapted for living in wet conditions that will provide multipurpose forest and wildlife benefits • establishment of native and permanent introduced grasses and legumes and native shrub species, where determined necessary to improve wildlife habitat • planting annual grasses, legumes, perennial native grass species, and softwoods, not to exceed 50 percent of the total number of trees planted, to serve as a nurse crop to prevent erosion while permanent cover is becoming established 	authorized.
seedbed preparation	substantiated as needed by COC, not including clearing rocks or other obstructions from the area to be seeded	
breaking tile	restore natural water flow	
structures, like pipe, chutes, and outlets	to regulate flow necessary to install an effective practice, as determined by NRCS or TSP	

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

F C/S Policy (Continued)

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
temporary cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required in the practice specifications • needed until the required seeds or plant stock is available • needed because the normal planting period for the permanent cover crop has passed • that a soil condition, like chemical residue, will not allow establishment of the permanent cover immediately 	authorized.
seeding firebreaks, fuelbreaks, or firelanes	to establish and maintain the cover according to State requirements	
herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides	specified as necessary in the approved conservation plan to establish the cover, but not for use as part of the maintenance of the cover	
mineral or nutrient	substantiated as needed by COC to establish the approved cover	
tree shelters, netting, plastic tubes, or other animal damage control devices	<p>approved by STC for the area and substantiated as needed by designated technician and COC to prevent damage from wildlife browsing</p> <p>Note: STC must designate areas where use of such measures is warranted and cost-effective to protect seedlings. See paragraphs 31 and 491</p>	authorized not to exceed an average cost, as determined by STC.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

F C/S Policy (Continued)

IF the component is...	AND the justification is...	THEN C/S is...
fencing or roads		not authorized.
clearing rocks or other obstructions from the area to be seeded		
clean tilling of firebreaks, fuelbreaks, or firelanes		
tree or grass species	establishment for ornamental purposes	
herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides	to maintain cover	
mineral or nutrient	to maintain cover or enhance production	
cottonwoods planted to serve as a nurse crop for other hardwoods		

G Practice Requirements

In addition to the practice standards in NRCS FOTG, the following requirements apply.

- The seeded area shall not be harvested or grazed by domestic livestock for the life of CRP-1.
- Limit C/S to the minimum work and materials necessary to develop or restore the wetland hydrology, and establish an adequate cover to improve environmental benefits.
- The wetland ecosystem shall be restored to the extent identified according to subparagraph B.

Note: The level of restoration shall be determined by the producer in consultation with NRCS or TSP.

- Approval must be obtained from the State Forester and State Wildlife Agency certifying that planting of cottonwood as a nurse crop is appropriate for the State.
- Planting of cottonwood trees may only be for nurse trees in a pattern appropriate for that purpose.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

G Practice Requirements (Continued)

- Chemicals used in establishing the practice **must** be:
 - Federally, State, and locally registered
 - applied strictly according to authorized registered uses, directions on the label, and other Federal or State policies and requirements.
- Noxious weeds and other undesirable plants, insects, and pests shall be controlled, including such maintenance as necessary to avoid an adverse impact on surrounding lands.
- The practice **must** be established and maintained according to the practice standards in FOTG.
- The hydrology of the wetland **must** be maintained according to the operation and maintenance requirements for the practice standard.
- The practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC.

H Planting Timespan

Planting or sowing of the approved cover shall be completed within 12 months of the effective date of CRP-1. See paragraph 426 for exceptions.

I Environmental Concerns

Consideration of water quality, wildlife, and other environmental concerns are to be evaluated in the planning and establishment of this practice.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

J Practice Maintenance

The practice shall be maintained without additional C/S for the life of CRP-1 according to the practice standards in FOTG.

Tree thinning or harvest of cottonwood species may be permitted after year 9 of the CRP contract appropriate for the stand as determined by the State Forester. C/S for tree thinning is authorized.

C/S shall be refunded if any of the following apply:

- producer destroys the practice during the life of CRP-1
- producer fails to maintain the cover during the life of CRP-1
- the cover fails to provide adequate protection of water quality during the life of CRP-1, unless the failure is caused by circumstances beyond the producer's control.

K Management Activity

This practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC. See paragraph 428.

C/S is authorized for management activities.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP23 Wetland Restoration (Continued)

L Incentive to Restore Hydrology for CRP-1's Approved Before November 3, 2008

A 1-time WRI payment equal to 25 percent of the cost of restoring the hydrology of the site is available to encourage the restoration of cropped wetlands only for CRP-1's approved before November 3, 2008. WRI payment shall be:

- a separate payment from any applicable C/S
- issued according to 1-FI using program code "XXCRPWRI"
- issued upon certification of completion of practice
- equal to 25 percent of the cost of restoring the hydrology of the site.

Exception: WRI is **not** authorized for re-enrolled practices under continuous or FWP.

Note: Do **not** include the cost associated with establishing any associated acreage when calculating the 1-time WRI payment.

Producers do **not** have to receive C/S to be eligible for the 1-time WRI payment.

M Technical Responsibility

Technical responsibility for this practice shall be assigned to NRCS or TSP. For areas to be established to trees, FS or State Forestry Agency shall have technical responsibility. The State Forester has responsibility for determining if selection of a cottonwood species component is silviculturally and ecologically appropriate.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement

A Purpose

This practice is to establish windbreaks to improve the environmental benefits on a farm or ranch to:

- reduce cropland erosion below soil loss tolerance
- enhance the wildlife habitat on the designated area.

B Program Policy

Apply this practice to eligible cropland needing protection against serious wind erosion and to enhance the wildlife habitat on the designated area.

C Size Requirement

Field windbreaks shall be installed to the design standard in FOTG, established to reduce cropland erosion regardless of the purpose of the field windbreak. The maximum width of a field windbreak shall not exceed the design standard established to reduce cropland erosion.

D Eligibility

To be eligible for C/S, this cover practice shall:

- improve environmental benefits to less than the soil loss tolerance
- prevent degradation of environmental benefits from recurring after establishment
- be maintained for the CRP-1 period
- be included in the approved conservation plan.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement (Continued)

E C/S Policy

The following shows C/S policies for this practice.

IF the component is...	THEN C/S is...
<p>trees or shrubs planted as field windbreaks that will improve the cropland wind erosion and environmental benefits on a farm or ranch</p> <p>temporary cover and the justification is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • required in the practice specifications • needed until required seed or plant stock is available • needed because the normal planting period for the species has passed • that a soil condition, such as chemical residue, will not allow establishment of cover immediately 	<p>authorized using technical practice *--codes 314, 315, 327, 340, 380, 441, 484, 550, 612,--* and 645.</p>
<p>plastic mulch or supplemental drip irrigation, for arid areas</p>	
<p>tree shelters, netting, plastic tubes, or other animal control damage devices, and the purpose is approved by STC for the area and substantiated as needed by designated technician and COC to prevent damage from wildlife browsing</p> <p>Note: STC must designate areas where using these measures is warranted and cost-effective to protect seedlings. See paragraphs 31 and 491.</p>	<p>authorized not to exceed an average cost, as determined by STC.</p>
<p>planting orchard trees</p>	<p>not authorized.</p>
<p>ornamental planting</p>	
<p>Christmas tree production</p>	
<p>Fences</p>	

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement (Continued)

F Requirements

The following are requirements for this practice.

- When supplemental drip irrigation or plastic mulch is applied and the average annual precipitation for the area is 25 inches or less.
- Planting **must** be protected from destructive fire and from grazing by domestic livestock for the life of CRP-1.
- Chemicals used in performing CP5A **must** be:
 - Federally, State, and locally registered
 - applied strictly according to authorized registered uses, directions on the label, and other Federal or State policies and requirements.
- The practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC.

G Planting Timespan

Planting or sowing of the approved cover shall be completed within 12 months of the effective date of CRP-1. See paragraph 426 for exceptions.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment, Noneasement (Continued)

H Environmental Concerns

Consideration of wildlife habitat, water quality and quantity, and other environmental concerns are to be evaluated in the planning and establishment of the protective measure.

I Practice Maintenance

The practice shall be maintained for the CRP-1 period. C/S shall be refunded if:

- producer destroys the cover during the CRP-1 period
- cover fails to improve environmental benefits during the practice lifespan unless the failure is caused by circumstances beyond the producer's control.

J Management Activity

This practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC. See paragraph 428.

C/S is authorized for management activities.

K Program Development

Follow this subparagraph to develop State/county program.

- Consider wildlife and environmental protection when designing this practice.
- State/county practice shall identify the eligible species and provide any requirements, such as spacing, minimum planting per acre, site preparation, etc., that are conditions for C/S. Technical specifications may be incorporated by reference.

L Technical Responsibility

Technical responsibility for this practice shall be assigned to NRCS or TSP.

National CRP Practices (Continued)**CP8A Grass Waterways, Noneasement****A Purpose**

This practice is to:

- convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosion or flooding
- improve water quality.

B Program Policy

Apply this practice to establish grass waterways on eligible cropland.

Exception: Outlet structures may be installed on ineligible land provided:

- the practice can only function by including the ineligible land that is adjacent to the location of the practice
- no eligible land is available
- the ineligible land is not enrolled
- the entire practice, eligible and ineligible land, must be included in the conservation plan.

Cost share is authorized for the outlet structure.

C Size Requirements

Grass waterways shall always be installed to meet the minimum criteria to convey water off a field. A grass waterway may be constructed to a width up to 2 times the minimum design standard if requested by the producer to meet the producer's objectives, not to exceed a width of 100 feet.

Note: A grass waterway shall not exceed a maximum width of 100 feet.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP8A Grass Waterways, Noneasement (Continued)

D Eligibility

To be eligible for C/S, this practice shall:

- be required by the approved conservation plan
- improve environmental benefits to less than the soil loss tolerance
- prevent degradation of environmental benefits from recurring
- be maintained for the CRP-1 period.

E C/S Policy

The following shows C/S policies for this practice.

IF the component is...	THEN C/S is...
site preparation	authorized using technical practice codes 340, 410, 412, 468, 587, 606, and 620.
eligible seed and seeding	
earth moving	
herbicides	
insecticides	
grading, shaping, and filling	
temporary cover until permanent vegetative cover is established	
subsurface drains where necessary for proper functioning of the waterway	
outlet structure as a component of CP8A	
subsurface drains as the sole component of the practice	
subsurface drains that serve as mains to laterals elsewhere in field	
fencing	

F Requirements

The following are requirements for this practice.

- Noxious weeds and other undesirable plants, insects, and pests shall be controlled, including such maintenance as necessary to avoid an adverse impact on surrounding land.
- The seeded acreage shall not be harvested or grazed by domestic livestock for the life of CRP-1 unless grazing is incidental to the normal gleaning of the crop residue in the field according to subparagraph 720 A.
- *--The practice shall have periodic management activities performed, including mowing, according to the conservation plan and the NRCS technical standard, during the life of--* CRP-1, as determined by COC.

National CRP Practices (Continued)

CP8A Grass Waterways, Noneasement (Continued)

G Environmental Concerns

Consider wildlife and other environmental concerns when establishing the protective measure.

H Planting Timespan

Planting or sowing of the approved cover shall be completed within 12 months of the effective date of CRP-1. See paragraph 426 for exceptions.

I Practice Maintenance

The practice shall be maintained for the CRP-1 period. C/S shall be refunded if:

- producer destroys the practice during the CRP-1 period
- producer does not maintain the practice during the practice lifespan.

J Management Activity

This practice shall have periodic management activities performed, according to the conservation plan, during the life of CRP-1, as determined by COC. See paragraph 428.

C/S is authorized for management activities.

K Program Development

County programs shall provide for any specifications and requirements that are conditions for C/S. Technical specifications may be incorporated by reference.

L Technical Responsibility

Technical responsibility for this practice shall be assigned to NRCS or TSP.

Producer Farm Data Report Date: 3/14/13 8:52 AM
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Producer Name and Address **Recording County Office Name**
 PHIL JONES Douglas, Illinois
 3 E MONROE AVE
 VILLA GROVE IL 61956-1524
 Telephone: (217) 832-5015

Number of Farms	Number of Tracts	Farmland	Cropland	DCP Cropland	CRP Cropland	Eff DCP Cropland	NAP					
2	4	206.8	116.5	116.5	31.8	84.7	0.0					
State & County	Farm	Tract	Relationship to Farm Tract	Producer	Farmland	Cropland	DCP Cropland	CRP Cropland	Eff DCP Cropland	NAP	HEL Code	Wetland Code
Douglas, IL	5174	4339	Owner	PHIL JONES	113.0	90.8	90.8	31.8	59.0	0.0	N	N
		4570	Owner	PHIL JONES	78.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	11.3	0.0	N	WL
		4594	Owner	PHIL JONES	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	N	DNC
Douglas, IL	6220	5500	Owner/Operator	PHIL JONES	14.8	13.7	13.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	DNC	N
			Owner	SARABETH JONES						0.0		

HEL Codes	SA = HEL: Sys Applied SNA = HEL: Sys Not Applied	SNR = HEL: Sys Not Required 2YR = HEL: 2-yr Implement	DNC = Determination Not Complete N = Not HEL	Wetland Codes	WL = Wetland N = No Wetland	DNC = Determination Not Complete
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