



Ties to the Land



Your Resource Partners in Kenosha and Racine Counties:

Racine County Land Conservation Division
University of Wisconsin Extension

Farm Service Agency Office

Kenosha County Land & Water Conservation
Natural Resources Conservation Service

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Farm Service Agency

Acreage Reporting.....	1
Records.....	2
MILCX Contracts.....	2
CRP Information.....	2
Storage Facility Loans	2
Loans for Women and Minorities.....	3
COC Elections.....	3
USDA Resale Website.....	3

Kenosha County Land Conservation

Impacts of Converting CRP Land to Corn.....	4
---	---

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Lawn and Garden Tips.....	5
---------------------------	---

Racine County Land Conservation

New County Conservationist.....	6
Corn on Corn.....	6
Land and Water Resource Management Plan.....	6
Cropland Erosion Survey.....	6

Kenosha/Racine UW Extension

Agricultural Clean Sweep.....	7
-------------------------------	---

Acreage Reporting ended July 16, 2007

Yes, timely filed acreages reports were completed by July 16, 2007. If you haven't reported your acres you may still do so, but a late filing fee will be charged and the charge is that we must assess a minimum fee of \$46 per FSA farm number. Since the late-fee now includes FSA travel time, along with the on-farm verification of each field, the resulting fees could be costly. So, please try to get that 2007 crop report filed before July 16th while it is still free!

If there is any acreage on your farm(s) that has failed should be reported to FSA before plowing up the failed crop and replanting.

Form CCC-576, Notice of Loss, is used to report prevented or failed acreage and may be completed by any producer with an interest in the crop. For crop losses on crops covered by the Non-insured Assistance Program (NAP), producers must contact their local FSA office within 15 days of the occurrence of the disaster or when losses become apparent. Producers with crop insurance should contact their local agent when losses occur and before destroying the crop.

FSA ASKING FOR HELP IN KEEPING RECORDS UPDATED

Racine/Kenosha County has been diligently requesting copies of documents that show how a producer's farming operation is set up.

The reason for these documents being requested is three fold. The documents are needed to show:

- Who the members of the entity are and what their individual shares are
- Who has the authority to sign on behalf of the farming operation/entity
- Any restrictions of authority in the documents that would need to be addressed.

These documents are needed for corporations, general partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies and all trusts. The paperwork being requested includes such things as a copy of partnership papers, or corporation documents and any resolutions to the original corporation papers. This would also include the documents for LLCs or LLPs and operating agreements for these types of entities. For trusts, documentation is needed to verify who the grantor(s) and beneficiaries are.

UPDATE MILCX CONTRACTS

Dairy operations are reminded to inform the county office of any entity or operation changes that may affect your Milk Income Loss Contract (MILCX). The change from an individual to a corporation or partnership, etc. would require an update to your MILCX and other applicable eligibility forms.

SELLING CRP LAND?

If you are a current CRP contract holder and you are planning to sell part or all of your CRP acreage, please notify our office. This would include the “sale” or transfer of land as a result of a creation of a trust or living will or other entity. We want to advise you of the procedure for transferring the contract to the new owner/operator if that individual wants to continue with the program. Likewise, we want to inform you of the consequences for terminating a CRP contract. Remember, your CRP agreement is a binding contract. We simply want to help you make a smooth transition concerning the transfer of the contracted acreage.

MAINTAINING CRP COVER

CRP cover maintenance is the participant's responsibility and must be done according to your conservation plan. All CRP maintenance activity, such as mowing, burning and spraying, must be conducted outside the primary nesting season for wildlife and be in accordance with the conservation plan.

HAYING OR GRAZING CRP ACREAGE

Certain Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage can be hayed or grazed after August 1. The participant must have written approval from the FSA Office before haying or grazing begins. Failure to obtain appropriate authorization to hay or graze CRP acreage can result in contract termination.

The participant needs to obtain a modified conservation plan to include haying or grazing requirements as determined by the NRCS. Grazing plans will specify the stocking rate for the acreage to be grazed and require

that the cover not be grazed down to below 3 to 6 inches depending on the current cover.

Grazing must be completed by September 30. One crop of hay may be harvested by September 15 and bales must be removed from the acreage no later than September 30. The same acreage can NOT be hayed AND grazed. Managed haying or grazing is authorized only 1 out of every 3 years on the same acreage and cannot be authorized until the cover is fully established.

CRP CONTRACTS EXPIRING IN 2007 WATCH OUT!

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) participants with 2007 expiring contracts need to remember that these contracts don't expire until September 30, 2007. This means that all provisions and conservation and maintenance requirements of the CRP contract must be complied with through September 30th. If you are unsure of your contract requirements, please contact your local FSA office for additional details.

CRP participants with expiring contract acres in the final year of the CRP-1, who intend to destroy cover for preparation for spring or fall-seeded crops, need pre-authorization from FSA to avoid penalty. Authorization can only be granted after a completed CRP-1G (Modification to Allow Early Preparation) is reviewed and approved by a representative of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

CONTINUOUS CRP

Does any of the land you own or operate need a waterway or buffer? If it does you may qualify for Continuous CRP.

The Continuous CRP program is a voluntary enrollment program. Eligible landowners enter into contracts that range from 10 to 15 years in length. In return, the landowners will receive annual rental and maintenance payments, incentive payments for certain activities, and cost share for establishment.

To be eligible for enrollment in the Continuous CRP, participants and acreage must meet certain requirements. Provided the eligibility requirements are met, FSA will automatically accept enrollments of acreage into Continuous CRP. Landowners may enroll in the program at any time during the year.

For more information on Continuous CRP enrollments or local Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) availability, please contact your local FSA office.

FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS

The Farm Storage Facility Loan Program offers producers low interest financing for the purchase of new grain storage and drying equipment. Producers may be eligible to finance up to \$100 thousand for the purchase of grain storage and drying equipment. Additional details include or contact FSA Office for Info Sheet.

Interest Rate	Fixed Rate Currently 4.625%
Repayment Term	7 Annual Installments
Maximum Loan Amount	Limited by Producer's Storage Need Formula 85% of Net Construction Cost. \$100,000 per Person.
Security	Loans <\$50,000 – Security Interest in Structure. Loans >\$50,000 – Real Estate Mortgage or Letter of Credit. Additional Security as Required.

LOANS FOR WOMEN AND MINORITY FARMERS

The Farm Service Agency makes direct and guaranteed loans to socially disadvantaged applicants, enabling them to buy and operate family-size farms and ranches. Funds are reserved each year specifically for these loans, but regular loan funds can also be used.

Direct loans may be made to qualified applicants by FSA for both farm operating and farm ownership purposes. Guaranteed farm loans also may be made for ownership or operating purposes, and may be made by any lending institution subject to Federal or state supervision (banks, savings and loans, and units of the Farm Credit System) and guaranteed by FSA. Some state governments also operate farm loan programs that are eligible for FSA guarantees. FSA typically guarantees 90 or 95 percent of a loan against any loss that might be incurred if the loan fails.

Persons who are primarily and directly engaged in farming and ranching on family-size operations may apply. A family-size farm is one that a family can operate and manage itself.

Socially disadvantaged loan applicants do not receive automatic approval. In addition to being members of a socially disadvantaged group, individual applicants under this program must meet all requirements for FSA's regular farm loan program assistance, including:

- Have a satisfactory history of meeting credit obligations.
- Have sufficient education; training, or at least one-year's experience in managing or operating

a farm or ranch within the last five years for a direct operating loan, or, for a direct farm ownership loan, have participated in the business operation of a farm or ranch for three years;

- Be a citizen of the United States (or a legal resident alien), including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and certain former Pacific Island Trust Territories;
- Be unable to obtain credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms to meet actual needs; and
- Possess legal capacity to incur loan obligations.

A socially disadvantaged person is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as members of the group without regard to his or her individual qualities. For purposes of this program, socially disadvantaged groups are women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Contact the FSA County Office Farm Loan Program staff for more details about this program, and other financial options.

2007 COC ELECTION INFORMATION

One of FSA's responsibilities is to conduct County Committee elections in an open manner that ensures accountability. County FSA Offices will provide local organizations representing socially disadvantaged groups with detailed information about the COC election process. FSA is reaching out to agricultural communities to get equitable representation on their county committees.



Groups representing socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, will be actively solicited for COC election candidates, and encouraged to fill out a nomination form (**FSA-669A**). Under represented farmers and ranchers are encouraged to step up and participate in their county's COC election process. Producers will notice posters and announcements displayed in businesses, churches, and other public places. COC election fact sheets and nomination forms can be found online at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA> under the News & Events tab on the FSA homepage or are available from your local FSA office. The COC election nomination period begins 6/15/07 and ends 8/1/07.



DAN TRELOAR - CONSERVATION PLANNER
KENOSHA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
19600 - 75TH ST. BRISTOL, WI 53104
(262) 857-1895 FAX (262) 857-6508
Email: dtreloar@co.kenosha.wi.us

Potential Impacts of Converting CRP Land to Corn - Sediment Runoff and Phosphorus Losses

Currently there are more than 600,000 acres in Wisconsin enrolled in the USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The contracts for approximately 44 percent of these acres may expire in 2007 and 2008 (Farm Service Agency, 2006). The fate of these lands is uncertain, though a likely scenario, given current rising demand for corn, is that at least a portion will go into a corn-based row crop rotation. These CRP lands were removed from production because of their vulnerability to erosion. Soil and nutrient losses from CRP lands kept in perennial cover are extremely low. If these highly erodible lands go into corn production, will the increasing runoff sediment and nutrient loads lead to disastrous water quality declines?

To answer these questions, the cropland soil erosion and runoff phosphorus loss estimation capability of the Snap-Plus nutrient management planning software was used to evaluate the consequences of different corn rotations and tillages on highly erodible fields (Snap-Plus, 2006). Snap-Plus includes RUSLE2, the Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) current field-level soil erosion estimation tool for conservation planning, and the Wisconsin P Index (WPI) calculator. The WPI estimates phosphorus (P) delivery from a field to the nearest surface water (<http://wpindex.soils.wisc.edu/>).

Based on the results of this analysis the following actions are recommended.

- Those fields most vulnerable to soil erosion are also susceptible to P loss and should be maintained in CRP permanently or for as long as possible.
- For those fields going back into corn production, steps should be taken to minimize soil disturbance by tillage and maximize residue cover (i.e. use no- or minimum tillage systems).
- The surface application of liquid-dairy manure is not recommended as it was found to increase P loss over all treatments, thus off-setting any soil loss reduction benefits.
- Fertilizer should be injected or banded (not broadcast) at planting in a manner that minimizes soil disturbance. This reduces potential nutrient loss by runoff.

- Soil conservation and nutrient management plans should be updated to reflect these land use changes and in cases where no plan exists, one should be developed. These plans should be carefully followed.
- The magnitude of soil and P loss impacts will be site-specific. A modeling tool, such as Snap-Plus, can be used to evaluate these site-specific conditions, such as slope steepness and length, management and soil type.

Converting CRP from permanent grass lands to corn will certainly increase sediment and phosphorus loads in runoff from these areas. However, implementing management practices that minimize tillage and retain a significant amount of crop residue on the surface will minimize adverse impacts to soil and water resources. Harvesting the entire corn plant, as is done for corn silage, will lead to soil losses that are orders of magnitude higher than tolerable soil loss. This could be mitigated by the replacement of plant material with other organic material such as manure. Unincorporated manure applications, however, will increase the risk of phosphorus losses in runoff.

Snap-Plus is readily accessible, public domain software (www.snapplus.net) designed for use by growers, agronomists and other agricultural professionals in Wisconsin. The field level information it requires is readily available to growers. The Snap-Plus software can help growers assess potential sediment and phosphorus losses resulting from land cover change (i.e. converting CRP grass lands to row crops) and can help them pick management practices to minimize these losses.

The information above is a reprinted summary of a draft version of two fact sheets in the series on the potential impacts of converting CRP land to corn production: *Will Increasing Corn Acreages In Wisconsin Necessarily Lead To Higher Runoff Sediment And Phosphorus Losses?* Prepared by: Laura Ward Good, 2007 and *Converting CRP Land to Corn: Phosphorus Loss Impacts and Mitigation*. Prepared by: John Panuska, Laura Ward Good, and Richard Wolkowski, 2007. Both of these documents are in the UWExt peer review / publications process right now and should be available as a formal publication soon.

Direct questions on the P index to Laura Ward Good (lwgood@wisc.edu) Assistant Scientist, Soil Science Dept., Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, 1525 Observatory Dr., Madison, WI, 53706. and questions on erosion and soil loss to John Panuska (jcpanuska@wisc.edu), Natural Resources Extension Specialist, Biological Systems Engineering Dept., Madison, WI, 53706.

Jerry Hebard, District Conservationist
phone: (262) 878-1243 ext. 108
e-mail: jerry.hebard@wi.usda.gov

Lawn and Garden Tips

Rules of Thumb for Water Use on Lawns and Gardens:

- . One deep watering is much better than watering several times lightly.
- . Lawns need about 1 inch of water each week. If the weather is very hot, apply an inch of water about every 3 days.
- . Watering to a depth of 4-6 inches encourages deeper, healthier root development. It allows longer periods between watering.
- . To measure the water, put an empty tuna can (or cat food can) on the lawn while watering. Stop watering when the can is full or if you notice water running off the lawn.
- . Early morning or night is the best time for watering to reduce evaporation.
- . To help control where your water goes, water when it's not windy.

Know Your Soil

- Different soil types have different watering needs. You don't need to be a soil scientist to know how to water your soil properly. These tips can help.
- . Loosen the soil around plants so it can quickly absorb water and nutrients.
 - . Use a 1- to 2-inch protective layer of mulch on the soil surface above the root area. Cultivating and mulching reduce evaporation and soil erosion.
 - . Clay soil: Add organic material such as compost or peat moss. Till or spade to help loosen the soil. Since clay soil absorbs water very slowly, water only as fast as the soil absorbs the water.
 - . Sandy soil: Add organic material to supplement sandy soil. Otherwise, the water can run through it so quickly that plants won't be able to absorb it.
 - . Loam soil: The best kind of soil. It's a combination of sand, silt, and clay. Loam absorbs water readily and stores it for plants to use.

Rules of Thumb for Proper Fertilizer Use:

Fertilizers provide nutrients necessary for plant health and growth, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. These are what N, P, and K stand for on bags of fertilizer. Nitrogen (N) is needed for healthy

green growth and regulation of other nutrients.

Phosphorus (P) helps proper roots and seeds develop and resist disease. Potassium (K) is also important in root development and disease resistance. When properly applied, the nutrients in fertilizers are absorbed by plants and little of these nutrients enter ground or surface water resources.

. Test your soil to find out what nutrients are needed. Contact your local Extension Service office to get more information on obtaining a soil test.

. A soil test will help you understand what your plants require.

. Follow label directions.

. Choose a fertilizer that has at least one-fourth of the nitrogen in a slow-release form.

Mow Your Lawn Frequently. Leave the grass clippings to decompose on the lawn. Annually, this will provide nutrients equivalent to one or two fertilizer applications. Set mower at 2 inches to reduce water use during hot weather.

. It is best to apply fertilizer when the soil is moist and then water lightly. This will help the fertilizer move into the root zone where it is available to the plants, rather than stay on top of the soil where it can be blown or washed away.

. Use the minimal amount of fertilizer necessary and apply it in small, frequent applications. An application of 2 pounds of fertilizer five times per year is better than 5 pounds of fertilizer twice a year. Calibrate your fertilizer spreader to be sure you know exactly how much material is being discharged in a given space. When spreading fertilizer, cover ends of the lawn first, then go back and forth across the rest of the lawn, using half of the recommended amount. Shut the spreader off before reaching the ends to avoid over-application. Apply the other half of the fertilizer going back and forth perpendicular to the first pattern.

. Dispose of fertilizer bags or containers in a safe and state-approved manner.

Alternatives to Pesticides and Chemicals

When used incorrectly, pesticides can pollute water.

They also kill beneficial as well as harmful insects.

Natural alternatives prevent both of these events from occurring and save you money. Consider using natural alternatives for chemical pesticides: Non-detergent insecticidal soaps, garlic, hot pepper sprays, 1 teaspoon of liquid soap in a gallon of water, used dishwater, or forceful stream of water to dislodge insects. Also consider using plants that naturally repel insects. These plants have their own chemical defense systems, and when planted among flowers and vegetables, they help keep unwanted insects away.



**Racine County
Land Conservation Division**
14200 Washington Ave.
Sturtevant, WI 53177
262-886-8479

County Conservationist- Chad Sampson

As most of you know, Chuck Seeger retired after almost 33 years of service with Racine County. Chuck can never be “replaced,” but I plan to carry on some of his traditions and begin some of my own. In May, Racine County officially hired me as the County Conservationist.

With 9 years of experience in the Racine County Land Conservation Division, I have spoken with many of you about visions and ideas regarding the future of farming in Racine County. Although I have many of my own thoughts about the present and future of Racine County agriculture, I feel it is more important for local farmers to be heard. The future of farming **will not be** “business as usual” in Racine County. Land Use, Farm Preservation, Energy (including bio-fuels), Water Quality/Quantity and Conservation are all related issues that will need to be taken into consideration when making decisions. These issues directly or indirectly affect each other.

If you have any questions about the role of the Land Conservation office and how it relates to farming, conservation and future of agriculture, feel free to call me at 262-886-8479 and we can discuss these issues.

Corn on Corn

The new demand for corn for ethanol is having an impact on crop rotations. Year after year of planting continuous corn is hard on the land. This land becomes more susceptible to soil erosion and runoff. What can be done to prevent erosion and control the surface runoff?

Grassed Waterways, Field Diversions, Terraces, Buffer strips, and Seeding Headlands can all reduce erosion. Contact our office for more information at 262-886-8479.



NoTill Corn limits erosion (and saves on fuel costs!)

Land and Water Resource Management Plan Farm Inventories and Evaluations

Our office, along with your input, and an Advisory Committee have taken the time to address farming/conservation issues and establish priorities in our Land and Water Resource Management Plan. This is the work plan for the Land Conservation office for the next 5 years (2008 – 2012). Once approved, we will begin implementation of the plan. The plan includes information, education, and implementation of the State Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Performance Standards. The Standards address putting all farm cropland in compliance. Several factors are looked at in determining farm compliance. Is the cropland down to tolerable soil loss rates? Are there gullies or ephemeral erosion? Have proper manure storage and spreading plans, as well as nutrient management plans been implemented? Are there other resource or water quality concerns? The farms will be inventoried in the following order:

1. Farms located in a Water Quality Management Areas.
2. Livestock operations (any and all).
3. Highly erodible land (HEL) areas.
4. Participation in conservation programs (past/present).
5. All remaining farms.

The goal is to bring all farms into compliance with the State Agricultural Performance Standards. The farm inventories and evaluations will determine which Best Management Practices need to be addressed to bring the farm into compliance. To bring a noncompliant farm into compliance with the Standards, cost-share must be offered to assist with any needed Best Management Practice expenses. Once inventoried and evaluated, and cost-share is available, a farm has 5 years to come into compliance with the State Performance Standards.

Cropland Erosion Survey

Racine County conducted the Transect Survey for the 9th consecutive year. The survey provides a tremendous amount of data regarding crops planted, erosion rates, and tillage. Over 2 days, 893 fields are recorded into the database. This year, there were a few noticeable trends.

1. More corn was planted, an estimated 10- 20% more.
2. More tillage was done, a combination of dry weather and more corn being planted led to more land being worked up.
3. Not as much erosion, the lack of heavy rain events in May decreased the amount of ephemeral and sheet erosion.

Kenosha County PO Box 550 Bristol, WI 53104 262-857-1945	Racine County 14200 Washington Avenue Sturtevant, WI 53177 262-886-8460
--	---

Article Submitted by: Rose Skora
rose.skora@ces.uwex.edu

AGRICULTURAL CLEAN SWEEP SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 2007

Kenosha, Racine and Walworth Counties will be collaborating to offer farmers an opportunity to properly dispose of agricultural chemicals and other hazardous materials. The multi-county Agricultural Clean Sweep will be held Thursday and Friday, September 20th and 21st. Farmers can choose which collection they would like to attend.

Kenosha/Racine Counties Collection

9am – noon

Thursday, September 20th

Racine County Fairgrounds/Old Settlers Park
Union Grove, WI

Walworth County Collection

9am – noon

Friday, September 21st

Walworth County Public Works Facility
Elkhorn, WI

If you are a certified pesticide applicator or have participated in a previous Agricultural Clean Sweep event, you will automatically receive registration information. Registration information will be sent out in August.

If you do not receive the registration information or would like to ensure that you are added to the mailing list, please call Rose Skora at the Kenosha County UWEX office at 262-857-1945 or Racine County UWEX office at 262-886-8460 or send the information through email: rose.skora@ces.uwex.edu.

Because this program is funded through grant dollars from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, farmers must pre-register to participate in the program. Funding is limited! Registration deadline will be September 10th.



ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS THAT CAN BE BROUGHT TO AN AGRICULTURAL CLEAN SWEEP

- Herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and rodenticides
- Acids, engine cleaner, lead paint, solvents, veterinarian supplies, wood treatments etc
- Motor oil and antifreeze (these can also be disposed of at your local municipality or county collection sites if they are available where you live)
- Mercury containing devices such as switches, thermometers, fluorescent bulbs etc
- Unidentified Chemicals (please let us know ahead of time if you have materials where the chemical make-up is unknown)
- Chemicals that are leaking or in broken bags (please also alert us of this situation as well. If transportation of these chemicals could be potentially hazardous, pick-up can be arranged)

UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS THAT CANNOT BE BROUGHT TO AN AGRICULTURAL CLEAN SWEEP

- Freon
- Radioactive devices
- Infectious and biological wastes
- Explosives
- Tires
- Latex paint*

*Latex paint is not considered hazardous and as such will not be accepted at a collection. If you have latex paint that you would like to dispose of, please consider the following options:

- Donate it to a local non-profit that is requesting paint
- Dry it by putting it in a container lined with kitty litter or sand and dispose it with the rest of your garbage

DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES

Racine/Kenosha Farm Service Agency (FSA) 
1012 Vine Street, Union Grove, WI 53182 1330
Phone: 262-878-3353, Ext 2 Fax: 262-878-3283

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
1012 Vine Street, Union Grove, WI 53182 1330
Phone: 262-878-1243, Ext 3 Fax: 262-878-3283

Racine County Land Conservation Division
14200 Washington Avenue, Sturtevant, WI 53177
Phone: 262-886-8479, Fax: 262-886-8488

Kenosha County Land & Water Conservation
19600 75th St, PO Box 520, Bristol, WI 53104
Phone: 262-857-1895, Fax: 262-857-6508

Kenosha County UW-Extension
19600 75th St, PO Box 550, Bristol, WI 53104
Phone: 262-857-1945, Fax: 262-857-1998



Racine County UW-Extension
14200 Washington Avenue, Sturtevant, WI 53177
Phone: 262-886-8460, Fax: 262-886-8489

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Wednesday – Sunday, August 15th – 19th: Kenosha County Fair, Kenosha County Fairgrounds, Wilmot

Monday September 3rd: Labor Day, All offices closed

Tuesday – Thursday, September 18th – 20th: Wisconsin Farm Technology Days, Green County (Albany) Wisconsin

Thursday & Friday, September 20th – 21st: Kenosha, Racine and Walworth Counties Agricultural Clean Sweep, Union Grove and Elkhorn Wisconsin

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or 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 Ave. SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Ties to the Land Newsletter

Your Resource Partners:
Farm Service Agency
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Racine County Land Conservation
Kenosha County Land and Water Conservation
UW-Cooperative Extension

TIES TO THE LAND NEWSLETTER
Kenosha/Racine Farm Service Agency
US Department of Agriculture
1012 Vine Street
Union Grove, WI 53182 1330