



2025
State of Nebraska
Platte-Republican Resources Area
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
Annual Report

NEBRASKA

DEPT. OF WATER, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT

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FY2025 CREP Annual Report Data

CREP Agreement Name: Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a partnership between state agencies and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency (FSA). Through these partnerships, CREP provides financial incentives to farm landowners willing to voluntarily implement conservation measures on sensitive land in lieu of continued agricultural production. Conservation practices implemented under CREP (e.g., stream buffers, conservation plantings, restored wetlands) contribute to improved water quality, reduced water losses, increased water storage, and increased habitat quantity and quality for a variety of wildlife species; but are targeted towards specific State or nationally significant conservation concerns. Under the terms of CREP agreements, partners are required to submit annual reports that summarize progress towards meeting CREP agreement goals. This is the information submitted by the CREP Partner for the FY 2025 Annual Report.

NOTE: The information provided by CREP partners is used by FSA to compile the required Annual Report to Congress, however, the information provided on this document is not the formal report provided to Congress. Additional information provided by the CREP partner outside of the online report may not be represented in this document.

A copy of the official CREP Annual Report to Congress, which compiles relevant data from all CREP project areas, will be made available at a later date.

FY2025 Federal Summary Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP
(data provided by FSA)

New Acres Enrolled in 2025:	206.78
Acres Re-enrolled in 2025:	160.80
TOTAL Acres Enrolled in 2025:	367.58
Total Project Acres Enrolled as of 09/30/2025:	40,220.81
Total Number of Contracts Enrolled as of 09/30/2025:	482

Federal CRP Rental Payments:	\$7,882,890
Federal CRP Incentive Payments:	\$0
Federal Cost-Share Payments:	\$37,376
TOTAL Federal Financial Commitments:	\$7,920,266

Summary of Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Agreement

The original agreement between the USDA, CCC, and the State of Nebraska initiated the Nebraska II Platte Republican Resources Area CREP for the improvement of water quantity and quality, and the enhancement of wildlife habitat in designated areas of the Platte and Republican River Basins. The Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) was signed by Floyd D. Gabler, Deputy Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services for the USDA and Nebraska Governor Dave Heineman on March 19, 2005. Several amendments were made to that MOA. In June of 2016, a new MOA was signed by Brad Pfaff, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs of the Farm Service Agency, and Nebraska Governor, Pete Ricketts. This MOA took the place of the previous MOA and its amendments. The new MOA allows for re-enrollment of existing contracts.



Non-Federal Financial Commitments: Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP

Non-Federal Financial Commitments: Non-Federal Financial Commitments Contributing Partner Descriptions: The Nebraska II Platte Republican Resources Area CREP (CREP) is coordinated by the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE, Department) in cooperation with the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA). The DWEE has fourteen partner agencies who contribute financially and comprise the CREP Steering Committee. The partner agencies consist of eight natural resources districts (NRD), four Irrigation/Public Power Districts, a sister state agency and a state commission. The NRDs are: Central Platte NRD, Lower Republican NRD, Middle Republican NRD, Upper Republican NRD, North Platte NRD, South Platte NRD, Twin Platte NRD, Tri-Basin NRD. The irrigation/public power districts are: Nebraska Bostwick Irrigation District (NBID), The Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District (CNPPID), Nebraska Public Power District,

Pathfinder Irrigation District, all of whom own and operate irrigation canals in the Platte and Republican River Basins. The partnering state agency is the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. The Nebraska Game & Parks Commission is another state-level partnering entity. The NRDs have been successful in working with state and local partners including Nebraska State agencies, Universities, and UNL Extension, to research groundbreaking technology, cropping strategies, and input practices that best address local management needs. This research has been used to engage producers and stakeholders and demonstrate both the economic and conservation impacts of best management practices. Several NRDs have developed their own programs and networks that work to demonstrate efficiency impacts and offer producers real-time data and information to assist in making effective conservation-minded management decisions. While there are special Water Quality and Quantity Management Areas where certain practices are required, many of the most effective practices being implemented by producers across the state are done so voluntarily. Utilizing NRD funds to leverage state and federal dollars, local NRD boards have been able to provide cost-share incentives to producers for innovative, research-driven advances in irrigation management. These programs utilize local funds raised through taxes and fees, which are leveraged with matching funds from state and federal partners.

The NRDs facilitate implementation of conservation practices on farms utilizing practices that are authorized by various programs including: Nebraska Natural Resources Water Quality Fund, Nebraska Soil and Water Conservation Fund, Nebraska Water Sustainability Fund. They work directly with agricultural producers at the local level.

The irrigation/public power districts are involved with conservation activities and recently have focused on canal system efficiency improvements to reduce waste and system loss.

Payments made directly to CRP participants can be divided into three categories of action. The Department of Water, Energy, and Environment reimburses 50% of the cost of vegetative cover to establish the approved practice(s) under contract. The second category is payments from the State for participation in the Buffer Strip Program administered by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Finally, direct payments were made by the North Platte Natural Resources District to establish a permanent conservation easement which would take effect within the CREP resources area. These activities all contribute to improvement of streamflow quantity, quality and wildlife habitat availability.

All partnering agencies contribute personnel and equipment to conduct the activities of administering the CREP program, their conservation activities, data collection and dissemination, education, field services, and myriad other activities.

Non-Federal Financial Commitments - Total Dollars: \$66,117

Non-Federal Financial Commitments - Directly to CRP Participants: \$17,027

Non-Federal In-kind Support – Total: \$1,490,238

Non-Federal In-Kind Support Directly to CRP Participants: \$0

Non-Federal In-kind Support #1 – Description: The Natural Resources Water Quality Fund was established by the Nebraska Legislature in 2001 to provide funds to natural resources districts (NRD's) for support of their water quality programs. The source of these funds is a portion of pesticide registration fees and pesticide applicators license fees collected by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. The Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment serves as the administrative body for passing funds for

this program through to NRD's. Funds are allocated among the NRD's and administered locally, based on rules and regulations established by the Nebraska Natural Resources Commission. The NRD's are able to extend the reach of the program by providing additional money to carry out activities which include: (1) the purchase, installation, maintenance, and use of ground water sampling and testing equipment; (2) the purchase, installation, maintenance, and use of surface water sampling and testing equipment; (3) education and information programs related to water quality issues; (4) administration of ground water quality management areas; (5) purchase, installation, and maintenance of special monitoring wells and related equipment; (6) flow meters and other equipment required in ground water management areas ; (7) source water protection programs and activities; (8) preparation and updating of ground water management plans; (9) implementation of water quality "best management" practices in both rural and urban areas, including programs which cost-share expenses of landowners and operators in installing or using such practices; (10) soil sampling and testing programs for soils in and below the crop root zone. They work for and directly with the agricultural producers to implement the programs.

Non-Federal In-kind Support #1 - Total Dollars: \$287,727

Non-Federal In-kind Support #2 – Description: The Soil and Water Conservation Fund was created in 1977 to provide financial assistance to private landowners for installation of soil and water conservation practices. Various conservation practices are eligible for cost-share assistance of up to 75 percent. The Nebraska Natural Resources Commission (NRC) determines the list of eligible practices, establishes operating procedures, and annually allocates the funds among all the 23 natural resources districts (NRD's). The United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical assistance needed in planning and verifying proper installation of conservation measures. The NRDs are responsible for the administration of the program at the local level, including accepting applications from landowners, setting priorities and working with the landowners and contractors to complete the practices and prepare the necessary documentation for submittal to the Department of Water, Energy, and Environment. Among the eligible practices for cost-share assistance are terraces, terrace outlets, irrigation reuse pits, grade stabilization structures, dams, diversions, grassed waterways, control basins, pasture and range seeding, planned grazing systems, and irrigation water management.

Non-Federal In-kind Support #2 - Total Dollars: \$180,156

Non-Federal In-kind Support #3 – Description: State Recreation Areas (SRA) provide critical infrastructure related to water quantity and quality issues and provide outdoor recreation opportunities within the CREP area. The in-kind contributions consist of maintenance and upkeep of facilities for outdoor recreation including hunting and fishing which are enhanced by the water quality and quantity improvements and wildlife enhancements from the CREP program.

Non-Federal In-kind Support #3 - Total Dollars: \$822,039

Non-Federal In-kind Support #4 – Description: The Pathfinder Irrigation District funded three water saving irrigation system efficiency improvement projects in the CREP delivery area in 2025. They have a long-term project to convert open ditch irrigation laterals to buried pipe to reduce the amount of water it takes to deliver an equivalent number of acre-inches to patron's irrigated fields. Similarly, they conducted a water saving project to seal the main canal with clay and silt to reduce loss on route to irrigated parcels. They also improved delivery efficiency by reshaping 21.5 miles of their main canal. This reduces the amount of water they need to divert from reservoirs and rivers to operate their projects.

Non-Federal In-kind Support #4 - Total Dollars: \$200,316

Other Non-Federal Commitments or Support – Description: There are three additional types of Non-Federal In-Kind support to report in this section as the software only allowed for the entry of four types of Non-Federal In-Kind support in the previous section.

The Nebraska Buffer Strip Program is administered by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture from fees assessed on registered pesticides. Cropland adjacent to perennial and seasonal streams, ponds, and wetlands can be enrolled in buffer strips, which are designed to filter agrichemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Two kinds of buffer strips are eligible - filter strips, which are narrow strips of grass; and riparian forest buffer strips containing trees and grass. The minimum widths are 20 and 55 feet, respectively; the maximum widths are 120 and 180 feet, respectively. The program is designed to be used in conjunction with the USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), or other programs, however it can be used by itself, as well. These strips are placed next to seasonal or permanent streams, wetlands and ponds. These practices provide protection between cropland and waterbodies by helping to stabilize the environment and filter agrichemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Contracts run from 5 to 10 years.

Partner Water Quality and Quantity Program Administration - This contribution includes staff time and expenses for reviews of pending water use contracts, compliance checks, meetings related to CREP and administration of water quantity, quality and habitat improvement programs within the CREP area. These programs are administered by the Natural Resources Districts (NRD) and surface water Irrigation Districts. Some of these NRDs have active programs to read, record and report water meter data in support of water allocation programs and to inform producers who are actively engaged in efficient irrigation management. NRD staff also make seasonal groundwater level measurements which are used in the management of allocation programs designed to maximize groundwater aquifer life. Groundwater aquifers are directly tied to Nebraska streams, providing a significant amount of the base flow in streams. Conservation of groundwater results in reductions to stream depletion by groundwater pumping. The NRDs provide staff to work directly with agricultural producers to assist them in developing and implementing best management practices. They take advantage of numerous federal, state and local conservation programs and cooperate with program administrators in the other branches of government. The personnel and equipment are funded by the districts.

Natural Resources and Irrigation District Conservation & Habitat Programs - Payments to landowners were made by the North Platte Natural Resources District (NPNRD) to establish a permanent conservation easement on land within the CREP resources area. The NPNRD conducted habitat improvement projects in the North Platte River valley and its tributaries.

Nebraska Public Power District monitors aquatic communities related to their canal systems. These activities all contribute to improvement to streamflow quantity, quality, and wildlife habitat availability.

Other Non-Federal Commitments or Support - Total Dollars: \$812,296

Other Non-Federal Commitments Directly to CRP Participants - Total Dollars: \$0



Goals and Objectives of Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP

Goal 1:

Reduce the application of water for cropland irrigation in the project area by 125,000 acre-feet annually from 2004 irrigated usage levels.

Goal 1 Type:

Water Quantity

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 1:

The estimated consumptive use savings for curtailing irrigation on the CREP program acres for the 2025 irrigation season is 36,869 acre-feet. The implied irrigation efficiency within Goal 1 and Goal 2 is 0.68. Therefore, the expected reduction in application of water for 2025 is 54,219 acre-feet. This is 43% of the goal. For the 2025 irrigation season, approximately 40% of the maximum acres were enrolled in the program. The progress is in line with the level of participation. The Nebraska Legislature passed a bill in 2017 that makes re-enrollment of irrigated land under a surface water appropriation more likely, because the number of years that a surface water appropriation may be protected from cancellation for nonuse was increased from 15 to 30 years. This paved the way for 15-year contracts to be renewed for another 15 years without placing the water appropriation in jeopardy.

Difficulties – Goal 1:

The success of fully achieving this goal is directly related to the percentage of enrollment. It would likely be met if all the possible acres were enrolled. The \$50,000 payment limit per entity can be problematic for reenrollment. There are no incentive payments for re-enrollments. The payment cap also can be a deterrent for new sign-up because SIP has been interpreted as an annual rental payment, subject to the \$50,000 cap. Other programs that offer more flexibility such as dryland farming or incentivized reduction in application of irrigation water can appear more attractive to some producers.

Goal 2:

Increase surface and ground water retention by a target amount of 85,000 acre-feet of water annually within the project area reservoirs, groundwater tables and streams.

Goal 2 Type:

Water Quantity

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 2:

The retention of surface and groundwater is dependent and synonymous with the reduction in consumptive use. Consumptive use of irrigation water is lost to the lakes, streams and groundwater aquifer through the activity of irrigation. The estimated retention (consumptive use) from all sources is 36,869 acre-feet for 2025. That is 43% of the goal. As stated in the summary for Goal 1, this is in line and correlated with the overall level of participation. Goal 1 and Goal 2 are closely related. The Nebraska Legislature passed a bill in 2017 that makes re-enrollment of irrigated land under a surface water appropriation more likely, because the number of years that a surface water appropriation may be protected from cancellation for nonuse was increased from 15 to 30 years. This paved the way for 15-year contracts to be renewed for another 15 years without placing the water appropriation in jeopardy.

Difficulties – Goal 2:

Just as with Goal 1, the success of fully achieving this Goal 2 is directly related to the percentage of enrollment. It would likely be met if all the possible acres were enrolled. The \$50,000 payment limit per entity can be problematic for re-enrollment. There are no incentive payments for re-enrollments. The payment cap also can be a deterrent for new sign-up because SIP has been interpreted as an annual rental payment, subject to the \$50,000 cap.

Goal 3:

Provide up to 85,000 additional acres of native grassland habitat for wildlife in the project area, increasing the populations of pheasants and other ground nesting birds by 25 percent in the area.

Goal 3 Type:

Wildlife Habitat and/or Production

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 3:

Under the MOA 85,000 acres may be put into the following practices: Permanent Native Grasses CP2, Permanent Wildlife Habitat CP4D, and Rare and Declining Habitat CP25. In addition, the practice 'Wildlife Food Plot' CP12 may be used in conjunction with any of the three primary practices. Currently all but 111.43 acres of the enrolled acres in the CREP program are in these practices. Therefore, the practices are attractive to producers. Monitoring of wildlife populations

in the Platte and Republican River Basins CREP area continues to be completed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) using standard game surveys. The primary impact on wildlife in the CREP area at this point has been the enrollment of 40,220 acres of formerly cropped irrigated fields into appropriate wildlife cover. The bulk of the CREP acres were enrolled in the spring of 2005 and were planted to perennial cover in the fall of 2005 and spring of 2006. Fifteen-year contracts ending have been solicited for reenrollment each year since 2020. The NGPC has graphed several species' survey data showing prevalence since 2005, when this CREP agreement began. The survey data provides a baseline for detecting changes in populations that can be attributed, at least in part, to the CREP enrollment. Annual variations in wildlife populations are very common, and in Nebraska, are typically tied to weather conditions. Surveyed wildlife populations in the CREP area are compared to those across the state to better understand the relative impact of CREP habitat enrollments on Nebraska wildlife populations of interest.

Indices in the report for 2025 show a stabilization of most species sampled. CREP is playing a critical role in providing suitable habitat within the region to allow these and other wildlife populations to persist. The break from drought, and a reduction in emergency haying and grazing has allowed fields a chance to recover, which contributes to providing optimum nesting and brood-rearing habitats for our various game bird species (ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, prairie grouse, and wild turkey), as well as year-round cover for cottontails and jackrabbits. Standing cover will remain available going into this fall and winter, providing additional critical habitat, which increases the odds of surviving extreme weather events for the surveyed species.

Difficulties – Goal 3:

It is difficult to determine a baseline from which to calculate a 25% improvement. The surveys show that the species used to gage the success of the program do show stable populations within the CREP areas. Localized weather events still impact wildlife populations to various degrees.

Goal 4:

Provide up to 15,000 additional acres of conservation buffers and restored wetlands.

Goal 4 Type:

Wildlife Habitat and/or Production

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 4:

There are Sign-up Incentive Payments (SIP) and Practice Incentive Payments (PIP) for applicable practices; Filter Strips CP21, Riparian Buffer CP22, Wetland Restoration CP23 and Wetland Restoration/Non-Floodplain CP23A to encourage achieving this goal. Cover establishment is reimbursed with a 50/50 share between the USDA and State Partner to further incentivize participation. The 15,000-acre target is further broken down to 10,000 acres for CP21 and CP22, and 5,000 acres for CP23 and CP23A. Currently there is only one contract for 111.43 acres of CP23 practice. It is unusual in that it has irrigated land situated partly in a wetland area.

Difficulties – Goal 4:

Irrigation systems are expensive investments, and it is likely that eligibility of the land is an issue. Irrigated crop ground is less likely to qualify as a filter strip, wetland restoration etc., due to a preference for field locations more conducive to irrigation, such as flatter terrain and no wetlands.

Goal 5:

Seek to reduce the application of triazine products by approximately 93,000 pounds annually, when fully enrolled, from existing application rates in the project area.

Goal 5 Type:

Water Quality

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 5:

Under the terms of the program, lands included under contract must be replanted to native grasses and, therefore, would not be treated with herbicides. The average amounts of application associated triazine compounds at the inception of the program was 1.3 pounds per acre.

Therefore, the amount of triazine that likely would have been applied to the contracted acres, had they remained as irrigated cropland is approximately 52,287 lbs. This is 56% of the goal, which has only partially been met. This is in part due to 40% participation rate for total enrolled acres.

Difficulties – Goal 5:

The success of fully achieving this goal is directly related to the percentage of enrollment. It would likely be met if all the possible acres were enrolled.

Goal 6:

Seek to reduce leaching of nitrate compounds into project area streams and groundwater by 5,900,000 pounds annually, when fully enrolled, from the 2004 application rates.

Goal 6 Type:

Water Quality

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 6:

Under the terms of the program, lands included under contract must be replanted to native grasses and, therefore, would not be fertilized. The average amounts of application-associated nitrogen when the program was initiated was 200 pounds per acre. Therefore, the amount of nitrogen that likely would have been applied to the contracted acres, had they remained as irrigated cropland is approximately 8,044,162 lbs. It is likely the goal has been met. In 2024 the Nebraska Legislature created the Nitrogen Reduction Incentive Act (NiRIA). Farmers growing corn, sugar beets, wheat and potatoes are eligible to apply for a per-acre incentive to reduce nitrogen fertilizer applications. The program is funded by the Nebraska Corn Board. NiRHA program funds are prioritized for Wellhead Protection Areas (Priority A) at \$15 per acre for up to 160 acres per producer. The Priority B acres are located outside of Wellhead Protection Areas and paid \$12 per acre. Priority C areas include dryland farming acres and pay \$10 per acre. The program is administered by DWEE and local NRDs around the state.

Difficulties – Goal 6:

Use of nitrogen to increase crop yield is a key component of farming strategy for most producers. As the Natural Resources Districts (NRDs) continue to focus upon education about and regulation of nitrogen use, the amount of reduction could decrease with successful nitrogen management programs. In other words, the baseline should go down over time.

Goal 7:

Seek to reduce the application of phosphate products by approximately 2,440,000 pounds annually, when fully enrolled, from 2004 application rates in the project area.

Goal 7 Type:

Water Quality

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 7:

Under the terms of the program, lands included under contract must be replanted to native grasses and, therefore, would not be fertilized. The original goal at a full program with 100,000 acres computes to 24.4 lbs. per acre. However, the average amount of application associated with phosphate was estimated in the original program environmental review documents as 20 pounds per acre. Using the 20 lbs. per acre value, the amount of phosphate that likely would have been applied to the contracted acres, had they remained as irrigated cropland is approximately 804,416 lbs. The goal was not met and at 33% is one of the furthest from being met.

Difficulties – Goal 7:

It appears an error may have been made in the development of the MOA document, which was only recently noticed. If the original per acre estimate is used then the current level of participation (40%) is commensurate with the amount of progress toward a 2,000,000 lbs. reduction, which is 20 lbs. per acre multiplied by 100,000 acres.

Goal 8:

Assist community public water supplies (surface and groundwater) by reducing nitrogen and phosphorus levels from agricultural activities.

Goal 8 Type:

Water Quality

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 8:

Nebraska's Natural Resources Districts (NRDs) are the primary regulator of nonpoint source pollution in groundwater. NRDs develop and implement groundwater quality management plans that describe monitoring, assessment, and thresholds triggering regulatory measures. There are many examples throughout the state of increased regulatory measures to protect and restore community public water supplies. NRDs partner with local communities, agricultural producers, and the private sector to leverage resources that protect water quality. Education and outreach are offered, and cost-share is available for best management practices that help producers reduce water use and fertilizer application. Nitrate levels are annually measured and monitored and trigger levels for regulations have been implemented in several NRDs.

The Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) administers the Wellhead Protection Program and state Nonpoint Source Management program. There are 87 communities within the CREP area that have implemented Wellhead Protection Plans. A recent study by University of Nebraska and Daugherty Water for Food Global Institute found that reduction in nitrate concentrations happen in groundwater where these plans have been implemented. The study indicated that on average it takes about 15 years for the policies to show significant results, but they do occur. Together, these programs offer planning and financial assistance to public water systems interested in protecting and restoring their water supplies.

Difficulties – Goal 8:

Phosphorus is not a drinking water human health concern and generally not monitored in groundwater. It does impact harmful algal blooms – surface water systems, particularly lakes. There are only 3 lake-water based public water systems in Nebraska, none

Goal 9:

Provide educational assistance to project area irrigators to develop a more efficient use of applied water, nutrients, and herbicides.

Goal 9 Type:

Education

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 9:

The Natural Resources Districts (NRDs) have been successful in working with state and local partners including the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE), Universities, and University of Nebraska - Lincoln Extension service, to research groundbreaking technology, cropping strategies, and input practices that best address local management needs. This research has been used to engage producers and stakeholders and demonstrate both the economic and conservation impacts of best management practices.

Several NRDs have developed their own programs and networks that work to demonstrate efficiency impacts and offer producers real-time data and information to assist in making effective conservation-minded management decisions. While there are special Water Quality and Quantity Management Areas where certain practices are required, many of the most effective practices being implemented by producers across the state are done so voluntarily. Utilizing NRD funds to leverage state and federal dollars, local boards have been able to provide cost-share incentives to producers for innovative, research-driven advances in irrigation management.

A few examples of some of the programs offered or required by NRDs are: NRD-level cost-share programs offering technical assistance of 0-100% on purchase of soil moisture sensing equipment; required flow meters on groundwater wells over specified capacity; allocate a certain number of inches that can be pumped over a certain number of years; Require soil sampling for water quality indicators. In addition to support from extension offices, NRDs, and NRCS district conservationists, locally driven producer groups, such as the Nebraska Water Balance Alliance, have worked to provide producer seminars and education events on technologies and practices that can be adopted by producers to improve irrigation management.

A law was recently passed to assist with this objective statewide. The Resilient Soils and Water Quality Act (RSWQA) initiative was prompted by a task force's identification of two main obstacles to the adoption of healthy soil management practices by farmers: uncertainty regarding the economic benefits and a lack of widespread education and knowledge. The task force advocated for a voluntary, community-based approach to enhance soil health and address these barriers. The RSWQA aims to: (1) promote the use of best practices for healthy soil management; (2) safeguard and improve soil and water quality statewide; (3) protect public health and boost agricultural output and profitability; (4) tackle soil health economics, resource stewardship, and managerial and environmental concerns; (5) increase awareness, education, and promotion of best practices; and (6) provide demonstrable proof of healthy soil benefits through access to demonstration and research farms and data.

Difficulties – Goal 9:

Agricultural producers in Nebraska play an important role in the overall economy of the State. Irrigation is more important for productivity of farms toward the western part of the state (CREP area), which is more arid than the eastern portion. It can be challenging to modify a system of production upon which so much depends.

Goal 10:

Monitor the aquatic communities and associated habitat parameters in project area reservoirs and rivers to determine biological relationships.

Goal 10 Type:

Wildlife Habitat and/or Production

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 10:

The fisheries program with Nebraska Game & Parks Commission (NGPC) has been involved in an on-going limnological assessment at Harlan County Reservoir during the entire Nebraska CREP program timeframe. NGPC has a consistent data base of abiotic, zooplankton and larval fish collection results. For the Platte River basin the NGPC conducts standardized annual fish monitoring surveys on the reservoirs.

During FFY 2025, the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) managed water quality across the CREP area through six specialized monitoring programs designed to evaluate general trends, recreational safety, and ecosystem health. These efforts included monthly ambient stream and lake sampling for chemical and physical parameters, intensive weekly basin rotation monitoring, and beach testing for *E. coli* and harmful algae toxins like microcystin. Additionally, biological and fish tissue assessments were conducted to monitor the health of aquatic communities and the safety of fish for human consumption, which can lead to the issuance of consumption advisories when bio-accumulated contaminants are detected. This comprehensive data collection is essential for producing the biennial Integrated Report, which informs future water quality management and grant programs.

Evaluations based on Title 117 surface water standards show that 49 lakes and 83 stream segments within the CREP area are currently classified as impaired. Primary causes for these listings include mercury levels in fish tissue, nutrient enrichment, and elevated *E. coli* bacteria counts, which often limit the waterbodies' designated beneficial uses. To address these impairments, the Clean Water Act mandates the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to identify pollutant sources and the reductions necessary to meet water quality standards; currently, 16 stream segments in the CREP area have established TMDLs specifically for *E. coli*. These findings are critical for regulating point source discharge permits and prioritizing Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution grants.

Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) undertakes tasks that directly support the goal by targeting fish community assessment and knowledge building. Specifically, NPPD conducts gill netting, trawl sampling, and general fish sampling—all essential for understanding the structure and dynamics of aquatic communities. Each method targets different components of the fish population, allowing for a comprehensive assessment of species diversity, relative abundance, and habitat preferences. For example, gill netting is effective for sampling adult fish in a variety of habitats, while trawl sampling helps detect juvenile and larval fish in open water or bottom habitats. By combining these methods, you gain a more complete picture of the aquatic community across different life stages and environmental conditions. These sampling activities

also generate valuable biological and ecological data that support the overarching goal of determining biological relationships in the project area's water bodies. Patterns in species distribution and abundance, when correlated with habitat parameters like water temperature, flow, and substrate, can reveal insights into habitat suitability, reproductive success, and species interactions. Tracking changes over time can also indicate shifts due to environmental stressors or human impacts.

Difficulties – Goal 10:

The CREP partners had proposed to develop a more detailed evaluation method, but that proposal was not supported by federal review because the acres signed up were not in a concentrated area along any tributary stream that could reasonably expect to see a measurable aquatic community change. The sign-up area is very large, so the projects are spread apart.

Goal 11:

For irrigation purposes, reduce the total consumption of fossil fuels by 350,000 gallons and electricity use by 10 million kilowatt hours.

Goal 11 Type:

Environmental

Progress Towards Meeting Goal 11:

At the inception of the program, the Nebraska Department of Energy's data indicated that approximately 55 percent of all irrigation pumps are powered by electricity, and 45 percent are powered by fossil fuels. Nebraska Public Power District, one of the Nebraska Platte-Republican CREP partners, provided information from a 2001 Report – "Estimated Irrigation Costs" by Roger Selley, University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Using assumptions based upon that report, the following method has been employed each year to estimate the energy savings from the CREP program in Nebraska. The representative distribution system is a 135 acre center pivot pumping 800 gallons per minute and applying 9.5 acre-inches per acre with a lift of 100 feet at 60 percent efficiency, the annual electric usage is 45,966 kilowatt hours, and fossil fuels (diesel, propane and gasoline) average 4,600 gallons. The formulas used below are (electric consumption = acres x .55 x (46,000 kilowatt hours/135 acres)) and (fossil fuel consumption = acres x .45 x (4,600 gallons/135 acres)). Using this method, the 2025 estimated electrical energy savings would have been 7,537,678 kilowatt hours. The estimated fossil fuels savings would have been 616,719 gallons. It appears the fossil fuel goal is likely met. The electrical energy savings was about 75% met.

Difficulties – Goal 11:

Hard data on site-specific energy sources for irrigation projects is not readily available.

Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Field Reviews

Field Review Description:

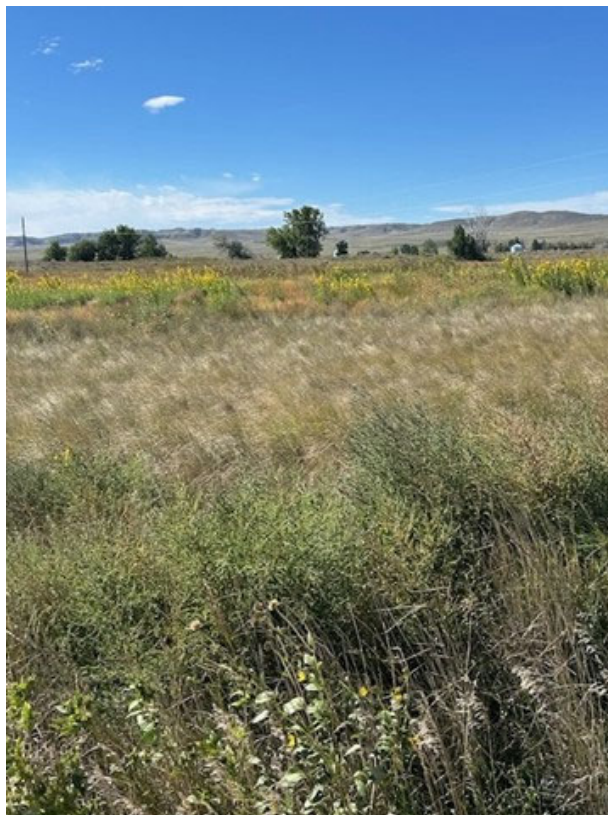
The Department of Water, Energy, and Environment and the local natural resources districts cooperated in a monitoring program to assure non-use of water under contract. This monitoring is in addition to monitoring done by the FSA under their CREP requirements. Ten percent of all contracts having surface water appropriations, and ten percent of all contracts with lands served by groundwater were reviewed. The Department's review consisted of field investigations to determine whether lands had been irrigated and whether it was planted to a cover crop. The natural resources districts reported on whether there was any use of water from the wells included under the water use contracts. No water use was reported this year.

Field Review Findings:

None of the field reviews conducted by Department or Natural Resources or District staff found a violation of the contract with the landowners.

Were Field Review Findings Reported to FSA?

Yes



Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Outreach Activities

Outreach Activity 1:

FSA and DWEE independently reach out to expiring contractors to encourage re-enrollment.

Outreach Activity 2:

Program documents and presentations are made available and prominently featured on our website at

<https://dnr.nebraska.gov/surface-water/crep>.

Outreach Activity 3:

The Department teamed up with the Nebraska Game & Parks Commission



(NGPC) who in turn worked with Pheasants Forever to offer an \$8 per acre sing-up incentive which is available to landowners willing to allow walk-in hunting access through the NGPC Open Fields and Waters program. Funding for management may also be available within certain areas, local NGPC or Pheasants Forever biologists are available with relevant information. There was a press release by NGPC to launch this incentive and a direct mailing to landowners within the targeted CREP program area. This program continues to be available to interested landowners.

Outreach Activity 4:

The Nebraska Water Resources Association and Nebraska State Irrigation Association have an annual conference where irrigation leaders from across the State meet to discuss water quality and quantity issues. The CREP was featured at the booth staffed by a

Outreach Activity 5:

Social media was used to promote CREP, which is helpful during the limitations of with direct public in such a large geographic area. The following platforms were used: Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and X.

Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Success Stories



CREP fields are providing high quality wildlife habitat with a diverse mix of grasses, forbs, and legumes. These fields provide key grassland habitats, which are required for strong pheasant populations. CREP enrollments are contributing to success of these populations, and with appropriate management will continue to do so throughout the life of the CREP contracts. Wildlife populations are faring better on CREP ground than the statewide average.

The overall enrollment was good in 2025. The re-enrollment rate was fifty percent. Since the largest year of expiring contracts in 2020, the program has maintained more than a fifty percent re-enrollment. Although land prices have remained high, commodity prices and farm income have declined since 2020. Increasing irrigated rental rates in many of the participating counties is welcome news and will enhance the perception of the program. There appears to be continued interest in new contracts since the 2026 fiscal year began, so we are working toward increasing the level of participation. In the past we received feedback from producers that increases such as this have made a difference in their decision to make an offer.

Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Challenges

The reduction of non-CREP CRP acres may be having a negative effect on wildlife indices. Extreme weather events such as cycling of severe drought and heavy rainfall appear to be happening more frequently which may have a long-term detrimental effect on many of the surveyed species. This emphasizes the importance of programs like CREP.



This CREP program is now in its twenty-first year. In recent years new contracts have basically balanced out the expiring contract in terms of acres. Hopefully the FSA will be able to schedule a new sign-up period. We have some producers who have expressed interest.

Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Future Actions



We are planning to have a steering committee meeting to discuss the history and, more importantly the future of the program. When we convene the committee with local, state, and federal partners we will seek input for process improvements and look to increase interest in the program. A field day with biologists to observe CREP practices in action will be held for partners and the public. Finally, we will schedule training for service center staff.

Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area Suggestions for Improvement

It would be helpful if we could share our GIS layer with natural resources districts who offer other irrigation curtailment programs in the CREP area. They need to be sure they aren't inadvertently signing up land that is already enrolled in CREP. It would be effective to have a more controlled way to share documents between FSA service offices and DWEE rather than e-mail attachments with generic PDF file names that don't distinguish one type of document from another. A file sharing service with a processing workflow would be very helpful.

Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area Additional information

There is another significant contribution to improving water quantity that is sponsored by partnering Natural Resources Districts. These CREP partners have executed CREP-like agreements to place permanent conservation easements on hundreds of irrigated acres in both basins in the vicinity of the CREP-eligible areas of each basin. This is being done to reduce demand on groundwater and surface water sources in fully and over-appropriated areas, within the CREP area. One of the results is less streamflow depletion from irrigation. In 2025 the North Platte NRD in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment expended \$268,642 for conservation easements for non-CREP irrigated farmland within the CREP program area. This will achieve the same goals as land enrolled in CREP.

Annual Nebraska-Platte Republican Resource Area CREP Report Submission Information

Date Report Completed: 1/16/2026

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