

# AGRICULTURE RESOURCE NEWSLETTER

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*"The dogmas of the past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise to the occasion. As our case is new, we must think and act anew".*

- Abraham Lincoln -



## WAUPACA COUNTY FORAGE COUNCIL 2018 FALL FIELD DAY

Wednesday, Oct 10

Dan & Ruth Boerst Farm  
E5663 Yohr Rd, Manawa

**10:30 Welcome** ...Greg Blonde, Waupaca County UW-Extension (Waterhemp update, including free ID card).

**Adaptive Nitrogen Rates for Corn**...local field research update by Carrie Laboski, Extension Soil Specialist, UW-Madison.

**Interseeding Corn & Soybeans with Cover Crops: What We've Learned** by Dan Smith, NPM Specialist, UW-Madison

**12:00 Free Lunch**...with updates on recently revised Manure Management Ordinance and the impact on winter spreading in Waupaca county from Brian Haase, Waupaca Co. LCD Director; as well as details about sign-up and payment through the FSA Market Facilitation Program.

**1:00 Sorghum / Sudan Grass Variety Plot Tour** by Matt Akins, Extension Dairy Nutritionist, UW-Madison.

**Dairy Heifer Pasture Demo: Design & Management** by Dan Boerst & Derrick Rasper, Waupaca Co NRCS.

*Free, no cost...please register by Friday Oct 5<sup>th</sup> to help us plan lunch.*

To register or for more information, contact Waupaca County UW-Extension (715-258-6231) or email [dana.nelson@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:dana.nelson@ces.uwex.edu). The Waupaca County Forage Council is an affiliate of the Midwest Forage Association.

# Apps Now Available for Android & iPhones/iPads



**Hay Pricing App**—Available for Android and Apple. This app was developed to help farmers and landowners better evaluate their options. It offers quick access to baled hay reference values with projected sale/purchase price for each cutting using your own yield and harvest cost information. This app can also be used to look up historical hay price information and includes a link to the new 2017 WI Customer Rate Guide.



**Corn Silage Pricing**—This app quickly determines a fair price when buying or selling corn silage. The app includes links to current corn and hay market prices and then allows users to enter their own yield estimates and harvest costs, as well as the difference in the value of soil fertility removed from the field when harvested as whole plant silage vs. corn for grain to determine a standing value per acre.



High Moisture Shell Corn (HMSC) Equivalent Price/Ton\*

Moisture % Wet	Dry Bushels	Price per Dry Bushel									
		\$2.75	\$2.85	\$2.95	\$3.05	\$3.15	\$3.25	\$3.35	\$3.45	\$3.55	\$3.65
15.0	35.71	\$98.21	\$101.79	\$105.36	\$108.93	\$112.50	\$116.07	\$119.64	\$123.21	\$126.79	\$130.36
16.0	35.29	\$96.21	\$99.74	\$103.27	\$106.80	\$110.33	\$113.86	\$117.39	\$120.92	\$124.45	\$127.98
17.0	34.87	\$94.23	\$97.72	\$101.20	\$104.69	\$108.18	\$111.67	\$115.15	\$118.64	\$122.13	\$125.62
18.0	34.45	\$92.27	\$95.71	\$99.16	\$102.60	\$106.05	\$109.49	\$112.94	\$116.38	\$119.83	\$123.28
19.0	34.03	\$90.33	\$93.73	\$97.13	\$100.54	\$103.94	\$107.34	\$110.75	\$114.15	\$117.55	\$120.96
20.0	33.61	\$88.40	\$91.76	\$95.13	\$98.49	\$101.85	\$105.21	\$108.57	\$111.93	\$115.29	\$118.66
21.0	33.19	\$86.50	\$89.82	\$93.14	\$96.46	\$99.78	\$103.10	\$106.42	\$109.74	\$113.06	\$116.38
22.0	32.77	\$84.62	\$87.90	\$91.17	\$94.45	\$97.73	\$101.01	\$104.28	\$107.56	\$110.84	\$114.12
23.0	32.35	\$82.76	\$85.99	\$89.23	\$92.46	\$95.70	\$98.94	\$102.17	\$105.41	\$108.64	\$111.88
24.0	31.93	\$80.92	\$84.11	\$87.30	\$90.50	\$93.69	\$96.88	\$100.08	\$103.27	\$106.46	\$109.66
25.0	31.51	\$79.10	\$82.25	\$85.40	\$88.55	\$91.70	\$94.85	\$98.00	\$101.16	\$104.31	\$107.46
26.0	31.09	\$77.30	\$80.41	\$83.51	\$86.62	\$89.73	\$92.84	\$95.95	\$99.06	\$102.17	\$105.28
27.0	30.67	\$75.52	\$78.58	\$81.65	\$84.72	\$87.78	\$90.85	\$93.92	\$96.99	\$100.05	\$103.12
28.0	30.25	\$73.75	\$76.78	\$79.81	\$82.83	\$85.86	\$88.88	\$91.91	\$94.93	\$97.96	\$100.98
29.0	29.83	\$72.01	\$75.00	\$77.98	\$80.96	\$83.95	\$86.93	\$89.91	\$92.90	\$95.88	\$98.86
30.0	29.41	\$70.29	\$73.24	\$76.18	\$79.12	\$82.06	\$85.00	\$87.94	\$90.88	\$93.82	\$96.76
31.0	28.99	\$68.59	\$71.49	\$74.39	\$77.29	\$80.19	\$83.09	\$85.99	\$88.89	\$91.79	\$94.69
32.0	28.57	\$66.91	\$69.77	\$72.63	\$75.49	\$78.34	\$81.20	\$84.06	\$86.91	\$89.77	\$92.63
33.0	28.15	\$65.25	\$68.07	\$70.88	\$73.70	\$76.52	\$79.33	\$82.15	\$84.96	\$87.78	\$90.59
34.0	27.73	\$63.62	\$66.39	\$69.16	\$71.93	\$74.71	\$77.48	\$80.25	\$83.03	\$85.80	\$88.57
35.0	27.31	\$62.00	\$64.73	\$67.46	\$70.19	\$72.92	\$75.65	\$78.38	\$81.11	\$83.84	\$86.58
36.0	26.89	\$60.40	\$63.09	\$65.77	\$68.46	\$71.15	\$73.84	\$76.53	\$79.22	\$81.91	\$84.60
37.0	26.47	\$58.82	\$61.46	\$64.11	\$66.76	\$69.41	\$72.05	\$74.70	\$77.35	\$79.99	\$82.64
38.0	26.05	\$57.26	\$59.86	\$62.47	\$65.07	\$67.68	\$70.28	\$72.89	\$75.49	\$78.10	\$80.70
39.0	25.63	\$55.72	\$58.28	\$60.85	\$63.41	\$65.97	\$68.54	\$71.10	\$73.66	\$76.22	\$78.79
40.0	25.21	\$54.20	\$56.72	\$59.24	\$61.76	\$64.29	\$66.81	\$69.33	\$71.85	\$74.37	\$76.89
41.0	24.79	\$52.70	\$55.18	\$57.66	\$60.14	\$62.62	\$65.10	\$67.58	\$70.06	\$72.54	\$75.01

\* If you must harvest this corn, subtract the harvesting costs; and if you can only use dry corn, subtract drying costs. Of course the price you pay will be determined by supply and demand conditions in your area and negotiations between you and the seller, but unless there are special circumstances it should not be above the prices shown here.

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# Farm Business Exit Planning

By Kevin Bernhardt, Center for Dairy Profitability UW-Madison, 2018

When the time comes for a farm business to end, everyone hopes it's not due to financial or cash flow reasons. However, life happens, circumstances change and planning how to exit the farm business may become a very appropriate management decision to preserve equity and or protect certain assets. The question and challenge becomes how to manage the exit in a way that preserves the greatest amount of wealth and meets other goals such as a means to continue a livelihood in the future and/or potential transition of remaining assets to the next generation. One thing is for sure, there is no one right way to exit a farm business because each farm is different depending on:

- Other assets, particularly land
- Other employment alternatives
- Family plans for current and future generations
- Amount of debt
- Tax consequences
- And many more

The key to any successful exit plan is communication – communication with family members, lenders, tax accountants, attorneys, and other creditors. Remember, you are the CEO of this business and the lender, accountant, attorney, other creditors works for you. They have profited from your business relationship. So it's OK (often welcomed) to request a roundtable meeting with them to help evaluate your options and determine your best possible course of action. Remember, it's in their best interest that your exit transition is successful. Overall there are four main steps in a successful farm business exit plan:

1. Know where you want to be
2. Know where you are
3. Determine the gap between the two
4. Develop a plan

## **Know Where You Want To Be**

1. Planning - Knowing what you want your future to be is a first step in making a successful transition. Consider the following alternatives:

- a. Plan: start a new life in a new location
  - i. All farm assets are liquidated
- b. Plan: start a new life, but stay on the farm
  - i. All assets (cows, machinery, land) except the building site are liquidated
    - Keep the land, but lease it to someone else
- c. Plan: keep the land and continue farming
  - i. All dairy assets (cows and machinery/equipment just for cows) are liquidated

The level of current debt might force more liquidation or significant reduction of the debt might bring it to a more manageable level that could be worked out with the lender.

**Know Where You Are** (*Farm Business Exit Planning cont.*)

## 1. Update the Balance Sheet

What are the different assets and what are they worth today. An appraiser may be consulted to determine value. One question might be how much other assets will need to be sold in order to get the note paid or to get it to a manageable level with the assets that are left.

- a. If partial liquidation is an option, it may be helpful to segment assets on the balance sheet by enterprise. For example, cows belong to the dairy, but maybe there is some tractors and equipment that are dairy specific such that they could be liquidated and leave the land operations in tact.
- b. Selling or transferring capital assets can have significant tax consequences and understanding those implications is very important. Consult with a farm tax consultant to determine your capital gain and income tax liabilities.

## 2. Update Your Income Statement (optional)

The income statement shows profitability and together with the balance sheet can provide ratios that can be benchmarked. The value in this is determining where there is good things happening in terms of profitability and where there is challenges. This is particularly useful in a partial liquidation where the goal may be to get back to a much more solid financial position. The ratio analysis can help determine where changes need to be made such as whether it is asset utilization or efficiency that is the bigger challenge. Note, this step is knowing where you are at, but also more useful for planning.

**Determine the Gap**

1. What needs to happen to get from where you are today to where you want to be tomorrow. Again, this is particularly useful if a partial liquidation is planned. Questions to consider:
  - a. What assets/enterprises are profitable?
  - b. How many dollars are needed to meet current obligations?
  - c. Are enough assets left for a viable operation or do I need to reconsider the plan?
  - d. Any new investment required after assets are sold?
  - e. Don't forget the tax consequences.

**Develop YOUR Plan**

## 1. Budgeting

If only partial liquidation is the goal, enterprise budgeting is essential to help determine what areas of the farm more profitable (dairy? grain crops? cattle?). Enterprise budgeting can help eliminate the least profitable enterprises allowing you to focus on more profitable enterprises.

## 2. Pro-Forma (Projected) Income Statement and Balance Sheets Going Forward



### **Develop YOUR Plan** (*Farm Business Exit Planning cont.*)

“Pro Forma” means looking ahead, that is, developing/forecasting what the income statement and balance sheet will look like after a full or partial liquidation. Together with other sources of income, is there enough family income? Is the balance sheet healthy and sustainable?

### 3. Liquidation Plan

- a. What needs to be liquidated? Determine what needs to be liquidated based on your plans for the future, the reality and needs of your current obligations, and the value of your assets.
- b. Know your “number”...what dollar amount and what type of assets are needed.
  - i. Know your negotiation and/or reserve price.
- c. Consider timing to maximize sale price and minimize tax consequences.
  - i. Is there value in waiting to sell? Cows sell better during better milk price times.
  - ii. Is there a scenario where enough assets can be sold today to cover current obligations, and other assets held until prices are better?
  - iii. Selling across tax years (December/January) may help reduce taxes.
- d. How and Where to liquidate?
  - i. Once you know what to sell, what will likely produce the best outcome?
  - ii. Individual sale, sales barn, as a group to one buyer, as an entire operation to a new owner?

### **Exit Story from a Real WI Dairy Farmer**

*I used to be a dairy farmer. My wife and I were successful in a lot of ways that success is measured in our society. We had a very good herd of dairy cattle that produced very well. We started our farm business from scratch, so we borrowed a lot of money. Then came 2009 and the low milk prices coupled with high input prices. It had been my lifelong goal to farm so the realization that those goals may not be the reality I had envisioned was very hard to accept. I held on longer than I should have from a financial standpoint. Mentally and personally, I was not ready to give up the dream. Right or wrong, I held on a little longer than I should. When I realized we could not dig out of our financial hole, WE began seriously looking at selling the farm, or at least enough to manage the debt with other employment. Making the decision to exit was not easy, but once the decision was made it felt like tons were lifted from our shoulders. Both of us struggled for a time to find our bearings and get back on our feet, but we worked together through it and are stronger today because of it. Here are a seven lessons we learned. I hope they help:*

*(1) there is life after cows and farming. It will be different, but different doesn't necessarily mean bad, just different. (2) Family is the number one priority. They are the one's I can't wait to see in the morning and again in the evening. Keep them close and involved in your planning process. (3) Faith helped and will always play a big role in my life. If you are not a religious person, find something else that will anchor and give you real purpose and hope. (4) Go easy on yourself. Make the best decisions you can based on information and experience at the time. What happens after that is usually beyond your control. (5) Related to #4, don't get caught up in blaming others, it's not productive and wastes a lot of energy. (6) Your skills, work ethic, and experience are more sought after than ever before. People willing and able to work long days under various conditions are always in high demand. (7) It's expensive for a family to live. Some expenses can get blurred on a farm and easily overlooked as a family expense. When the farm changes or ends, the family expenses don't go away, in fact they may go up. Planning and monitoring your family budget is extremely helpful.*



## Digital Technology Use on Wisconsin Dairy Farms

Study by Professor John Shutske, UW-Madison, Professor David Trechter, UW-River Falls, with Assistant Professor, Brian Luck, UW-Madison, and Jessica Drewry, Assistant Faculty Associate, UW-Madison  
Funded by the UW-Consortium for Extension and Research in Agriculture and Natural Resources (CERANR)  
Contact author at [shutske@wisc.edu](mailto:shutske@wisc.edu) for additional information, permissions & material. Version Sept-18-2018

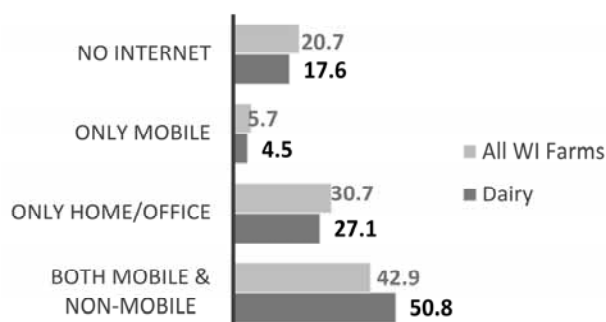
### Introduction:

In 2018, we asked 3,000 Wisconsin dairy, livestock and crop farmers to participate in a survey about how they access and use the Internet. The study team asked about other categories of digital technology used on farms such as sensors, automation, precision agriculture equipment and smartphone apps. Barriers to digital technology adoption were studied including those connected to cost, privacy and security. Of the surveys delivered, 46% of the farmers responded. This fact sheet presents data for the 387 study respondents who indicated that their farm included a dairy enterprise. The median number of cows on these operations was 163 (compared to a statewide average of 134), with seven farms having 2,000 or more cows. Comparison data for ALL Wisconsin farms (not including dairy) that responded is also presented.

### Internet Access Among Dairy Producers

Just over half of dairy producers (50.8%) have both mobile internet access as well as home/office access such as DSL, satellite, etc. Only 4.5% had mobile Internet access as a sole source; 27.1% only used a fixed home/office connection (something other than mobile). A total of 17.6% reported that they did NOT have any Internet access which is slightly better than the 20.7% of non-dairy farmers who responded who reported none.

Type of Internet Access Reported Among Dairy Farmers (percentage)



### Internet Satisfaction

Dairy producers gave satisfaction scores on factors such as speed (download and upload), reliability and cost for mobile and home/office Internet connections. Satisfaction scores were scaled from 1=Very Dissatisfied, 3=Neutral, and 5=Very Satisfied. Producers are slightly more satisfied with mobile Internet service and slightly more satisfied with upload speeds versus download speeds. Satisfaction was higher with download speed on a mobile device versus a non-mobile connection. This is not surprising as nearly 30% with a home/office connection receive service via DSL and 3.3% report using "dialup." Average monthly cost for a bundled mobile Internet access plan as reported by dairy operators was \$157.80. The average bundled non-mobile plan (often with other features) was \$90.67

### Home/Office (non-mobile) Satisfaction Scores (1 = very dissatisfied; 3= Neutral; 5 = very satisfied)

Factor	Dairy	Other Farms
Service Reliability	3.54	3.50
Upload Speed	3.42	3.41
Data Cap Adequacy	3.40	3.48
Download Speed	3.26	3.29
Cost for Internet Access	2.87	2.87
Speeds During Peak Use	2.82	2.95
<b>OVERALL NON-MOBILE SATISFACTION</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.30</b>

### Mobile (including smartphones) Satisfaction Scores (1= very dissatisfied; 3=Neutral; 5=very satisfied)

Factor	Dairy	Other Farms
Upload Speed	3.61	3.54
Service Reliability	3.58	3.52
Download Speed	3.51	3.48
Connection Coverage in Area	3.43	3.33
Data Cap Adequacy	3.34	3.36
Speeds During Peak Use	3.27	3.29
Cost for Basic Mobile Plan	2.97	2.97
Cost of Mobile Data Plan	2.90	2.94
<b>OVERALL MOBILE SATISFACTION</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.34</b>

### How Are Farmers Using Internet Service?

Participants were asked about how often they use the Internet for certain activities and tasks. The percent of respondents who indicated that they did these items “often” or “always” can be seen in the following table.

Activity/Task	Percent Often/Always	
	Dairy	Other Farms
Access Weather Information	74.1%	69.1%
Access Market/Price Information	52.7%	51.1%
Complete Farm Paperwork	40.5%	29.7%
Download Data Files	30.5%	17.7%
Access Farm-Related Video Content	25.0%	17.2%
Upload Data Files (to vendors, consultants, etc.)	29.7%	17.3%
Access Online Software/Applications	29.4%	19.9%
Access Online Professional Development/Education	18.7%	15.6%
Access Information or Apply for Farm Programs	7.4%	6.5%

### Who Are Dairy Farmers Communicating with Using Digital Technology?

Dairy producers were asked about how often they use the Internet or their smartphone to contact/receive information from various categories of agricultural service providers. This includes use of email, text-messaging, videoconferencing, sharing digital photos, etc. The following table shows the percentage indicating that they used technology to communicate with these individuals either “most weeks” or “almost daily.”

Type of Agricultural Service Provider	Percent Contacting Most Weeks or Almost Daily	
	Dairy	Other Farms
Veterinarian	27.7%	4.9%
Other Farmers/Producers	24.4%	13.4%
Supply Vendor	21.6%	10.8%
Crop Consultant	20.7%	11.2%
Purchaser of farm’s products (coop, processor, etc.)	18.8%	12.1%
Farm Management Consultants	17.9%	4.3%
Lender, Accountant, Tax Professional	16.7%	8.0%
UW-Extension Personnel	4.5%	2.5%

### Other Types of Digital Information & Technology in Current Use

Survey respondents were asked to indicate which types of digitally-based information/technology platforms and categories they were actively using within their farming operation.

Type of Digital Information/Platform	Percent Using Often/Always	
	Dairy	Other Farms
Financial records	49.4%	34.9%
Smartphone apps for marketing	38.3%	25.6%
Market Information (e.g. DTN)	35.0%	35.8%
Precision Planting Equipment	19.3%	11.7%
Precision Harvesting Equipment	19.3%	14.6%
Sensor Data from Livestock	16.5%	1.7%
Driver-assisted Steering on Farm Equipment	14.1%	8.2%
Building or Storage Unit Sensors	10.8%	3.4%
UAVs/ Drones	8.5%	6.2%
Soil Sensor Data	4.9%	3.7%
Robotic Milking Machines	3.1%	0%

### Barriers and Obstacles to Dairy Farmers Adopting Digital Technology

Finally, dairy farmer participants had the chance to rank the importance of barriers to digital technology adoption. The question was (paraphrased) “How high a barrier is each of the following in terms of limiting your use of digital technology to support your farming operation?” We hope that these data illuminate some key areas for focus for educational programs, policy discussions and other changes that might be needed.

Issue/Barrier	Percent Citing Medium/High	
	Dairy	Other Farms
Security concerns (can anyone else access my data?)	65.3%	57.1%
Privacy concerns	63.7%	58.2%
Cost	55.8%	51.5%
Ability to keep up w/tech change	55.0%	54.4%
Lack of understanding how to understand/use the data	50.7%	50.1%
Lack of tech training opportunity	46.1%	44.9%
Poor local infrastructure (e.g. inadequate internet connections)	41.6%	39.3%
Compatibility of software/systems	40.4%	37.6%
Lack of interest	38.5%	38.7%
Lack of comfort with technologies	35.5%	53.4%
Lack of internet service providers	33.2%	32.3%
Lack of local hardware vendors	27.5%	24.1%
Lack of applicable software	22.7%	26.9%





United States Department of Agriculture

## Farm Service Agency

# Market Facilitation Program (MFP)

**FACT SHEET**

August 2018

### Overview

The Market Facilitation Program (MFP) provides direct payments to help corn, cotton, sorghum, soybean, wheat, dairy, and hog producers who have been directly impacted by illegal retaliatory tariffs, resulting in the loss of traditional exports. The MFP is established under the statutory authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act and is under the administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA). The Charter Act authorizes CCC to assist in the expansion of domestic markets or development of new and additional markets and uses.

Producers may apply for MFP beginning **September 4, 2018 through January 15, 2019.**

### Payments

A payment will be issued on the first 50 percent of the producer's total production of the commodity. On or about December 3, 2018, CCC will announce a second payment rate, if applicable, that will apply to the remaining 50 percent of the producer's production.

An MFP payment, based on at either the initial or second payment rate, will be made after a producer harvests 100 percent of the crop and certifies the amount of production.

The initial MFP rates are as follows:

- Cotton \$0.06 per pound
- Corn \$0.01 per bushel
- Dairy \$0.12 per cwt.
- Hogs \$8.00 per head (number of head as of August 1, 2018)
- Sorghum \$0.86 per bushel
- Soybeans \$1.65 per bushel
- Wheat \$0.14 per bushel







United States Department of Agriculture

## MARKET FACILITATION PROGRAM (MFP) - AUGUST 2018

### Calculation

The MFP payment equals 2018 total production of the producer times 50 percent times the MFP rate. For example, a producer who harvested 100,000 bushels of wheat would receive an initial MFP payment totaling \$7,000 (100,000 bushels times 50 percent times \$0.14 per bushel). A second payment, if available, may be issued using a different MFP rate.

### Crops

If requested, a producer must provide supporting documentation as determined by CCC for the amount of production. The documentation must be verifiable or reliable records that substantiate the reported amounts. Examples of reliable production records include evidence provided by the participant that is used to substantiate the amount of production reported when verifiable records are not available, including copies of receipts, ledgers of income, income statements of deposit slips, register tapes, invoices for custom harvesting, and records to verify production costs, contemporaneous measurements, truck scale tickets, or contemporaneous diaries that are determined acceptable by the FSA county committee. Producers requesting a MFP payment must have a crop acreage report on file with FSA for MFP crop commodities.

To be eligible for a MFP payment, each corn, upland cotton, sorghum, soybean, and wheat producer is required to be a person or legal entity who was actively engaged in farming in 2018.

### Dairy and Hog Production

The payment for dairy production is based on the historical production reported for the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy). For existing dairy operations, the production history is established using the highest annual milk production marketed during the full calendar years of 2011, 2012, and 2013. Dairy operations are also required to have been in operation on June 1, 2018.

Payment for hog operations will be based on the total number of head of live hogs on August 1, 2018. Production records for hogs may include, but are not limited to, breeding records, inventory records, sales receipts, rendering receipts, or veterinary records.

### Limitations

MFP payments are capped per person or legal entity as follows:

- A combined \$125,000 for eligible crop commodities
- A combined \$125,000 for dairy production and hogs.

MFP payments do not count against other 2014 Farm Bill payment limitations.

### Eligibility

A producer must be in compliance with highly erodible land conservation and wetland conservation provisions, commonly referred to as the conservation compliance provisions. Other eligibility requirements also apply.

A producer's average adjusted gross income may not exceed \$900,000.

### Where to File the Application

MFP applications are available online at [www.farmers.gov/MFP](http://www.farmers.gov/MFP). Applications can be completed at a local FSA office or submitted electronically either by scanning, emailing, or faxing.

### For More Information

This fact sheet is provided for informational purposes; other restrictions may apply. For more information about the MFP program, visit [www.farmers.gov/MFP](http://www.farmers.gov/MFP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [www.farmers.gov](http://www.farmers.gov).



**WAUPACA COUNTY  
LAND & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

811 Harding Street  
Waupaca, WI 54981  
Phone: (715) 258-6245

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To: Agricultural Landowners,

The Waupaca County Land & Water Conservation Committee (LWCC) would like to inform you of recent changes to Waupaca County Code of Ordinances Chapter 10.50-Manure Management. Waupaca County Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, currently titled Public Nuisances & Health Hazards, covers topics that are administrated by three different county departments (Land & Water Conservation, Planning & Zoning and Health & Human Services). On August 21, 2018 the Waupaca County Board of Supervisors repealed and recreated the Manure Management section (Ch. 10.50-10.54) as a standalone ordinance named Chapter 51-Agricultural Performance Standards & Agricultural Waste Management.

Waupaca County Code of Ordinances Chapter 10.50-Manure Management was originally created in 1986 and last revised in 2005. Chapter 10.50 regulated the construction of manure storage structures within unincorporated areas of the county and regulated the State of Wisconsin's Manure Management Prohibitions. Occasionally the State of Wisconsin encourages counties to assess their ordinances and make necessary revisions. The new Chapter 51 will continue to regulate the construction of agricultural waste structures and will regulate the State of Wisconsin's Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions (Wis. Administrative Rule NR 151) which include Cropland Performance Standards in addition to the Manure Management Prohibitions.

The changes to the above mentioned ordinances will allow Waupaca County to more successfully:

- 1) Meet the goals of the Waupaca County Land & Water Resource Management Plan.
- 2) Implement the State of Wisconsin Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions.
- 3) Work toward full implementation of Nutrient Management Planning on all cropland.
- 4) Compete for landowner cost sharing grants to implement conservation practices.
- 5) Improve the overall water quality within Waupaca County and the Wolf River Basin.

The complete Waupaca County Code of Ordinances Chapter 51- Agricultural Performance Standards & Agricultural Waste Management is available on-line at:

[http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/departments/government departments/county clerk/waupaca county code of ordinances.php#outer-87](http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/departments/government%20departments/county%20clerk/waupaca%20county%20code%20of%20ordinances.php#outer-87).

For more information or questions about the Waupaca County Agriculture Performance Standards and Animal Waste Management Ordinance (Chapter 51), contact the Waupaca County Land & Water Conservation Department at 715-258-6245.

Sincerely,

Brian Haase, County Conservationist  
Waupaca County LWCD  
715-258-6482  
[brian.haase@co.waupaca.wi.us](mailto:brian.haase@co.waupaca.wi.us)



## 2019 Master Gardener Training

All classes will be held on **Tuesday's** from **6 - 7:30 PM** at the **Waupaca County Courthouse February 12 - April 30**. Cost is **\$75/person** and includes the 12 training sessions, the Master Gardener training manual and additional resources used in the training program.

DATE:	TOPICS:
February 12	Orientation & Botany / Phenology
February 19	Soils
February 26	Herbaceous Ornamentals & Landscape Design
March 5	Woody Ornamentals
March 12	Plant Diseases
March 19	Pest Management & Organic Gardening
March 26	Vegetable Gardening
April 2	Weed Management
April 9	Insects
April 16	Fruits
April 23	General Gardening
April 30	Lawns



A "flipped classroom" approach will be used for this training program, which means participants watch web video lectures at home, with class time used for participants to test their skills by exploring and applying the information with one another in hands-on activities and/or engaging in applied discussion with featured speakers.

For participants who do not have Internet access, accommodations to watch the videos can be made through their local libraries or through the UWEX office.

Each session will also feature a local UW-Extension Master Gardener volunteer who will showcase and explain a different volunteer project that participants can get involved with after completing the training program.

**For more information, call the  
Waupaca County UW-Extension  
office at the courthouse in Waupaca  
(715-258-6231).**

## 2019 Master Gardener Training

### Registration Form

**(Deadline is Friday, January 11))**

I would like to register for the UW-Extension Master Gardener training program. I agree to make my best effort to attend all classes and explore membership in the Waupaca County Master Gardener Association.

**Cost: \$75.00**  
**MAKE CHECK OUT TO: *Waupaca***  
**County**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_

Interested participants should contact Greg prior to registration to discuss volunteer training focus, background checks and attendance expectations. Registration may be done in person or mailed in by Friday, January 11. (Our office is located in the Waupaca County Courthouse located at 811 Harding Street, Waupaca).

**ONLY 12 SEATS AVAILABLE**





Waupaca County UW-Extension  
Courthouse  
811 Harding Street  
Waupaca, WI 54981

*Non-Profit Organization*  
*U.S. Postal Paid*  
*Waupaca, WI 54981*  
*Permit No. 3*

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



**Upcoming Events:**

**Oct 2-6**

*World Dairy Expo  
Alliant Energy Center, Madison*

**Oct 10**

*Fall Field Day  
Boerst's Farm, Manawa*

**Nov 8**

*Leadership Waupaca County  
Ag Program & Farm Tour  
First State Bank, New London*

**Mark Your Calendar...**

**Jan 8, 15, 22**

*Cow College.*

**Feb 14**

*Forage Council winter Mtg  
Bear Lake resort*

**Important  
FSA Sign-Up / Deadlines!!**



**Market Facilitation Program (MFP) Sign-up Now Open**

Market Facilitation Program (MFP) sign-up and payments are now available to local corn, soybean, wheat, dairy, and hog producers. Payment will be made on the first half of a producer's certified production. On or about December 3, if applicable, a second payment rate will be announced for the remaining 50 percent. MFP payments are available after harvest completed and certified. Final sign-up deadline is January 15. Don't wait, schedule your appointment with Waupaca County FSA staff to receive your cash benefits as soon as possible. Call 715-258-7162 to schedule your appointment today.

**Fall Crop Reports**

Producers are reminded that crop reports for all perennial forage crops, including hay and grazing fields that will be carried over into the 2019 crop year, and fall seeded crops are required to be reported to FSA by November 15, 2018. Contact the Waupaca County FSA office at 715-258-7162 to schedule an appointment.