

Upcoming changes to Crop Acreage Reporting Dates

Implementation of common acreage reporting dates is a major step by the Risk Management Agency (RMA) and Farm Service Agency (FSA) to reduce the duplication of acreage reporting by producers. Common acreage reporting dates will allow producers to report acreage to either agency for the crop year and either agency will have access to and can retrieve the information necessary for program delivery.

This change does not reduce or modify the programs or services that RMA or FSA provides, but will enable crop insurance agents and FSA office staff to collect information in a more uniform and efficient manner.

Washington producers will begin to work with these changes beginning with the 2013 crop year. Please consult the table below to determine when your specific crop must be reported.

Crops Planned for 2013 Harvest	Reporting Date
Fall Alfalfa Seed Fall Barley Fall Canola Dry Peas (Douglas and Lincoln Counties) Fall Mint Onions (planted 8/15-9/15) Fall Wheat All other Fall-seeded small grains	December 15, 2012
Apples Blueberries Cherries Cranberries Fresh Apricots Fresh Freestone Peaches Fresh Nectarines Grapes Pears Plums	January 15, 2013
Spring Alfalfa Seed Spring Barley Cabbage(planted 4/21-6/10) Spring Canola Corn Dry Beans Dry Peas (planted 3/9-5/25) Green Peas Spring Mint Mustard Spring Oats Onions(planted 3/14-4/20) Potatoes Processing Beans Soybeans Sugar Beets Sweet Corn Spring Wheat	July 15, 2013
All Other Crops not listed above	July 15, 2013

Reporting acreage timely is a requirement for most FSA programs. If harvest or grazing will occur before the established reporting date, producers must report acreage prior to harvest or grazing begins. In addition, crops planted after the established reporting dates can report timely by amending the previous acreage report within 15 days after planting.

Producers of 2012 crops have until June 30, 2012 to provide a timely acreage report. Producers who fail to meet this deadline may request to file a late filed acreage report. Late filing results in the producer paying for the cost of a field visit to verify the crop and the possibility of losing program payments. Before the County Committee can accept a late-filed acreage report, all of the following apply:

- the operator must pay the cost of a farm visit
- physical existence of the crop or crop residue must exist
- the crop's use can be verified
- the crop's acreage can be determined.