

USDA



Nebraska Farm Service Agency

Producers News

October 2004

Comments from Brian Wolford, Nebraska State Executive Director

Welcome to our latest edition of the Nebraska Farm Service Agency state newsletter. Oct. 1 marks the beginning of a new fiscal year and a busy month in Nebraska.

While you are harvesting, FSA employees will be working on distributing the final 2004 direct payments, issuing CRP payments, taking sign-up appointments for the 2005 DCP program and preparing for a new loan season.

On Oct. 1, we will begin a continuous CRP signup for the Northern Bobwhite Quail Habitat Initiative and the Wetlands Restoration Initiative.

Priority areas will be established soon, so if you are interested in learning more about this program, please contact your local service center.

Filing loss claims on NAP crops. Remember that if you had crops insured through the Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, NAP, you should file those loss claims immediately. Please consult your local FSA office regarding this program.

USDA Farm Service Agency continues to develop opportunities for producers who rely on the convenience and flexibility that computers provide to conduct business at your pace and on your schedule.

The Customer Statement will provide you with the opportunity to access your farm program payment information and FSA loan information over the Internet.

The introduction of electronic loan deficiency payments, (eLDPs) will enable producers who register, to apply for LDPs from any computer at any time of the day or night.

FSA program applications and forms continue to be available on the Internet at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov>.

With these advancements in technology, we have not forgotten that many people prefer to conduct business in person, in our USDA service centers.

At Nebraska Farm Service Agency we strive to offer friendly, personalized customer service to all producers that we serve.

Have a safe harvest and thank you for producing the most affordable and safest food supply in the world!

2005 NAP Sign-up Deadline for Grass, Certain Perennial Crops

The Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) can soften financial losses caused by natural disasters, but only if you've applied for coverage and paid the application fee. The application deadline dates for certain 2005 NAP crops are as follows: Dec. 1 for apples, asparagus, cherries, grapes, honey, plums and grass; and March 15, 2005 for barley, oats, potatoes and spring seeded vegetables.

If you had NAP coverage on grass crops in 2004 and did not purchase continuous coverage on 2005 grass crops by Sept. 30, you have until Dec. 1 to purchase a new policy.

NAP kicks in when natural disasters result in a catastrophic loss of production or prevented planting of an eligible crop.

NAP coverage is equivalent to that provided Catastrophic Risk Protection Plan (CAT) insurance and is available for commercial crops or agricultural commodities produced for food or fiber for which CAT is not available. NAP coverage is not available for livestock.

Producers with NAP coverage must remember to complete the following to qualify for benefits:

- Timely file acreage reports and keep track of harvested production using acceptable methods.
- File a Notice of Loss within 15 days of when the loss is apparent.

2005 Direct and Counter-cyclical Program

That hint of autumn in the air means it's time to apply for the 2005 Direct and Counter-cyclical Program. Your county office staff will begin accepting new Direct and Counter-cyclical Program Contracts (CCC-509) on Oct. 1. Contact them for an appointment.

Several documents are required and applicable determinations must be made before the county committee can approve a producer's share on the contract for payment.

Required documents include a farm operating plan (CCC-502 and related forms), an average adjusted gross income certification (CCC-526), and a certification of compliance with highly erodible land and wetland conservation provisions (AD-1026).

A certification of the acreage of *all* cropland on the farm (FSA-578) is required before final payments can be issued.

Signing up for DCP makes producers eligible for direct and counter-cyclical payments for eligible commodities.

Direct Payments Participants receive direct payments for eligible commodities. These payments are based on acreage bases and yields established in 2002.

Direct payment for each crop equals 85 percent of the farm's base acreages

2005 DCP Payment Rates	
Barley	\$0.240 per bushel
Corn	\$0.280 per bushel
Grain Sorghum	\$0.350 per bushel
Oats	\$0.024 per bushel
Other Oilseeds	\$0.800 per cwt
Soybeans	\$0.440 per bushel
Wheat	\$0.520 per bushel

times the farm's direct payment yield *times* the direct payment rate.

Here's an example of how the direct payment for corn is calculated.

Base acres planted to corn	100 acres
	<u>x 85%</u>
Payment acres	85 acres
Direct payment yield	<u>x 100 bu</u>
Direct payment rate	<u>x \$0.28/bu</u>
Direct payment	\$2,628.00

Producers may elect to receive their direct payments in two installments. The first payment for the 2005 DCP contract, available in December 2004, is for up to 50 percent of the total payment.

The balance of the total direct payment will be issued in October 2005. Producers who do not elect to take the first payment in December 2004, will receive the entire payment in October 2005.

Counter-cyclical Payments provide producers with a safety net. These payments kick in only when the effective price for a commodity falls below its target price. See the accompanying table for 2005 crop year target prices.

2005 Target Prices	
Barley	\$2.24 per bushel
Corn	\$2.63 per bushel
Grain Sorghum	\$2.57 per bushel
Oats	\$1.44 per bushel
Other Oilseeds	\$10.10 per cwt
Soybeans	\$5.80 per bushel
Wheat	\$3.92 per bushel

The counter-cyclical payment rate is the amount by which the target price exceeds the effective price. The effective price for a commodity equals the direct payment rate plus the *higher* of the national average market price received by producers during the marketing year (see example A, below) *or* the national loan rate for the commodity (example B).

Example A: If the national average market price for soybeans is \$5.10 per bushel:

Direct payment rate	\$0.44
Average market price*	<u>+\$5.10</u>
Effective price	\$5.54
(*Average market price is used since it is higher than the national loan rate.)	
Target price	\$5.80
Effective price	<u>-\$5.54</u>
Counter-cyclical price	\$0.26

Example B: If the national average market price for soybeans is \$4.90 per bushel:

Direct payment rate	\$0.44
Average market price*	<u>+\$5.00</u>
Effective price	\$5.44
(National loan rate is used since it is higher than the average market price)	
Target price	\$5.80
Effective price	<u>-\$5.44</u>
Counter-cyclical price	\$0.36

The counter-cyclical payment equals 85 percent of the farm's base acreage *times* the farm's counter-cyclical payment yield *times* the counter-cyclical payment rate.

Nebraska Farm Service Agency

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Month/Year	Commodity		
	Barley, Oats, Wheat	Corn, Sorghum, Soybeans	Other Oilseeds
October 2004	2004 1 st Adv. CC 2004 Final Direct	2004 1 st Adv. CC 2004 Final Direct	2004 Final Direct
February 2005	2004 2 nd Adv. CC	2004 2 nd Adv. CC	
July 2005	2004 Final CC		
October 2005		2004 Final CC	

Here's an example using soybeans and a counter-cyclical payment rate of \$0.26 per bushel.

Base acres planted to soybeans	100 acres
	<u>x 85%</u>
Payment acres	85 acres
CC payment yield	<u>x 110 bu</u>
CC payment rate	<u>x \$0.26/bu</u>
CC payment	\$2,431.00

Counter-cyclical payments are not available for other oilseeds because the sum of their national loan rate and direct payment rate is equal to or greater than their target price.

Timing of Payments Producers may elect to receive up to three counter-cyclical payments per year.

For 2005 DCP contracts, the first partial payments are available in October 2004, and cannot exceed 35 percent of the total project payments.

The second payments, up to 70 percent of the projected payments, minus the amount of the first partial payments, is available in February 2005.

The final payments are made after the end of the marketing year for the crop.

Producers who do not elect to receive the first and second advance payments will receive the entire counter-cyclical payment after the end of the marketing year.

Producers must refund any counter-cyclical payments that exceed the actual counter-cyclical payment for a crop.

October 2004

This happened in 2004 when actual market prices for wheat exceeded the projected market prices used in determining the partial counter-cyclical payment paid in October 2003.

Producers must apply for DCP annually and can opt out of the program for any year. Producers do not need to participate in DCP to qualify for marketing assistance loans or loan deficiency payments.

2004 Acreage Spot Check Determinations and Notification

Each year the Farm Service Agency completes spot checks of acreage reports. Acreage reports are the basis for delivery of many farm programs. Acreage spot checks are completed to ensure accurate acreage reports are used for farm programs.

In 2004, FSA will spot check acreages on over 10 percent of the farms in each county. Color imagery (aerial photography) flown in July 2004 will be used to complete all acreage determinations.

All 2004 acreage spot checks will be completed using the FSA Geographic Information System official acreages.

After farms are spot checked, a Notice of Determined Acreage will be sent to the farm operator.

Notification will be issued by FSA as spot checks are completed this farm and winter. Questions concerning deter-

mined acreages should be directed to your local FSA office.

Reporting Noninsured Crop Losses

If you've applied for coverage under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) and suffer a loss or damage, don't forget that your local county office staff must be notified within 15 days of the:

- latter of the occurrence of prevented planting or end of the planting period, or
- disaster occurrence or date damage to the specific crop acreage is apparent to the producer.

The timely reporting of a loss or damage is important. Failure to timely file a notice of loss can result in a determination of ineligibility for NAP payments.

Late-filed reports may be approved only if the cause and extent of crop damage can be determined by a field inspection.

A notice of loss must be filed on a form CCC-576. Separate CCC-576s must be filed for each crop and type, or variety of the crop, affected by a weather-related event or adverse natural disaster occurrence.

Subsequent weather events affecting the same crop must also be reported, but will be documented on the previously filed CCC-576.

A field inspection of your acreage may be necessary. If so, the county office staff will generally schedule one within five calendar days of the date of the notice of loss.

If you plan to destroy the crop, the entire acreage must first be inspected.

Acreage destroyed prior to an inspection or with out consent of the county office staff will be ineligible for payment.

2005 Farm Record Changes

If you have sold or bought land, changed tenants or rented additional land for 2005, please notify your county Farm Service Agency office so farm records can be updated.

Also, when land is purchased you need to provide the office proof of ownership.

New CRP Initiatives

The Farm Service Agency introduced two new conservation initiatives in August: the Northern Bobwhite Quail Habitat Initiative and the Wetlands Restoration Initiative.

Northern Bobwhite Quail Initiative aims to create early successional grass buffers along agricultural field borders.

The initiative is limited to 250,000 acres, so enrollment is targeted to specific geographic areas in 35 states that have the greatest potential to restore bobwhite quail habitat. Nebraska has been allocated 6,000 acres.

To be eligible, cropland must be suitably located and adaptable to the establishment of bobwhite quail. Other criteria also apply, so ask the county office staff for details.

FSA estimates the program will provide \$125 million in payments to participants through 2007.

Payments include signing incentives of up to \$100 per acre, Practice Incentive Payments of up to 40 percent of the eligible establishment cost, cost-share assistance of up to 50 percent of eligible reimbursable costs, and annual rental payments and maintenance costs.

Wetlands Restoration Initiative aims to restore 250,000 acres of wetlands and playa lakes that are located outside of the 100-year floodplain.

Landowners in 48 contiguous states and Hawaii are eligible. Acreage for the

Dates to Remember in 2004

Oct. 1	2005 DCP sign up begins
Oct. 1	Sign up begins for CRP Northern Bobwhite Quail Initiative
Oct. 1	Sign up begins for CRP Wetlands Restoration Initiative
Oct. 11	Columbus Day Holiday. FSA offices closed.
Nov. 8	County committee ballots mailed to voters
Nov. 11	Veterans Day Holiday. FSA offices closed.
Nov. 25	Thanksgiving Holiday. FSA offices closed.
Dec. 1	NAP application closing date for grass, apples, asparagus, cherries, grapes, honey and plums
Dec. 6	Last day to return county committee election ballots
Dec. 24	FSA offices closed for Christmas holiday
Continues	Farm Storage Facility Loans
Continues	Grasslands Reserve Program

initiative has been allocated on a state-by-state basis, with 14,000 acres allocated to Nebraska.

FSA estimates the program will provide \$200 million in payments to participants through 2007.

FSA will offer participants an incentive payment equal to 25 percent of the cost of restoring the hydrology of the site, an annual rental payment and cost-share assistance of up to 50 percent of eligible practice installation costs.

Enrollment is limited to wetlands, including playa lakes, that are beyond the 100-year floodplain.

The wetlands must not be currently eligible for enrollment in either CRP continuous sign up practice CP23, Wetland Restoration, or the Farmable Wetlands Program.

Sign up begins on Oct. 1 for both initiatives, and will run continuously until 250,000 acres have been enrolled under each initiative or Dec. 31, 2007, which comes first.

EQIP Changes

For years, EQIP, the Environmental Quality Incentive Program, has been jointly administered by the Farm Service Agency and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Begin-

ning Oct. 1, NRCS will take over all administrative services for EQIP.

NRCS will be the point of contact for all EQIP services — administrative and otherwise — after Sept. 30. The county office will issue earned payments through September. NRCS will issue payments beginning Oct. 1.

EQIP participants can help us with the transition by requesting payment for all completed conservation practices as early as possible in September.

Final 2003 Counter-cyclical Payments

As this newsletter goes to press in late September, it looks like there will be no final 2003 counter-cyclical payments for corn or grain sorghum.

The final market prices for these commodities will be determined in

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To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20250-9410, or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD).

October, but it appears they will be higher than the target prices.

If that holds true, producers who received advance counter-cyclical payments for these commodities in October 2003, will be required to refund any unearned amounts.

We already know that the final market price for wheat exceeded the target price, and producer who received an advance payment last October will have to repay the full amount.

No advance counter-cyclical payments were made for corn, sorghum or wheat during the second payment cycle.

Affected producers will have two options for refunding unearned counter-cyclical payments.

The default option will be to reduce any Direct and Counter-cyclical Program payments received between October 2004 and March 2005 to satisfy the obligation.

The second option allows producers to write a check to Commodity Credit Corporation for the unearned payments.

Nebraska producers received advance counter-cyclical payments of 7.7 cents per bushel for corn, 3.15 cents per bushel for wheat and 1.4 cents per bushel for sorghum.

In total, state producers received \$54 million in 2003 advance counter-cyclical payments, an amount that could be offset by final 2004 direct and advance 2005 direct DCP payments.

County Committee Election

Nominations for the county committee election were due in the county office by the close of business Sept. 3.

The next step in the election process is the mailing out of the ballots, which will begin on Nov.8.

Voters have until Dec. 6 to return their ballots to the county office. Elected October 2004

committee members and alternates take office on Jan. 1, 2005.

Prospective Voter Requirements If you're on the mailing list for this newsletter, the chances are you are an eligible voter.

Anyone who meets the requirements in 1 and 3 or 2 and 3, below, is eligible to vote.

1. Be of legal voting age and have an interest in a farm or ranch as either of the following:

- an owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper, or
- a partner in a general partnership or member of a joint venture that has an interest in a farm as an owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper; or

2. Not of legal voting age, but supervises and conducts the farming operations on an entire farm.

3. Eligible to participate in any FSA program that is provided for by law, regardless of the status of funding.

Discrimination Prohibited No person shall be denied the right to vote because of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation or marital or family status.

Contact your county Farm Service Agency office if you have questions about voter eligibility.

Hard White Wheat Program

The Hard White Wheat Incentive Program, based on funding, will provide two payments to producers: An incentive payment of \$0.20 for each bushel of eligible hard white wheat produced and marketed by May 31, 2005, with a maximum of 60 bushels per acre eligible for payment, and a payment of \$2.00 per acre for each acre planted to certified seed.

Producers do not have to plant certified seed to receive the production incentive payment.

The hard white wheat must be marketed before applying.

The application period for the 2004 crop runs through May 31, 2005.

Comment Sought on CRP Future

USDA has invited public comment on several issues important to the future of CRP.

A notice seeking public comment on CRP was published in the *Federal Register* on Aug. 10, and is available online at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html> and on FSA's Web site at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/crpcomments/>.

USDA is seeking public comment on a variety of issues, including:

- How to manage the large acreage set to expire from CRP;
- How to manage future CRP sign-ups and acreage; and
- How to evaluate the program's environmental effectiveness;

Submit comments in writing by Dec. 8, 2004. The preferred manner to submit comments is via the Internet at: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pas/>.

Comments may also be submitted by email to crprule.crprule@wdc.usda.gov, or by mail to Director, Conservation and Environmental Programs Division, Farm Service Agency, Room 4714-S, Stop 0513, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-0513.

Minority Producer Register

Minority producers can join a new voluntary register to ensure that they receive the latest farm program information from the Farm Service Agency.

By joining the register, producers may receive outreach materials, newsletters and program announcements from FSA and other USDA agencies.

They may also receive information from USDA-approved outreach partners, such as community-based organizations, faith-based organizations and minority-serving educational institutions. USDA will control access to the register.

The register application is available at the county office or from approved USDA outreach partners.

Information is available on the Farm Service Agency's Web site at <http://www.forms.sc.egov.usda.gov/eforms/mainervlet>, and at <http://www.usda.gov/cr>.

Faxing LDP Documents

For a faxed LDP request to be considered valid and complete, signatories must have an FSA-237 facsimile signature authentication on file with FSA.

The FSA-237 may be completed at any county FSA office. Retain a copy of your fax transmission log as documentation to verify that the faxed LDP was received.

An incomplete transmission that is not received is not a valid LDP request.

LDPs for Silage or Hay

A number of producers are harvesting commodities as silage or hay, and that's raised questions about applying for marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments.

When loan commodities are harvested as other than grain (silage or hay), they are not eligible for commodity loans, but they are eligible for LDPs as long as they are mechanically harvested.

For purposes of LDPs, loan commodities harvested as silage or hay are

treated the same as those harvested as grain.

The producer must retain beneficial interest through the date the LDP is requested.

LDPs must be requested on a form CCC-633 LDP for stored commodities or a form CCC-709 filed prior to harvest for commodities immediately delivered to a feedlot or fed during harvest.

Deadline for LDPs on Unshorn Lamb Pelts

Eligible producers have until Jan. 31, 2005, to apply for loan deficiency payments for unshorn pelts produced during the 2004 crop year.

Eligible producers must have beneficial interest in the pelts, owned the lamb for at least 30 calendar days before the date of slaughter and sell the unshorn lamb for immediate slaughter.

Producers must also comply with wetland conservation and highly erodible land conservation provisions on all lands they operate or have interest in.

To qualify for payment, pelts must have been produced by an eligible producer from live unshorn lambs of domestic origin in the United States.

Marketing Assistance Loans, LDPs

Marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments can mean the difference between a good year and a not-so-good year for producers. With that in mind, it's important to comply with the rules.

To be eligible for loans and LDPs, producers must:

- comply with conservation and wetland protection requirements;
- report how they use their cropland acreage on the farm;
- have beneficial interest in the commodity on the date the loan or

LDP is requested and, in the case of a loan, retain beneficial interest while the loan is outstanding;

- and ensure that the commodity meets CCC minimum grade and quality standards.

Beneficial interest means the producer retains control, has the ability to make a decision about the commodity, is responsible for loss or damage to the commodity, and has title to the commodity.

Once beneficial interest in a commodity is lost, the commodity is ineligible for loan or LDP - even if the producer regains beneficial interest.

For commodities to be eligible for loans or LDPs, they must have been produced by an eligible producer, be in existence and in a storage condition and be merchantable as determined by CCC. Producers must maintain the quality of the commodity in farm storage throughout the term of the loan.

Substituted grain is not eligible for price support. If a commodity pledged as collateral for loan or LDP is not the grain produced and harvested by the eligible producer, but was exchanged for a commodity produced and harvested by the eligible producer, it is ineligible for loan because it was a substitution.

Another example would be where grain is shipped direct off the farm but the producer is given a storage position at the elevator.

Starting with the 2003 crop, individuals and entities whose previous three-year average adjusted gross income, or AGI, exceeds \$2.5 million are ineligible for LDPs and market loan gains unless they can show that at least 75 percent of their AGI comes from agriculture.

The 2002 Farm Bill set limits on payments a "person" can receive. The total of LDPs and market loan gains received by a producer is limited to \$75,000 for each crop year.

Participation in the Direct and Counter-cyclical Program is not required to be eligible for loans or LDPs. However, the crop acreage must be certified.

Violating provisions of the loan and LDP program may trigger administrative actions, such as assessing liquidated damages, calling the loan and denial of future farm-stored loans and LDPs.

The most common violations are removing or disposing of a commodity being used as loan collateral without prior authorization or providing an incorrect quantity certification.

Loan Deficiency Payment Service Available Online

Producers who are connected to the Internet can now stay home and apply for an Electronic Loan Deficiency Payment, or eLDP, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The producers will receive approval and payment by direct deposit within 48 hours.

To participate in the new service, producers must meet all eligibility requirements for marketing assistance loans and LDPs for the commodity.

A person with proper authority may be set up to act in a representative capacity on behalf of an entity.

The voluntary eLDP service has stringent security measures to protect participants' private information.

All participating producers must have an e-mail address, direct deposit, and set up a customer profile through the USDA Service Center that validates their farming and crop information.

To register, producers can go to <http://www.sc.egov.usda.gov> and complete form CCC-634-E, "Request for Electronic Loan Deficiency Payment Services," or they can obtain the form at USDA Service Centers.

Eligible producers must also have an active USDA eAuthentication Level 2

account, which requires filling out an online registration form at <http://www.eauth.egov.usda.gov/> followed by a visit to the local USDA Service Center for identity verification.

The customer profile established in the county office determines eligibility and identifies the grain allocated to the eLDP process.

Wool, Mohair Loans, LDPs

Producers have until Jan. 31, 2005, to request loans or loan deficiency payments for 2004 crop wool and mohair that have not yet been marketed and remain in storage.

To be eligible for a nine-month marketing assistance loan or LDP for wool or mohair, producers must demonstrate compliance with wetland and highly erodible land conservation requirements.

New Farm Business Plan

Farm Service Agency borrowers who have used the old Farm and Home Plan will soon trade it in for more modern technology that will save them time and energy.

This summer, FSA will begin using its new Farm Business Plan, an Internet-based system that will allow faster and more efficient service.

The new system will allow borrowers to document cash flow, expenses, assets, debts and other information.

The system will let borrowers evaluate their own short- and long-term plans and goals, as well as assess efficiency and demonstrate credit worthiness to lenders.

FSA farm loan officers and guaranteed lending institutions will also benefit from the system's ability to quickly process information.

The system provides borrowers and lending partners with a secure electronic environment that meets USDA and other federal regulations for electronic commerce and lending services.

In the future, the plan will be part of USDA's Customer Statement, which means farmers, ranchers and others will be able to see their USDA farm loan and other personal program information online.

Loans Available for Beginning Farmers and the Socially Disadvantaged

The Farm Service Agency can help beginning farmers and or members of socially disadvantaged groups to finance agricultural enterprises.

FSA can provide financing to eligible applicants through either direct or guaranteed loans. FSA defines a beginning farmer as a person whom:

- Has operated a farm for not more than 10 years;
- Will materially and substantially participate in the operation of the farm;
- Agrees to participate in a loan assessment, borrower training and financial management program sponsored by FSA;
- Does not own a farm in excess of 30 percent of the county's average size.

Each member of an entity must meet the eligibility requirements. Socially disadvantaged groups are Hispanics, American Indians, African Americans, Asians, Pacific Islanders and women.

Rural Youth Loans

Do your kids want to start their own business but lack the money to get things going? The Farm Service Agency can provide loans to youths between the ages of 10 and 20 to help them develop an agriculture-related business ventures. Youth loans can provide up to \$5,000 to

purchase livestock, equipment or raise crops. To be eligible:

- Projects must be carried out by youths participating in 4-H, FFA, or similar organizations;
- A project advisor, such as a 4-H club advisor or Vo-Ag teacher, must recommend the youth's project and provide adequate supervision;
- A parent or guardian must provide a written recommendation; and
- The project must generate enough income to meet expenses and repay the loan.

Foreign Landowner Notification

Foreign investors who buy, sell or hold a direct or indirect interest in U.S. agricultural land must report their holdings and transactions to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The reporting requirement

became law in 1978 when the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) was signed into law.

Failure to timely file an accurate report can result in a penalty with fines up to 25 percent of the fair market value of the agricultural land.

Who Must Report Individuals who are not U.S. citizens or citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Individuals who are not lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence or who are not paroled into the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Any organization created under the laws of a foreign government or which has located its principal place of business outside the United States. Any U.S. organization in which a significant interest or substantial control is directly or indirectly held by foreign individuals, organizations, or governments. Any foreign governments.

Foreign persons, who owned land on Feb. 1, 1979, were required to report by Aug. 1, 1979.

Those buying or selling land on or after Feb. 2, 1979, must report the transaction within 90 days of the date of the transaction.

Where to Report The Secretary of Agriculture designated the Farm Service Agency (FSA) to collect the FSA-153 reports representing foreign investment. The completed form must be returned to the FSA county office where the land is located.



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