SED Message
Join us in welcoming our newly elected and re-elected County Committee (COC) members who will take office January 1, 2019:

- Hartford/Tolland County: Ellery Clark, LAA-2, Edward Kasheta, LAA-3
- Litchfield/Fairfield County: Stuart Young, LAA-2, Bernadette Brady, LAA-4
- New Haven/Middlesex County: Edward Platt III, LAA-1
- New London County: Arthur Spielman IV, LAA-3
- Windham County: Timothy Young, LAA-2

Be sure to connect with your local county office if you have questions about USDA programs, loans and activities. You could...
Diane Karabin
Mark Sellew

State Office Staff:

Doris Ostrowski,
Administrative Officer
Sarah Fournier,
Program Specialist
Dawn Pindell,
Outreach Specialist
Rebecca Palmer,
Administrative Specialist

Farm Loan:
Julie Kolodji
Farm Loan Chief

also invite your local FSA representative to meetings or events to share resources available to agriculture.

Best wishes to all for the holidays and the New Year!

Clark Chapin
State Executive Director

Emergency Disaster Declarations and Designations

Farmers and ranchers know all too well that natural disasters can be a common, and likely a costly, variable to their operation. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) has emergency assistance programs to provide assistance when disasters strike, and for some of those programs, a disaster designation may be the eligibility trigger. When natural disaster occurs, there is a process for requesting a USDA Secretarial disaster designation for a county. Agricultural producers can play a vital role in this process.

If you have experienced a production loss as a result of a natural disaster you may submit a request to your local FSA county office for your county to be evaluated for a Secretarial disaster designation. Once a request is received, the county office will collect disaster data and create a Loss Assessment Report. The County Emergency Board will review the Loss Assessment Report and determine if a recommendation is sent forward to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture for the designation.

For more information on FSA disaster programs and disaster designations, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/disaster.

Farm Storage Facility Loans

FSA’s Farm Storage Facility Loan (FSFL) program provides low-interest financing to producers to build or upgrade storage facilities and to purchase portable (new or used) structures, equipment and storage and handling trucks, for crops they grow.

Eligible commodities include corn, soybeans, oats, wheat, barley, hay, honey, renewable biomass, fruits, nuts and vegetables for cold storage facilities, floriculture, hops, maple sap, rye, milk, cheese, butter, yogurt, meat and poultry (unprocessed), eggs, and aquaculture (excluding systems that maintain live animals through uptake and discharge of water). Examples of qualified facilities include grain bins, hay barns, milk tanks, trucks, and cold storage facilities for eligible commodities.

Loans up to $50,000 can be secured by a promissory note/security agreement and loans between $50,000 and $100,000 may require additional security. Loans exceeding $100,000 require
additional security. The low interest loans have a fixed rate for the term of the loan. The application fee is $100.

Producers do not need to demonstrate the lack of commercial credit availability to apply. The loans are designed to assist a diverse range of farming operations, including small and mid-sized businesses, new farmers, operations supplying local food and farmers markets, non-traditional farm products, and underserved producers.

To learn more about the FSA Farm Storage Facility Loan, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/pricesupport](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pricesupport) or contact your local FSA county office. To find your local FSA county office, visit [http://offices.usda.gov](http://offices.usda.gov).

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**USDA Acreage Reporting Deadline for Perennial Forage Changes to July 15**

USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) has established a new acreage reporting deadline for perennial forage for 2019 and subsequent years. Previously set in the fall, the new deadline is July 15 for all states, except for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Timely and accurate acreage reports for all crops and land uses, including prevented planting or failed acreage, are the foundation for many FSA program benefits, including disaster programs for livestock owners. Producers must report their acreage to maintain program eligibility.

Producers who have coverage for perennial forage under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) must report their crop acreage by the earlier of any of the following:

- the established acreage reporting date (July 15)
- 15 calendar days before the onset of harvest or grazing of the specific crop acreage being reported
- the established normal harvest date for the end of the coverage period.

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**Due Dates, Meetings and More**

- December 21 - Environmental Quality Incentive Program deadline. Contact your local NRCS office for details and application.
- **2019**
- January 2 - Acreage reporting deadline for honey
- January 7 - [UConn Extensions Small Fruit & Vegetable Conference](http://www.uconn.edu/caeh/), Windsor, CT
- January 9 to 11 - [Northeast Aquaculture Conference & Exposition](http://www.aquacultureconference.com), Boston, MA
- January 15 - Acreage reporting deadline for apples, peaches, grapes and fall-seeded small grains
- January 15 - Deadline to sign up for Market Facilitation Program (MFP)

"Farm Service Agency Loans, The Ins & Outs of Growing A farm with Federal Loans" a guidebook provided by the National Young Farmers Coalition. Contact our Farm Loan Team at 860-319-8072 for information and loan applications.
**USDA Market Facilitation Program**

USDA launched the trade mitigation package aimed at assisting farmers suffering from damage due to unjustified trade retaliation by foreign nations. Producers of certain commodities can now sign up for the Market Facilitation Program (MFP).

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) will administer MFP to provide payments to corn (fresh and processed), cotton, dairy, hog, sorghum, soybean (fresh and processed), wheat, shelled almond, and fresh sweet cherry producers. An announcement about further payments will be made in the coming months, if warranted.

The sign-up period for MFP runs through Jan. 15, 2019, with information and instructions provided at [www.farmers.gov/mfp](http://www.farmers.gov/mfp). MFP provides payments to producers of eligible commodities who have been significantly impacted by actions of foreign governments resulting in the loss of traditional exports. Eligible producers should apply after harvest is complete, as payments will only be issued once production is reported.

A payment will be issued on 50 percent of the producer's total production, multiplied by the MFP rate for a specific commodity. A second payment period, if warranted, will be determined by the USDA.

For a list of initial MFP payments rates, view the [MFP Fact Sheet](http://mfp.farmers.gov/mfp).

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
- A combined $125,000 for fresh sweet cherries and almonds

Applicants must also have an average adjusted gross income for tax years 2014, 2015, and 2016 of less than $900,000. Applicants must also comply with the provisions of the Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation regulations.

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**Storage and Handling Trucks Eligible for Farm Storage Facility Loans**

Farm Storage Facility Loans (FSFL) provide low-interest financing so producers can build or upgrade facilities to store commodities. Some storage and handling trucks are eligible for the FSFL. These include:

- **Cold Storage Trucks** - A van or truck designed to carry perishable freight at specific temperatures. Cold storage trucks can be ice-cooled or equipped with any variety of mechanical refrigeration systems.
- **Flatbed Trucks** - Truck with an open body in the form of a platform with no side walls for easy loading and unloading. These trucks can be categorized into different sizes which range from light, medium, or heavy duty, compact or full-size, or short and expandable beds.
- **Grain Trucks** - A piece of farm equipment specially made to accommodate grain products and are traditionally truck chassis units with a mounted grain "dump" body where grain commodities are transported from a field to either a grain elevator or a storage bin.
• **Storage Trucks with a Chassis Unit** - Commonly referred to as a box truck, box van or straight truck, is a truck with a cargo body mounted on the same chassis with the engine and cab.

To be eligible for FSFL, the storage and handling truck must be less than 15 years old and have a maximum of four axles with a gross weight rating of 60,000 pounds or less. Pick-up trucks, semi-trucks, dump trucks, and simple insulated and ventilated vans are ineligible for FSFL.

FSFL for storage and handling trucks must be $100,000 or less. FSFL-financed storage and handling trucks must be used for the purpose for which they were acquired for the entire FSFL term.

Eligible commodities include grains, oilseeds, pulse crops, hay, honey, renewable biomass commodities, fruits and vegetables, floriculture, hops, maple sap, milk, cheese, yogurt, butter, eggs, meat/poultry (unprocessed), rye and aquaculture.

For more information or to apply for a FSFL, contact your local [FSA Service Center](#).

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**Farm Loan Graduation Reminder**

FSA Direct Loans are considered a temporary source of credit that is available to producers who do not meet normal underwriting criteria for commercial banks.

FSA periodically conducts Direct Loan graduation reviews to determine a borrower’s ability to graduate to commercial credit. If the borrower’s financial condition has improved to a point where they can refinance their debt with commercial credit, they will be asked to obtain other financing and partially or fully pay off their FSA debt.

By the end of a producer’s operating cycle, the Agency will send a letter requesting a current balance sheet, actual financial performance and a projected farm budget. The borrower has 30 days to return the required financial documents. This information will be used to evaluate the borrower’s potential for refinancing to commercial credit.

If a borrower meets local underwriting criteria, FSA will send the borrower's name, loan type, balance sheet and projected cash flow to commercial lenders. The borrower will be notified when loan information is sent to local lenders.

If any lenders are interested in refinancing the borrower’s loan, FSA will send the borrower a letter with a list of lenders that are interested in refinancing the loan. The borrower must contact the lenders and complete an application for commercial credit within 30 calendar days.

If a commercial lender rejects the borrower, the borrower must obtain written evidence that specifies the reasons for rejection and submit to their local FSA farm loan office.

If a borrower fails to provide the requested financial information or to graduate, FSA will notify the borrower of noncompliance, FSA’s intent to accelerate the loan, and appeal rights.
**FSAfarm+, FSA’s Customer Self-Service Portal**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) has launched a new tool to provide farmers and ranchers with remote access to their personal farm information using their home computers. Farmers and ranchers can now view, print or export their personal farm data all without visiting an FSA county office.

The program, known as **FSAfarm+**, provides you with secure access to view your personal FSA data, such as base and yields, Conservation Reserve Program data, other conservation program acreage, Highly Erodible Land Conservation and Wetland Conservation status information, field boundaries, farm imagery, name and address details, contact information and membership interest and shares in the operation. This data will be available in real time, at no cost to the producer and allow operators and owners to export and print farm records, including maps. Producers also can electronically share their data with a crop insurance agent from their own personal computer.

Farm operators and owners first will need “Level 2 eAuthentication” to access the web portal. This level of security ensures that personal information is protected for each user. Level 2 access can be obtained by going to [www.eauth.usda.gov](http://www.eauth.usda.gov), completing the required information and then visiting your local FSA office to finalize access.

For more information on **FSAfarm+**, the customer self-service portal, contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA county office, click [http://offices.usda.gov](http://offices.usda.gov).

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**SBA Disaster Loans for Non-Profits**

The Small Business Administration announced that Connecticut Private Non- Profit organizations (PNP)s that do not provide critical services of a governmental nature may be eligible for disaster loans. The Presidential disaster declaration is for damage caused by severe storms and flooding from September 25 to 26, 2018.

PNP's located in Middlesex and New London counties, including the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe and Mohegan Tribe are eligible to apply. Examples of PNP organizations are food kitchens, homeless shelters, museums, libraries, community centers, schools, colleges and house of worship.

The SBA also offers Economic Injury Disaster loans to PNP organizations. For information: SBA Customer Service Center: 800-659-2955; e-mail: [disastercustomerservice@sba.gov](mailto:disastercustomerservice@sba.gov); or visit: [www.sba.gov](http://www.sba.gov)

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (866) 632-9992 (Toll-free Customer Service), (800) 877-8339 (Local or Federal relay), (866) 377-8642 (Relay voice users).