



## In This Issue:

- [Montana FSA Program Dates/Deadlines](#)
- [From the Desk of the SED: Maureen Wicks](#)
- [USDA Reminds Customers of Expanded Eligibility for Livestock Disaster Programs](#)
- [USDA Provides Local Support for Beginning Farmers and Ranchers](#)
- [Guide Available for Underserved Farmers, Ranchers](#)
- [USDA Updates Farm Loan Programs to Increase Equity](#)
- [USDA Microloans Help Farmers Purchase Farmland and Improve Property](#)
- [USDA Opens Full-Time, Entry-Level Soil and Range Conservationist Positions across U.S.](#)
- [Soil Your Undies Challenge](#)
- [USDA Grants Available to Spur Innovation Technologies in Montana](#)
- [Apply for the Migratory Bird Resurgence Initiative in Montana's Prairie Pothole Region](#)
- [NRCS Announces \\$75 Million to Assist Producers Transitioning to Organic as Part of USDA's Organic Transition Initiative](#)
- [USDA Still Accepting 2022 Census of Agriculture Forms from Montana Producers](#)

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## Montana FSA Program Dates/Deadlines

USDA in Montana reminds agricultural producers of important Farm Service Agency (FSA) program dates. Contact your local service center to apply and with any questions. Visit online at [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) and [fsa.usda.gov/mt](https://fsa.usda.gov/mt).

**May 26, 2023:** USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is accepting applications for grants until May 26, 2023, to fund Montana projects that could stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies.

**May 31, 2023:** Crop year 2022 Final Marketing Assistance Loan (MAL)/Loan Deficiency Payment (LDP) Availability Date for Corn, Cotton (bales), Dry peas, Grain sorghum, Lentils, Mustard Seed, Long grain rice, Medium Grain Rice, Safflower, Small chickpeas, Large Chickpeas, Cotton, Soybeans and Sunflower seed.

**June 1, 2023:** The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Montana is accepting applications for the Migratory Bird Resurgence Initiative. This initiative supports habitat for migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and other species in the Prairie Pothole Region. NRCS accepts applications year-round, but applications for the current funding cycle must be submitted by June 1, 2023.

**June 2, 2023:** ERP Phase 2 application period ends. To view information about ERP Phase 2, go to the [Emergency Relief Program](#) website. For more information on payment calculations, payment limitations or how to determine allowable gross revenue, please reference the [ERP Phase 2 fact sheet](#). You can also read the [News Release](#) that was issued earlier this year in Jan.

**June 2, 2023:** PARP application period ends. For more information on determining allowable gross revenue visit [farmers.gov/coronavirus/pandemic-assistance/parp](https://farmers.gov/coronavirus/pandemic-assistance/parp) or review the [PARP fact sheet](#). You can also read the [News Release](#) that was issued earlier this year in Jan.

**June 2, 2023:** Eligibility Requirements for Producers Who Have Not Previously Participated in LFP. Eligible producers that now have eligible covered livestock and the producer has never participated in LFP prior to 2023, FSA will accept a 2022 LFP application for all covered livestock that may have been eligible in 2022, no later than June 2, 2023. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline. Producers will be required to meet all other program eligibility requirements needed for their 2022 LFP application to be considered for payment.

**June 2, 2023:** Eligibility Requirements for Producers Who Have Previously Participated in LFP. Producers who have participated in LFP prior to 2023, will only be allowed to file a new or revised 2022 LFP application for payment for the newly updated eligible livestock categories. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline. Producers that have a 2022 LFP application on file with FSA as of the program deadline or who were placed on an approved register, may revise their 2022 application with the newly updated eligible livestock no later than June 2, 2023.

**June 2, 2023:** Eligibility Requirements for 2022 LIP Applications Producers may submit 2022 LIP notices of loss and applications for payment for all covered livestock that may have been eligible in 2022 no later than June 2, 2023. This deadline also applies to producers who previously filed an application for LIP assistance in 2022 but are requesting to provide new or updated information for their application. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline.

**June 2, 2023:** Eligibility Requirements for 2022 ELAP Applications. Producers may submit 2022 ELAP notices of loss and applications for payment for all covered livestock that may have been eligible in 2022 no later than June 2, 2023. This deadline applies to producers who did not previously apply for any assistance available under the ELAP program in 2022. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline.

**July 17, 2023:** 2023 acreage reporting deadline for spring seeded alfalfa seed, forage seeding, CRP, perennial forage not covered under NAP and all other crops not required to be reported by a previous reporting date. \*Note- Producers who acquire land after the crop reporting date (July 17, 2023), have 30 days from the date they acquire the land to timely file a crop report on the new land.

**July 17, 2023:** Deadline to certify ARC-IC Yields

**July 31, 2023:** CRP CLEAR30 signup 59 ends

**August 1, 2023:** Deadline to request a farm reconstitution or farm transfer for program year 2023.

**Sept. 1, 2023:** NAP application closing date for fall and spring seeded Canola and all Value Loss Crops.

**Sept. 30, 2023:** NAP application closing date for all perennial forage, fall and spring seeded garlic, rye, speltz, triticale, wheat, and mixed forage crops. *Please note that the acreage reporting date for your NAP covered crops is the earlier of the established FSA acreage reporting date for the crop or **15 calendar days before the onset of harvest or grazing** of the specific crop acreage being reported.*

ELAP notice of loss must be filed within **30 days** of when loss is apparent for **livestock and farm-raised fish** losses.

ELAP notice of loss must be filed within **15 days** of when loss is apparent for **honeybee** losses.

**\*Note for ELAP Notice of Loss- If you are still hauling feed/water/livestock in 2023 due to the 2022 drought, a new NOL is required for the 2023 calendar year - even if you already submitted a NOL in 2022.**

LIP notice of loss must be filed within **30 days** of when the loss is apparent.

[Back to top](#)

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## From the Desk of the SED: Maureen Wicks

I am incredibly pleased to see that spring planting is underway. Everywhere I travel, I see our agricultural producers out in the field getting their crops seeded. The days are long, and the work is hard. I know how important it is. The farthest thing on our minds at the end of the day is completing paperwork.

However, I want to remind agricultural producers in Montana, who have not yet completed their [crop acreage reports](#) after planting, should make an appointment with their U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) service center before the applicable deadline.

**July 17, 2023 is the 2023 Program Year acreage reporting deadline** for spring seeded crops. Which includes, but is not limited to, spring wheat, barley, peas, corn, potatoes, alfalfa seed, forage seeding, CRP, perennial forage not covered under NAP, and all other crops not required to be reported by a previous reporting date.

An acreage report documents a crop grown on a farm or ranch and its intended uses. Filing an accurate and timely acreage report for all crops and land uses, including failed acreage and prevented planted acreage, can prevent the loss of benefits.

These benefits include, but are not limited to, acquiring Marketing Assistance Loans and participation in disaster programs we've seen in recent years due to drought.

Marketing assistance loans provide producers interim financing at harvest time to meet cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. Review the [Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments fact sheet](#) or go to the [Commodity Loans Website](#) or contact [your local USDA Service Center](#) to learn more.

You can help simplify future acreage reporting of perennial crops and also help streamline the application process for many of our farm programs, by asking about Continuous Certification.

The perennial crop continuous certification process requires a producer to initially complete an acreage report certifying the perennial crop acreage. The producer may select the continuous certification option any time after the crop is certified. Once the continuous certification option is selected, the certified acreage will roll forward annually and does not require additional action on the producer's part in subsequent years unless the acreage report changes. Read the full News Release: [USDA Reminds Producers of Continuous Certification Option for Perennial Forage](#).

Before the deadline is upon us, I encourage you to take advantage of this time to complete your crop acreage reports once you have finished planting. Schedule an appointment with [your local USDA Service Center](#) to learn more.

Thank you for your continued hard work and your ongoing determination as we continue to look forward to a successful year.

[Back to top](#)

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## USDA Reminds Customers of Expanded Eligibility for Livestock Disaster Programs

In January, FSA updated the following livestock programs: The Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish (ELAP), the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

### Livestock Disaster Assistance Updates

FSA has expanded eligible livestock under ELAP, LFP and LIP.

Previous provisions required that livestock be used for commercial use in the operation; however, FSA has now removed the recreational restriction to allow benefits for horses that are used for pleasure, roping, pets or show.

Livestock used or intended to be used for hunting, consumption by owner, racing and wagering remain ineligible.

Ostriches are also now eligible for LFP and ELAP. FSA is making this change because ostriches satisfy more than 50% of their net energy requirement through the consumption of growing forage grasses and legumes and are therefore considered “grazing animals.”

These changes are effective retroactively to the 2022 program year.

LIP reimburses producers for a portion of the value of livestock, poultry and other animals that died as a result of a qualifying natural disaster event. LFP and ELAP provide benefits for grazing and feed losses for eligible livestock due to a qualifying event. ELAP also covers losses related to honeybees and farm-raised fish.

### Reporting Losses

Producers impacted by a natural disaster should report losses and damages and file an application with their [FSA county office](#). Timelines for reporting losses and applying for payments differ by program.

For LIP and ELAP, producers will need to file a Notice of Loss for livestock and grazing or feed losses within 30 days and honeybee losses within 15 days. For LFP, producers must provide a completed application for payment and required supporting documentation to their FSA office within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.

Because these deadlines have passed for 2022, FSA is allowing producers the opportunity to apply for the following by the announced deadlines:

### Eligibility Requirements for Producers Who Have Not Previously Participated in LFP

Eligible producers that now have eligible covered livestock and the producer has never participated in LFP prior to 2023, FSA will accept a 2022 LFP application for all covered livestock that may have been eligible in 2022, no later than **June 2, 2023**. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline. Producers will be required to meet all other program eligibility requirements needed for their 2022 LFP application to be considered for payment.

### Eligibility Requirements for Producers Who Have Previously Participated in LFP

Producers who have participated in LFP prior to 2023, will only be allowed to file a new or revised 2022 LFP application for payment for the newly updated eligible livestock categories. All required supporting documentation

must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline. Producers that have a 2022 LFP application on file with FSA as of the program deadline or who were placed on an approved register, may revise their 2022 application with the newly updated eligible livestock no later than **June 2, 2023**.

#### **Eligibility Requirements for 2022 LIP Applications**

Producers may submit 2022 LIP notices of loss and applications for payment for all covered livestock that may have been eligible in 2022 no later than **June 2, 2023**. This deadline also applies to producers who previously filed an application for LIP assistance in 2022 but are requesting to provide new or updated information for their application. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline.

#### **Eligibility Requirements for 2022 ELAP Applications**

Producers may submit 2022 ELAP notices of loss and applications for payment for all covered livestock that may have been eligible in 2022 no later than **June 2, 2023**. This deadline applies to producers who did not previously apply for any assistance available under the ELAP program in 2022. All required supporting documentation must be received and on file in the County Office by the established deadline.

Contact [your local USDA Service Center](#) to learn more.

[Back to top](#)

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## **USDA Provides Local Support for Beginning Farmers and Ranchers**

The first 10 years of a farming or ranching operation are tough. USDA recognizes you need dedicated support to help make sense of all the information coming your way. Now each state has a Beginning Farmer and Rancher team headed up by a state coordinator. The coordinator helps producers who have operated a farm or ranch for less than 10 years navigate USDA and partner resources.

To find your Montana coordinator, visit [farmers.gov/newfarmers/coordinators/](https://farmers.gov/newfarmers/coordinators/). For more beginning farmer and rancher information, visit [farmers.gov/newfarmers](https://farmers.gov/newfarmers).

[Back to top](#)

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## **Guide Available for Underserved Farmers, Ranchers**

A multi-agency guide for USDA assistance for underserved farmers and ranchers is now available. If you are a farmer or rancher and are a minority, woman, veteran, beginning, or limited resource producer, you can use this booklet to learn about assistance and targeted opportunities available to you. This includes programs offered through the Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Risk Management Agency. [Download the guide here](#). The guide is also available in Spanish, Hmong, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai and Chinese on [farmers.gov/translations](https://farmers.gov/translations).

[Back to top](#)

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## **USDA Updates Farm Loan Programs to Increase Equity**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is updating its farm loan programs to better support current borrowers, including historically underserved producers. These improvements are part of USDA's commitment to increase equity in all programs, including farm loans that provide important access to capital for covering operating expenses and purchasing land and equipment.

The 2018 Farm Bill authorized FSA to provide equitable relief to certain direct loan borrowers, who are non-compliant with program requirements due to good faith reliance on a material action of, advice of, or non-action from an FSA official. Previously, borrowers may have been required to immediately repay the loan or convert it to a non-program loan with higher interest rates, less favorable terms, and limited loan servicing.

Now, FSA has additional flexibilities to assist borrowers in such situations. If the agency provided incorrect guidance to an existing direct loan borrower, the agency may provide equitable relief to that borrower. FSA may assist the borrower by allowing the borrower to keep their loans at current rates or other terms received in association with the loan which was determined to be noncompliant or the borrower may receive other equitable relief for the loan as the Agency determines to be appropriate.

USDA encourages producers to reach out to their local loan officials to ensure they fully understand the wide range of loan and servicing options available that can assist them in starting, expanding or maintaining their operation.

### **Additional Updates**

Equitable relief is one of several changes authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill that USDA has made to the direct and guaranteed loan programs. Other changes that were previously implemented include:

- Modifying the existing three-year farming experience requirement for Direct Farm Ownership loans to include additional items as acceptable experience.
- Allowing socially disadvantaged and beginning farmer applicants to receive a guarantee equal to 95%, rather than the otherwise applicable 90% guarantee.
- Expanding the definition of and providing additional benefits to veteran farmers.
- Allowing borrowers who received restructuring with a write down to maintain eligibility for an Emergency loan.
- Expanding the scope of eligible issues and persons covered under the agricultural Certified Mediation Program.

Additional information on these changes is available in the March 8, 2022 [rule on the Federal Register](#).

### **More Background**

FSA has taken other recent steps to increase equity in its programs. Last summer, USDA announced it was providing \$67 million in competitive loans through its new Heirs' Property Relending Program to help agricultural producers and landowners resolve heirs' land ownership and succession issues. FSA also invested \$4.7 million to establish partnerships with organizations to provide outreach and technical assistance to historically underserved farmers and ranchers, which contributed to a fourfold increase in participation by historically underserved producers in the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program 2 (CFAP 2), a key pandemic assistance program, since April 2021.

Additionally, in January 2021, Secretary Vilsack announced a [temporary suspension of past-due debt collection and foreclosures](#) for distressed direct loan borrowers due to the economic hardship imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Producers can explore available loan options using the [Farm Loan Discovery Tool on farmers.gov](#) (also available in [Spanish](#)) or by contacting their local [USDA Service Center](#). Service Center staff continue to work with agricultural producers via phone, email, and other digital tools. Due to the pandemic, some USDA Service Centers are open to limited visitors. Producers can [contact their local Service Center](#) to set up an in-person or phone appointment to discuss loan options.

[Back to top](#)

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## USDA Microloans Help Farmers Purchase Farmland and Improve Property

Farmers can use USDA farm ownership microloans to buy and improve property. These microloans are especially helpful to beginning or underserved farmers, U.S. veterans looking for a career in farming, and those who have small and mid-sized farming operations.

Microloans have helped farmers and ranchers with operating costs, such as feed, fertilizer, tools, fencing, equipment, and living expenses since 2013.

Microloans can also help with farmland and building purchases and soil and water conservation improvements. FSA designed the expanded program to simplify the application process, expand eligibility requirements and expedite smaller real estate loans to help farmers strengthen their operations. Microloans provide up to \$50,000 to qualified producers and can be issued to the applicant directly from the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA).

To learn more about the FSA microloan program, contact [your local USDA Service Center](#) or visit [fsa.usda.gov/microloans](https://fsa.usda.gov/microloans).

[Back to top](#)

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## USDA Opens Full-Time, Entry-Level Soil and Range Conservationist Positions across U.S.

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is quickly ramping up hiring of new team members to help implement \$19.5 billion from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) for conservation programs, which is part of President Biden's Investing in America agenda. For example, NRCS opened job announcements this week for soil conservationists and rangeland management specialists in Montana and elsewhere across the country. The job openings are part of a broader effort by NRCS to help producers develop conservation plans and implement conservation practices, including critical climate-smart practices.

- Soil conservationist: <https://www.usajobs.gov/job/722145400>, announcement closes May 15, 2023.
- Rangeland management specialist: <https://www.usajobs.gov/job/721525000>, announcement closes May 17, 2023.

[Back to top](#)

## Soil Your Undies Challenge

Have you ever wondered how healthy your soil is? Take the Soil Your Undies Challenge and find out! NRCS Montana is promoting the Soil Your Undies Challenge. Customers, anyone in the public, and employees are encouraged to participate. Go to the [Soil Your Undies Challenge webpage](#) on the NRCS MT website to get more details and information!

Whether you're on crop, range or forestland, the quick and dirty way to test your soil health is by "planting" a pair of new, cotton underwear in the site you're curious about.

1. **Plant** a pair of new, cotton underwear. Start in May-June since the temperature of the soil is warm enough that the microbes wake up. If you wait too long and it isn't under irrigation it can get too dry and not much happens.
2. **Wait** at least 60 days. This gives your soil microbes time to do their magic!
3. **Share** your results by sending a "planting" (before) photo and a "harvest" (after) photo along with your location and a little info about your operation (e.g., farm, ranch, garden, high tunnel) to: [MT-nrcs-publicinfo@nrcs.usda.gov](mailto:MT-nrcs-publicinfo@nrcs.usda.gov).

We'll put your undies on the map, literally! Submissions will be included on our [Soil Your Undies Challenge Tracker](#) so you can show your neighbors and other producers just how healthy your soil is. We'll also post your results on our NRCS Montana [Twitter!](#)

[Back to top](#)

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## USDA Grants Available to Spur Innovation Technologies in Montana

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is accepting applications for grants until May 26, 2023, to fund Montana projects that could stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies. Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) generally fund pilot projects, field demonstrations and on-farm conservation research.

Projects should address one or more of the resource concerns identified for this program: community agriculture, soil health, irrigation technology, range health, and water quality and quantity. CIG projects are expected to lead to the transfer of conservation technologies, management systems, and innovative approaches to agricultural producers, into government technical manuals and guides, or to the private sector. The Montana CIG program provides special consideration to projects substantially involving or benefitting [historically underserved](#) producers or groups of producers. This includes proposals from historically underserved producers, veteran farmers or ranchers, or community-based organizations comprised of or representing these entities. Such entities may include those developing innovative conservation approaches or technologies specifically targeting historically underserved producers' unique needs, 1890 or 1994 land grant institutions and tribal colleges, and others.

Applications must be submitted electronically through [grants.gov](https://grants.gov) by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on May 26, 2023.

Information about this CIG opportunity and the application process is available online at [grants.gov](https://grants.gov). Search for Montana CIG. General CIG information can be found at [mt.nrcs.usda.gov](https://mt.nrcs.usda.gov).

[Back to top](#)

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## Apply for the Migratory Bird Resurgence Initiative in Montana's Prairie Pothole Region

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Montana is accepting applications for the Migratory Bird Resurgence Initiative. This initiative supports habitat for migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and other species in the



Prairie Pothole Region. NRCS accepts applications year-round, but applications for the current funding cycle must be submitted by June 1, 2023.

The Migratory Bird Resurgence Initiative is focused on unmanipulated wetlands of two acres or less within working cropland as identified on the National Wetland Inventory. The Migratory Bird Resurgence Initiative is aimed at preserving, protecting, and improving habitat for migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and other avian species in the Prairie Pothole Regions of Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Daniels, Dawson, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Teton, Toole, and Valley counties. Prairie pothole wetlands provide critical food and habitat for these species. NRCS will work with applicants to determine which wetlands are eligible based on the National Wetlands Inventory. Once the wetlands are deemed eligible, producers will then decide which of the three available levels of management is appropriate for their operation.

Read full [article](#).

[Back to top](#)

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## NRCS Announces \$75 Million to Assist Producers Transitioning to Organic as Part of USDA's Organic Transition Initiative

USDA announced its \$75 million investment in conservation assistance for producers transitioning to organic production. As part of the multi-agency [Organic Transition Initiative \(OTI\)](#), USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will dedicate financial and technical assistance to a new organic management standard and partner with new organic technical experts to increase staff capacity and expertise.

The investment, which includes funds from the 2020 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), will help build new and better markets and income streams, strengthen local and regional food systems and increase affordable food supply for more Americans, while promoting climate-smart agriculture and ensuring equity for all producers.

### Direct Farmer Assistance

NRCS will dedicate \$70 million to assist producers with a [new organic management standard](#) under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

NRCS will help producers adopt the new organic management standard, which allows flexibility for producers to get the assistance and education they need such as attending workshops or requesting help from experts or mentors. It supports conservation practices required for organic certification and may provide foregone income reimbursement for dips in production during the transition period.

Higher payment rates and other options are available for underserved producers including socially disadvantaged, beginning, veteran, and limited resource farmers and ranchers.

### How to Apply

Eligible producers include farmers, ranchers, forest landowners, and other producers beginning or in the process of transitioning to organic certification. NRCS will announce state-specific deadlines later this year, after which producers can apply through NRCS at their local [USDA Service Center](#).

### Notice of Funding for Seven New Positions

NRCS will dedicate \$5 million to partner with six organic technical experts through five-year agreements. The organic experts will develop regional networks and support NRCS staff who provide services to USDA customers. These services include hosting hands-on organic training and fielding organic-related staff questions. One organic research

position will support this network. A [Notice of Funding Opportunity](#), closing on June 11, 2023, outlines requirements for proposals from regional organizations and partners.

For more information, visit [farmers.gov/organic](https://farmers.gov/organic).

[Back to top](#)

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## USDA Still Accepting 2022 Census of Agriculture Forms from Montana Producers

Helena, Montana – May 2023 – The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is reminding Montana farmers and ranchers that the window is closing on the opportunity to participate in the 2022 Census of Agriculture. To date, NASS has received 18,400 completed questionnaires from Montana producers for a return rate of more than 56%. NASS is encouraging U.S. producers who have not returned their completed ag census questionnaires to do so as soon as possible to avoid additional mail, phone, email, text, and in-person follow-up, which is currently underway.

"Thank you to all the producers who have already reported. I want to remind those who haven't reported yet this is your time to share your story about Montana Agriculture," said NASS State Statistician Eric Sommer. The Census of Agriculture is the base data in a lot of different programs, grants, startup funding, infostructure projects, and community development. This is your story and your chance to voice your impact on your community."

NASS is reminding producers that if they produced and sold \$1,000 or more of agricultural product in 2022, or normally would have produced and sold that much, they meet USDA's definition of a farm. However, federal law requires everyone who received the 2022 Census of Agriculture questionnaire complete and return it, even if they do not currently meet this definition. Producers can respond online at [agcounts.usda.gov](https://agcounts.usda.gov) or by mail.

"If you received the ag census but do not fit the definition of a farm, are no longer farming, never farmed, or are a landowner who leases your land to a producer, please write your status on the form and mail it back," said Sommer.

The Census of Agriculture remains the only comprehensive and impartial source of agriculture data for every state and county in the nation. Census data are used by policymakers, trade associations, researchers, agribusinesses, educators, and many others. The information helps inform decisions on farm policy, rural development, the development of farm technologies, and more. It also aids in the creation and funding of loans and insurance programs and other forms of assistance.

The ag census differs from other NASS surveys. Beyond being conducted just once every five years, it provides important demographic information and data on certain commodities, such as horses, bison, and Christmas trees, that would not otherwise be available. The Census of Agriculture collects information on nearly every aspect of American agriculture for a complete picture of the health of the industry. Changes to the 2022 questionnaire include new questions about the use of precision agriculture, hemp production, hair sheep and updates to internet access questions.

Federal law under Title 7 USC 2204(g) Public Law 105-113 requires that NASS keep all submissions confidential, use the information for statistical purposes only, and publish aggregate data to prevent disclosing the identity of any individual producer or farm operation.

NASS will release the results of the ag census in early 2024. To learn more about the Census of Agriculture, visit [nass.usda.gov/AgCensus](https://nass.usda.gov/AgCensus). On the website, producers and other data users can access frequently asked questions,

past ag census data, special study information, and more. For highlights of these and the latest information, follow USDA NASS on Twitter at [@usda\\_nass](#).

[Back to top](#)

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## Montana

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State Executive Director:  
MAUREEN WICKS

State Committee:  
RYAN LANKFORD  
CASEY BAILEY  
STEVE CARNEY  
SARAH DEGN  
JAKE MERKEL

**FSA Policy Reminders:** [2021 Annual Notification to FSA Customers](#)

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USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service  
10 East Babcock Street, Room 443  
Bozeman, MT 59715-4704  
Phone: 406-587-6811  
Fax: 855-510-7028  
Web: [nrcs.usda.gov/montana](http://nrcs.usda.gov/montana)

State Conservationist:  
TOM WATSON

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USDA Risk Management Agency  
Billings Regional Office  
3490 Gabel Road, Suite 100  
Billings, MT 59102-7302

Phone: 406-657-6447  
Fax: 406-657-6573  
Email: [rsomt@rma.usda.gov](mailto:rsomt@rma.usda.gov)  
Web: <https://www.rma.usda.gov/>

Regional Director:  
ERIC BASHORE

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**Contact information for your local office, visit: [www.farmers.gov](http://www.farmers.gov).**

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