

**Laclede, Camden
& Pulaski County FSA**
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Lebanon Mo 65536
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www.fsa.usda.gov/mo

Hours
Monday - Friday
7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

County Committee
Homer Jones Jr.
C. Kent Ledbetter
Warren C. Hoffman
Adv. Berniece Hamilton

County Committee
Meets 2nd Thur. 9:00am

Staff
Darrel McCann, CED
Ava Baker, PT
Pam Akers, PT



NAP Closing Dates

The 2011 NAP coverage purchase deadline for the following crops are:

- Value loss crops such as nurseries, Christmas Trees. 9/01/10
- Small grain (Wheat) for grain or grazing acreages: 9/30/10
- Small grain (Wheat) acreages that will be harvested as forage: 9/30/10
- Small grain inter-seeded in perennial grasses: 9/30/10

The final date to purchase NAP coverage on perennial crops such as native improved grasses is March 15, 2011.

NOTE: NAP coverage is a requirement in order to qualify for benefits received under the Livestock Forage Program (LFP), Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and Supplemental Revenue Assistance (SURE) program.

Eligibility for LFP, ELAP and SURE may also be maintained by purchasing Pasture Rangeland, Forage Index (PRF) pilot insurance program. PRF is administered by Risk Management Agency and policies are sold by crop insurance agents. More information can be found at <http://www.rma.gov> or visit your crop insurance agent. If you do not have an agent, you can find one online using the RMA agent locator at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html>.

SURE Sign-up Ends September 30, 2010

The deadline to submit 2008 Supplemental Revenue Assistance (SURE) program payment applications is close of business on September 30, 2010. Contact the county office to schedule an appointment. SURE provides financial assistance for 2008 crop production and or quality losses caused by natural disasters.

Marketing Assistance Loans

A Marketing Assistance Loan (MAL) is available for producers who share in the risk of producing the crop. To be eligible, a producer must maintain continual beneficial interest in the crop from harvest through the earlier of the date the loan is repaid or CCC takes title to the commodity. Beneficial interest means retaining the ability to make decisions about the commodity; responsibility for loss or damage to the commodity; and title to the commodity. Once beneficial interest in a commodity is lost, the commodity is ineligible for loan — even if the producer regains beneficial interest. Commodity loan eligibility also requires compliance with conservation and wetland protection requirements; beneficial interest requirements, acreage reporting and ensuring that the commodity meets Commodity Credit Corporation minimum grade and quality standards. For commodities to be eligible, they must have been produced by an eligible producer, be in existence and in a storable condition and be merchantable for food, feed or other uses as determined by CCC. The quality of the commodity in farm storage must be maintained throughout the term of the loan.

Producers do not have to participate in the Direct and Counter-Cyclical and/or ACRE Programs to be eligible for commodity loans. Violating provisions of a marketing assistance loan may trigger administrative actions, such as assessing liquidated damages, calling the loan and denial of future farm-stored loans. The most common violations are removing or disposing of a commodity being used as loan collateral without prior authorization and providing an incorrect quantity certification.

Continuous CRP Available

Environmentally sensitive acreage qualifying for the Continuous CRP will be eligible for annual rental payments and cost-share of up to 50 percent on approved practices. These programs will remain funded, and continue to provide heightened environmental benefits on select areas.

Sodbusting

The term “sodbusting” is used to identify the plowing up of erosion-prone grasslands for use as cropland. Sodbuster violations are unauthorized tillage practices on highly erodible lands that converted native vegetation such as rangeland or woodland, to crop production after Dec. 23, 1985. Farmers and ranchers should be aware that if they use highly erodible land for crop production without proper conservation measures, they risk losing eligibility to participate in Farm Service Agency programs. **Before, producers clear, plow or otherwise prepare areas not presently under crop production for planting, they are required to file an AD-1026, indicating the area to be brought into production** and request a wetland and HELC determination from NRCS. If Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates on a CPA-026 that the area will be highly erodible land, the producer will be required to develop and implement a conservation plan on the affected acreage, before bringing land into production. In addition, producers and the producer’s affiliates have to file an AD-1026 with the staff in the administrative or control county office before any farm program payments can be made. The AD-1026 is the producer’s signed certification that HELC, as well as wetland conservation, provisions will not be violated. **Annual wildlife food plot need a 1026.**

Livestock Indemnity Program

LIP is an ongoing program to compensate producers for Livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather. There are no Disaster designations & no insurance requirements to be eligible for LIP – payments will be based on a producer’s eligible loss due to adverse weather conditions which include lightning, ice storms, flooding, wildfire, blizzard, tornado, extreme heat or cold etc documented by the FSA county committee. Producers will need to file a notice of loss within 30 days of when a loss is apparent. Payment rates per head will be 75% of the market value of livestock, by kind, type & weight range, to be determined by CCC.

When a producer’s first LIP application is filed for a calendar year a beginning livestock inventory will be required. Producers need to report all losses including normal mortality losses. Proof of death is required through verifiable records such as Veterinary records, insurance documents or tax assessor records. If these are not available then records such as bank records, vaccination or branding records may be used if accompanied by a verifiable record showing beginning and ending inventories. If the producer certifies in writing the above records are not available and lists the physical location of animals at time of death for FSA verification and provides some documentation of number of livestock in inventory at time of death then a third party certification may be used by someone not affiliated with the operation who witnesses the death or disposition.

Electronic Services Available

If a producer has Internet access, program participants can access many services from home 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and receive approval and payment by direct deposit.

To participate in these services, you must meet all program eligibility requirements. Online services have stringent security measures to protect your private information.

To utilize electronic services a producer needs an active USDA eAuthentication Level 2 account, which requires an e-mail address and filling out an online registration form at <http://www.eauth.egov.usda.gov/> followed by a visit to the county office for identity verification. If you have more questions, or would like assistance establishing your account, just contact your local USDA Service Center and talk with our trained FSA personnel.

Wetland Compliance

Producers renting or purchasing land that may have a converted wetland status need to check with the county office to learn if there are restrictions.

Farm Bill regulations provide that, unless exempt, persons are ineligible for benefits under certain programs administered by USDA if they:

- plant an agricultural commodity on wetland that was converted after December 23, 1985
- convert a wetland after November 28, 1990

FSA may not approve any loan or loan guarantee to drain, dredge, fill, level or otherwise manipulate a wetland, or to engage in any activity that results in impairing or reducing the flow, circulation or reach of water except in the case of activity related to the maintenance of previously converted wetlands.

The following provides permitted uses and restrictions of certain wetlands for compliance with wetland compliance provisions:

- wetlands can be farmed under natural conditions, but not converted
- wetlands converted before November 28, 1990, cannot be planted to an agricultural commodity and retain eligibility for benefits
- wetlands converted after Nov. 28, 1990, must either be restored to wetland status or mitigated to regain eligibility for program benefits.
- wetlands that can be farmed under natural conditions cannot be manipulated in any way, unless the Natural Resources Conservation Service determines the work would have a minimal effect on the wetland values
- wetlands converted before December 23, 1985, can be farmed and maintained

Additional information about wetlands is available at the USDA Service Center.

Farm Loan Programs

The Farm Service Agency is committed to providing family farmers with loans to meet their farm credit needs. If you are having trouble getting the credit you need for your farm, or regularly borrow from FSA, direct and guaranteed loans are currently available. If you've had a setback and your lender is reluctant to extend or renew your loan, ask your lender about an FSA loan guarantee.

Farm ownership loans or farm operating loans may be obtained as direct loans for a maximum of up to \$300,000. Guaranteed loans can reach a maximum indebtedness of \$1,112,000. Producers are encouraged to apply early so that a loan can be processed and funded in a timely manner. Emergency loans are available only as direct loans from FSA with a maximum of \$500,000. These loans assist farmers who have suffered physical or production losses in disaster designated areas. In order to qualify, a farmer must have suffered a 30 % loss in production or an actual physical loss that was essential to the successful operation of the farm. Emergency loans for actual losses are made at an interest rate of 3.75% to those eligible applicants unable to obtain the actual credit needed from another source. FSA employees will help you complete the necessary application and other forms, and help you understand what information is required, where to find it or who to contact to get it. To find out more about FSA loan programs, contact the county office staff.

Beginning and Limited Resource Farmers

FSA assists beginning farmers and or members of socially disadvantaged groups to finance agricultural enterprises. Under these designated farm loan programs, FSA can provide financing to eligible applicants through either direct or guaranteed loans. FSA defines a beginning farmer as a person who:

- 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 median farm acreage

Each member of an entity must meet the eligibility requirements. Loan approval is not guaranteed.

Additional program information, loan applications, and other materials are available at your local USDA Service Center. You may also visit www.fsa.usda.gov

Loans for the Socially Disadvantaged

FSA has a number of loan programs available to assist applicants to begin or continue in agriculture production. Loans are available for operating type loans and/or purchase or improve farms or ranches.

While all qualified producers are eligible to apply for these loan programs, the FSA has provided priority funding for members of socially disadvantaged applicants. A socially disadvantaged applicant is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as members of the group without

regard to his or her individual qualities.

For purposes of this program, socially disadvantaged groups are **women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders**. If producers or their spouses believe they would qualify as socially disadvantaged, they should contact their local FSA office for details. FSA loans are only available to applicants who meet all the eligibility requirements and are unable to obtain the needed credit elsewhere.

Preventing Fraud

The Farm Service Agency supports the Risk Management Agency in the prevention of fraud, waste and abuse of the Federal Crop Insurance Program. FSA has been, and will continue to, assist RMA and insurance providers by monitoring crop conditions throughout the growing season. FSA will continue to refer all suspected cases of fraud, waste and abuse directly to RMA. Producers can report suspected cases to the FSA office, RMA, or the Office of the Inspector General.

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Signup for Durum Wheat Quality Program

The Farm Service Agency is currently taking applications for the Durum Wheat Quality Program (DWQP). The program will partially compensate producers for the costs associated with fungicide application on 2010 durum wheat. This compensation is for durum growers that fought Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) which is commonly called wheat scab.

Durum producers have until September 15, 2010, to apply for fungicide application reimbursement under the DWQP program. The fungicide payment rate for the chemical will be established by National Office. The reimbursement rate for the cost of application will be set by the state committees in each durum producing state.

Producers can prepare for DWQP signup by gathering their 2010 fungicide bills that document their Fusarium fighting efforts. For more information about this program, producers can contact their local FSA office.

Darrel's Notes

If you want FSA to give aerial photos of your farm to others (appraisers, real estate agents, family, fertilizer spreaders etc.) they need a signed statement from you authorizing FSA to release aerial photos with acreages. If you need photos come by the office,

CRP, GRP and DCP payment will be made in October.

If your farm suffers a weather related disaster, contact my office to discuss ECP. ECP can remove debris from tornadoes, ice storms etc. Some of these storms may be isolated and I won't receive information in time to get our counties eligible for benefits without your assistance. Insurable items such as machinery and building are not covered and damages must exceed \$2500.

Dates to Remember	
September 1	NAP Sales Closing Date for greens, value loss, & controlled environment crops
September 6	Office closed.
Sept. 1-30	Pasture Hay Rainfall Index Policies available

Visit our website at: www.fsa.usda.gov/mo