

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Acreage and Compliance Determinations 2-CP (Revision 16)	Amendment 21
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Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 24 C has been amended to revise ARD information for NAP eligibility.

Subparagraph 37 J has been amended to remove the instruction to mark the FSA-576 “Not for NAP” when the acreage is not covered by NAP.

Subparagraph 38 C has been amended to remove the instruction to mark the FSA-576 “Not for NAP” when the acreage is not covered by NAP.

Exhibit 6 has been amended to include a note on value loss and controlled environment crops.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	2-7, 2-8 2-53, 2-54 2-57, 2-58	6, pages 1, 2

24 Reporting Dates (Continued)

B ARD's (Continued)

Example: California has multiple reporting dates for potatoes depending on when they were planted. The range of dates used to identify these reporting dates are not the same as the planting periods used for NAP.

- Acreage reports filed using the continuous acreage reporting provisions for selected perennial crops will be considered as meeting the ARD's as specified in Exhibit 6.
- Acreage reports filed using the continuous acreage reporting provisions for CRP, will ~~be~~ considered as meeting the ARD as specified in Exhibit 6.
- For the crops listed in Exhibit 10 that have a planting date range or a series of planting date ranges within a program year, and the crop is planted on a date that is **not** ~~be~~ included within a date range, then the ARD is the earlier of:
 - 15 calendar days before the onset of harvest or grazing
 - the subsequent planting date range's acreage reporting date.
- Crops that have a date range or a series of date ranges within a program year, and the ~~reported~~ planting date is both after the ARD for "all other crops" for that State and **not** ~~be~~ within the date range specified, must be reported within 15 calendar days before the onset of harvest.
- If the crop is a repeat crop and the crop reporting date has passed, then the subsequent planting must be reported 15 calendar days before the onset of harvest.

24 Reporting Dates (Continued)

C ARD's for NAP Eligibility

*--ARD's for NAP eligibility information should be referenced in 1-NAP (Rev. 2), subparagraph 375 D.

Note: Exceptions to reporting dates according to subparagraph D are applicable to NAP acreage.--*

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37 Prevented Planted Acreage Credit (Continued)

J Processing Prevented Planting Acreage Claim

* * *

CCC-576, Part B will:

- be completed by the producer or farm operator
- provide sufficient information for COC to determine that the claimed prevented planting or damage to specific acreage * * * was the result of natural disaster and not a management decision
- be date-stamped when received by the County Office

Note: A photocopy of the date-stamped completed CCC-576 must be given to the producer as evidence of filing.

- be reviewed and acted on by COC or a representative.

Notes: County Office will publicize to all producers that prevented planting acreage claims will only be accepted on CCC-576.

For prevented planting acreage claims, see Exhibit 15 for instructions on how producer will complete CCC-576.

37 Prevented Planted Acreage Credit (Continued)

K Review Prevented Planting Acreage Claim

COC will review each CCC-576, Part B and determine whether:

- notice of loss has been filed according to subparagraph F or G
- the claimed disaster condition or period, in CCC-576, item 9, appears reasonable and meets the definition of “natural disaster”
- a field visit is required to verify information on CCC-576 according to subparagraph I.

L Prevented Planted History

Beginning with the 2009 crop year, using prior years’ planting history will no longer be considered when making determinations for prevented planted acreage claims. COC must determine that all other prevented planted requirements are met according to this paragraph.

38 Failed Acreage

A Definition of Failed Acreage

Failed acreage is acreage that was timely planted with the intent to harvest, but because of disaster related conditions, the crop failed before it could be brought to harvest.

B Proof of Failed Acreage

Producers who are requesting failed acreage credit must prove to COC's satisfaction that:

- the crop was planted with an intent to harvest using farming practices consistent for the crop and area
- the acreage failed because of disaster-related conditions.

C Requesting Failed Acreage Credit

To request failed acreage credit, a CCC-576 must be processed according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 575 * * *.

To be approved as failed acreage, the acreage must have been reported as failed acreage before the disposition of the crop and the acreage must have been planted under normal conditions but failed as the result of a natural disaster and not a management decision.

Exception: RMA data may be used to approve CCC-576 for failed acreage, when reported after the disposition of the crop, if the failed acreage was reported timely to RMA and supports the failed acreage information reported on FSA-578. **This exception does not apply to crops covered by NAP.**

38 Failed Acreage (Continued)**D Verifying Failed Acreage**

Verify failed acreage by 1 of the following methods:

- crop insurance data if the data supports FSA-578
- COC knowledge

Example: If COC has knowledge that an area is affected by a natural disaster, COC can approve the acreage without performing a field visit.

- field visit.

Note: Late-filed fees will not apply unless associated to a late-filed FSA-578 according to *--paragraph 27.--*

E Approving Failed Acreage

Failed acreage determinations must be made on a case-by-case basis. After CCC-576 has been submitted, it **cannot** be withdrawn or revised. If COC is not satisfied with the supporting documentation provided, the request must be denied. For adverse determinations, producer may request reconsideration according to subparagraph F.

If the County Office is notified that a case involving failed acreage is under review by other USDA Agencies, such as OIG or RMA, or crop insurance companies, COC must **not** make a determination on the request for failed acreage credit until the claim has been resolved by the other agency or crop insurance company.

Note: Action must be taken on CCC-576's **before** PLC or ARC payments are processed.

F Recording Failed Acreage

Producers with claimed failed acreage must first report acreage on FSA-578. The acreage will be recorded in the acreage reporting software as reported with a supplemental status of "failed". See paragraph 82 for recording failed acreage claimed as "low yield" on CCC-576.

Crop Reporting Dates Beginning July 1, 2012, for 2012 and Subsequent Crop Years

A Introduction

This exhibit lists FSA farm program crop reporting dates. The alignment of crop reporting dates is a cooperative effort among multiple USDA agencies.

See paragraph 24 for ARD policy and paragraph 27 for late-filed FSA-578 policy.

B List of Crop Reporting Dates Beginning July 1, 2012, for 2012 and Subsequent Crop Years

The following table lists crop reporting dates for farm programs, including NAP. See paragraphs 24 and 27 for exceptions to ARD's and/or late-filed FSA-578 provisions, as applicable.

The following table provides crop/commodity reporting dates applicable to all States for applicable program eligibility.

Note: This list of ARD's may not be fully inclusive of every crop/commodity ARD applicable to all States.

States	Crop/Commodity	Date
All	Value-loss and controlled environment crops (except nursery). *-- Note: The established ARD for value loss and controlled environment crops is September 30 for the ensuing crop year.--*	September 30
	CRP.	July 15

Note: The forage seeding referenced in this example means perennial forage seeding.

Crop Reporting Dates Beginning July 1, 2012, for 2012 and Subsequent Crop Years (Continued)

B List of Crop Reporting Dates Beginning July 1, 2012, for 2012 and Subsequent Crop Years (Continued)

The following tables provide crop/commodity reporting dates shown in sequential order (earliest to latest) for a crop year by State.

State	Crop	Date
Alabama	Apiculture, Onions	November 15
	Blueberries, Canola, Rapeseed, Fall Oats, Peaches, Fall Wheat	January 15
	Pecans, Potatoes (Planted 1/1-3/1)	March 15
	Sweet Corn, Potatoes (Planted 3/2-4/15), Tobacco, Tomatoes	May 15
	All other crops, Perennial Forage	July 15
	*--Hemp	July 31
Alaska	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	All other crops, Perennial Forage, Hemp	July 15
Arizona	Apiculture, Onions	November 15
	Apples, Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges, Tangelos, Mandarins/Tangerines	January 15
	Pecans, Pistachios, Potatoes, Small Grains, Dry Peas (La Paz, Maricopa, and Pinal counties only)	March 15
	All other crops, Perennial Forage	July 15
	Hemp	July 31
	Grain Sorghum, Pinto Beans	August 15
Arkansas	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Grapes, Peaches	January 15
	All other crops, Perennial Forage	July 15
	Hemp	July 31--*