

## **In This Issue:**

- [Message from the State Executive Director](#)
- [USDA Makes Producer-Friendly Change to 2023 Notice of Loss Requirements for Two Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs](#)
- [USDA To Provide Additional Financial Assistance to Qualifying Guaranteed Farm Loan Borrowers Facing Financial Risk](#)
- [USDA Develops Simplified Direct Loan Application to Improve Customer Service](#)
- [Improving Risk Protection on Tribal Lands](#)
- [USDA Supports Urban and Innovative Producers](#)
- [USDA Reminds New Mexico Producers to File Crop Acreage Reports](#)

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## **Message from the State Executive Director**



Hello Friends,

Happy Holidays and Happy New Years from all of us here at the Farm Service Agency! We have some updates to share with you as we gear up for the end of 2023.

As the 2023 grazing period ends for native grass, FSA County Offices are working with range specialists throughout the state to assess any grazing losses that occurred during the 2023 grazing year. If you have NAP coverage for Native Grass and filed a Notice of Loss, contact your local county office to file your Application of Payment.

Please note neither county nor state FSA committees have the authority to approve late-filed applications for either LFP, ELAP or LIP.

I would also like to take this time to inform you of a software glitch we have run into around the state. During the pandemic, the IRS office that processes FSA's Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) CCC-941 forms was temporarily shut down beginning in March of 2020. As a result, there was an enormous backlog of CCC-941s that were not processed within the 120-day grace period. This backlog caused a domino effect, where the grace period to process the forms was extended from 120 to 650 days. Further this extension resulted in FSA's payment system not reading the IRS determinations, which enabled all payments to be issued.

Recently it was discovered that many of the 2020 AGI forms were not determined by the IRS; therefore, flagging many producers as “Not Determined” by IRS. Although there was an extended grace period due to the pandemic, the deadline for those CCC-941s to be processed was March 31, 2023. Since that date has now passed, those CCC-941s, for 2020, that were not processed are now considered invalid. Unfortunately, this affects many New Mexico producers who received 2020 CFAP benefits.

To rectify this situation for affected producers, they will be required to complete a new 2020 AGI form. Please be made aware that if you were affected, our County Office staff will be reaching out to you. They are diligently working to correct this issue. If you are contacted, please provide them with the requested information. If the needed information is not submitted, your CFAP payment that was received will be considered invalid, which will result in an overpayment that will be required to be refunded.

Jonas Moya  
State Executive Director

### **OFFICE CLOSURE**

- New Year's Day – January 1
- Martin Luther King, Jr Day – January 15
- Washington's Birthday (President's Day) – February 19
- Memorial Day – May 27

**IMPORTANT DATES (Please check with your local office for other deadlines that may apply to your particular situation) [Service Center Locator](#)**

- **COC Elections**
  - Final date to postmark/return election ballots to the County Office
- **Emergency Relief Program (ERP)**
  - Ongoing: No Deadline

- **Acreage Certification Reporting**

**NOTE:** Any crops covered by the Non-Insured Crop Program (NAP), acreage certification is the earlier of the acreage reporting date or the onset of grazing or harvest. Please contact your local FSA Office.

- January 15: Apples
- **Emergency Livestock Assistance Program (ELAP)**
  - January 30, 2024; Deadline to submit application and supporting documentation.
- **Livestock Forage Program (LFP)**
  - January 30, 2024; Deadline to submit application and supporting documentation.
- **Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)**
  - March 1, 2024; Losses with applications and documentation.

- **Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP)**
  - January 31: Alfalfa, Cucumbers, Mixed Forage, Pecans, Peppers
- **Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops Program (FSCSC)**
  - January 31: Sign up Ends

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## **USDA Makes Producer-Friendly Change to 2023 Notice of Loss Requirements for Two Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has waived certain notice of loss requirements for 2023 for the [Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish](#) (ELAP) and [Livestock Indemnity Program](#) (LIP). In an effort to streamline assistance to support access to critical 2023 natural disaster recovery assistance, USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) is waiving the requirement to submit ELAP or LIP notices of loss within a pre-determined number of days for 2023. Instead, producers have the flexibility to submit 2023 notices of loss as soon as possible, once losses are realized, following a natural disaster event or no later than the established annual program application for payment deadlines for each program. FSA county committees are also being asked to re-evaluate 2023 ELAP and LIP late-filed notices of loss to determine if the waiver applies.

### **Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish**

ELAP provides recovery assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybee, and farm-raised fish losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including blizzards, disease, water shortages and wildfires. ELAP covers grazing and feed losses, transportation of water and feed to livestock and hauling livestock to grazing acres. ELAP also covers certain mortality losses for livestock including honeybees and farm-raised fish as well as honeybee hive losses. ELAP is designed to address losses not covered by other FSA disaster assistance programs.

For 2023, FSA is waiving the regulatory requirement for producers who are eligible for ELAP to file a notice of loss with FSA within 30 calendar days from when the loss first became apparent for livestock and farm-raised fish and 15 calendar days for honeybees. Under this waiver, notices of loss are to be completed by the eligible producer and submitted to FSA no later than the annual program application deadline of January 30 following the program year in which the loss occurred. Therefore, producers who incurred ELAP-eligible losses in 2023, will need to submit a notice of loss by Jan. 30, 2024.

### **Livestock Indemnity Program**

LIP provides disaster recovery assistance to livestock owners and contract growers who experience livestock deaths, in excess of normal mortality caused by eligible loss conditions including adverse weather, disease and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian

predators. LIP also helps livestock owners who must sell livestock at a reduced price because of an injury from certain loss conditions.

For 2023, FSA is waiving the regulatory requirement for producers who are eligible for LIP to file a notice of loss within 30 calendar days from when the loss first became apparent. Under this waiver, producers are still required to complete and submit the notice of loss to FSA no later than the annual program payment application date, which is 60 calendar days following the program year in which the loss occurred. The LIP payment application and notice of loss deadline is Feb. 29, 2024, for the 2023 program year.

### **2023 Disapproved Applications**

FSA county committees will review all notices of loss for both ELAP and LIP that were previously disapproved for the 2023 program year due to late filing and re-evaluate them to determine if the waiver applies. To receive ELAP and LIP benefits, producers will still need to file an application for payment by the established program deadline for the 2023 program year. Producers who are unsure about the status of their notice of loss or application for payment, should contact their local FSA county office as soon as possible.

### **Supporting Documentation**

Accurate records and loss documentation are critical following disaster events and are required when filing notices of loss with FSA. Acceptable loss documentation includes:

- Documentation of the number, kind, type, and weight range of livestock that have died, supplemented, if possible, by photographs or video records of ownership and losses.
- Rendering truck receipts by kind, type, and weight - important to document prior to disposal.
- Beginning inventory supported by birth recordings or purchase receipts.
- Documentation from Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Natural Resources, or other sources to substantiate eligible death losses due to an eligible loss condition.
- Documentation that livestock were removed from grazing pastures due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition.
- Costs of transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock, such as receipts for equipment rental fees for hay lifts and snow removal.
- Feed purchase receipts if feed supplies or grazing pastures are destroyed.
- Number of gallons of water transported to livestock due to water shortages.

### **More Information**

The improvements to ELAP and LIP build on others made since 2021. This includes ELAP benefits for above normal costs for hauling feed and water to livestock and transporting livestock to other grazing acres during a qualifying drought. FSA also [expanded eligible livestock](#) under ELAP, LIP, and the Livestock Forage Disaster Assistance Program, and increased the LIP payment rate for beef, beefalo, bison, and dairy animals less than 250

pounds and most recently beef calves over 800 pounds. Learn about USDA disaster assistance programs on [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov).

On [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov), the [Disaster Assistance Discovery Tool](#), [Disaster-at-a-Glance fact sheet](#) and [Loan Assistance Tool](#) can help producers and landowners determine [disaster protection and recovery](#) program or loan options. For more information about FSA programs, contact your local [USDA Service Center](#).

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## USDA To Provide Additional Financial Assistance to Qualifying Guaranteed Farm Loan Borrowers Facing Financial Risk

The USDA announced it will begin providing additional, automatic financial assistance for qualifying guaranteed Farm Loan Programs (FLP) borrowers who are facing financial risk. The announcement is part of the \$3.1 billion to help certain distressed farm loan borrowers that was provided through Section 22006 of the Inflation Reduction Act.

Since the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law by President Biden in August 2022, USDA has provided approximately \$1.15 billion in assistance to more than 20,000 distressed borrowers as a part of an ongoing effort to keep borrowers farming, remove obstacles that currently prevent many borrowers from returning to their land, and improve the way that USDA approaches borrowing and loan servicing in the long-term. The financial assistance announced today will provide qualifying distressed guaranteed loan borrowers with financial assistance similar to what was already provided to distressed direct loan borrowers. Based on current analysis, the financial assistance announced today will assist an estimated approximately 3,500 eligible borrowers, subject to change as payments are finalized. An FLP guaranteed loan borrower is distressed if they qualify under one of the options below. FLP guaranteed borrowers who qualify under multiple options will receive a payment based on the option that provides the greatest payment amount:

Payment of any outstanding delinquency on all qualifying FLP guaranteed loans as of Oct. 18, 2022. This includes any guaranteed loan borrowers who did not receive an automatic payment in 2022 on that loan because they were not yet 60 days delinquent as of Sept. 30, 2022, as well as guaranteed borrowers that became delinquent on a qualifying FLP guaranteed loan between September 30, 2022, and Oct. 18, 2022.

Payment on a qualifying FLP guaranteed loan for which a guaranteed loan borrower received a loan restructure, which modified the guaranteed loan maturity date, between March 1, 2020, and Aug. 11, 2023. The payment amount will be the lesser of the post-restructure annual installment or the amount required to pay the loan in full. The guaranteed loan must not have been paid in full prior to Aug. 11, 2023.

Payments on certain deferred amounts on qualifying FLP guaranteed loans, not to exceed \$100,000, for guaranteed borrowers who received a deferral or another type of payment extension, for at least 45 days, between March 1, 2020, and Sept. 30, 2022, from their guaranteed lender on that qualifying guaranteed loan in response to COVID-19, disasters, or other revenue shortfalls. The Inflation Reduction Act payment amount will be the lesser of the most recent deferral or extension amount on the qualifying FLP guaranteed loan, or

the amount required to pay that loan in full. The guaranteed loan must not have been paid in full prior to Aug. 11, 2023.

This assistance is only available for FLP guaranteed loan borrowers who did not or will not receive an initial payment on the same FLP guaranteed loan under Inflation Reduction Act assistance announced in October 2022. Distressed guaranteed borrowers qualifying for this assistance will receive a United States Department of the Treasury check that is jointly payable to the borrower and the lender. These borrowers will also receive a letter from FSA informing them of Inflation Reduction Act assistance they will receive as well as instructions to make an appointment with their lender to process the payment and apply it to their qualifying guaranteed loan accounts. Guaranteed lenders will receive an email in the coming days informing them of this assistance and any next steps. Lenders will also receive letters informing them which borrowers will receive assistance and the amount of assistance they will receive. Any distressed guaranteed borrowers who qualify for these forms of assistance and are currently in bankruptcy will be addressed using the same case-by-case review process announced in October 2022 for complex cases. FSA will also provide relief to qualifying FLP guaranteed loan borrowers determined to be distressed borrowers based on liability for remaining federal debt subject to debt collection and garnishment after the liquidation of their guaranteed loan account as of July 31, 2023. This will allow some borrowers to potentially return to farming. Guaranteed borrowers who qualify for this assistance will have their federal debt paid automatically by FSA and will receive a letter informing them of the payment made on their federal debt. All letters to qualifying guaranteed loan borrowers will contain instructions for opting out of assistance if a borrower chooses to do so.

**Important Tax Information** Similar to other USDA Inflation Reduction Act assistance, payments provided to borrowers and payments to be applied to FSA farm loan accounts will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Borrowers receiving this assistance will receive a 1099 form from FSA. Please note that payments over \$600 are subject to Federal and State Income Taxes and will be reflected on your annual 1099 form. Borrowers are encouraged to consult a tax professional with all tax-related questions regarding any Inflation Reduction Act assistance received. USDA also has tax-related resources at [farmers.gov/taxes](https://farmers.gov/taxes). **Individual Requests for Farmers Seeking Assistance**

In addition to the automatic payments announced today for distressed guaranteed loan borrowers, FSA continues to accept and review individual distressed borrower assistance requests from direct loan borrowers who missed a recent installment or are unable to make their next scheduled installment on a qualifying direct FLP loan. All FSA direct borrowers should have received a [letter](#) detailing the eligibility criteria and process for seeking this type of assistance, which is available even before they become delinquent. As the letter details, borrowers who are within two months of their next installment may seek a cash flow analysis from FSA using a recent balance sheet and operating plan to determine their eligibility.

FSA direct borrowers also received a [letter](#) detailing an opportunity to receive assistance if they took certain extraordinary measures to avoid delinquency on their qualifying direct FLP loans, such as taking on or refinancing more debt, selling property, or cashing out retirement or college savings accounts.

Borrowers can submit requests for extraordinary measures or cash flow-based assistance in person at their local FSA office or by sending in a direct request using the [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov)

22006 assistance request portals at [farmers.gov/loans/inflation-reduction-investments/assistance](https://farmers.gov/loans/inflation-reduction-investments/assistance). All requests for assistance must be received by Dec. 31, 2023.

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## USDA Develops Simplified Direct Loan Application to Improve Customer Service

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has developed a simplified direct loan application to provide improved customer experience for producers applying for loans from the Farm Service Agency (FSA). The simplified direct loan application enables producers to complete a more streamlined application, reduced from 29 to 13 pages. Producers will also have the option to complete an electronic fillable form or prepare a traditional, paper application for submission to their local FSA farm loan office. The paper and electronic versions of the form are now available.

Approximately 26,000 producers submit a direct loan application to the FSA annually, but there is a high rate of incomplete or withdrawn applications, due in part to a challenging and lengthy paper-based application process. Coupled with the Loan Assistance Tool released in October 2022, the simplified application will provide all loan applicants access to information regarding the application process and assist them with gathering the correct documents before they begin the process. This new application will help farmers and ranchers submit complete loan applications and reduce the number of incomplete, rejected, or withdrawn applications.

In October 2022, USDA launched the Loan Assistance Tool, an online step-by-step guide that provides materials to help an applicant prepare their farm loan application in one tool. Farmers can access the Loan Assistance Tool by visiting [farmers.gov/farm-loan-assistance-tool](https://farmers.gov/farm-loan-assistance-tool) and clicking the 'Get Started' button. The tool is built to run on any modern browser like Chrome, Edge, Firefox, or the Safari browser. A version compatible with mobile devices is expected to be available by the summer. It does not work in Internet Explorer.

The simplified direct loan application and Loan Assistance Tool are the first of multiple farm loan process improvements that will be available to USDA customers on [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) in the future. Other improvements that are anticipated to launch in 2023 include:

- An interactive online direct loan application that gives customers a paperless and electronic signature option, along with the ability to attach supporting documents such as tax returns.
- An online direct loan repayment feature that relieves borrowers from the necessity of calling, mailing, or visiting a local Service Center to pay a loan installment.

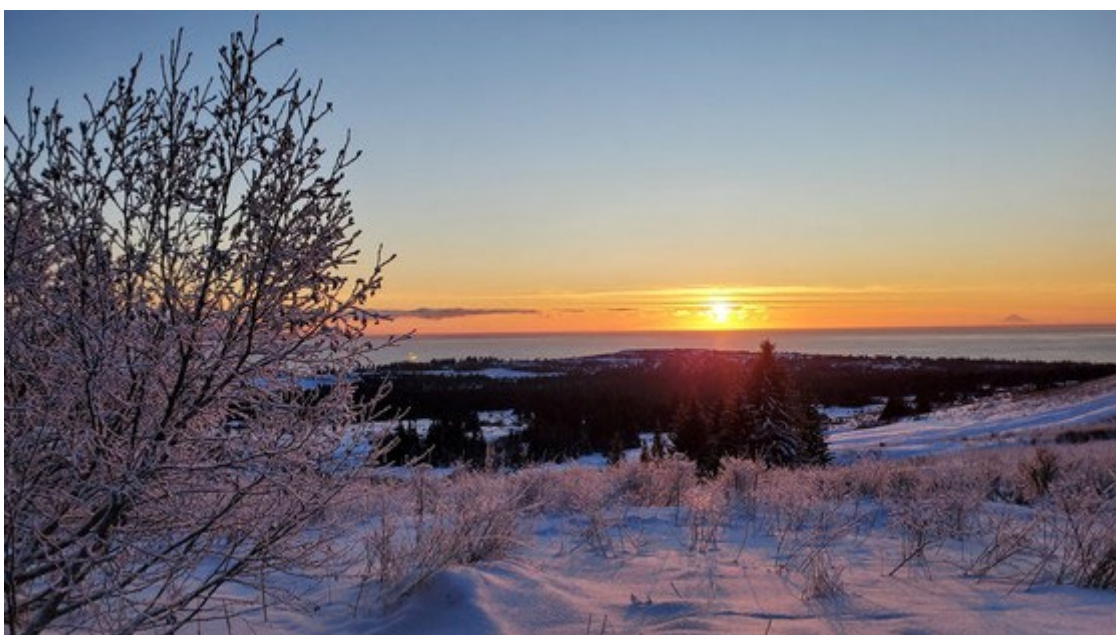
USDA provides access to credit to approximately 115,000 producers who cannot obtain sufficient commercial credit through direct and guaranteed farm loans. With the funds and direction Congress provided in Section 22006 of the Inflation Reduction Act, USDA took action in October 2022 to [provide relief to qualifying distressed borrowers](#) while working on making transformational changes to loan servicing so that borrowers are provided the flexibility and opportunities needed to address the inherent risks and unpredictability associated with agricultural operations.



Soon, all direct loan borrowers will receive a letter from USDA describing the circumstances under which additional payments will be made to distressed borrowers and how they can work with their FSA local office to discuss these options. Producers can explore all available options on all FSA loan options at [fsa.usda.gov](https://fsa.usda.gov) or by contacting their [local USDA Service Center](#).

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## Improving Risk Protection on Tribal Lands



More than [46 million acres of tribal land in the United States](#) are used for production agriculture, an inherently high-risk business. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is here to help the producers who operate these tribal lands to prepare, recover, and build long-term resilience to natural disasters and climate change, through a suite of [disaster assistance programs, crop insurance and other risk management options](#), and conservation programs and practices.

A new [Tribal Partnerships](#) page on USDA's [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) website is designed to connect Tribal Nation leaders, land managers, agricultural producers and citizens with USDA programs and services. Developed as part of USDA's commitment to its federal trust responsibility to Tribal Nations, the web page showcases opportunities for land access, indigenous representation, conservation partnerships, and support for tribal food sovereignty.

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Risk Management Agency (RMA) offer programs, technical assistance, and insurance products for managing risk, adopting climate-smart practices, and ensuring a safety net from weather.

### **CROP INSURANCE**

Through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, USDA provides crop insurance to farmers and ranchers to help them manage risks on their farms and ranches. There are many types of insurance products available for a wide variety of production practices, including organic and sustainable agriculture. Crop insurance can be obtained through an [Approved Insurance Provider](#) (crop insurance agent), while other programs, including FSA's [Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program \(NAP\)](#) coverage can be accessed by contacting your local [USDA Service Center](#).

## **DISASTER ASSISTANCE DISCOVERY TOOL**

Producers who recently suffered loss or damage due to a natural disaster including crop and livestock losses, farmland damage as well as damages to farm or ranch infrastructure such as hay storage facilities, fence, and equipment can use the USDA Disaster Discovery Tool to receive personalized results outlining which programs best meet their needs. Find [disaster assistance](#) program details and learn more about USDA assistance at the [USDA Disaster Resource Center](#).

## **RISK PROTECTION FOR BEGINNING, VETERAN, LIMITED RESOURCE AND MINORITY PRODUCERS**

In 2023, FSA made [improvements to NAP](#) to enhance risk protection coverage for beginning, veteran, limited resource, and minority producers. Learn more about [NAP coverage](#) and other disaster recovery programs at [farmers.gov/protection-recovery](https://farmers.gov/protection-recovery).

## **CROP ACREAGE REPORTING**

To be eligible for many USDA programs, including risk management programs, agricultural producers must file timely [acreage reports](#) that document the crops grown on their farm or ranch and their intended uses. Deadlines for filing crop acreage reports vary by crop and by state and county.

FSA staff at [local USDA Service Centers](#) will provide producers with maps and acreage reporting deadlines, by crop, for their county. [A crop insurance agent](#) can assist with reporting information necessary for crop insurance benefits. [Learn more about crop acreage reporting here.](#)

## **CLIMATE-SMART CONSERVATION PRACTICES**

USDA is making more than [\\$3 billion in funding available for agricultural producers and forest landowners nationwide to participate in voluntary conservation programs and adopt climate-smart practices in fiscal year 2024](#) as part of President Biden's Investing in America agenda. These funds are provided by President Biden's [Inflation Reduction Act – the largest climate and conservation investment in history](#). This law invests an additional \$19.5 billion for USDA's popular conservation programs.

## **FARMERS.gov PORTAL**

Producers can also manage their USDA business on [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov). Signing up for an account provides one place to do business online with FSA and NRCS, including the ability to e-sign documents, request assistance and apply for programs. Features on this site will help expedite acreage reporting, including the ability to view, print and label maps.

A farmers.gov account also offers self-service for FSA and NRCS customers to manage FSA farm loans and NRCS conservation contracts.

Customers who are new to USDA should visit [Get Started at Your USDA Service Center](#), then go to [farmers.gov/account](https://farmers.gov/account) to create a farmers.gov account.

For more information about USDA support and partnerships with Tribal Nations, visit [farmers.gov/tribal](https://farmers.gov/tribal). To learn more about FSA and NRCS programs, producers can contact their local [USDA Service Center](#). Visit [RMA online to find risk management education and training opportunities](#). Watch this USDA Office of Tribal Relations video to hear how [USDA Helps Acoma Pueblo Ranchers](#).

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## USDA Supports Urban and Innovative Producers

Are you gardening or farming in an urban environment or involved in controlled environment agriculture, rooftop farms, hydroponic/aeroponic, aquaponic facilities or other types of innovative production? Agencies across USDA including the [Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production \(OUAIP\)](#) have programs and resources available for you, and many are listed in this [Urban Agriculture Programs at a Glance](#) brochure.

USDA offers resources to help you:

- **Starting, Financing, and Protecting Your Farm or Garden:** Our resources can help you [access land and capital](#) for equipment and operating costs and start [a business plan](#). USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) offers a variety of [funding opportunities](#) and Rural Development (RD) can help urban and innovative producers locate guaranteed financing through the [Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program](#). Our [Risk Management Agency \(RMA\)](#) can help you insure your crops against losses, including the micro farm policy. Learn more about [USDA programs that support risk management](#).
- **On-Farm Guidance and Innovation:** [Natural Resources Conservation Service \(NRCS\)](#) offers technical and financial assistance with [conservation planning](#) based on your goals, including high tunnels, soil health management systems, composting facilities and irrigation. Local organizations like [Cooperative Extension](#) also offer free training and expertise. [OUAIP](#) offers [competitive grants](#) for NRCS [Conservation Innovation Grants](#) fund innovative on-farm projects, some of which are targeted towards urban and innovative producers.
- **Marketing and Selling:** FSA, [Agricultural Marketing Service \(AMS\)](#), and [Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\)](#) can help you reach customers in new ways and open additional revenue streams when selling products. The [Women, Infants, Children \(WIC\) Farmers' Market Nutrition Program](#) and [Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program](#) issues coupons for eligible foods from state-approved farmers, farmers' markets, or roadside stands. [Farm Storage Facility Loans \(FSFL\)](#) provide low-interest loans to build, upgrade, or purchase permanent or portable facilities to store commodities, including fruit and vegetable cold storage, washing, packing, and handling buildings and equipment.

[Farmers Market Promotion Program \(FMPP\)](#) funds projects that develop, coordinate and expand direct producer-to-consumer markets like farmers markets. Agricultural businesses and cooperative are among the eligible entities.

A first step is to contact your local [USDA Service Center](#), including our new [Urban Service Centers](#), to meet face to face with our staff from FSA and NRCS. If you're a new farmer, you can also reach out to your state [Beginning Farmer and Rancher Coordinator](#).

We also invite you to get involved with your [FSA Urban County Committee](#), which provides local input on USDA urban agriculture policy, and the [Advisory Committee for Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production](#), which advises the Secretary of Agriculture and holds public meetings.

[Sign up for e-mail updates on Urban Agriculture](#) and learn more at [farmers.gov/urban](#) or [usda.gov/urban](#).

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## USDA Reminds New Mexico Producers to File Crop Acreage Reports

Agricultural producers in New Mexico 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.

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.

### How to File a Report

The following acreage reporting dates are applicable in New Mexico:

December 15, 2023	Fall-Seeded Small Grains
December 16, 2023	Grass (GZ), <b>NAP only</b>
January 15, 2024	Apples
March 15, 2024	Pistachios, Pecans (crop)
May 15, 2024	Spring Barley, Onions, Potatoes (Curry, Lea, and Roosevelt Counties), Spring Wheat, Pecans (trees)
July 15, 2024	All other crops, perennial forage, Potatoes (all other counties)
July 31, 2024	Hemp
August 15, 2024	Beans

Acreage reporting dates vary by crop and by county. Contact your local FSA office for a list of acreage reporting deadlines by crop.

To file a crop acreage report, producers need to provide:

- Crop and crop type or variety.
- Intended use of the crop.
- Number of acres of the crop.
- Map with approximate boundaries for the crop.
- Planting date(s).
- Planting pattern, when applicable.
- Producer shares.
- Irrigation practice(s).
- Acreage prevented from planting, when applicable.
- Other information as required.

### **Acreage Reporting Details**

The following exceptions apply to acreage reporting dates:

- If the crop has not been planted by the acreage reporting date, then the acreage must be reported no later than 15 calendar days after planting is completed.
- If a producer acquires additional acreage after the acreage reporting date, then the acreage must be reported no later than 30 calendar days after purchase or acquiring the lease. Appropriate documentation must be provided to the county office.
- If crops are covered by the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, acreage reports should be submitted by the applicable state, county, or crop-specific reporting deadline or 15 calendar days before grazing or harvesting of the crop begins.

Producers should also report crop acreage they intended to plant, but due to natural disaster, were unable to because of a natural disaster.

Prevented planting acreage must be reported on form CCC-576, Notice of Loss, no later than 15 calendar days after the final planting date as established by FSA and USDA's Risk Management Agency.

FSA offers continuous certification for perennial forage. This means after perennial forage is reported once and the producer elects continuous certification, the certification remains in effect until a change is made. Check with FSA at the local USDA Service Center for more information on continuous certification.

### **New Option to View, Print and Label Maps on Farmers.gov**

Producers with an eAuth account linked to their USDA customer record can now access their FSA farm records, maps and common land units by logging into farmers.gov. A new

feature will allow producers to export field boundaries as shapefiles and import and view other shapefiles, such as precision agriculture boundaries. This will allow producers to view, print and label their own maps for acreage reporting purposes.

Producers who have authority to act on behalf of another customer as a grantee via form FSA-211 Power of Attorney, Business Partner Signature Authority, along with other signature types, or as a member of a business can now access information in the farmers.gov portal.

Producers can learn how to use the farmers.gov Farm Records Mapping functionality with this [fact sheet](#) and these [video tutorials](#).

### **More Information**

Producers can make an appointment to report acres by contacting their local USDA Service Center.

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