

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Acreage and Compliance Determinations
2-CP (Revision 15)

Amendment 91

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 16 A has been amended to:

- include prevented planted acres in the accurate acreage report
- update the table to include current requirements and statute references for acreage reporting.

Subparagraph 21 B has been amended to update guidance for an appeal to P&CP.

Subparagraph 23.6 A has been amended to incorporate policy change to allow cover crops to be grazed, according to new cover crop guidelines.

Subparagraph 23.7:

- B has been amended to update the note
- C has been amended to update the language in Example 2.

Subparagraph 24 F has been amended to update procedure for accepting CCC-576, Part B prevented planted claims for insurable crops.

Subparagraph 25 A has been amended to update the Example and replace green manure (GM) with cover only (CO).

Subparagraph 75 A has been amended to remove the second note.

Exhibit 6.5 has been amended to update ARD's for Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	2-1, 2-2 2-2.5, 2-2.6 2-17, 2-18 2-22.6.5 through 2-22.6.8 2-23, 2-24 2-24.1 through 2-24.6 2-24.9, 2-24.10 2-115, 2-116	1, pages 3, 4 6.5, pages 5-16

Part 2 Acreage Report Procedures

Section 1 Responsibilities, Guidelines, and Reporting Dates

15 Using FSA-578

A Introduction

--County Offices shall use FSA-578 to collect data relating to crops. The data collection is--
to:

- determine compliance with farm programs
- * * *
- verify compliance with HELC and WC provisions
- collect data for FSA and other USDA agencies for program decisions
- *--determine producer eligibility for loans and LDP's
- determine crop and producer eligibility for ACRE, DCP, ELAP, Livestock Forage Disaster Program, NAP, SURE, and TAP.--*

B Accepting Acreage Reports

The following describes the steps to take when accepting an acreage report.

Step	Action
1	Enter crops and acreage data on FSA-578 provided by an individual or entity identified in subparagraph 16 D.
2	Review the data with the person reporting to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •*--all applicable crops, types, and intended uses are included--* • the farm is in compliance, if applicable.
3	Perform any measurement service that was requested.
4	Provide a copy of FSA-578 and aerial or digital photocopy.
5	Perform inspections and apply tolerance rules, when applicable.
6	Send operator FSA-468 or FSA-409, as applicable.
7	Process redetermination requests.
8	COC makes determinations according to Part 3, Section 4.
9	Process payment reduction reports and notification letters, if applicable.

*--**Note:** A manual FSA-578 may be accepted only when the automated FSA-578 is **not** available. All manual FSA-578's must be loaded in the automated FSA-578 once the system becomes available.--*

16 Required Acreage Reports

A Importance of Accurate and Timely Reporting

Filing an accurate and timely acreage report for all crops and land uses, including failed
 *--acreage and prevented planted acreage, can prevent loss of benefits for programs listed in the
 following table. FSA-578 certification must be filed for the farm by the applicable final
 reporting date in Exhibit 6. For producers reporting NAP crops, see 1-NAP, paragraphs 375
 and 376 for additional acreage reporting requirements. Acreage reports and requests for
 disaster credit for:

- prevented planted acreage and credit must be submitted no later than 15 calendar days--*
 after the final planting date for the applicable crop

Notes: Beginning in 2007, the final planting date for each crop is based on final planting
 dates established by RMA for insurable crops and NCT planting dates for
 noninsurable crops.

If no date is established by RMA, COC may establish final planting dates for
 insurable and non-insurable crops in a county with approval from STC. When
 establishing final planting dates COC shall take into consideration the applicable
 dates established for surrounding counties.

- *--failed acreage and credit must be sought before:

- the crop acreage is destroyed
- disposition of the crop.

Benefit	Acreage Reporting Requirement	Reason for Requirement
MAL's and LDP's	All cropland on the farm on which the crop pledged as loan collateral or LDP was produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014, Section 1118(c). MAL's and LDP's are in subtitle (b).--* • Needed to determine reasonableness of claimed production.
***	***	***
CRP annual rental payment	CRP acreage according to CRP-1 Appendix.	Needed to determine that the producer has maintained CRP acreage.
NAP	Crop acreage for which NAP benefits may be requested.	Needed to established eligibility of the crop and producer for NAP benefits.

16 Required Acreage Reports (Continued)

A Importance of Accurate and Timely Reporting (Continued)

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Benefit	Acreage Reporting Requirement	Reason for Requirement
LFP	Pastureland or grazing land acreage for which LFP benefits may be requested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014. • Needed to establish eligibility of the crop and producer for LFP benefits.
TAP	Tree, bush, or vine acreage for which TAP benefits are being requested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014. • Needed to establish eligibility of the crop and producer for TAP benefits.
ELAP	Crop acreage for which ELAP benefits may be requested.	Authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014.
ARC/PLC	All cropland on the farm. Note: Farms that have zero cropland will have the flag set to “Y” in the cropland comparison file. No producer or County Office action will be necessary.	Authorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014, 7 U.S.C. 9018.

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21 Late-Filed Report of Acreage (Continued)

B Late-Filed FSA-578 for NAP APH, CRP Cropping History, FSFL History, or P&CP Acres and Subsequently Planted Crop Acreage for 2009 Through 2012 (Continued)

- provides acceptable evidence, to COC's satisfaction, to prove existence and disposition of the crop, according to subparagraph F

Note: If evidence accepted and approved by RMA or another USDA Agency is provided, proof of crop disposition is **not** required.

- is reporting P&CP acres or subsequently planted crop acreage for 2009 through 2012 crop years in an attempt to correct acreage history for the farm for 2014 Farm Bill base acre reallocation purposes.

Note: If an acreage report and request for prevented planted credit was timely submitted and the prevented planting acreage credit was disapproved by FSA, a new request for prevented planting acreage credit will **only** be permitted if either of the following apply:

- the prevented planting credit request for the same crop was **not** processed and acted on by FSA
- an appeal of FSA's denial of prevented planting acreage credit was timely--*** filed by the producer upon which NAD dismissed the appeal for lack of jurisdiction.

C Late-Filed FSA-578 for Nursery and Aquaculture

FSA-578 filed after the reporting deadline for the ensuing nursery or aquacultural crop year may be accepted for processing if all of the following occur:

- producer was prevented by circumstances beyond the producer's control from timely filing the report
- late-filed FSA-578 is for the inventory for the remaining months of the crop year
- late-filed FSA-578 is filed before the date of disaster, which is the basis for an application for payment.

Note: ARD for:

- nursery is May 31
- aquaculture is September 30.

21 Late-Filed Report of Acreage (Continued)

C Late-Filed FSA-578 for Nursery and Aquaculture (Continued)

A late-filed FSA-578 will **not** be accepted after either of the following:

- end of the crop year for which FSA-578 is required
- natural disaster occurs, which is the basis for an application for payment.

Note: The crop year for:

- nursery begins June 1 and ends May 31
- aquaculture begins October 1 and ends September 30.

Follow 1-NAP, Part 4, Section 2 for NAP Unit reporting requirements applicable to each kind of value loss crop.

D Late-Filed Fees and Acreage Verification

A late filed FSA-578 requires payment of a late-filed fee to verify and determine the crop, *-acreage, and use, except as provided in the following table. The late-file acreage reporting fee is equal to the measurement **service fee according to paragraph 460. FSA-409 is required to be completed according to paragraph 461.**

If CCC-576 is late-filed according to subparagraph 24 in conjunction with a late-filed acreage report, a late filed fee will be assessed according to paragraph 460 for the late-filed CCC-576.

The following table provides some exceptions and policy for the exception to the late-filed fees and acreage verification.

Exception	Policy
IF...	THEN....
producer submits a late-filed FSA-578 and requests waiver of the late-file fee claiming the report was filed late for reasons beyond the producer's control	COC can review the producer's request and waive the fee if COC determines appropriate. A late-file fee will not be assessed but completion of FSA-409 is still required. Note: Denied requests for waivers of fees are administrative matters and are not program decisions. These matters and decisions are not subject to administrative appeals. The producer simply remains liable for the fee.
FSA-578 is filed late for CRP cropping history or to establish a NAP APH-approved yield for the first time for a crop	a late-file fee will not be assessed and completion of FSA-409 will not be required or completed. Note: Once a producer has a NAP APH approved yield for a crop, the producer must annually report acreage by the final acreage reporting date.

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23.6 Cover Crop Guidelines

A Introduction

DAFP has been contacted by several Agencies, including NRCS and the National Working Group on Cover Crops and Soil Health, to collect cover crop acreage.

The administrators of NRCS, RMA, and FSA organized an interagency workgroup to develop consistent, simple, and flexible policy across the 3 Agencies to ensure that USDA policies are coordinated and up-to-date with evolving cover crop practices. The workgroup developed termination guidelines for cover crops to achieve their conservation benefits while minimizing risk of reduced yield to the subsequent crop because of soil and water usage.

--With implementation of the new cover crops guidelines, FSA has made a policy change to allow cover crops to be hayed and grazed. Program eligibility, for the cover crop that is being hayed or grazed, will be determined by each specific program.--

B Definition of Cover Crop

Cover crop means crops, including grasses, legumes, and forbs, for seasonal cover and other conservation purposes. Cover crops are primarily used for erosion control, soil health improvement, and water quality improvement. The cover crop may be terminated by natural causes, such as frost, or intentionally terminated through chemical application, crimping, rolling, tillage, or cutting.

Note: A cover crop managed and terminated according to NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines is **not** considered a crop for crop insurance purposes.

Cover crops can be planted:

- before a subsequent crop
- after prevented planting acreage
- after a planted crop
- with no subsequent crop planted
- into a standing crop.

All of these examples meet the definition of cover crop and will be reported using the intended use of cover only (CO).

23.6 Cover Crop Guidelines (Continued)

C Termination Guidelines

The termination guidelines:

- provide the timeframe for terminating cover crops
- are based on zones
- apply to non-irrigated cropland
- can be accessed at
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/national/landuse/crops/?cid=stelprdb1077238>.

Note: A copy of the map showing the Cover Crop Termination Zones and a list of counties is provided in Exhibit 6.9.

*--Contact NRCS for any questions about these guidelines.

D Reporting Cover Crops

The intended use of cover only (CO) will be used to report cover crops. This includes crops that were terminated by tillage and reported with an intended use code of green manure (GM).

For 2015 and future years, County Offices shall follow subparagraph 41 B for requesting the intended use cover only (CO), if applicable.--*

23.7 Reporting Organic Crops

A Reporting Organic

Crops are not required to be reported as organic, however if a producer elects the Organic option on the NAP application and wants to use the NAP organic price, then the crop must be reported as organic.

The buffer zone acreage must be included in the organic acreage of the unit that it buffers, either transitional or certified organic acreage and reported on the same basis.

B Required Documentation

When an acreage report is filed according to paragraph 301 for an organic crop, the producer must provide a current organic plan, organic certificate (written certificate), or documentation from a certifying agent indicating an organic plan is in effect.

Note: The National Organic Program (NOP) standards allow an exemption for a grower whose annual gross agricultural income from organic sales totals \$5,000 or less to be exempted from certification. Although a grower is not required to provide a written certificate, the producer is still required to provide a map showing the specific
--location of each field of certified organic, transitional, and buffer zone acreage.--

C Certified Organic

For a certified organic acreage report the producer **must** provide a current organic plan and a recent written certification in effect from a certifying agent. The documentation **must** provide all of the following:

- name of the persons certified
- address
- telephone number
- effective date of certification (or certificate)

23.7 Reporting Organic Crops (Continued)

C Certified Organic (Continued)

- certificate number
- list of commodities certified; and
- name and address of the certifying agent
- a map showing the specific location of each field of certified organic, including the buffer zone acreage.

Note: Because the organic certificate may not be issued every year, it is possible that the organic certificate may not list every crop the insured may plant and insure.

Scenario: An organic certificate was issued in 2013 and lists: corn, oats, dry beans, and wheat. The next crop year, the insured plants canola, flax, and dry peas which are not listed on the organic certificate. The organic plan has not been updated for the current crop year to show these crops. In this case:

Example 1: The type of organic operation is still “crops,” and as long as the canola, flax, and dry peas were grown on ground that had previously been identified in the organic plan to be certified organic, the crops would be insured under the organic practice, as “certified organic”.

Example 2: Using the same scenario above but “Certificate” lists livestock or the type of livestock, such as hogs, sheep, cattle, etc. * * * In this case, the type of organic operation cannot be identified as “crops” because the written “Certificate” lists livestock or the type of livestock, such as hogs, sheep, cattle, etc. The commodity type would not be “crops”, but “livestock”. Therefore, the crops (e.g., canola, flax, and dry peas, etc.) cannot be considered certified organic under the written “Certificate”.

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

D Exceptions for Ineligible Prevented Planted Acreage When Surface Water Is Reduced (Continued)

<p>IF source information indicates normal snow pack, precipitation, and inflows beginning on the prior years' RMA or NAP normal harvest date for the crop would have provided enough water for the current year to carry out the irrigated practice to produce the crop on...</p>	<p>BUT...</p>	<p>THEN prevented planted credit...</p>
<p>part of the crop acreage</p>	<p>because of drought conditions the water level is reduced to an extent that the indicated water is not received which further decreases the acreage expected to be available to plant the crop</p>	<p>will be limited to the part of the acreage that could not be planted based on the initial water expected to be available as indicated, if all other requirements are met.</p>
<p>Example: Producer normally irrigates 100 acres. Producer expects to receive enough water to plant 50 acres (normal snow pack, precipitation, and inflows during the covered time period would have provided enough water to plant 50 acres). Producer is able to only plant 25 acres and is unable to plant the remaining 25 acres because of the reducing of irrigation water because of drought. Only 25 acres would be eligible for prevented planted credit.</p> <p>Note: * * * Eligible prevented planting acreage will be based on the irrigated acreage expected to be available for the current crop year.</p>		

Example: Lettuce (LEF):

- 2007 sales closing date: March 15, 2007
- 2007 normal harvest date: October 31, 2007
- 2008 sales closing date: March 15, 2008
- 2008 normal harvest date, October 31, 2008.

In this situation COC would look at the availability of normal snow pack, precipitation, and inflows as of October 31, 2007, to determine eligibility for prevented planted credit for the 2008 crop year.

Note: If source information indicates drought conditions **before the prior years' RMA or NAP normal harvest date** for the crop are such that a normal snowpack, precipitation, and inflows after that date would still not produce adequate water to provide sufficient water to irrigate the crop acreage for the current crop year, then prevented planted credit shall not be considered for the acreage because the disaster conditions occurred before the time period considered for the current year.

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

E Exceptions for Ineligible Prevented Planted Acreage When Ground Water Is Reduced

If source information is not available to indicate the amount of irrigation water that would be provided from snow pack, precipitation, and inflows beginning on the prior years' RMA or NAP normal harvest date for the crop, then for the current year prevented planted credit will be restricted to the amount of crop acres irrigated in the previous year.

Example: Producer normally irrigates 1000 acres from well water. In 2006, producer plants 750 acres and is prevented planting on 250 acres because of drought. For the 2007 crop year, there is no information available as to the amount of well water that would be available to irrigate the acreage under normal snow pack, precipitation, and inflow conditions. Ultimately for 2007, the producer receives enough water to irrigate 650 acres. Only 100 acres would be eligible for prevented planted because eligibility is determined based on the 750 planted acres irrigated in 2006.

F Timely Reporting of Prevented Planting

To be considered timely, producers who request prevented planting acreage credit must report the acreage on FSA-578 and complete CCC-576, Part B within 15 calendar days after the final planting date.

Notes: County Offices shall use established final planting dates according to subparagraph 16 A.

After CCC-576 is submitted, it **cannot** be withdrawn or revised.

*--County Offices that accept a prevented planted claim CCC-576, Part B more than 15 calendar days after the final planting date can consider CCC-576, Part B timely filed, regardless of when it is received, if the producer has crop insurance coverage for the crop and timely filed a prevented planted acreage report to the reinsurance company.

Acceptable RMA data used to accept a late-filed claim includes information in CIMS showing a timely filed prevented planting claim to RMA. If CIMS does not provide data to support the producer's certification or prevented planted acreage on FSA-578 and CCC-576, it is the producer's responsibility to provide proper evidence that the prevented planted claim was filed timely with the reinsurance company.

Note: All other crops not covered by crop insurance must meet the 15-calendar-day requirement provided in this subparagraph or be subject to the late-filed provisions in subparagraph 24 G.--*

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

G Late-Filed Prevented Planting Acreage Claim

If prevented planting acreage is reported on FSA-578 and CCC-576, Part B is filed beyond the period identified in subparagraph F, COC shall consider acceptable CCC-576's that are filed at such time to permit COC or their authorized representative the opportunity to:

- make a farm visit to verify the eligible disaster conditions which prevented the specific acreage or crop from being planted
- determine, based on information obtained by visual inspection of the specific acreage or crop, that eligible disaster conditions, such as damaging weather or other adverse natural occurrences, rather than other factors, prevented the acreage or crop from being planted.

Prevented planting **shall be denied** in each case where CCC-576, Part B is submitted beyond the period specified in subparagraph F and at a time that would not permit COC or an authorized representative the opportunity to make a farm visit to inspect the specific acreage or crop to verify eligible disaster conditions that prevented the acreage or crop from being planted.

Exception: For CCC-576, Part B, submitted beyond the period specified in subparagraph F and at a time that would **not** allow verification of the specific acreage through farm inspection, RMA data may be used to accept a late-filed CCC-576 prevented planting request, if the prevented planted acreage was reported timely to RMA and supports the prevented planted information reported on FSA-578. All other prevented planted provisions shall be met. **This exception does not apply to NAP.** See subparagraph 21 A for accepting late-filed FSA-578's.

Example 1: Producer late-filed CCC-576 on July 10 claiming prevented planted soybeans because of flooding. County Office employee makes a farm visit on July 17 and verifies flooding as the condition that prevented the producer from planting the intended crop. In this case, COC may accept the late-filed CCC-576, Part B, because flood condition can be verified by the farm visit.

Example 2: Producer late-filed CCC-576 on June 25 claiming prevented planted corn because of drought. Rain fell on June 30, before inspection was performed. In this case, COC cannot accept the late-filed CCC-576, Part B, because drought condition cannot be verified by the farm visit.

Example 3: Producer late-filed CCC-576 on August 2 claiming prevented planted wheat because of excessive rain. When the field inspection was performed on August 10, the field was determined to be dry enough for planting. In this case, COC cannot accept the late-filed CCC-576, Part B, because wet condition was not verified by the farm visit.

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)**G Late-Filed Prevented Planting Acreage Claim (Continued)**

Notes: Results of the farm visit shall be documented on each filed CCC-576, and recorded in COC minutes, to support the documentation.

Late-filed fees shall apply according to paragraph 21.

H Establishing Intent of Planting

Producers must establish to the satisfaction of COC that:

- all cropland feasible to plant but prevented from being planted was affected by a natural disaster rather than a management decision

Note: The unavailability of equipment, seed, or fertilizer, even if this unavailability is because of or related to the natural disaster, is **not** an eligible cause of prevented planting.

- preliminary efforts made by the producer to plant the crop are evident, such as disking the land, orders for purchase, delivery of seed and fertilizer, or financing documents.

I Late-Filed Fees for Late-Filed CCC-576's

A late-filed CCC-576 requires assessing a late-filed fee to verify and determine the crop, acreage, and use. The late-filed fee is equal to the measurement service fee according to paragraph 460.

J Verifying Prevented Planted Acreage Claim

Verify prevented planted acreage by 1 of the following methods:

- crop insurance data if the data supports FSA-578
- field visit
- 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 as long as the claim was timely filed according to subparagraph F.

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)**K Processing Prevented Planting Acreage Claim**

CCC-576 shall be processed according to this paragraph, but marked as “Not for NAP” if it is only for acreage that is not covered by NAP.

CCC-576, Part B shall:

- 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 or crop 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 shall be given to the producer as evidence of filing.

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

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

For the purpose of prevented planting acreage claims, see Exhibit 7 for instructions on how producer shall complete CCC-576.

L Review Prevented Planting Acreage Claim

COC shall 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.

M 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 shall determine that all other prevented planted requirements are met according to this paragraph.

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

N Approving Prevented Planted Acreage Claim

COC must make a determination of eligibility on each request for prevented planting acreage credit filed by a producer. COC may request the producer show there was intent to plant the acreage by providing documentation of field preparation, seed purchase, and other information that shows the acreage could have been planted and harvested under normal conditions. If COC is not satisfied with the supporting documentation provided, then the request shall be denied.

If the County Office is notified that a case involving prevented planting is under review by other USDA agencies, such as OIG or RMA, or crop insurance companies, COC shall not make a determination on the request for prevented planting until the claim has been resolved by the other agency or crop insurance companies.

COC shall, before approving prevented planting, be satisfied that:

- the prevented planting acreage was reported according to subparagraph F or G
- the producer intended to plant the crop acreage for harvest
- other producers in the area were similarly affected

Note: Failure to plant the crop when other producers in the area were planting the crop should result in the disapproval of the prevented planting claim.

- the reason the crop acreage could not be planted was because of natural disaster and not a management decision
- for a crop type with a single planting in a crop year, the eligible cause of loss occurred:
 - after the final planting date for the same crop type in the previous crop year
 - before the final planting date for the same crop in the crop year the request for prevented planting credit is filed
- for a crop type with multiple plantings in a single crop year, the eligible cause of loss occurred:
 - after the final planting date of the final planting period for the same crop type in the previous crop year
 - before the final planting date of the same crop type for the planting period the request for prevented planting credit is filed

24 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)**N Approving Prevented Planted Acreage Claim (Continued)**

- generate a letter to the producer or producers filing CCC-576, Part B according to instruction in 1-NAP.

Notes: Approved prevented planted acreage shall be limited to the number of acres physically able for planting.

To ensure accuracy of the acreage being reported, land that is destroyed to the extent that the acreage cannot be restored or the acreage is no longer tillable may need to be reclassified.

O Disapproving Prevented Planted Acreage Claim

Notify, in writing, each producer with an interest in the specific acreage or crop when COC:

- disapproves entire acreage claimed on CCC-576, Part B
- approves less than the entire acreage claimed on CCC-576, Part B.

Notification letter shall include the determination along with a detailed explanation supporting the determination and a right of reconsideration to COC according to 1-APP.

P Recording Prevented Planted Acreage

Producers with claimed prevented planting acreage shall report acreage on FSA-578. COC must make a determination of eligibility on each CCC-576, Part B request for prevented planting credit.

See paragraph 84.5 for recording prevented planted acreage claimed on CCC-576.

24.5 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 shall prove to COC's satisfaction that:

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

Note: CCC-576 should be processed according to 1-NAP, paragraph 401, but marked as "Not for NAP" if it is only for a failed acreage determination that does not have a NAP policy.

C Requesting Failed Acreage Credit

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 NAP.** See subparagraph 21 A for accepting late-filed FSA-578's.

25 Double-Cropping

A Approved Double-Cropping

Approved double-cropping occurs when the following are met:

- the 2 specific crops have the capability to be planted and carried to maturity for the intended use, as reported by the producer, on the same acreage within a crop year under normal growing conditions
- specific combination of crops recommended by COC is approved by STC.

Note: A crop following a cover crop terminated according to termination guidelines, as outlined in paragraph 23.6, is approved double-cropping. These combinations do not have to be approved by STC.

***--Example:** A fall planted small grain intended for cover only (CO) followed by spring planted corn intended for grain (GR) is considered an acceptable double-crop--* combination. * * *

One or both of the crops could have been prevented from planting and/or failed as long as both of the crops had reasonable expectations and realistic possibilities of being carried to maturity for the intended use within the same crop year under normal growing conditions.

Notes: See 1-ARCPLC, paragraph 291 for definition of double-cropping FAV's or wild rice with covered commodities, peanuts, grain, or lint.

Approved STC double-cropping combination lists for previous crop years shall **not** be altered.

74 Variety and Type Selection

A Selecting Crop Variety and Type

Select the proper crop variety and type from Exhibit 10.5 based on producer input for crop year 2003 and subsequent years.

Warning: Selection of the correct variety and type code for crops is crucial to identify type for correct program benefit. If the specific type or variety is **not** listed, use the New Product Request in CRM to request additional crops and/or types according to paragraph 41.

B Selecting Soybean Variety and Types

Selection of the correct variety and type code for soybeans is crucial to protect loan eligibility and identify type for correct potential NAP benefit rates.

Refer to the following:

- 2-LP Grains and Oilseeds for loan eligibility
- 1-NAP (Rev. 1) for NAP eligibility.

75 Intended Use Codes

A Determining Proper Codes

Intended use codes can affect eligibility for NAP benefits, loans, CRP, SURE, ACRE, etc.

Follow subparagraph B for CRP.

***--Note:** The intended use code “CO” (Cover Only) shall be used to report cover crops--* according to paragraph 23.6. Intended use code “GM” (green manure) and “LS” (left standing) should no longer be used to report cover crops.

Follow Exhibits 10.5 and 11 to determine proper status and intended use codes for a current year’s crop.

* * *

Warning: Selection of the correct variety and type code for crops is crucial to identify intended use for correct program benefits. If the specific intended use is **not** listed, use the New Product Request in CRM to request additional crops intended uses according to paragraph 41.

Actual use is not captured in the System 36. If an actual use is reported by the producer, the actual use shall be notated on the hardcopy FSA-578 and initialed by the producer.

75 Intended Use Codes (Continued)

A Determining Proper Codes (Continued)

*--In CRM/Product Master, each intended use for a product has a “valid from” and “valid to” date that defines the time period that product and intended use are applicable for FSA transactions, such as acreage or inventory reporting. These dates do **not** define program eligibility or ARD’s.

B CRP Intended Use Codes

CRP intended use codes are listed in this table. The numeric intended use codes are only used when reporting acreage for 2012 and prior years. For 2013 and subsequent years, there are no intended use codes for CRP. The CRP codes and description are included in the type code and type name. See Exhibit 10.5.--*

CRP Intended Use Code	CRP Practice Number	CRP Practice Description
1	CP1	Establishment of permanent introduced grasses and legumes
2	CP2	Establishment of permanent native grasses
3	CP3	Tree planting
4	CP4	Permanent wildlife habitat
5	CP5	Field windbreak establishment
6	CP6	Diversions
7	CP7	Erosion control structure
8	CP8	Grass waterways
9	CP9	Shallow water areas for wildlife
10	CP10	Vegetative cover, such as grass, that was already established
11	CP11	Vegetative cover, such as trees, that were already established
12	CP12	Wildlife food plot
13	CP13	Vegetative filter strips
14	CP14	Bottomland timber that was established on wetlands

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (Continued)

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
ALAP	Asparagus Revenue Market Loss Assistance Payment Program	321, 357.5
ARC	Agriculture Risk Coverage	16
ARD	acreage reporting date	18, 21, 17, Ex. 6, 6.5
AV	administrative variance	378, 461
BWEP	Boll Weevil Eradication Program	17
CARS	Crop Acreage Reporting System	41, Part 2.5, 375, 380.5, 380.6
CCD	colony collapsed disorder	357.6
CCM	compressed county mosaic	437
CIMS	Comprehensive Information Management System	22, 24
CRM	Customer Relationship Management	41, 73-75, Ex. 10.5, 11
CTAP	Cotton Transition Assistance Program	321
CVS	Compliance Validation System	41, 308, 308.5
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System	421
DMLA-III	Dairy Market Loss Assistance Program III	357.9
DOQ	Digital Orthophotography	501, Ex. 2
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	421
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee	505.5
FMVA	Field Market Value A	357.10
FMVB	Field Market Value B	357.10
FTP	file transfer protocol	501, 504, 505.5, Ex. 37
FW	farmed wetland	353
Gateway	Geospatial Data Gateway	505.5
GDW	Geospatial Data Warehouse	505.5
GPS	global positioning system	390, 394, 420, 421, 460, 463, Ex. 2
ITS	Information Technology Services	421
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual	355
MDOQ	Mosaic Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle	19, 498, 505.5
MT	Maintenance Tool	394, 463
NAIP	National Agricultural Imagery Program	21, 437, 444, 505.5, 506.6
NHEL	non highly erodible land	494, 502
ODB	object data base	506.5
PLC	Price Loss Coverage	16

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (Continued)

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM (Continued)

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
PLSS	Public Land Survey System	506.5
PRF	pasture, rangeland, and forage	18, Ex. 6.5
PTPP	Planting Transferability Pilot Program	351, 357
RMPR	risk management purchase requirement	357.6, 357.8, 357.10
RTCP	Reimbursement Transportation Cost Payment Program	321, 357.12
SAP	Systems, Applications, and Products in Data Processing	Ex. 10.5, 11
SOR	State Office System of Records	322
SRA	Standard Reinsurance Agreement	508
TAAF	Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers	321, 357.13
W	wetland	353, 494, 495, 499
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System	421

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists the redelegation of authority in this handbook.

Redelegation	Reference
<p>In routine cases, COC may redelegate to CED, in writing, the authority to act on, or sign, as applicable, CCC-576, Part H.</p> <p>Note: The redelegation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must define what COC considers routine • shall be recorded in COC minutes. 	1-NAP, paragraph 401

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)

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State	Crop	Date
Georgia	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Onions (Planted 9/20-10/20)	December 15
	Apples, Blueberries, Canola, Peaches, Rye, Rapeseed, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	January 15
	Cabbage (Planted 10/1-2/20), Onions (Planted 10/21-2/1), Pecans	March 15
	Sweet Corn (Planted 8/26-5/15), Tobacco, Tomatoes (Planted 8/16-4/5)	May 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Tomatoes (Planted 7/1-8/15)	August 15
	Sweet Corn (Planted 7/15-8/25)	September 15
	Cabbage (Planted 7/16-9/30)	October 15
Hawaii	all other crops	February 15
	Coffee	March 15
	Banana, Papaya	July 15
Idaho	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Fall Alfalfa Seed, Fall Canola, Fall Mint, Fall-Seeded Small Grains, Lentils, Peas (Austrian, Green, Yellow), Fall Rapeseed	December 15
	Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Grapes, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	January 15
	Spring Alfalfa Seed, all other crops	July 15

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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)

State	Crop	Date
Illinois	* * * Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Asparagus, Blueberries, Caneberries, Cherries, Grapes, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Strawberries	January 15
	Cucumbers (Planted 5/1-5/31 in Gallatin, Lawrence, and White Counties)	June 15
	Cabbage (Planted 3/15-5/31), Cucumbers (all other *--counties not listed), all other crops, Perennial Forage--*	July 15
	Cabbage (Planted 6/1-7/20)	August 15
	Cucumbers (Planted 6/1-8/15 in Gallatin, Lawrence, and White Counties)	September 15
Indiana	Fall Mint, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples	January 15
	Cucumbers (Planted 5/1-5/31 in Knox County)	June 15
	Cucumbers (Planted 5/10-6/15 in all counties), all other crops	July 15
	Cucumbers (Planted 6/16-8/5 in Fulton, La Porte, Porter, and St. Joseph Counties)	August 15
	Cucumbers (Planted 6/1-8/15 in Knox County)	September 15
Iowa	Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	all other crops	July 15
Kansas	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15 <u>1/</u>
	Sesame, all other crops	July 15
<p><u>1/</u> Crop acreage reported for purposes of enrollment in the Annual Forage Policy shall be reported by the 12/15 ARD if planted from 7/15 to 12/15 for “Growing Season 1,” or by the 7/15 ARD if planted from 12/15 to 7/15 for “Growing Season 2.”</p> <p>Example: Eligible crops planted and insured under Annual Forage between 7/15/12 and 12/15/12 have an ARD of 12/15/12 (for Growing Season 1), while eligible crops planted between 12/15/12 and 7/15/2013 have an ARD of 7/15/13 (for Growing Season 2).</p>		
Kentucky	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Canola, Peaches	January 15
	all other crops	July 15

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)

State	Crop	Date
Louisiana	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Peaches	January 15
	all other crops	July 15
Maine	Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Blueberries	January 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Forage Seeding	August 15
Maryland	*--PRF	November 15--*
	Fall Forage Seeding, Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Peaches	January 15
	Spring Forage Seeding, Peas (Green only), Potatoes	May 15
	Tomatoes	June 15
	Beans (Limas only), Cucumbers (Planted 4/20-6/25 in Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, and Talbot Counties), all other crops	July 15
	Beans (all types except Limas), Cucumbers (Planted 6/26-8/10 in Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, and Talbot Counties)	August 15
Massachusetts	Clams, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 30
	Apples, Cranberries, Peaches	January 15
	all other crops	July 15
Michigan	Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples, Blueberries, Cherries, Grapes, Peaches	January 15
	Beans (Adzuki, Black Turtle, Cranberry, Great Northern, Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Light Red Kidney, White Kidney, Pinto, Small Red, Small White/Navy, Tebo, Yellow Eye), Cabbage (Planted 3/31-5/31), Cucumbers (Planted 5/10-6/15), Forage Seeding, all other crops	July 15
	Beans (all other types), Cabbage (Planted 6/1-7/20), Cucumbers (Planted 5/15-7/20 in Arenac, Bay, Gladwin, Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Newaygo, Saginaw, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties), Cucumbers (Planted 5/10-7/31 in Allegan, Muskegon, and Ottawa Counties), Cucumbers (Planted 6/16-8/5 in St. Joseph County)	August 15

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)

State	Crop	Date
Minnesota	Apiculture, Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples	January 15
	Beans (Black Turtle, Great Northern, Dark Red Kidney, Light Red Kidney, White Kidney, Lima, Pea, Pink, Pinto, Small White/Navy), Forage Seeding, Grass Seed, all other crops	July 15
	Beans (all other types)	August 15
Mississippi	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	--Blueberries, Grapes, Peaches--	January 15
	Pecans	March 15
	all other crops	July 15
Missouri	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Grapes, Peaches	January 15
	Spring Oats, Potatoes	May 15
	all other crops	July 15
Montana	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Established Stand Alfalfa Seed, Fall Alfalfa Seed, Cherries	January 15
	Spring Alfalfa Seed, Forage Seeding, all other crops	July 15

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)

State	Crop	Date
Nebraska	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15 <u>1/</u>
	Grapes (Lancaster County only)	January 15
	Forage Seeding, all other crops	July 15
<p><u>1/</u> Crop acreage reported for purposes of enrollment in the Annual Forage Policy shall be reported by the 11/15 ARD if planted from 7/15 to 11/15 for “Growing Season 1,” or by the 7/15 ARD if planted from 11/15 to 7/15 for “Growing Season 2.”</p> <p>Example: Eligible crops planted and insured under Annual Forage between 7/15/12 and 11/15/12 have an ARD of 11/15/12 (for Growing Season 1), while eligible crops planted between 11/15/12 and 7/15/2013 have an ARD of 7/15/13 (for Growing Season 2).</p>		
Nevada	*--Apiculture, PRF--*	November 15
	Fall Forage Seeding, Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Spring Barley, Spring Forage Seeding, Onions, Spring Wheat	June 15
	Spring Alfalfa Seed, all other crops	July 15
New Hampshire <u>2/</u>	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples, Peaches	January 15
	Forage Seeding, Perennial Forage, all other crops	July 15
<p><u>2/</u> Change is effective for 2015 and subsequent years.</p>		
New Jersey	Fall Forage Seeding, Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples, Blueberries, Cranberries, Peaches	January 15
	Spring Forage Seeding	June 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Beans	August 15
New Mexico	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples	January 15
	--Pistachios, Pecans--	March 15
	Spring Barley, Onions, Pecans, Potatoes, Spring Wheat	May 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Beans	August 15

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)

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State	Crop	Date
New York	Apiculture, Fall Forage Seeding, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples, Grapes, Peaches	January 15
	Spring Forage Seeding, Onions	May 15
	Beans (Black Turtle, Cranberry, Dark Red Kidney, Light Red Kidney, White Kidney, Pea, Pinto), all other crops	July 15
	Cabbage, Beans (all other types)	August 15
North Carolina	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Apples, Blueberries, Canola, Grapes, Peaches, Fall-Seeded Small Grains, Rapeseed	January 15
	Beans (Planted 3/25-5/8), Cabbage (Planted 2/2-4/20), Potatoes	May 15
	Beans (Planted 6/26-7/10), all other crops	July 15
	Beans (Planted 7/15-9/5), Cabbage (Planted 7/15-9/5)	September 15
North Dakota	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15 <u>1</u> /
	Forage Seeding, Grass Seed, all other crops	July 15
<p><u>1</u> Crop acreage reported for purposes of enrollment in the Annual Forage Policy shall be reported by the 11/15 ARD if planted from 7/15 to 11/15 for “Growing Season 1,” or by the 7/15 ARD if planted from 11/15 to 7/15 for “Growing Season 2.”</p> <p>Example: Eligible crops planted and insured under Annual Forage between 7/15/12 and 11/15/12 have an ARD of 11/15/12 (for Growing Season 1), while eligible crops planted between 11/15/12 and 7/15/2013 have an ARD of 7/15/13 (for Growing Season 2).</p>		
Ohio	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Grapes	January 15
	Cabbage (Planted 3/19-5/31), all other crops	July 15
	Cabbage (Planted 6/1-7/20)	August 15

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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)

State	Crop	Date
Oklahoma	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	* * *	* * *
	--Canola, Peaches, Fall-Seeded Small Grains--	January 15
	Pecans	March 15
	Spring Oats, Potatoes	May 15
	all other crops	July 15
* * *		
<p>Example: Eligible crops planted and insured under Annual Forage between 7/15/12 and 12/15/12 have an ARD of 12/15/12 (for Growing Season 1), while eligible crops planted between 12/15/12 and 7/15/2013 have an ARD of 7/15/13 (for Growing Season 2).</p>		
Oregon	Apiculture, PRF	November 15
	Fall Alfalfa Seed, Fall Canola, Perennial Forage, Fall Mint, Onions (Planted 8/15-9/15), Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Apricots, Blueberries, Cherries, Cranberries, Grapes, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums	January 15
	Cabbage (Planted 3/12-4/20)	May 15
	Spring Alfalfa Seed, Cabbage (Planted 4/21-6/10), Onions (Planted 2/15-5/15), all other crops	July 15
	Cabbage (Planted 6/11-8/10)	August 15
Pennsylvania	Apiculture, Fall Forage Seeding, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples, Grapes, Peaches, Pears	January 15
	Spring Barley, Spring Forage Seeding, Spring Oats, Rye, Triticale, Spring Wheat	June 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Beans, Cabbage	August 15

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)

State	Crop	Date
Puerto Rico	All crops	15 calendar days before the onset of harvest.
Rhode Island	Apples, Cranberries, Grapes, Peaches, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	January 15
	all other crops	July 15
South Carolina	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Clams	November 30
	--Apples, Blueberries, Canola, Peaches, Fall-Seeded-- Small Grains	January 15
	Tomatoes (Planted 3/15-4/30)	May 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Tomatoes (Planted 7/1-7/15)	August 15
South Dakota	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15 <u>1/</u>
	Forage Seeding, all other crops	July 15
<p><u>1/</u> Crop acreage reported for purposes of enrollment in the Annual Forage Policy shall be reported by the 11/15 ARD if planted from 7/15 to 11/15 for “Growing Season 1,” or by the 7/15 ARD if planted from 11/15 to 7/15 for “Growing Season 2.”</p> <p>Example: Eligible crops planted and insured under Annual Forage between 7/15/12 and 11/15/12 have an ARD of 11/15/12 (for Growing Season 1), while eligible crops planted between 11/15/12 and 7/15/2013 have an ARD of 7/15/13 (for Growing Season 2).</p>		
Tennessee	Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	--Apples, Canola, Peaches--	January 15
	all other crops	July 15
	Beans	August 15

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)

State	Crop	Date	
Texas	Apiculture, Cabbage (Planted 9/1-10/15), PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15	
	Cabbage (Planted 10/16-12/15), Canola, Grapes, Grapefruit, Fall Oats (Planted 8/1-12/15), Fall Barley (see map), Fall Wheat (see map), Onions (Planted 9/15-12/31), Oranges, Peaches, Sugarcane	January 15	
	Fall Barley (see map), Fall Wheat (see map), Rye (see map), Triticale (see map)	*--February 15--*	
	*--Pecans	March 15	
	Spring Barley, Beans (all other types not listed, planted on or before 5/10) <u>1</u> /, Corn (see map), Cotton (see map), Sorghum (see map), Spring Oats, Onions (Planted 1/1-3/31), Potatoes (Planted 12/10-3/31), Sunflowers (see map), Sugarcane--*	May 15	
	Beans (Pinto, Blackeye), Corn (see map), Cotton (see map), Peanuts, Potatoes (Planted 4/1-5/15), Sorghum (see map), Sunflowers (see map), all other crops	July 15	
	Beans (all other types not listed, planted on or before 7/20) <u>2</u> /, Peanuts	August 15	
	Cabbage (Planted 7/15-8/31)	September 15	
	See maps in subparagraphs C and I for reporting dates for Corn, Cotton, Fall Barley, Fall Wheat, Rye, Sorghum, Sunflowers, and Triticale.		
	* * *		
<p>Example: Eligible crops planted and insured under Annual Forage between 7/15/12 and 12/15/12 have an ARD of 12/15/12 (for Growing Season 1), while eligible crops planted between 12/15/12 and 7/15/2013 have an ARD of 7/15/13 (for Growing Season 2).</p>			

1/ The May 15 date for reporting processing beans applies to Frio and Uvalde counties only.

2/ The August 15 date for reporting processing beans applies to Bailey, Lamb, and Parmer counties only.

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)

State	Crop	Date
Utah	Apiculture, PRF	November 15
	Fall Forage Seeding, Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Cherries, Peaches	January 15
	Spring Forage Seeding	June 15
	Alfalfa Seed, all other crops	July 15
Vermont	Fall Forage Seeding, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Apples, Peaches	January 15
	Spring Forage Seeding	May 15
	all other crops	July 15
Virginia	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage	November 15
	Clams	November 30
	Apples, Peaches, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	January 15
	Cabbage (Planted 3/16-4/15), Spring Oats, Potatoes, *--Tomatoes (Planted on or before 5/15)	May 15
	Beans (Planted 3/4-5/25)	June 15
	Beans (Planted 5/26-7/10), Tomatoes (Planted 5/16-7/5), Tomatoes, all other crops--*	July 15
	Cabbage (Planted 4/16-7/10)	August 15
	Beans (Planted 7/15-9/5)	September 15

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)

State	Crop	Date
Washington	*--Perennial Forage	November 15--*
	Fall Alfalfa Seed, Fall Canola, Fall Mint, Onions (Planted 8/15-9/15), Peas (Fall Austrian, Fall Green, Fall Yellow Variety), Fall Lentils, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	December 15
	Apples, Apricots, Blueberries, Cherries, Cranberries, Grapes, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums	January 15
	Cabbage (Planted 3/1-4/20)	May 15
	Spring Alfalfa Seed, Cabbage (Planted 4/21-6/10), Onions (Planted 3/14-4/20), all other crops	July 15
	Buckwheat, Cabbage (Planted 6/11-8/10)	August 15
West Virginia	Fall-Seeded Small Grains-	December 15
	Apples, Peaches	January 15
	all other crops	July 15
Wisconsin	Perennial Forage, Fall Mint, Fall-Seeded Small Grains, *--PRF--*	November 15
	Apples, Caneberries, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Hops, Huckleberries, Pears, Strawberries	January 15
	Beans (Dark Red Kidney, Light Red Kidney), Forage Seeding, all other crops	July 15
	Beans (all other types not listed), Cabbage	August 15
Wyoming	Apiculture, PRF/Perennial Forage, Fall-Seeded Small Grains	November 15
	Established Stand Alfalfa Seed, Fall Alfalfa Seed	January 15
	Spring Alfalfa Seed, Forage Seeding, all other crops	July 15

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

**C ARD's for Fall Barley, Fall Wheat, Rye, and Triticale in Texas for
 *--2014 Crop Year--***

Following is a map of the Texas fall barley, rye, triticale, and fall wheat ARD's for farm programs.

