February 2015

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Website
www.fsa.usda.gov/ne

From the State Executive Director

Dan Steinkruger
State Executive Director

The 2014 Farm Bill was signed by President Obama on February 7, 2014. During the last year, our excellent Farm Service Agency (FSA) employees have worked to implement new programs and incorporate changes in our farm loan and farm programs. Our implementation schedules for various programs have been determined by USDA Secretary Vilsack considering USDA implementation priorities.

We are wrapping up the 2012-2014 Emergency Livestock Programs. The Margin Protection Program (MPP) for dairy operations is implemented for 2014 and 2015. We are now in the decision stages to update bases and yields and make elections between the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) options. These are the key safety net programs in the Farm Bill.

Please take the time to review this Special Edition newsletter and as always, direct your questions to any of our seventy-one Nebraska FSA Offices. I promise that we are committed to you with your loan and program needs available at USDA.

Time To Make Important Decisions - Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) or Price Loss Coverage (PLC)

The 2014 Farm Bill provides landowners and producers the opportunity to make very important decisions affecting their land and farming operations. But the deadlines to submit these decisions are fast approaching.

February 27, 2015 is the deadline to file your decision with FSA to either retain your farm's current base acres, or reallocate those base acres to the covered commodity crops actually planted from 2008-2012. It is also the deadline to update your farm's payment yields using actual yield history from 2008-2012. Base acres and payment yields are used to determine farm program benefits under the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs.

March 31, 2015 is the deadline to file your decision to elect either the ARC or PLC program for your crops/farms for program years 2014-2018. This program election is a one-time decision that applies for the life of the Farm Bill. Failure to submit a program election will result in ineligibility for 2014 program benefits, and automatic election into PLC for 2015-2018. Once the program election decision is made, producers will still need to enroll their farm(s) annually. Enrollment for both 2014 and 2015 will occur during the 2015 crop year.

PLC protects against price decline only, when the marketing year average price (national) drops below a crop's "reference price". ARC is a program that provides revenue protection against losses to both yield and price. It is designed to protect that portion of revenue not generally covered by crop insurance (between 76%-86% of expected revenue). ARC can be elected at the county level, using county average yields and national price (ARC-CO), or the individual level, using individual farm yields and national price (ARC-IC). ARC-CO losses are evaluated for individual covered commodity crops, while ARC-IC provides a "whole farm" protection, combining expected and actual revenues from all crops to determine whether or not a loss occurred. Eligibility for both PLC and ARC-CO payments is dependent upon a farm having crop specific base acres for the crop(s) that suffers a loss in a specific year.

Additional information on the ARC and PLC programs is available at www.fsa.usda.gov/arc-plc. This includes links to web-based decision tools developed to assist you with the decision process.

Take the time to evaluate these choices now, and determine the best options for your farm. This is a critical opportunity, as it's been several years since an update of payment yields and base acres was authorized. Contact your local FSA office now to schedule an appointment and complete your ARCPLC base, yield and program election choices.

2015 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Now Provides Greater Coverage

Greater protection is now available from the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) for crops that traditionally have been ineligible for federal crop insurance. The new options, created by the 2014 Farm Bill, provide greater coverage for losses when natural disasters affect specialty crops such as vegetables, fruits, perennial and annual forage crops.

Previously, the program offered coverage at 55 percent of the average market price for crop losses that exceed 50 percent of expected production. Producers can now choose higher levels of coverage, up to 65 percent of their expected production at 100 percent of the average market price.

The expanded protection will be especially helpful to beginning and traditionally underserved producers, as well as farmers with limited resources, who will receive fee waivers and premium reductions for expanded coverage.

The Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program has a new web tool, available at www.fsa.usda.gov/nap, allowing producers the ability to determine whether their crops are eligible for coverage. It also gives them an opportunity to explore a variety of options and levels to determine the best protection level for their operation.

2015 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Eligibility for Annual Planted Forages

In Nebraska, crop insurance now offers a pilot insurance program for annually planted forage crops. Starting in 2015, the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) was no longer going to be offered for any annual forage due to the 2014 Farm Bill. The Farm Bill states that if catastrophic coverage is available through crop insurance, NAP coverage is not available. A clarification in December was provided to state that this does not apply to pilot crop insurance programs.

Crop insurance has a pilot program that covers annually planted forage crops in Nebraska. In 2015 and beyond, NAP coverage can be purchased as an alternative to the insurance coverage. There is a multiple benefits exclusion that still applies and if a producer decides to elect coverage from crop insurance and purchases a NAP policy, producers must choose which benefit they will receive. You will not be eligible to obtain a benefit from both policies.

This is effective for the 2015 NAP sales closing date of March 16, 2015 for spring seeded annual planted forages. Crops that are included are oats, forage sorghum, mixed forages and teff grass. This NAP coverage eligibility also includes, for the first time, the opportunity to cover those crops at the premium coverage levels available, at 100 percent of the NAP market price.

Conservation Compliance

Compliance with Highly Erodible Lands Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) provisions continues as an eligibility requirement for FSA and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs. With passage of the 2014 Farm Bill, conservation compliance is now also required to remain eligible for your crop insurance premium subsidy. Premium subsidies account for approximately 65% of the total premium of a crop insurance policy.

In order to maintain HELC compliance, producers must farm highly-erodible land using an approved conservation plan or system. This likely includes the use of no-till rotations and cover crops. Waterways and other structural practices may also be necessary to minimize soil loss and formation of ephemeral gullies. Wetland Conservation provisions restrict producers from altering, draining, manipulating, or otherwise converting a wetland. Such activities can result in multiple years of ineligibility for program benefits depending on when the wetland was converted and when it was restored or mitigated. It is critical that landowners and producers contact FSA to file an AD-1026 prior to sod busting new land, clearing trees or stumps, creating or altering drainage, or conducting land leveling or filling. This will allow NRCS to evaluate the proposed activities to determine any potential impacts on compliance prior to work being conducted and help avoid ineligibility for applicable USDA program benefits.

Specific to premium subsidy eligibility, producers must maintain compliance with HELC provisions starting with the 2015 crop year. Producers must also not convert wetlands after February 7, 2014. Note: conversions that occurred before February 7, 2014 still impact FSA and NRCS program eligibility. In addition to meeting the above criteria, producers who participate in crop insurance programs must have an AD-1026 for the 2015 crop year on file with FSA by June 1, 2015.

USDA Expands Access to Credit to Help More Beginning and Family Farmers

Effective November 7, 2014, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) made improvements to its farm loan programs by expanding eligibility and increasing lending limits to help more beginning and family farmers. As part of this effort, USDA raised the borrowing limit for the Microloan program from $35,000 to $50,000; simplified the lending processes; updated required "farming experience" to include other valuable experiences; and expanded eligible business entities to reflect changes in the way family farms are owned and operated. In addition to farm related experience, other types of skills may be considered to meet the direct farming experience required for farm ownership loan eligibility such as operation or management of a non-farm business, leadership positions while serving in the military, or advanced education in an agricultural field. For more information on farm loans, please visit www.fsa.usda.gov or contact your local FSA office.

FSA Farm Ownership Loan Financing Available

FSA has adequate direct farm ownership loan funding available for beginning and existing farmers and ranchers who want to purchase farm real estate, construct farm buildings or make farm improvements. The maximum loan amount for a direct farm ownership loan is $300,000. Farm ownership loans are available with interest rates starting as low as 1.5% for down-payment loans and 2.5% for joint financing loans. Repayment terms for loans vary depending on the type of loan and the borrower's ability to repay the loan, but loan terms will not exceed 40 years. In order to qualify for an FSA loan, the applicant must substantially participate in the farm operation, meet a test for credit eligibility requirement and be able to provide a feasible cash flow projection that shows repayment of the requested loan. FSA also has a guaranteed farm ownership loan program with a loan limit of $1,392,000, which is financed through a commercial lender and guaranteed by FSA. For additional information regarding FSA's farm loan programs, financing options and eligibility information, please contact your local FSA office or visit www.fsa.usda.gov.

Microloan (ML) Program

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) developed the ML program to better serve the unique financial operating needs of beginning, niche and the smallest of family farm operations. This loan program will also be useful to specialty crop producers and operators of community supported agriculture (CSA). Eligible applicants can apply for a maximum amount of $50,000 to pay for initial start-up expenses such as hoop houses to extend the growing season, essential tools, irrigation and annual expenses such as seed, fertilizer, utilities, land rents, marketing, and distribution expenses. Microloans also offer borrowers simplified lending with less paperwork. For more information contact your local FSA office.

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (FSFL)

The FSFL program allows producers of eligible commodities to obtain low-interest financing to build or upgrade farm storage and handling facilities. The maximum FSFL loan amount is $500,000 per loan. Participants are required to provide a down payment of 15 percent, with Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) providing a loan for the remaining 85 percent of the net cost of the eligible storage facility, permanent drying and handling equipment. Loan terms of 7, 10 or 12 years are available depending on the amount of the loan. FSFL security requirements have been eased for loans in the amount of $100,000 and less. Eligible commodities include grains, oilseeds, peanuts, pulse crops, hay, honey, renewable biomass commodities, fruits and vegetables. Qualified facilities include grain bins, grain handling and drying equipment, hay storage sheds, cold storage facilities and handling equipment for fruits and vegetables. Specialty crop fruit and vegetable growers can also use the FSFL loan program for sorting bins, wash stations and other food safety-related equipment. For more information about the FSFL loan program, please contact your local FSA office.

2014 Farm Bill – Producer Eligibility Requirements

In order to qualify for most FSA program benefits, certain producer eligibility requirements must be met. These are referred to as the "actively engaged in farming" and "cash rent tenant" rules which apply to the ARC and PLC programs as well as to marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments. These qualifications are in place to ensure that producers actually sharing in the risks of agricultural production are those receiving program benefits. Actively engaged in farming and cash rent tenant requirements evaluate your annual contributions of land, capital, equipment, active personal labor and active personal management to the farming operation. It is important to notify FSA when any of these contributions change from year to year.

- To be "actively engaged in farming," a producer is required to make a significant contribution of either land, capital or equipment, along with a significant contribution of either active personal labor or active personal management. For individual operations, contributions must be made directly by the individual. For joint operations, contributions of land, capital, or equipment can be made by either the joint operation or the members. For entities, land, capital, or equipment must be contributed directly by the entity. Entity members are responsible for providing a significant contribution of active personal labor and/or active personal management. Regardless of the type of producer, contributions must be at risk and commensurate with the participant's claimed share.

- Cash rent tenant provisions require a producer to make significant contributions of either (1) active personal labor or (2) active personal management and equipment in order to be eligible for applicable payments on cash rented land.

- Participants are responsible for filing an accurate Farm Operating Plan (CCC-902) so that FSA may make the appropriate eligibility determinations. All eligibility documents must be filed and determinations made prior to payments being issued. Producers are responsible for timely notifying FSA of changes to their operation which may affect previously issued eligibility determinations. Farm operating plans may also be subject to a review to determine that the operation was properly represented to FSA.

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

A majority of FSA and NRCS programs require participants to have an average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) of $900,000 or less to be eligible to receive benefits. AGI requirements are applicable to FSA commodity, disaster, and certain price support programs for program years 2014-2018. Conservation programs, administered by either FSA or NRCS, are subject to the AGI requirements in program years 2015-2018. Interested producers should contact their local FSA or NRCS office for specific information on the AGI requirements for their program of interest.

"Average AGI" is the average of the adjusted gross income (both farm and nonfarm) for the person or legal entity for the 3 taxable years preceding the most immediately preceding complete taxable year. Example: For 2014 program eligibility, consider the average AGI from tax years 2012, 2011 and 2010. AGI requirements extend to individuals, entities, and members of entities. Married individuals may meet AGI requirements by considering their "separated" income as it would have been if they had filed tax returns separately from their spouse in the applicable tax years used in the averaging period. If individuals in this situation are selected for an income compliance review, a statement from a CPA or attorney may be required to substantiate the AGI certification.

FSA Program Payment Limitations

The 2014 Farm Bill established a maximum dollar amount per year that may be earned by an individual or legal entity. Payment limitation is controlled both at the entity level, and at the member level through direct attribution. Direct attribution means that payments received by an individual either directly or indirectly (through membership in an entity), will be attributed to a single limitation. Spouses may qualify for separate limitations if certain criteria are met. The following limitations apply for programs administered by FSA:

Program	Limitation per Person or Legal Entity, per Crop, Program or Fiscal year
Price Loss Coverage (PLC), Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC), Marketing Loan Gains (MLG) and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP) –for all commodities other than Peanuts	$125,000
PLC, ARC, MLG and LDP for Peanuts	$125,000
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Annual Rental Payments and Incentive Payments	$ 50,000
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)	$125,000
Tree Assistance Program (TAP)	$125,000
Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)	$125,000

2014 Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs)

The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) is accepting requests for Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs) for eligible 2014 commodities.

Loans for 2014 crop year commodities became available to eligible producers beginning with harvest season and extending through the commodity's final loan availability date. The final loan availability dates are:

March 31st	Barley, Canola, Crambe, Flaxseed, Honey, Oats, Rapeseed, Sesame seed and Wheat
June 1st	Corn, Dry Peas, Grain Sorghum, Lentils, Safflower, Chickpeas, Soybeans and Sunflower seed

MALs provide financing and marketing assistance for wheat, feed grains, soybeans, and other oilseeds and pulse crops. MALs provide interim financing after harvest to help meet cash flow needs without having to sell commodities.

Before MAL repayments can be made, producers must meet the requirements of actively engaged in farming, cash rent tenant and member contribution. Please contact your local FSA office for additional eligibility requirements.

Commodity	National Loan Rate per Production Unit (2014-2018)
Wheat	$2.94 bu.
Corn	$1.95 bu.
Grain Sorghum	$1.95 bu.
Soybeans	$5.00 bu.
Oats	$1.39 bu.
Barley	$1.95 bu.

National and county loan rates for all eligible 2014 crops are posted on the FSA website at: www.fsa.usda.gov/pricesupport.

For more information, please visit your local FSA Office or FSA's website www.fsa.usda.gov.

Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

These benefits are available under certain market conditions when the loan rate exceeds the effective repayment rate for a specific commodity. These benefits are available for all commodities that are eligible for Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs). At the current time, certain grades of wool and types of cotton are the only commodities that meet the market conditions. Please contact your local FSA Office for details.

Continuous CRP Signup

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) continues under the 2014 Farm Bill with the following modifications. The requirement to reduce rental payments under emergency haying and grazing has been eliminated. The Transition Incentive Program (TIP) continues to allow for the transition of CRP land to a beginning or underserved farmer or rancher with the addition of military veterans allowing land to be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production during the last year of the CRP contract. Additional farm bill changes to the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) will be announced later this spring.

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program that allows agricultural producers the opportunity to enroll their environmentally sensitive land for 10 to 15 years by planting species that will improve water quality, prevent soil erosion and enhance wildlife habitat.

Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP) offers can be submitted at any time under certain conservation practices and will receive an annual rate payment based on the three predominant soils and are automatically accepted provided the land and producer meet all the eligibility requirements. To be eligible for CRP, land must be planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity four out of the previous six years (2008 to 2013) and is physically and legally capable of being planted to an agricultural commodity.

All CRP contracts are entitled to cost share assistance and possible incentives for certain continuous signup practices including a signing incentive payment (SIP) up to $150 per acre, and a practice incentive payment (PIP) equal to 40 percent of the eligible costs.

Practices available to offer under CCRP are as follows:

Field Windbreak	Shelterbelts
Riparian Buffer	Wildlife Habitat
Filter Strips	Wetland Restoration
Living Snow Fences	Contour Grass Strips
Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife	

Producers also have the option to participate in the following initiatives under CCRP.

Highly Erodible Land Initiative (HELI) provides an opportunity for landowners to offer land into CRP with an erodibility index (EI) of 20 or greater under certain conservation practices to be enrolled that will significantly improve water quality, air quality and offsite impacts such as windblown soil filling ditches. The conversion to wildlife friendly covers also provide benefits to wildlife and reduce soil erosion.

State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement Nebraska (SAFE) provides participants to enroll land with wildlife habitat as the first priority, providing all habitat needs (nesting, brood rearing, winter roosting and escape cover) for greater prairie chickens that will also benefit a variety of other upland game birds and grassland breeding songbirds. Acres enrolled in the SAFE program will also improve water quality and reduce soil erosion.

Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds on Pivot Corners
Additional flexibility for producers in applying CP33, Habitat Buffers for Upland Birds, on pivot corners has been approved by FSA. Previously, the pivot corners had to be connected by

a buffer grass strip. Commonly called quail buffers, producers can now enroll the pivot corners without a connecting grass strip. Besides quail, other ground nesting birds will also benefit from the additional enrollment of pivot corners in CRP.

2015 Acreage Reporting Requirements

Acreage reports remain a primary requirement to maintain eligibility for program benefits under the 2014 Farm Bill. It's important to provide accurate information regarding crops, intended uses, producer shares and irrigation practice. This information should be consistent between FSA and your crop insurance provider. All spring-seeded crops, including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, have a reporting deadline of July 15, 2015. Perennial forage and fall-seeded crops must be reported by November 15th of the preceding year. (Example: 2016 crop year reports must be filed by November 15, 2015). PLEASE NOTE: Reporting perennial forage remains an eligibility requirement for the livestock disaster programs.

If a weather-related event causes the inability to plant an intended crop or has caused a planted crop to fail, it is important to report these claims to both FSA and your crop insurance provider timely so that field visits may be completed, as necessary. Prevented planted acres must be reported within 15 days of the final planting date for the crop. Failed acres must be reported before disposition of the crop. Prevented planted and failed acreage claims are subject to review and approval by the local FSA County Committee.

As you complete planting this spring, be sure to contact the local FSA office to schedule an appointment to report all acreage.

Farming Operation Changes

Accurately representing your farming operation to FSA is critical to your eligibility for program benefits. Be sure to report any land changes due to buying, selling, or leasing (including sub-leasing), or breaking out new land. Also report changes in your contributions to the farming operation of capital or equipment, the manner in which labor or management is provided, changes to entities including members or shares and the formation of new entities or dissolution of existing ones. Signature authorizations should be updated as necessary. Be sure to report any changes as soon as possible. Documentation may be required, including a copy of your deed or recorded land contract for purchased property.

Changes to a farming operation may result in a reconstitution, (i.e., combination or division) of the existing FSA farm structure. A "farm" is defined as a group of tracts that have the same owner and same operator. In cases where a farm division occurs, base acres may be divided by one of the following methods: 1) estate, 2) designation by landowner, 3) DCP cropland percentage (tract divisions only), or 4) default method. Contact FSA for additional information, and remember to notify your local office of any changes so that your records are current and eligibility is maintained.

New USDA Website Provides Support for Beginning Farmers and Ranchers

USDA unveiled www.USDA.gov/newfarmers, a new website that provides a centralized, one-stop resource where beginning farmers and ranchers can explore the variety of USDA initiatives designed to help them succeed. This website provides in depth information for new farmers and ranchers, including: how to increase access to land and capital; build new market opportunities; participate in conservation opportunities; select and use the right risk management tools; and access USDA education, and technical support programs. These issues have been identified as top priorities by new farmers. The website also features instructive case studies about beginning farmers who have successfully utilized USDA resources to start or expand their business operations.

Livestock Forage Program (LFP) - Acreage Reports Required

This program provides compensation to eligible producers for grazing losses due to drought on private land or fire on federally managed lands. The grazing loss must have occurred during the established grazing season (April 1 – October 27) and have an acreage report filed by the producer with control of the grazing on the acreage.

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

LIP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have suffered livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather. Adverse weather events include but are not limited to hail, lightning, tornado, winter storm if the winter storm lasts for three (3) consecutive days and is accompanied by high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall, and extremely cold temperatures; floods, blizzards, wild fires, extreme heat, extreme cold, anthrax, straight-line winds, and disease if exacerbated by another eligible adverse weather event. Producers who suffer eligible livestock death losses between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 should submit a notice of loss the earlier of 30 calendar days of when the loss of the livestock was apparent to the participant or 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurred. An application for payment and supporting documentation must be provided to your local FSA office by January 30, 2016.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)

ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish that have losses due to disease, adverse weather, colony collapse disorder in honeybees, or other conditions, such as blizzards, floods, and wildfires. ELAP assistance is provided for losses not covered by LFP and LIP. Producers who suffered eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015 must submit a notice of loss the earlier of 30 calendar days of when the loss of the livestock, honeybees or farm-raised fish becomes apparent to the participant or November 1, 2015. An application for payment must be submitted along with all supporting documentation to your local FSA office by November 1, 2015.

For more information, producers can review the LFP, LIP and ELAP Fact Sheets on the Farm Bill webpage. Producers are encouraged to make an appointment with your local FSA office to apply for these programs.

Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA)

AFIDA requires that foreign persons report acquisitions or transfers of an interest in agricultural land to the Secretary of Agriculture within 90 calendar days. The information should be reported on form FSA-153 and submitted to the Farm Service Agency. Failure to meet these reporting requirements may result in a civil penalty of up to 25 percent of the fair market value of the land.

GovDelivery – Electronic Notice of FSA Information

Nebraska agriculture producers are asked to enroll in the new GovDelivery system which provides email notices, newsletters and electronic reminders. FSA, like many other organizations, is trying to work smarter and be more efficient. Moving to electronic notifications via email helps conserve resources and save taxpayer dollars. County Committee ballots will continue to be mailed to all eligible producers. Producers can subscribe to receive free e-mail updates by going to http://www.fsa.usda.gov/subscribe.

Controlled Substance

Any person convicted under federal or state law of a controlled substance violation could be ineligible for USDA payments or benefits. Violations include planting, harvesting or growing a prohibited plant. Prohibited plants include marijuana, opium, poppies and other drug producing plants.

Bank Account Changes

Current policy mandates that FSA payments be electronically transferred into a bank account. In order for timely payments to be made, producers need to notify their local FSA Office when an account has been changed or if another financial institution purchases the bank where payments are sent. Payments can be delayed if the local FSA Office is not aware of updates to bank accounts and routing numbers.

Power of Attorney

For those who find it difficult to visit the county office because of work schedules, distance, health, etc…, FSA has a power of attorney form available that allows producers to designate another person to conduct business at the office. If interested, contact our office or any Farm Service Agency office for more information

Special Accommodations

Special accommodations will be made upon request for individuals with disabilities, vision impairment or hearing impairment. If accommodations are required, individuals should contact their local FSA office staff directly or by phone.

FSA Program Interest Rates for February

Rates subject to change monthly. Contact your local FSA Office to obtain current interest rates.

Farm Operating: 2.625%
Microloan: 2.625%
Farm Ownership: 3.750%
Farm Ownership - Joint Financing: 2.500%
Farm Ownership - Down Payment: 1.500%
Emergency - Actual Loss: 3.625%

CCC Program Interest Rates for January

Rates subject to change monthly. Contact your local FSA Office to obtain current interest rates.

Farm Storage Facility Loan -7 year term: 2.000%
Farm Storage Facility Loan -10 year term: 2.250%
Farm Storage Facility Loan -12 year term: 2.375%
Commodity Loan: 1.125%

Nebraska Farm Service Agency
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United States Department of Agriculture

Dates to Remember	
February 27, 2015	Deadline for producers to update yield history and/or reallocate base acres
March 16, 2015	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Sales Closing Dates for Alfalfa, Mixed Forage, Spring Seeded Annual Crops (Barley, Oats), Grass, Spring Seeded Annual Crops (Vegetables), and Sorghum Forage
March 31, 2015	Deadline for producers to make one-time election of either ARC or PLC for 2014 through 2018 crop years; Deadline to obtain MALs and LDPs for Barley, Canola, Crambe, Flaxseed, Honey, Oats, Rapeseed, Wheat, and Sesame Seed
June 1, 2015	Deadline to obtain MALs and LDPs for Corn, Dry Peas, Grain Sorghum, Lentils, Safflower, Chickpeas, Soybeans and Sunflower seed
July 15, 2015	Deadline to report all spring-seeded crops, including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage