

Crop Acreage Reporting

What You Need to Know

Overview

Agricultural producers should file crop acreage reports with USDA that document the crops grown on your farm or ranch and their intended uses.

Each year, USDA agencies collect data relating to crops through crop acreage reports. If you want to participate in many USDA programs, including crop insurance, safety net, conservation, and disaster assistance programs, you must file timely acreage reports to remain eligible for program benefits. Filing an accurate and timely acreage report for all crops, locations, and land uses, including failed acreage and prevented planted acreage, may prevent the loss of benefits.

Deadlines

Deadlines to file crop acreage reports vary by crop and by state and county.

Farm Service Agency staff at your local USDA Service Center can help by providing you with maps and acreage reporting deadlines by crop for your county. Your crop insurance agent can assist you with reporting information necessary for crop insurance benefits.



How it Works

You can file crop acreage reports by filling out the FSA-578 form. Your local USDA service center staff can help by providing you with maps and deadlines to simplify the reporting process. Producers can also log into farmers.gov to securely view or print maps. To enroll in the online service, contact your local FSA office or visit farmers.gov/sign-in. To file an acreage report, you need:

- Crop and crop type or variety
- Intended crop use
- Number of crop acres
- Map with location and approximate crop boundaries
- Planting dates
- Planting pattern, when applicable
- Producer share(s)
- Irrigation practice(s)
- Acreage prevented from planting, when applicable
- Other required information

Reporting dates vary by crop and by county. Ask your local FSA staff for details.

Electronic Geospatial Acreage Reports

Acreage reports using precision agriculture planting boundaries can be filed electronically with an approved insurance provider or an authorized third-party provider, who will then share the file with FSA staff.

Producers should notify their local FSA office if they submitted an electronic geospatial acreage report containing precision planting boundaries that they want to use as part of their FSA acreage report.

Find your Local Office

To find your local office, go to:
farmers.gov/service-locator

Farmers.gov Account

Producers with an eAuth or Login.gov Account linked to their USDA customer record can access their FSA farm records, maps, and common land units by logging into farmers.gov. Producers can 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 an FSA-211 POA, Business Partner Signature Authority, or as a member of a business can access information for the business by logging into their farmers.gov account.

Producers can learn how to use the farmers.gov Farm Records Mapping functionality by watching the video tutorials posted on the [Farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) YouTube channel.

Guidance documents lack the force and effect of law, unless expressly authorized by statute or incorporated into a contract. USDA may not cite, use, or rely on any guidance that is not available through their guidance portal, except to establish historical facts.

Crop Acreage Reporting Frequently Asked Questions

Q: How are crop acreage reports used?

The data collected from crop acreage reports is used to:

- Determine compliance with USDA farm programs
- Determine the amount of insurance provided and the premium charged
- Verify compliance with Highly Erodible Land Conservation and Wetland Conservation provisions
- Inform USDA agency program decisions
- Determine producer eligibility for commodity loans and loan deficiency payments
- Determine crop and producer eligibility for participation in certain USDA programs

Q: How often do I need to report my crop acreage?

Producers must generally certify acreage reports after each planting as some crops have multiple plantings and each planting must be reported.

Perennial forage is eligible for continuous certification. This means after a crop is reported once, the certification remains in effect until a change is made. Check with FSA at your local USDA Service Center to see if your crops are eligible for continuous certification.

Q: I'm a beginning farmer. How do I report crop acres my first year?

If this is your first year farming a tract of land, make sure you have a farm number, that your tract information is current, and that you are in FSA's system. To get a farm number, bring proof of identity, a copy of your deed or leasing documents, and any entity documentation for your business (limited partnership, estate, or trust documents) to your local USDA Service Center. We're here to help you get started!

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Q: Do I need an appointment?

Please contact your local FSA office to schedule a phone or virtual appointment.

Q: I have a small operation. Do I still need to report crop acres?

Yes. FSA works with farms and ranches of all sizes. FSA has the ability to accept crop acreage as small as .000001 acres, equivalent to 6 square inches. Small farmers should still report their acreage because they may be eligible for assistance in the event of a natural disaster.

Q: What if my crop is produced using innovative and intensive production practices (urban farming)?

For crops produced using innovative and intensive production practices, you may report your plant inventory to FSA, along with your acreage-based report.

Q: What if my crops are grown within multiple levels of a building, using multi-level growing structures (ie. Vertical farming) or panels?

FSA's acreage reporting software currently provides the ability to load a concurrent status for crops. A new concurrent status of stacked has been added to the acreage reporting software for these situations.

Q: Can I report cover crops?

Yes. Crops that are used for erosion control, soil health, or water quality can be reported as cover crops. However, if a cover crop is harvested for anything other than forage or grazing, it's no longer a cover crop and the report must be revised.

Q: What if my crops are organic?

Crops aren't required to be reported as organic, but if you choose to do so you should bring your current organic plan and documentation verifying the certified organic status of your crops.

Q: If I already reported my acres to my crop insurance agency, do I still need to submit a report to FSA?

Yes. FSA and participating insurance providers approved by the Risk Management Agency (RMA) can provide the common information from their acreage reports at one office and the information will be electronically shared with the other location. However, producers must still sign reports for both FSA and the insurance provider.

Q: When should I report prevented planted and failed acres?

Many programs require that prevented planted and failed acres be reported within 15 days of the disaster.

Q: What happens if the acreage reporting deadline for my county has passed? Can I still file?

Yes. Acreage reports can be filed up to a year after the deadline has passed. Acreage reporting establishes your eligibility for many programs including disaster programs. Even if there is no program payment that might be at issue when an acreage report could be filed or filed late with a fee, we encourage producers to file an acreage report and remit the late-file fee rather than to choose not to report the acreage.

Sometimes program or payment eligibility decisions or application deadlines extend beyond the final date when a late-filed acreage report can be filed. In this case, electing not to file and paying a fee could be final with regard to the potential eligibility of those acres and producers sharing in the acres.

Having an acreage report on file helps ensure eligibility for payments and disaster assistance, especially unforeseen future disasters or program payment eligibility.