

# NEWS BULLETIN

2025 Summer Edition

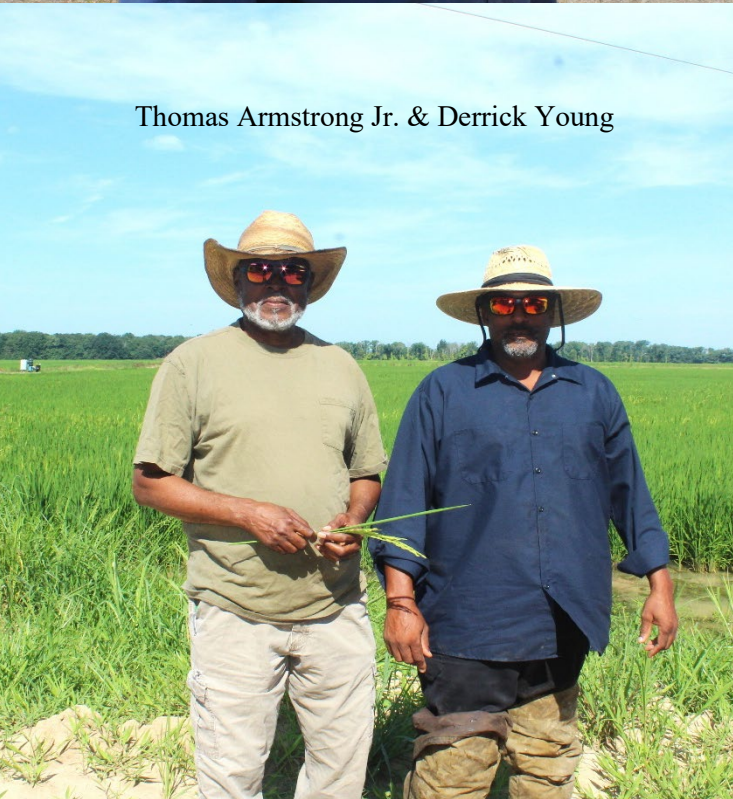
4<sup>th</sup> Generation Farmer Derrick Young



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Thomas Armstrong Jr. & Derrick Young



# Talk of the Land

## 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Farmer

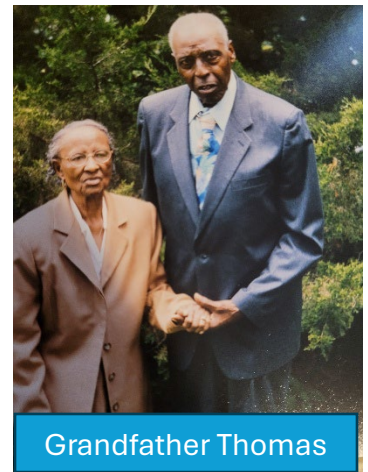
### Farmer, Businessman and Mayor

In 1920, Floyd B. Brown founded the Fargo Agricultural School, attracting students from various parts of the state and receiving financial support from individuals outside Arkansas. The school emphasized outreach and community service in Fargo by improving transportation infrastructure with gravel roads, introducing electricity and telephone services to the town, and organizing an annual farmers' conference where hundreds of farmers gathered to exchange information and knowledge.

Derrick Young, a fourth-generation farmer, manages 2,200 acres in Fargo and



Brinkley with his uncle Thomas Armstrong Jr. He represents the legacy of his family in agriculture, being both a farmer and businessman and serving as Mayor of Fargo, Arkansas. Derrick's farm is the family's livelihood, from his great-grandfather "Papa", Grandfather Thomas Armstrong Sr., and two uncles Thomas Jr., and Harrison Armstrong which he plans to preserve for future generations.



Grandfather Thomas

A farmer's life is never easy, states Derrick. At the age of eight I helped my family on the farm with tasks like driving a tractor and tiling the ground. He worked there through high school until he moved to Washington D.C., to finish school graduating from McKinley Technical High School in 1984, then going to college and joining the Reserves in 1986. Derrick retired after 30 years in the military as "Patriot Full Bird" a Colonel which is the most senior field-grade

officer rank, denoted as O-6.

Derrick has received funding from Natural Resources Conservation Service through several programs.

1. EQIP that helps producers with individual conservation practices.
2. RCPP funds that support efforts to address regional challenges.
3. CSP that encourages a comprehensive approach to conservation across the entire farm operation.

Farmers often engage in conservation and environmental practices. They must adapt to natural conditions to produce crops, managing issues like moisture levels and insect populations.

Typically, farmers aim to pass their farms to the next generation in better condition than they received it. Conservation and sustainability efforts may differ from past practices, such as planting buffer strips along fields to reduce water and soil erosion and to provide habitat for wildlife and pollinators says Derrick. While working with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, I have installed over five tailwater recovery systems that



Tail Water Recovery System in Fargo and Brinkley Farmland

collect, store, and reuse irrigation runoff. These systems help conserve water, reduce groundwater usage, and improve water quality by minimizing nutrient and pesticide runoff into waterways.

By using conservation practices Derrick ensures that the rate and volume of flow is adequate for the irrigation system supplied. In addition, he practices conservation crop rotation that reduces soil erosion, soil quality degradation, excess water, water quality degradation, and access road practices to provide a fixed route for vehicular travel for resource activities involving the management of conservation forestry operations, livestock, agriculture, wildlife habitat, and other conservation enterprises.



On the farm you will also find a fishpond where you can find catfish and brim. The pond acts as a water harvesting structure by capturing surface rainwater runoff for irrigation during dry periods. With an inlet to collect runoff and an outlet to deliver water, it supports crop growth and influences the local climate.



Brent Meins  
and Derrick

When asked what he wants people to know most about farmers, Derrick says he wants people to understand that no matter what the size of the farm, farmers care very deeply for their land. He also says, "Our goal is to improve the land, care for the soil, and pass the farm down to the next generation in better condition than when we started. That is not to say that the previous generation made mistakes, but it is to say that we strive to improve ourselves and our land every day.

Today Derrick is raising rice, corn and soybeans.

As Mayor of Fargo Derrick believes that agriculture has long been pushed away from urban growth. By presenting it as a part of this growth, it can become the heart of a community. Preserving farmland close to where people live create the opportunity for people to be intimately connected to the land, their food and the farmers who grow it. When asked how he manages being Mayor, Businessman and Farmer he states that you must have the patience and believing in yourself making a difference. It's really a place where one person can have an impact. I have plenty of examples throughout my career serving in the military and as mayor of one person bringing up an issue and carrying it through to the end, resulting in changes and improvements to projects that were being undertaken. One person can have their voice heard, especially with a local city council and even more so with the county, where very few people understand what the county can do and how they impact their lives. During his term he has put a new roof on the Fargo Community Center and is currently working on their park and got the county to come in and upgrade W. Freeman Rd that constantly flooded. Derrick is married to Dr. Cara Jones who is a Pediatric Dentist. They have three children named Dryan, Derek, and D'Eric Young.



Rice Field



Uncle Thomas Jr. and Derrick



Corn Field

# Community Outreach and Engagement

**April 6, 2025**

**Marvell, AR**, located in Phillips County, is about 70 miles southwest of West Memphis and 100 miles southeast of Little Rock. It was first settled in 1835, but it did not begin to grow until the arrival in the early 1870s of the Arkansas Central Railroad (eventually consolidated with the Missouri Pacific). It is a small town in the Arkansas Delta with rich cultural heritage.



**April 24, 2025**

**Bolivar, TN**, officially the **City of Bolivar**, is a city in and the county seat of Hardeman County, Tennessee.

Bolivar, TN, was named for South American revolutionary leader Simón Bolívar. The area is home to several historic properties and historic districts among the National Register of Historic Places listings in Hardeman County, Tennessee including Bolivar Court Square Historic

District, Western State Hospital Historic District, North Main Street Historic District, and the Bills-McNeal Historic District.

**May 6, 2025**

**Parkin, AR** is in eastern Cross County on the east bank of the St. Francis River just south of the mouth of the Tyronza River. U.S. Route 64 passes through the community, leading east 5 miles to Earle and west 14 miles to Wynne, the Cross County seat.

Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) brought together USDA agencies Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), Rural Development staff, state specialists, and private sector experts to share their knowledge and expertise. The summit workshop was an innovative and comprehensive event designed to provide participants with a wealth of information, training, and technical support centered around USDA resources.



**The objective of the workshop included:**

- Offering a detailed overview of USDA resources available to local communities.
- Providing hands-on training sessions to ensure effective utilization of these resources
- Facilitating technical support and personalized guidance from experienced professionals.
- Encouraging networking and collaboration among participants and experts.
- ALCDC staff conduct client case intake at the meeting for follow-up services and an evaluation of the training to be filled out.

# Community Outreach and Engagement

Participants gained an in-depth understanding of the various USDA programs and services available to support agricultural development, community projects, and local initiatives. This includes information on grants, loans, and other financial assistance options.

A key benefit of each of these workshops is the opportunity for participants to network with peers, experts, and potential collaborators, fostering an environment of shared learning and mutual support, encouraging the development of strong partnerships and community alliances.

ALCDC wants to thank the City of Marvell, AR, City of Bolivar, TN and the City of Parkin, AR and all those who attended the in-person/hybrid summit.

## Marvell, Arkansas



Left side: USDA Rural Development Seth Harrison and meeting participants



NRCS- Tressel Benjamin  
Kennard Williams



USDA Staff

## Bolivar, Tennessee



Chantel Rucker, FSA Joyce Murphy, Allyson Ruff,  
Hardeman County Mayor Todd Pulse



Right: Hardeman County Mayor  
Todd Pulse and Former County  
Mayor Willie Spencer



Center: NRCS Harrold Pettigrew  
Right: Dr. Calvin King Sr.

## Parkin, Arkansas



Participants at meeting



Rural Development Seth Harrison with participants



Larry Lofton and Melinda Huff

## **Livestock Ranchers Reap Rewards Through Conservation Programs**

### **Conservation Benefits and Opportunities for Sustainable Ranching**

This news article is a follow-up to previous Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) Advancer stories on family farm ranchers. It is also our intent to offer outreach information that will be beneficial to existing farmers who may have an interest in diversifying their operations with livestock and those who may have an interest in becoming a beginning farmer rancher. In either case, conservation planning as part of a livestock farming/ranching operation is as important as the financial farm business plan. Conservation programs offer immediate and long-term economic sustainability benefits for farm/ranching operations.

In an era where sustainability is no longer optional but essential, livestock ranchers are discovering a wealth of opportunities through conservation programs. These initiatives, often supported by governments and environmental organizations, provide financial, ecological, and operational benefits that promise a brighter future for the ranching industry and the environment alike.

Livestock ranching has long been a cornerstone of rural economies, providing food, jobs, and cultural heritage. However, traditional ranching practices, while effective in the past, often put stress on ecosystems, leading to issues like soil degradation, water pollution, and habitat loss. Conservation programs aim to address these challenges by promoting practices that balance productivity with environmental stewardship.

Conservation programs are designed to incentivize sustainable land management practices that protect natural resources while keeping or even enhancing ranch productivity. These programs often focus on strategies such as rotational grazing, riparian buffer zones, native grassland restoration, and carbon sequestration initiatives. By adopting these practices, ranchers can improve soil health, increase biodiversity, and make their operations more resilient to climate change.

#### **Participating in conservation programs comes with a multitude of benefits for livestock ranchers:**

**Financial Incentives:** Many conservation programs offer grants, cost-sharing opportunities, and tax breaks to offset the first costs of implementing sustainable practices. For example, rotational grazing systems or water infrastructure projects are often partially, if not fully, funded by these initiatives.

**Improved Land Productivity:** Healthy soil and well-managed pastures lead to better forage quality and yield, which in turn supports healthier and more productive livestock.

**Market Advantages:** Consumers are increasingly prioritizing sustainably produced goods. By taking part in conservation programs, ranchers can market their products as environmentally friendly, potentially commanding premium prices.

**Long-term Sustainability:** By keeping the health of their land, ranchers ensure a practical operation for future generations.

Innovation and collaboration are driving new opportunities for ranchers willing to embrace conservation.

Carbon sequestration on grazing lands is gaining attention. Ranchers can earn income by capturing and storing carbon in soil through improved grazing management. Programs like these not only provide financial compensation but also contribute to global climate goals.

Nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies are increasingly partnering with ranchers to achieve shared conservation goals. These collaborations often involve technical aid, funding, and access to resources that ranchers might not have otherwise.

The advent of precision agriculture technologies has opened new doors for conservation. Tools like drones, GPS mapping, and remote sensors allow ranchers to watch their land in real-time, making it easier to implement and track conservation practices effectively. ALCDC continues to offer its drone support technical aid service to limited resources and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers.

### **Education and Training Opportunities**

Many conservation programs come with educational components, offering outreach workshops, training, and technical aid in partnership with community base nonprofit organizations, such as Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) and others. These resources empower ranchers with the knowledge and skills needed to adopt sustainable conservation practices successfully.

While the benefits are numerous, taking part in conservation programs is not without its challenges. Ranchers must navigate application processes, meet program requirements, and sometimes adjust long-standing practices. However, the long-term rewards outweigh the first hurdles.

For many ranchers, the shift to conservation-oriented practices can feel like a departure from traditional methods. Bridging the gap between tradition and innovation requires open-mindedness, adaptability, and a willingness to learn from both past experiences and emerging science.

The intersection of livestock ranching and conservation holds immense potential. By embracing sustainability, ranchers not only contribute to a healthier planet but also secure the future of their livelihoods. Conservation programs offer a pathway to achieve this balance, providing tangible benefits while addressing pressing environmental challenges.

As more ranchers step into the realm of conservation, they become stewards of the land in the truest sense, preserving its richness not only for their own benefit but for generations to come. The journey may require effort and change, but the rewards—both financial and ecological—are well worth the investment.



# Micro Urban Farming - A Growing Opportunity for Economic Prosperity

## Financial and Self-Employment Opportunities with Small-Scale Urban Agriculture

Micro urban farming is becoming a beacon of economic innovation and self-employment in urban cities, small rural towns and rural areas worldwide. As urban landscapes grow denser and smaller scales for farming are more feasible, communities are turning towards creative solutions to address food security, reduce environmental impact, and foster economic growth. Micro urban farming, which involves cultivating fruits, vegetables, herbs, and even mushrooms in limited spaces such as small acreage, rooftops, balconies, backyards, and vacant lots, offers a promising pathway for both addressing local food needs and creating financial opportunities.

Micro-Urban farming has transcended its initial role as a hobby or a way to reduce grocery bills. Today, it has emerged as an innovative economic activity that contributes to individual and community financial well-being.

One of the most immediate benefits of micro urban farming is its ability to lower household food expenses. Families can grow fresh produce at a fraction of the cost of purchasing it from grocery stores. A single urban farm plot can yield seasonal vegetables and fruits which significantly offset monthly food budgets and offer added household income, depending on the size.

On a larger scale, micro urban farming generates employment opportunities. From farm management to logistics, packaging, and sales, the industry fosters both direct and indirect job creation. Local farms need labor for planting, harvesting, and maintaining crops, while the marketing and distribution of produce create ripple effects across other sectors of the economy.

By purchasing seeds, soil, tools, and other farming necessities locally, urban farmers contribute to the growth of nearby businesses. Farmer's markets and co-operatives that sell urban farm products further stimulate economic activity within neighborhoods. These localized food systems keep money circulating within communities rather than being funneled to global supply chains.

Micro urban farming provides the perfect platform for individuals to establish self-sustaining businesses and personal enterprises. It opens doors for independent ventures and entrepreneurship, offering a low-barrier entry into the world of agriculture as a beginning farmer.

Entrepreneurs can turn small urban and rural spaces into thriving businesses by growing high-demand crops such as microgreens, herbs, and heirloom vegetables, etc. These crops have a quick turnover, require minimal investment, and are highly valued in local restaurants and grocery stores. Many micro urban farmers have found success selling fresh produce directly to consumers through farmer's markets, subscription boxes, or even online platforms.

Micro urban farming also enables individuals to explore niche markets. For instance, growing organic herbs, edible flowers, or exotic mushrooms can cater to gourmet culinary needs. Some urban farmers develop into aquaponics or vertical farming to offer eco-friendly produce that aligns with sustainable living trends.

While micro urban farming is often discussed in terms of its economic benefits, its environmental and social advantages cannot be ignored. By reducing the reliance on long-distance food transportation, urban farming lowers carbon footprints and helps cities become greener. Additionally, it empowers communities by fostering collaboration, improving food security, and creating aesthetically pleasing urban spaces.

Micro urban farming minimizes waste by encouraging composting and utilizing organic farming methods. It also maximizes resources such as water and energy through innovative farming techniques like drip irrigation and solar-powered hoop houses.

Urban farms often serve as community hubs, bringing diverse groups of people together to work on shared goals. Many farms collaborate with food banks and local organizations to ensure access to nutritious food for vulnerable populations.

## Access to Resources

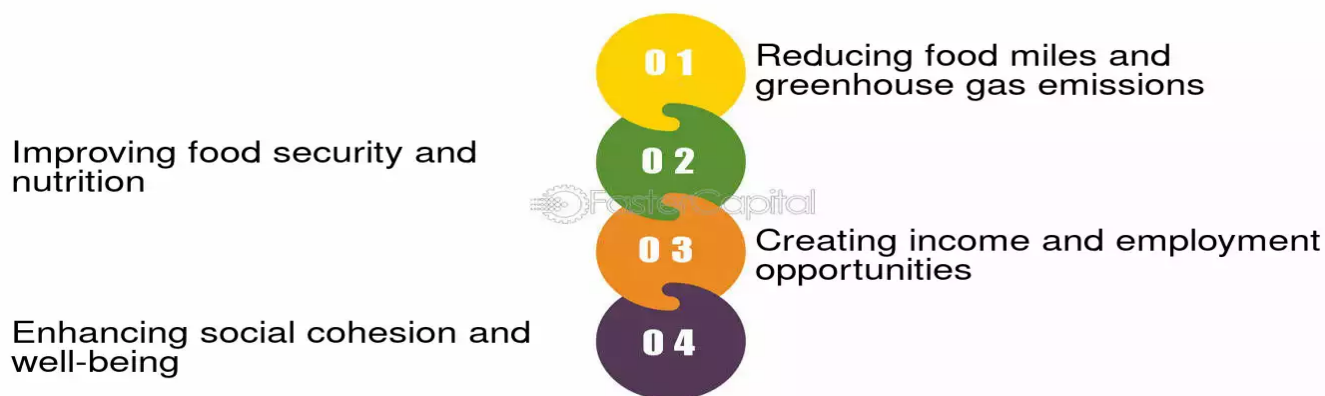
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) recognize the value of urban farming. NRCS offers conservation financial support funding, partnership outreach information training programs and technical assistance. Financial support provides an opportunity for existing small farmers to diversify and others to become beginning farmers. As One USDA, Farm Service Agency offers farm loan financial assistance and technical assistance to get established with a farm number.

The integration of technology into urban farming—such as automated irrigation systems, temperature control sensors, and automated crop monitoring—makes farming more efficient and sustainable, even in small spaces and with small acreages.

As cities, small towns and rural communities grow and adapt to new challenges, micro urban farming is poised to play a critical role in reshaping urban and rural economies and building prosperity for individuals. The economic benefits and self-employment opportunities it offers are only at the beginning. By embracing these upcoming farming operations, communities can cultivate a future that is financially resilient, environmentally conscious, and socially cohesive.

Micro urban farming is not merely a trend, it's a transformation. With its potential to build local economies, foster entrepreneurship, and create greener cities, small towns and rural communities, it holds the promise to redefine how we live, grow, and thrive in urban and rural environments.

## Benefits of Micro Urban Farming



# **The Challenge of Heirs Property - A Hidden Barrier to Land Ownership and Resource Opportunities**

## **Understanding the Complexities and Implications of Inherited Land**

Heirs' property, a term that may be unfamiliar to many people where it is one of the most complex and often misunderstood aspects of land ownership in the United States. It refers to land that has been passed down informally through generations without a legal will or clear title. While this mode of inheritance is steeped in tradition and family legacy, it is equally fraught with legal, economic, and social challenges that can jeopardize the future of the land and its owners.

### *The Big Questions Are:*

# **Heirs' Property**

### **What Is Heirs Property?**

Heirs' property arises when landowners are deceased without leaving a legally binding will, causing the property to be inherited by multiple heirs. In legal terms, this results in "tenancy in common," where each heir owns an undivided interest in the property. This form of ownership allows anyone with a share of the property to sell their part without consulting the other owners, leading to a potential fragmentation of the land.

The phenomenon of heirs' property is particularly prevalent among African American families in the southern United States, Native American tribes, Appalachian communities, and other groups with strong ties to rural land. Historically, systemic barriers such as discrimination in legal systems, exclusion from financial resources, and cultural practices of oral inheritance have contributed to the growing prevalence of heirs' property.

For example, after the Civil War, many African American families bought land, often with great sacrifices. However, a mistrust of legal systems and limited access to legal resources led many families to avoid creating formal wills. Over time, this practice resulted in land being inherited informally, creating heirs' property.

### *What Are the Legal Challenges?*

Without a clear title, heirs' property is vulnerable to a host of legal risks. Any co-owner has the right to bring a partition action, which can force the sale of the entire property. This is often referred to as a "partition by sale," as opposed to a "partition in kind," where the property is divided and distributed among heirs. In many cases, developers or speculators buy a single heir's share, using partition sales to buy the entire land at below-market rates.

Moreover, heirs' property is often excluded from financial opportunities. Because the land lacks a clear title, it cannot be used as collateral for loans, and owners are often disqualified from government programs like disaster relief or farming subsidies.

The economic implications of heirs' property are profound. Families often lose generational wealth as their land is sold or taken due to unresolved title issues. According to studies, African American families have lost millions of acres of land over the past century due to heirs' property disputes. This loss has

contributed to the racial wealth gap and diminished opportunities for land-based entrepreneurship, agriculture, and community development.

Beyond individual families, the problem affects entire communities. Land tied up in legal disputes or inaccessible for productive use can stunt economic growth, reduce tax revenues, and worsen poverty in rural areas.

## **Efforts to Address the Issue of Heirs Property**

As a result of the work of Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) program services, and other non-profit community base organizations, awareness of heir's property issue has grown, and efforts to address it have gained momentum. Legal reforms, educational initiatives, and community-based programs have played a critical role in providing solutions.

## **Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act**

One significant legislative effort is the Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act (UPHPA), which provides a framework for fairer handling of partition actions. Under this act, courts must consider the sentimental value of family land and prioritize "partition in kind" over forced sales. As of now, multiple states have adopted the UPHPA, including Arkansas, offering greater protection to heirs' property owners.

The Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) continues its work to help families resolve title issues. By offering free or low-cost legal services, these groups aid families in obtaining clear titles, drafting wills, and navigating the complexities of property law.

ALCDC believe that education is key to preventing the creation of heirs' property in the first place. ALCDC continues its work in partnership with USDA through workshops, seminars, and community meetings aim to inform landowners about the importance of wills, estate planning, and legal documentation.

## **Looking to the Future**

While progress has been made, heirs' property is still a persistent challenge. The issue underscores the need for systemic change in how landownership is managed and protected. Collaborative efforts involving policymakers, legal experts, community leaders, and families are essential to preserving generational land and promoting access to resources and opportunities.

ALCDC understands that addressing heirs' property is about more than resolving legal disputes; it is about safeguarding a family's legacy, empowering communities, and ensuring that land continues to serve as a source of opportunity, prosperity, and stability for generations to come. By shedding light on this often-overlooked issue, we can take meaningful steps toward a more prosperous future.

Individuals interested in receiving more educational information about heirs' property may contact ALCDC at (870) 734-3005. Families who may be interested in estate planning sessions either in person or virtually. You may also call to schedule an appointment or make arrangement for a virtual/zoom session.

## Secretary Rollins Puts Farmers First

**Washington, D.C** - U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Brooke Rollins has steps to put Farmers First at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

“Farmers come first at the United States Department of Agriculture in the Trump Administration. We have had an action-packed first 100 days of President Donald J. Trump in the White House. At USDA, I have made bold changes to improve the lives of American producers and consumers. I look forward to continuing our work to bring America into a new golden age of prosperity, with American farmers and ranchers leading the way,” **said Secretary Rollins.**

Secretary Rollins also visited 15 states in the first 100 days of the Trump Administration, including Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Ohio, and Iowa.

On day one, Secretary Rollins took action to support America’s farmers and ranchers, and in just her first week on the job, Secretary Rollins traveled to four states to hear directly from producers and to see their operations firsthand. In her first month, Secretary Rollins moved swiftly to advance key priorities focused on efficiency and agricultural prosperity.

**In the first 100 days, USDA has put Farmers First. At Secretary Rollins’ direction, USDA has**

- Supported American poultry and egg producers, addressed the avian flu, and lowered the cost of eggs for consumers. In February, Secretary Rollins announced a five-point plan to combat the avian flu and lower egg prices which has been applauded by agriculture and government leaders across the country. Since the plan was introduced, the wholesale price of eggs has decreased 56 percent.
- Take bold action to respond to disease outbreaks to strengthen the domestic food supply, because food security is national security. This includes work to put pressure on the Mexican government for failing to cooperate in addressing the New World Screwworm or meet its water delivery obligations under the 1944 Water Treaty. As a result of these negotiations, Secretary Rollins announced a major win for American agriculture by securing the agreement of the Mexican government to meet the current water needs of farmers and ranchers in Texas.
- Dropped criminal charges against Charles and Heather Maude, a South Dakota family with a small cattle and hog operation, who endured a senseless politically motivated prosecution waged by the Biden Administration over 25 acres of U.S. Forest Service federal land.
- Fought for fair trade for all American farmers and ranchers by tackling trade barriers and visiting six countries in the next six months to expand market access.
- Unleashed American energy dominance through expanded access to mining and drilling on federal land and releasing a biofuels incentive program to help fuel America.
- Streamlined unnecessary regulations and cutting red tape for agricultural producers and industries to allow them to feed, fuel, and clothe the world. This work included sweeping reforms to boost timber production, streamline pork and poultry processing, and reduce wildfire risk through public-private partnerships.
- Approved a variety of congressionally authorized fund distributions to support communities affected by wind storms and disasters and the agricultural sector.
- Worked to reduce the cost of living for farmers and consumers, including seeking reform for H2A and H2B visas to ensure reliable, legal labor on farms and ranches.
- Sought out and eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in all USDA programs, including improper payments, SNAP fraud, and woke programs that don’t put Farmers First. Woke programs include a climate slush fund and funding to schools that violate Title IX and endanger women and girls.
- Led major steps to Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) through reforming SNAP and nutrition education services. The MAHA movement at USDA has also supported major voluntary changes to make food healthier.
- Took leadership to make rural America prosper again by reducing regulations and revitalizing communities.

# Emergency Commodity Assistance Program (ECAP)

USDA's Farm Service Agency is issuing up to \$10 billion in direct payments to eligible agricultural producers of eligible commodities for the 2024 crop year through the Emergency Commodity Assistance Program (ECAP). These one-time economic assistance payments will help commodity producers mitigate the impacts of increased input costs and falling commodity prices.

## Who Is Eligible

To be eligible, producers must meet the following requirements:

- Be actively engaged in farming.
- Have an interest in input expenses for a covered commodity.
- Have reported acreage of eligible commodities to FSA for the 2024 crop year planted and prevent plant acres to FSA on an FSA-578, *Report of Acreage* form.
- Have reported acres that were prevented from being planted to FSA for the 2024 crop year on an CCC-576 Notice of Loss form (if applicable).

**Note:** Producers who have not previously reported the 2024 crop year acreage or filed a notice of loss for prevent plant crops, must submit an acreage report by August 15, 2025, deadline.

## Eligible acreage, commodities, and ECAP payment rates (per acre):

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>BARLEY</b><br> <b>\$21.67</b>                                            |  <b>RICE</b><br> <b>\$76.94</b><br>(LONG AND MEDIUM) |                                                                                                              |
|  <b>CHICK-PEAS</b><br> <b>\$31.45</b> (SMALL)<br><b>\$24.02</b> (LARGE)    |  <b>SORGHUM</b><br> <b>\$42.52</b>                 |                                                                                                              |
|  <b>CORN</b><br> <b>\$42.91</b>                                          |  <b>SOY-BEANS</b><br> <b>\$29.76</b>             |                                                                                                              |
|  <b>COTTON</b><br> <b>\$84.74</b><br>(UPLAND & EXTRA-LONG STAPLE COTTON) |  <b>WHEAT</b><br> <b>\$30.69</b>                 |                                                                                                              |
|  <b>LENTILS</b><br> <b>\$19.30</b>                                       |  <b>OIL SEEDS</b>                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                              |
|  <b>OATS</b><br> <b>\$77.66</b>                                          |  <b>CANOLA</b> \$31.83                                                                                                              |  <b>RAPESEED</b> \$23.63  |
|  <b>PEANUTS</b><br> <b>\$75.51</b>                                       |  <b>CRAMBE</b> \$19.08                                                                                                              |  <b>SAFFLOWER</b> \$26.32 |
|  <b>PEAS</b><br> <b>\$16.02</b>                                          |  <b>FLAX</b> \$20.97                                                                                                                |  <b>SESAME</b> \$16.83    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  <b>MUSTARD</b> \$11.36                                                                                                             |  <b>SUNFLOWER</b> \$27.23 |

-Acreage that has been reported with both an initial commodity and a double crop commodity will be eligible for payment on both plantings if in an approved double cropping combination.

-Acreage that has multiple intended uses will only be eligible for payment on one intended use. If multiple producers have interest, the payment is limited to the applicant that has the interest in input expenses.

-Producers will be eligible for payment on both plantings in situations where producers graze small grain acreage and then still could timely plant a spring commodity with a reasonable expectation to produce a normal yield, therefore making use of both commodities if there is an RMA short rate policy in effect for 2024.

-In cases where an initial eligible commodity failed or was prevented from being planted and the producer planted a subsequent eligible commodity for the 2024 crop year, eligible acreage will be limited to the initial crop if not in an approved double crop combination.

-Volunteer acreage, experimental acreage, and acreage with an intended use of green manure or left standing are not eligible for payment under ECAP.



## ALFDC/ALCDC Partnership Membership Renewal from October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2025

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual Membership \$25.00    \_\_\_\_\_ Partnership Membership \$40.00  
\_\_\_\_\_ Organization Membership \$200.00

### Check one of the following:

\_\_\_\_\_ Renewal Membership    \_\_\_\_\_ New Membership    \_\_\_\_\_ Contribution to Organization \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Total Amount Paid: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Member Benefits

**Advocacy and Public Relations** -ALCDC/ALFDC participates in federal and state hearing sessions that focus on policy development for its members, farmers, youth, and rural residents.

**Member Opportunities** -ALCDC/ALFDC offers leadership opportunities within the organization for our youth, farmers, and rural residents. As a member you will have the opportunity to serve on advisory committees in support of the organizations program service delivery work.

**Marketing Opportunities** -ALCDC/ALFDC offers cooperative marketing opportunities for rural and urban farmers, and businesses. We also offer the opportunity to present and set up an exhibition during our Regional Meetings and Annual Conference, along with faculty rental discounts.

**Access to housing, farming, and youth services** -ALCDC/ALFDC offers rural and urban residents technical aid and training for access to affordable housing, homeownership education business development, help in accessing farm financing resources for conservation practices, youth leadership development, education enrichment, and workforce readiness.

**Information and Communication** -ALCDC/ALFDC members can communicate with an ALCDC representative via phone or website concerning their farming, housing, business and youth service's needs. Members receive ALCDC updates and news through our quarterly newsletters and weekly e-letters and website.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City:** \_\_\_\_\_ **State:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please return your application and tax-deductible contribution to:  
ALCDC/ALFDC Membership P.O. Box743 Brinkley, AR 72021**

ALCDC/ALFDC programs and services are available without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, or familial status. On your compatible Android phone, Smart phone, or tablet-open the built-in camera app. Point the camera at the QR code. Tap the banner that appears on your Android phone, Smart phone, or tablet to join or renew membership.



# ALFDC/ALCDC Information Survey for Service

We are requesting that you complete the following survey and provide the requested information. This will give us added options for providing you with valuable service during these challenging times.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
County: \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Is your phone a landline or a mobile? Landline \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have access to the internet? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

## **Please check yes or no to all the following that apply:**

Landowner: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Heir Prosperity Interest Holder: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Row Crop Farmer: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Gardner: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Small Farmer: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Vegetable Farmer: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Rancher (Livestock Operation): Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Small Business Owner: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ Veteran: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_ New/Beginning Farmer: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you presently receiving any service from USDA? Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

If so, which ones apply? \_\_\_\_\_ National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

\_\_\_\_\_ Farm Service Agency (FSA) \_\_\_\_\_ Rural Development (RD) \_\_\_\_\_ Forestry \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Do you have any conservation program service contracts? Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

If you are an heir or a joint interest holder of land (farm, ranch, or woodland), has this property received any USDA program service? Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Does your property of interest have a Farm # assigned by USDA Farm Service Agency? Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Would you desire ALCDC to assist you with attaining a farm # from USDA to qualify you for additional USDA assistance? Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please mail the information provided in the survey to:**

**Mary Harris**

**PO Box 743**

**Brinkley, Arkansas 72021**



P.O. Box 907  
Brinkley, AR72021

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## ABOUT THE ADVANCER

The Advancer is a publication of the Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) printed quarterly and circulated as a public service and communication Resources for our membership and constituents. The Advancer publication reaches a broad range of organizations and residents throughout the Delta and the United States

The Advancer reflects the nature of our work-supplying self-help opportunities and support services to our farmers and others of limited Resources in our forty-two (42) county service area. ALCDC is committed to helping people become more productive and self-sufficient. We appreciate your comments and suggestions. Direct all comments and inquiries about this publication by phone to (870) 734-3005 or e-mail us at [alcde1934@yahoo.com](mailto:alcde1934@yahoo.com).

If your mailing address is not correct, contact Mary Harris at (870) 734-3005.

### ALCDC STAFF

Dr. Calvin R. King Sr. – President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)  
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Diamond Smith – Accts Payable, Farm Financial Analyst  
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Endia Rapier – Accts Receivable, Site Manager

### Multi-Family Housing (Off-Site)

Ashley Crockett-McNeil Apartments Phase I and II, Crawfordsville, AR, Earle Duplex's, Pinewood Apartment Development, Brinkley, AR  
Keisha Caffey (Resident Manager)-Meadowbrook, Marianna, Helena-West Helena  
Jenifer Jones (Resident Manager) Forrest City and Wynne

## ALCDC MISSION



The mission of ALCDC is to supply advocacy outreach, technical aid, and training to limited Resources small farmers and all rural residents to alleviate poverty, enhance sustainable farming and strengthen communities' economic sustainability and workforce readiness. ALCDC services and programs are available without regard to age, race, religion, gender, or physical handicap. For Additional Information Phone (870) 734-3005 Visit Our Website [www.arlcde.org](http://www.arlcde.org)