



Farm  
Production  
and  
Conservation

Farm  
Service  
Agency

Gilliam/Wheeler County Farm Service Agency  
PO Box 467/234 S Main  
Condon, OR 97823  
PH:541-384-4251 ext. 2

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Dear Producer,

Attached are the tract maps that you are connected to in our system. Please utilize these to mark where any fences, water troughs, corrals, houses, barns, shops, cabins (used or not) were burned/destroyed due to the Lone Rock Fire. We can also assist you in the Condon FSA Office.

Also, please keep track of all additional feed purchased and any other receipts/purchased relating to the fire.

Sincerely,

FSA Staff

Please reach out with any questions or concerns at 541-384-4251 ext. 2 or email us [kayla.mims@usda.gov](mailto:kayla.mims@usda.gov) or [kaycee.rogers@usda.gov](mailto:kaycee.rogers@usda.gov)





United States Department of Agriculture

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Dear Producer:

On behalf of the Gilliam, Wheeler and Morrow FSA, NRCS, and SWCD, we want to extend our sympathies regarding impacts of the recent wildfires on your farm/ranch.

USDA offers a variety of programs to help farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster events. In this folder you will find information on available USDA programs that can help agricultural producers recover.

We are currently working hard to obtain a disaster designation in our counties to allow the use of all disaster related programs and obtain the necessary funding. Reimbursement is not guaranteed at this point but in the meantime, we wanted to provide this information to you and stress the importance of keeping records, photos, and receipts for any expenses or losses you had as a direct result of the wildfires for if and when our requests are approved.

Please reach out to our office's if you have any questions on record keeping and documenting etc.

Sincerely,

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# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process

### Overview

Agriculture-related disasters and disaster designations are quite common. Many counties in the United States have been designated as disaster areas in the past several years, even in years of record crop production.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate counties as disaster areas to make emergency (EM) loans available to producers suffering losses in those counties and in counties that are contiguous to a designated county. In addition to EM loan eligibility, other emergency assistance programs, such as Farm Service Agency (FSA) disaster assistance programs, have historically used disaster designations as an eligibility trigger.

### Types of Disaster Designations

FSA administers four types of disaster designations:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretarial disaster designation;
- Presidential major disaster and Presidential emergency declaration;
- FSA Administrator's Physical Loss Notification (APLN); and
- Quarantine designation by the Secretary under the Plant Protection Act or animal quarantine laws.

USDA Secretarial disaster designations must be requested of the Secretary of Agriculture by a governor or the governor's authorized representative, by an Indian Tribal Council leader or by an FSA State Executive Director (SED). The Secretarial disaster designation is the most widely used. There is an expedited process for drought. The general process and the expedited process are described in further detail under "Secretarial Disaster Designation Process."

Presidential major disaster declarations, which must be requested of the President by a governor, are administered through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). A Presidential major disaster declaration can be made within days or hours of the initial request. FEMA immediately notifies FSA of the primary counties named in a Presidential declaration.

An FSA APLN is for physical losses only, such as a building destroyed by a tornado. Livestock-related losses are considered physical losses. An APLN is requested of FSA's Administrator by an FSA SED. A quarantine designation is requested of the Secretary of Agriculture by an FSA SED. A quarantine designation authorizes EM loans for production and physical losses resulting from quarantine.



### What Does a Disaster Designation Specify?

A disaster designation specifies:

- The disaster that resulted in the designation;
- The incident period (dates) of that disaster; and
- The specific counties included in the designation.

### Secretarial Disaster Designation Process

USDA's Secretarial disaster declaration process is streamlined to reduce paperwork and documentation requirements at the local FSA level, making the process more efficient and timely for agricultural producers. The process includes Fast Track Secretarial disaster designations for severe drought, which provide for a nearly automatic designation when, during the growing season, any portion of a county meets the D2 (Severe Drought) drought intensity value for eight consecutive weeks or a higher drought intensity value for any length of time as reported in the U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>).

For all other natural disaster occurrences, including drought conditions that do not trigger a Fast Track designation, the county must have a 30 percent production loss of at least one crop or a determination must be made by surveying producers that other lending institutions will not be able to provide emergency financing. The process for those Secretarial disaster designations is described below.

## Process

### STEP 1

The governor, Indian Tribal Council leader or FSA SED makes a request in writing to the Secretary of Agriculture within three months of the ending date of the disaster.

### STEP 2

FSA county offices assemble required agricultural loss information for the Loss Assessment Report.

### STEP 3

The County Emergency Board reviews the Loss Assessment Report to determine if a 30 percent production loss of at least one crop occurred, and makes a recommendation to approve, defer or reject the request.

### STEP 4

The State Emergency Board reviews the request and the County Emergency Board's recommendation. The State Emergency Board's recommendation is submitted to FSA's national headquarters.

### STEP 5

FSA national headquarters reviews the loss information on the Loss Assessment Report, determines eligibility and prepares a package, including the letter of approval or disapproval, to be signed by the Secretary.

## Eligible Natural Disasters

Eligible natural disasters are disasters in which damaging weather conditions or other adverse natural occurrence phenomena have substantially affected farmers causing severe production losses. Eligible natural disaster conditions include, but are not limited to, drought, flooding, excessive rain and humidity, severe storms, lightning, hail, mudslides and landslides, snow, ice, blizzards, frost, freeze, below-normal temperatures, wind, tornadoes, hurricanes, typhoons, tropical storms, fire, excessive heat, volcanoes, pests and disease.



## FSA Programs Initiated by Designations and/or Declarations

All types of designation or declaration (Secretarial disaster designations, Presidential disaster declarations, APLNs and quarantine designations) immediately trigger the availability of low-interest FSA EM loans to eligible producers in all primary and contiguous counties. More information about EM loans is available at [www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index).

FSA borrowers located in designated disaster areas or contiguous counties, who are unable to make their scheduled payments on any debt, may be authorized to have certain set asides. Under Section 331A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, FSA is authorized to consider setting aside certain payments owed by FSA borrowers to allow the operation to continue.

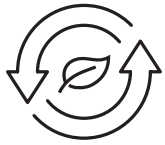
Various other programs may reference designations or declarations as is determined appropriate in program development.

## Regulation Governing Disaster Designation Process

The regulation governing disaster designations is at 7 CFR Part 759.

## For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA disaster programs, visit <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov> or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.



## DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

#### Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the use of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). ELAP provides financial assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease, certain adverse weather events or loss conditions, including blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP assistance is provided for losses not covered by other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as losses not covered by the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

The 2018 Farm Bill amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year. Those amendments included:

- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years;
- providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, beginning, or veteran farmer or rancher;
- in addition to covering the cost related to gathering livestock to treat for cattle tick fever, ELAP will now cover the cost related to gathering livestock to inspect for cattle tick fever;
- no longer covering livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes these diseases under LIP.

ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

#### What Is Eligible?

##### Eligible Losses

ELAP provides assistance for livestock feed and grazing losses that are not due to drought or wildfires on federally managed lands; losses resulting from the cost of transporting water to livestock due to an eligible drought; losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock for treatment and/or inspection related to cattle tick fever, honeybee feed, colony and hive losses; and farm-raised fish feed and death losses. ELAP also helps ranchers cover above normal costs of hauling feed to livestock and hauling livestock to forage or other grazing acres due to a qualifying drought.



#### Eligibility Requirements and Payment Calculations

For additional information regarding eligibility requirements and payment calculations for a specific type of livestock, honeybee and/or farm-raised fish loss, see the ELAP - Farm-Raised Fish Assistance, ELAP - Honeybee Assistance or ELAP - Livestock Assistance fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](https://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP).

#### Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning, or Veteran Farmers or Ranchers

An eligible livestock, honeybee or farm-raised fish producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource, beginning, or a veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for the losses under ELAP.

## Payment Limitations

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from a combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, effective for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP benefits. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 is not eligible to receive ELAP payments.

Direct attribution provisions also apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](https://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

## How it Works

### Applying for Assistance

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. The ELAP application period ends Dec. 31 of each calendar year.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for their business.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for losses.

Date of Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
For program year 2023 and subsequent years, within Jan. 1 – Dec. 31.	Jan 30 after the program year in which the loss occurred.	Jan 30 after the program year in which the loss occurred.



## More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](https://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov).







**Instructions**

<b>Name:</b>	Enter Name
<b>Total Producer's Mileage Above Normal</b>	No Entry Required. Calculator will display the difference between Producer's Current Year Miles and Producer's Normal Year Miles.
<b>Producer's Local Mileage Reduction</b>	No Entry Required. Calculator will display the result of multiplying 25 mile local reduction per truckload, times the number of truckloads under 1,000 miles in excess of normal number of truckloads.
<b>Eligible Mileage Above Normal</b>	No Entry Required. Calculator will display the difference between Total Producer's Mileage Above Normal and Producer's Local Mileage Reduction.
<b>National Mileage Rate</b>	No Entry Required. Calculator will display the determined National Mileage Rate.
<b>Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning or Veteran Farmer or Rancher</b>	Using the dropdown menu, select if you meet the definition of Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, or Veteran Farmer or Rancher.
<b>Program Factor</b>	No Entry Required. If a selection was made for the Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning or Veteran Farmer or Rancher 90% will display. If none is selected then 60% will display.
<b>Total Estimated Payment</b>	No Entry Required. The total estimated payment will display the result of Eligible Mileage Above Normal multiplied by the National Mileage Rate, multiplied by the Program Factor.
<b>SDA/LR/Beginning or Veteran Farmer Or Rancher Definitions</b>	Definitions will display for the entry in Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, or Veteran Farmer or Rancher.

**How much feed did you transport this year?**

<b>Number of Truckloads This Year</b>	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed you hauled this year.
<b>Mileage per Truckload This Year</b>	Enter the miles per truckload you hauled of livestock feed this year for the applicable truckloads.
<b>Share of Feed Cost This Year</b>	Enter your share of the feed transportation cost for the truckloads.
<b>Producer's Current Miles</b>	No Entry Required. Calculator will display the number of truckloads multiplied by the mileage per truckload multiplied by the share. If the mileage per truckload exceeds 1000, 1000 times the number of truckloads will display. If the mileage per truckload is 25 miles or less a 0 will display.

**How much do you normally haul?**

<b>Normal Number of Truckloads</b>	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed you normally haul.
<b>Normal Mileage per Truckload</b>	Enter the miles per truckload you normally haul of livestock feed for the applicable truckloads.
<b>Share of Normal Feed Cost</b>	Enter your share of the feed transportation cost for the truckloads.
<b>Producer's Normal Miles</b>	No Entry Required. Calculator will display the number of truckloads multiplied by the mileage per truckload multiplied by the share. If the mileage per truckload exceeds 1000, 1000 times the number of truckloads will display. If the mileage per truckload is 25 miles or less a 0 will display.
<b>Comments</b>	General Comments such as missing shares, mileage, or if an entry was reduced will display.





# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE

### Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program

#### Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) amended the 2014 Farm Bill which authorized the 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. It covers losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including blizzards, disease (including cattle tick fever), water shortages and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs such as the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP). The 2018 Farm Bill, enacted Dec. 20, 2018, amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year.

#### Those amendments included:

- providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning or veteran farmer or rancher.
- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years (as discussed in this fact sheet)
- in addition to covering the cost related to gathering livestock to treat for cattle tick fever, ELAP will now cover the cost related to gathering livestock to inspect for cattle tick fever;
- no longer covering livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes these diseases to be covered under LIP.
- ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

#### Policy Enhancement

In response to ongoing drought conditions across the U.S., USDA expanded ELAP to help drought-stricken ranchers cover above normal costs of hauling water and feed or hauling livestock to forage or other feeding location. ELAP livestock and feed hauling assistance was retroactive for 2021 and is available for losses in subsequent years.



#### How it Works

There are five categories of livestock losses covered by ELAP, described in greater detail within this fact sheet:

- Grazing losses that are not due to drought or wildfires on federally managed lands;
- Livestock feed losses caused by eligible loss condition that result in purchased or mechanically harvested feed being destroyed, additional feed purchased above normal, and additional cost of feed delivery;
- Losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to livestock due to an eligible drought;
- Losses resulting from above normal costs of hauling feed to livestock due to an eligible drought;
- Losses resulting from above normal costs of hauling livestock to forage or other feeding location and back due to an eligible drought; and
- Losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock for treatment and inspection related to cattle tick fever.

## What Is Eligible?

### Livestock Feed and Grazing Losses

#### Eligible Livestock

For livestock feed and grazing losses, livestock must be:

- Grazing animals that are weaned, such as alpacas, adult or non-adult dairy cattle, adult or non-adult beef cattle, adult or non-adult buffalo, adult or non-adult beefalo, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, ostriches, reindeer, sheep, and adult or non-adult water buffalo;
- Livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland during the normal grazing period for the specific pasture type of grazing land or pastureland in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days prior to the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

#### Eligible Producer

An eligible producer is a person or legal entity who, in addition to satisfying other payment eligibility requirements, is an owner or contract grower of livestock that shares in the livestock or the risk of producing the livestock who:

- During the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase or been a contract grower of eligible livestock;
- Suffered a loss on land that is either:
  - Native or improved pastureland with a permanent vegetative cover; or
  - Planted to a crop specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock; and
  - Provided pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period to eligible livestock, including cash-leased pastureland or grazing land for livestock that is physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred during the normal grazing period.



#### Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Condition

Eligible adverse weather or loss conditions for livestock feed and grazing losses include, but are not limited to:

- Blizzards
- Eligible Drought (Increased Transportation Costs)
- Eligible Winter Storm
- Excessive wind
- Floods
- Hail (Grazing Loss Only)
- Hurricane
- Lightning
- Tidal Surge
- Tornado
- Volcanic Eruption
- Wildfire on non-federal land

Drought and wildfire on federally managed land are not eligible adverse weather or loss conditions for livestock feed and grazing losses under ELAP. These conditions are covered by LFP.

#### Eligible Grazing Losses

Eligible grazing losses must be incurred on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred and because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition. The daily livestock payment rates per head for eligible livestock grazing losses for 2024 is \$1.75211.

#### Eligible Feed Losses

Eligible feed losses under ELAP are losses:

- Of purchased forage or feedstuffs;
- Of mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs;
- Resulting from the additional costs incurred for feed delivery to eligible livestock because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Resulting from the additional costs of purchasing additional feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, until additional livestock feed becomes available.

Eligible feed losses must not exceed 150 days of lost feed.

## Eligible Transportation Losses

To be eligible for ELAP assistance, livestock must be intended for grazing in a county suffering an eligible drought and producers must have incurred feed or livestock transportation costs on or after Jan. 1, 2024. Although producers will self-certify losses and expenses to FSA, producers are encouraged to maintain good records and retain receipts and related documentation in the event these documents are requested for review by the local FSA County Committee.

## Grazing Loss Payments, Excluding Wildfire on Non-Federal Land

Payments for eligible grazing losses, except grazing losses due to wildfires on non-federal land, will be calculated based on a minimum of 60 percent of the lesser of the total value of:

- The feed cost for all covered livestock owned by the eligible livestock producer based on the number of grazing days lost, not to exceed 150 days of daily feed cost for all covered livestock; or
- Grazing lost for eligible livestock based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer for the number of grazing days lost, not to exceed 150 days of lost grazing.

Payments for eligible livestock producers for losses suffered because of a wildfire on non-federal land will be calculated based on a minimum of 60 percent of:

- The result of dividing the number of acres of grazing land or pastureland acres affected by the wildfire by the normal carrying capacity of the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland, multiplied by;
- The daily value of grazing multiplied by;
- The number of days grazing was lost due to the wildfire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

## Livestock Feed Payment Calculations

Payment calculations for feed losses will be based on a minimum of 60 percent of the producer's actual cost for:

- Livestock feed that was purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs intended for use as feed for the producer's eligible livestock that was physically damaged or destroyed due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition;
- The additional costs incurred for transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- The additional cost of purchasing additional livestock feed above normal to maintain the eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition until additional livestock feed becomes available.

FSA will calculate ELAP payments for an eligible livestock producer for livestock feed and grazing losses for no more than 150 calendar days.

## Livestock Transportation Payment Calculations

USDA will reimburse eligible ranchers 60% of livestock transportation costs above what would have been incurred in a normal year. Producers qualifying as underserved (socially disadvantaged, limited resource, beginning or military veteran) will be reimbursed for 90% of the feed transportation cost above what would have been incurred in a normal year.

USDA uses a national cost formula to determine reimbursement costs that will not include the first 25 miles and distances exceeding 1,000 transportation miles. The calculation will also exclude the normal cost to transport hay or feed if the producer normally purchases some feed or normally transports livestock. For 2024, the initial cost formula of \$6.60 per mile will be used (before the percentage is applied).

## Losses Resulting from Additional Cost of Transporting Water

### Eligible Livestock

For losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water, eligible livestock must be:

- Alpacas, adult or non-adult dairy cattle, adult or non-adult beef cattle, adult or non-adult buffalo, adult or non-adult beefalo, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, ostriches, reindeer, sheep, and adult or non-adult water buffalo;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days prior to the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition;
- Livestock that are grazing eligible pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period for the specific pasture type of grazing land or pastureland that:
  - Are physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred;
  - Had adequate livestock watering systems or facilities before the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred; and
  - Do not normally require the transport of water by the producer; and
- Maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot are not eligible for livestock losses resulting from transporting water under ELAP.

## Eligible Producer

For losses resulting from transporting water, producers must have, during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase or been a contract grower of eligible livestock.

## Payments for Losses from Transporting Water

Payments for losses due to transporting water will be based on a minimum of 60 percent of the lesser of:

- The total value of the cost to transport water to eligible livestock for 150 days, based on the daily water requirements for the eligible livestock; or
- The total value of the cost to transport water to eligible livestock for the program year, based on the actual number of gallons of water the eligible producer transported to eligible livestock for the program year.

The national average average price to transport a gallon of water is \$0.10 for 2024 program year. A state or regional price may be established based on the recommendation and documentation by the FSA State Committee.

## Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Condition

Eligible adverse weather for losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock includes an eligible drought, meaning that any area of the county has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D3 (extreme drought) intensity that directly impacts water availability at any time during the normal grazing period.

Eligible Losses from Transporting Water Eligible losses due to the additional costs of transporting water under ELAP are losses that:

- Are due to an eligible drought;
- Are for the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock, including, but not limited to, costs associated with water transport equipment fees, labor and contracted water transportation fees; and
- Do not include the cost of the water itself.

## Losses Related to Treatment and Inspection for Cattle Tick Fever

### Eligible Livestock

For losses resulting from the additional cost to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever, eligible livestock must be:



- Adult or non-adult dairy cattle, adult or non-adult beef cattle, adult or non-adult buffalo, adult or non-adult beefalo and adult or non-adult water buffalo;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days prior to the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot are not eligible for livestock losses resulting from the additional cost to treat for cattle tick fever under ELAP.

Eligible losses include those losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever. To be considered an eligible loss, acceptable records that provide the number of livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever and the number of treatments given during the program year must be on file with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

## Payments for Losses for Gathering Livestock to Treat and/or Inspect for Cattle Tick Fever

Payments for losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever will be equal to the sum of the following for each treatment:

- A minimum national payment factor of 60 percent multiplied by;
- The number of eligible livestock treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever, multiplied by;
- The average cost to gather livestock, per head, as established by FSA.

**Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource,**



**Beginning, or Veteran Farmers and Ranchers**

With respect to the national payment rates referenced above, an eligible livestock producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource or a beginning or veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for livestock losses under ELAP.

**Payment Limitations**

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from the combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP benefits. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of average AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an average AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive ELAP payments.

Direct attribution provisions also apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. For more information on payment limitations, visit [fsa.usda.gov/limits](https://fsa.usda.gov/limits).

**How to Apply**

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. The ELAP application period ends Dec. 31 of each calendar year. In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered livestock losses should submit a notice of loss to the local FSA office that maintains their farm records.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for livestock losses.

Date of Livestock Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
Within the program year Jan. 1 – Dec. 31	Jan 30 after the program year in which the loss occurred.	Jan 30 after the program year in which the loss occurred.

The producer must include a copy of the grower contract if they are a contract grower and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility. Supporting documents must show evidence of loss, current physical location of livestock in inventory and evidence that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased.

FSA will use data furnished by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Furnishing the data is voluntary; however, without all required data, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

**More Information**

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](https://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov).



**Water Hauling Worksheet**

Producer:	Application Year: 2024									
	Date	Head of Cattle	Miles travels		Total miles	Gallons hauled		Total gallons		
			AM	PM		AM	PM			
7/1/2024					0			0		
7/2/2024					0			0		
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9/6/2024							0	0







12/24/2024								0				0
12/25/2024								0				0
12/26/2024								0				0
12/27/2024								0				0
12/28/2024								0				0
12/29/2024								0				0
12/30/2024								0				0
12/31/2024								0				0
<b>Totals</b>								<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>





## DISASTER ASSISTANCE Livestock Indemnity Program

### Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) to provide benefits to eligible livestock owners or contract growers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by eligible loss conditions, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian predators. In addition, LIP provides assistance to eligible livestock owners that must sell livestock at a reduced price because of an injury from an eligible loss condition.

LIP is administered by the **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA)**. The occurrence of an eligible loss condition in and by itself - does not determine eligibility for eligible livestock losses. The livestock owner or contract grower must provide evidence acceptable to FSA that the eligible cause of loss not only occurred but directly caused loss or death.

LIP payments for owners are based on national payment rates that are 75 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock as determined by the USDA's Secretary of Agriculture. Rates for contract growers of poultry or swine will not exceed the rates for owners but are based on 75 percent of national average input costs for the applicable livestock.

The 2018 Farm Bill amended certain provisions related to LIP effective in 2019. Those amendments included:

- livestock death losses due to extreme cold are considered eligible losses without regard to vaccination protocol, or lack of vaccination; and
- providing for compensation for livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. These diseases were previously covered under ELAP.



### Eligible Livestock Owners

#### To be eligible for LIP:

- A livestock owner must have legally owned the livestock on the day the livestock died and/or were injured by an eligible loss condition
- An owner's livestock must have either:
  - died in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition,
  - or been injured as a direct result of an eligible loss condition and were sold at a reduced price.

#### Eligible livestock must:

- Have been maintained for commercial use for livestock sale as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and
- Not have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. Excluded livestock includes wild free-roaming animals, horses or other animals used or intended for racing or wagering, consumption by owner, and animals producers or maintained for hunting.

The following types of livestock may be eligible for LIP:

CATTLE	POULTRY	SWINE	OTHER
Adult Beef Bulls	Chickens, Broilers, Pullets (regular size) (4.26 to 6.25 pounds)	Suckling/Nursery Pigs (less than 50 pounds)	Alpacas
Adult Beef Cows	Chickens, Chicks Chickens, Layers	Swine, Lightweight Barrows, Gilts (50 to 150 pounds)	Deer
Adult Buffalo/Bison/Water Buffalo Bulls	Chickens, Pullets/Cornish Hens (small size) (Less than 4.26 pounds)	Swine, Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts (151 to 450 pounds)	Elk
Adult Beefalo Bulls	Roasters (6.26 to 7.75 pounds)	Swine, Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts (151 to 450 pounds)	Emus
Adult Beefalo Cows	Super Roasters/Parts (7.76 pounds or more)	Swine, Sows, Boars (over 450 pounds)	Equine
Adult Buffalo/Bison/Water Buffalo Cows	Ducks, Ducklings		Goats, Bucks Goats, Nannies
Adult Dairy Bulls	Ducks, Ducks		Goats, Slaughter Goats/Kids
Adult Dairy Cows Non-Adult Beef Cattle	Geese, Goslings		Llamas
Non-Adult Buffalo/Bison/Water Buffalo	Geese, Goose		Ostriches
Non-Adult Beefalo	Turkeys, Poult		Reindeer
Non-Adult Dairy Cattle	Turkeys, Toms, Fryers, Roasters		Caribou
			Sheep, Rams
			Sheep, Ewes
			Sheep, Lambs

### Eligible Livestock Contract Growers (Poultry and Swine)

Poultry and swine are the only kinds of livestock for which contract growers can be eligible under LIP.

To be eligible for LIP, in addition to meeting all other eligibility requirements for loss, a poultry or swine contract grower must have had the following:

- Possession and control of the eligible livestock; and
- A written agreement with the eligible livestock owner setting the specific terms, conditions and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock.

Contract growers are not eligible for losses under LIP for injured livestock that were sold at a reduced price due to an eligible loss condition.

### Eligible Loss Conditions

An eligible loss condition includes any of the following that occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested:

- Eligible adverse weather event;
- Eligible disease; and
- Eligible attack.

Eligible adverse weather event means extreme or abnormal damaging weather that is not expected to occur during the loss period for which it occurred, which directly results in eligible livestock losses.

An eligible adverse weather event must occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested. Eligible adverse weather events include, but are not limited to, as determined by the FSA Deputy Administrator of Farm Programs or designee, earthquake; hail; lightning; tornado; tropical storm; typhoon; vog, if directly related to a volcanic eruption; winter storm, if the winter storm lasts for three consecutive days and is accompanied by high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall and extremely cold temperatures; hurricanes; floods; blizzards; wildfires; extreme heat; extreme cold; and straight-line winds. Drought is not an eligible adverse weather event except when associated with anthrax, a condition that occurs because of drought and results in the death of eligible livestock.

Eligible disease means a disease that is exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event that directly results in eligible livestock losses, including, but not limited to, anthrax, cyanobacteria, (beginning in 2015 calendar year), larkspur poisoning (beginning in 2015 calendar year) and Mycoplasma Bovis in Bison (beginning in 2021). In addition, eligible disease means a disease that is caused and/or transmitted by vectors and vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, whether or not they were or were not implemented, that directly result in death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality, including but not limited to Blue Tongue, EHD, CVV, and Theileria Orientalis.

Eligible attack means an attack by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by Federal law, including wolves and avian predators, that directly results in either injured livestock sold at a reduced price or death of eligible livestock, in excess of normal mortality.

## Payments

### Livestock Death Losses

LIP payments for livestock death losses, adjusted for normal mortality, are calculated by multiplying the national payment rate for the applicable livestock category by the number of eligible livestock in that category times the producer's share. Current year national payment rates are found at the end of this fact sheet.

The LIP national payment rate for eligible livestock owners is based on 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock, as provided in Table 1.

The LIP national payment rate for eligible livestock contract growers is based on 75 percent of the average income loss sustained by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock, as provided in Table 2.

A contract grower's LIP payment will be reduced by the amount of monetary compensation received from the owner for the loss of income suffered from the death of livestock under contract.

### Injured Livestock

For eligible livestock owners, LIP payments for injured livestock that are sold at a reduced price due to an eligible adverse weather event or eligible attack are calculated by multiplying the national payment rate for the applicable livestock category minus the amount that the livestock owner received for the eligible livestock in that category times the livestock owner's share. If injured eligible livestock are sold for more than the national payment rate for the applicable livestock category, there is no payment.

### Payment Limitations and Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

For the 2017 and subsequent program years, there is no per person or legal entity program year payment limitation.

In evaluating average adjusted gross income, an individual or entity is ineligible for payment under LIP if the average AGI of the individual or entity exceeds \$900,000.

Direct attribution provisions apply to LIP. Under direct attribution, AGI provisions apply to the person or legal entity applying for payment as well as to those persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity.

For more information on payment limitations, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/limits](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/limits).

## Applying for LIP

Owners or contract growers may apply to receive LIP benefits at local FSA offices.

Owners or contract growers who suffer livestock losses due to an eligible cause of loss must submit a notice of loss and an application for payment to the local FSA office that serves the physical location county where the livestock losses occurred. All of the owner's or contract grower's interest in inventory of eligible livestock in that county for the calendar year must be accounted for and summarized when determining eligibility.

An owner or contract grower must file a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is first apparent as well as file an application for payment within 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred.

For 2024 LIP losses, livestock owners and contract growers may apply for 2024 LIP benefits in the physical location county where the loss occurred.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment:

DATE OF LIVESTOCK DEATH AND/OR INJURY	FINAL DATE TO FILE NOTICE OF LOSS	FINAL DATE TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT
Calendar year 2019 and all subsequent years	by 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent to the participant.	60 days after the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred
Calendar year 2023 and all subsequent years	60 days after the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred	60 days after the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred

Applications from eligible livestock owners for losses due to livestock injured due to an eligible loss condition will be processed and acted on as specified in this fact sheet.

Contract growers of poultry or swine must submit a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility. Similar to requirements for owners, supporting documents must show evidence of loss, current physical location of livestock in inventory and location of the livestock at the time of death.



### Livestock Loss Documentation

Livestock owners and contract growers must record all pertinent information (including the number and kind) of all livestock and those adversely impacted by an eligible loss condition resulting in either death losses or injury and sales of injured livestock at reduced price.

Owners who sold injured livestock for a reduced price because the livestock were injured due to an eligible adverse weather event or eligible attack, must provide verifiable evidence of the reduced sale of the livestock. The injured livestock must be sold to an independent third party (such as sale barn, slaughter facility, or rendering facility).

Documents that may provide verifiable evidence of livestock sold at a reduced price include but are not limited to:

- sales receipts from a livestock auction, sale barn or
- other similar livestock sale facilities
- rendering facility receipts
- processing plant receipts

The documentation for injured livestock sales must have the price for which the animal was sold as well as information on livestock kind, type, and weight sold.

FSA will use information furnished by the applicant to determine eligibility. Furnishing the required information is voluntary; however, without all required information, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

### LIP Decision Tool

The newly launched LIP Decision Tool assists livestock producers who suffered losses from eligible adverse weather events and other causes of loss as well as cooperators who are helping disaster-impacted livestock producers navigate available federal disaster assistance programs. To establish eligibility for LIP benefits, the optional decision tool gives producers clear guidance on what is needed to gather and submit required loss documentation, reducing the amount of time needed to complete applications and enabling FSA county office staff to deliver much-needed assistance faster.

Through use of the LIP tool, livestock producers can provide to FSA county offices the supporting documentation, inventory numbers, and loss numbers at their initial visit, which will help the office serve customers more effectively and efficiently. The tool is available at [farmraise.com/usda-fsa](https://farmraise.com/usda-fsa).

### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) or contact your local FSA office.

To find your local FSA office, visit  
[farmers.gov/service-center-locator](https://farmers.gov/service-center-locator).

**TABLE 1: LIP PAYMENT RATES FOR ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK OWNERS**  
(rates have been reduced by the required 75%)

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2024 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Alpacas			\$443.99
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1904.81
		Cow	\$1465.24
	Non-Adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$627.86
		400 to 799 pounds	\$984.12
		800 pounds or more	\$1640.19
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$1865.17
		Cow	\$1474.98
	Non-Adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$602.73
		400 to 799 pounds	\$1074.63
		800 pounds or more	\$1642.06
Buffalo/Bison/ Water Buffalo	Adult	Bull	\$1799.10
		Cow	\$1491.23
	Non-Adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$600.90
		400 to 799 pounds	\$1225.49
		800 pounds or more	\$1645.16
Caribou	All		\$599.56
Chickens	Broilers/ Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 to 6.25 pounds	\$3.00
	Chicks		\$0.27
	Layers		\$5.40
	Pullets/ Cornish Hens (Small size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$2.02
	Roasters	6.26 to 7.75 pounds	\$3.82
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$5.02
Dairy	Adult	Bull	\$1417.99
		Cow	\$1321.88
	Non-Adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$330.47
		400 to 799 pounds	\$660.94
		800 pounds or more	\$1079.53

**TABLE 1: LIP PAYMENT RATES FOR ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK OWNERS**  
(rates have been reduced by the required 75%)

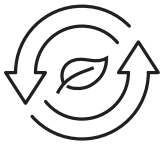
KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2024 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Deer	All		\$599.56
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.74
	Ducks		\$4.61
Elk			\$832.24
Emus			\$239.16
Equine			\$1016.42
Geese	Goose		\$52.48
	Gosling		\$11.02
Goats	Bucks		\$181.80
	Nannies		\$123.49
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$70.76
Llamas			\$358.89
Ostriches			\$796.14
Reindeer			\$599.56
Sheep	Ewes		\$169.21
	Lambs		\$179.26
	Rams		\$577.14
Swine	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$39.65
	Lightweight Barrows, Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$73.13
	Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$99.00
	Boars, Sows	450 pounds or more	\$185.62
Turkeys	Poults		\$2.60
	Toms, Fryers, Roasters		\$26.53

**TABLE 2: LIP PAYMENT RATES FOR ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK CONTRACT GROWERS**  
(rates have been reduced by the required 75%)

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2024 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Chickens	Broilers, Pullets (regular size)	4.26 to 6.25 pounds	\$0.33
	Chicks		\$0.22
	Layers		\$0.32
	Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$0.22
	Roasters	6.26 to 7.75 pounds	\$0.42
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$0.55
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.51
	Ducklings		\$0.51
Geese			\$5.77
Swine	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$4.50
	Lightweight Barrows, Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$10.98
	Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$14.87
	Boars, Sows	451 pounds or more	\$76.28
Turkeys	Poults		\$0.29
	Toms, Fryers, Roasters		\$2.92







# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## LFP - Livestock Forage Disaster Program

### Overview

The Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses for covered livestock and who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage of native and improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or acreage planted specifically for grazing. Grazing losses must occur on land physically located in a county experiencing a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county.

LFP also provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have covered livestock and who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage on rangeland managed by a federal agency if the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.

The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year. For grazing losses on rangeland managed by a federal agency, an eligible livestock producer may elect to receive assistance for losses due to drought conditions or fire conditions, if applicable, but not both.

LFP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

### Eligible Counties for Drought

An eligible livestock producer who, as a grazed forage crop producer, owns or leases grazing land or pastureland physically located in a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a:

- D2 (severe drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least eight consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to one monthly payment;
- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to three monthly payments;
- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least four weeks during the normal grazing period or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to four monthly payments; or
- D4 (exceptional drought) in a county for four weeks (not necessarily four consecutive weeks) during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to five monthly payments.



A map of eligible counties for LFP drought can be found at [fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index](https://fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index).

### Eligible Livestock

Eligible livestock are grazing animals that satisfy the majority of net energy requirement of nutrition via grazing of forage grasses or legumes and include such species as alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo/bison, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, ostrich, reindeer or sheep.

Within those species animals that are eligible include those that are or would have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland:

- During the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county; or
- When the federal agency prohibited the livestock producer from having livestock graze the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire.

**Eligible Livestock must:**

- Have been owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or held by a contract grower during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition;
- Have been sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or up to two production years immediately preceding the current production year if there is a systemic drought condition.
- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition;
- Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation including, but are not limited to, wild free-roaming animals or livestock used for hunting, racing or wagering, or consumption by the owner; and
- Not have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire as part of the normal business operation of the livestock producer grower.

**Eligible Producers**

To be eligible for LFP, persons or legal entities must be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, partnership of U.S. citizens, a legal entity organized under State law, or an Indian tribe or tribal organization defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act that:

- Own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower of covered livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire;
- Provide pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land as of the date of the qualifying drought or fire that is either:
  - Physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county; or
  - Rangeland managed by a federal agency for which the otherwise eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normally permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire.
- Certify that they have suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire; and
- Timely file an acreage report for all grazing land for which a grazing loss is being claimed.

**Payments**

FSA will calculate LFP payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to payment factors of one, three, four or five times the LFP monthly payment rate (see table below for payment rates). The LFP monthly payment rate for drought is equal to 60 percent of the lesser of either the monthly feed cost

- For all covered livestock owned or leased by the eligible livestock producer; or
- Calculated by using the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer.

Total LFP payments to an eligible livestock producer in a calendar year for grazing losses will not exceed five monthly payments for the same kind, type, and weight range of livestock.

In the case of an eligible livestock producer who sold or otherwise disposed of livestock because of drought conditions in one or both of the two previous production years immediately preceding the current production year, the payment rate will equal 80 percent of the monthly payment rate.

FSA will calculate LFP payments for eligible livestock producers for losses suffered because of a qualifying fire on federally managed rangeland for which the producer is prohibited from grazing the normally permitted livestock. The payment begins on the first day the permitted livestock are prohibited from grazing the eligible rangeland and ending on the earlier of the last day of the federal lease of the eligible livestock producer or the day that would make the period a 180 calendar-day period. The payment rate is 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the livestock producer is prohibited from having livestock graze the managed rangeland because of a qualifying fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.



### Payment Limitation

The Agriculture Improvement Act (2018 Farm Bill) established a maximum annual per person and legal entity payment limitation for LFP (without regard to any other program) of \$125,000.

Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, no person or legal entity, excluding a joint venture or general partnership, may receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 total in payments under LFP. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive LFP payments.

Direct attribution provisions apply to LFP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](https://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

### Enrollment

Eligible livestock producers who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage must provide a completed application for payment and required supporting documentation to their FSA office within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.

Contract growers must include a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining contract grower eligibility.

Supporting documents must show evidence of loss and that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased. If a loss of grazing was due to a fire that the eligible livestock producer was prohibited by the federal agency from having livestock graze the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a fire supporting documentation received from that federal agency must be provided.

FSA will use data provided by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Without all required supporting documentation and data, the application will not be able to be approved and benefits cannot be provided.

### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov/service-center-locator](https://farmers.gov/service-center-locator).

LIVESTOCK PAYMENT RATES							
KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Beef	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29	\$58.12	\$52.56
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59	\$39.42
		Less than 500 pounds	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06	\$26.28
Dairy	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$82.91	\$81.07	\$122.95	\$151.12	\$136.66
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59	\$39.42
		Less than 500 pounds	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06	\$26.28
Beefalo	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29	\$58.12	\$52.56
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59	\$39.42
		Less than 500 pounds	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06	\$26.28
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29	\$58.12	\$52.56
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47	\$43.59	\$39.42
		Less than 500 pounds	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64	\$29.06	\$26.28
Sheep	All		\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82	\$14.53	\$13.14
Goats	All		\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82	\$14.53	\$13.14
Deer	All		\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82	\$14.53	\$13.14
Equine	All		\$23.60	\$23.07	\$34.99	\$43.01	\$38.90
Elk	All		\$17.22	\$16.84	\$25.54	\$31.39	\$28.39
Reindeer	All		\$7.02	\$6.87	\$10.42	\$12.80	\$11.56
Alpacas	All		\$26.27	\$25.68	\$38.95	\$47.88	\$11.56
Emus	All		\$16.32	\$15.96	\$24.20	\$29.75	\$26.90
Llamas	All		\$11.64	\$11.38	\$17.26	\$21.21	\$19.18
Ostrich	All				\$26.01	\$31.97	\$28.91

NOTE: A grazing animal is defined as those species of livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirement through the consumption of growing forage grasses and legumes, regardless whether or not they are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. Unweaned livestock are not considered a grazing animal and are ineligible for LFP.

The LFP monthly payment rate for losses because of a qualifying drought is calculated at 60 percent of the smaller of the monthly feed cost payment rate per head in the table above or the monthly feed cost based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing or pastureland acres.



# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

### Overview

The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland and conservation structures damaged by natural disasters and implement emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought.

### Program Administration

ECP is administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. Producers should contact their local FSA county office regarding ECP enrollment periods and eligibility.

### Land Eligibility

FSA county committees determine land eligibility based on on-site inspections of damaged land and the type and extent of damage. Eligible land includes land used for:

- Commercial farming, ranching and orchard operations;
- Growing nursery stock and Christmas tree plantations;
- Grazing for commercial livestock production; and
- Conservation structures such as, waterways, terraces, diversions and windbreaks.
- Conservation problems existing before the applicable disaster event are ineligible for ECP assistance.

### Cost-Share Payments

Cost-share payments are:

- Up to 75 percent of the cost to implement approved restoration practices;
- Up to 90 percent of the cost to implement approved restoration practices for producers who certify as limited resource, socially-disadvantaged or beginning farmers/ranchers;
- Limited to \$500,000 per person or legal entity per disaster; and
- Available as an advance payment of up to 25 percent of expected cost-share.

### Eligible Farmland Restoration Practices

To rehabilitate farmland, ECP participants may implement emergency conservation practices, such as:

- Removing debris from farmland (cleanup of wind- or water-deposited debris, such as woody material, sand, rock and trash on cropland or pastureland, and clearing snow from feed stocks, water supplies, and feeding areas);
- Grading, shaping or leveling land (filling gullies, releveling irrigated farmland and incorporating sand and silt);
- Restoring fences (livestock cross fences, boundary fences, cattle



gates, or wildlife exclusion fence on agricultural land);

- Restoring conservation structures (waterways, terraces, diversion ditches and permanently installed ditching system); and
- Providing emergency water during periods of severe drought (grazing and confined livestock and existing irrigation systems for orchards and vineyards).

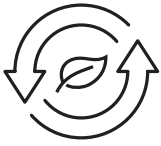
### What to Do if a Disaster Occurs

- Producer or USDA Documents damage with dated photographs, videos and third-party verification.
- Producer reports to a local Service Center as soon as possible to request assistance (immediate restoration applies only to emergency situations such as putting up fencing to confine livestock).
- The county FSA office will provide guidance on the approval process and next steps.

### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA disaster programs, visit <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov> or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.





# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)

### Overview

The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster.

### How to Apply

EFRP enrollment is administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. Producers should inquire with their local FSA county office regarding EFRP enrollment periods and eligibility.

### How it Works

FSA county committees determine land eligibility using on-site damage inspections that assess the type and extent of damage. To be eligible for EFRP, NIPF land must:

- Have existing tree cover (or had tree cover immediately before the natural disaster occurred and is suitable for growing trees); and
- Be owned by any nonindustrial private individual, group, association, corporation, or other private legal entity.

### Cost-Share Payments

Cost-share payments are:

- Up to 75 percent of the cost to implement approved restoration practices; and
- Limited to \$500,000 per person or legal entity per disaster.

### Eligible Forest Restoration Practices

To restore NIPF, EFRP participants may implement emergency forest restoration practices, such as:

- Debris removal, such as down or damaged trees, in order to establish a new stand or provide for natural regeneration;
- Site preparation, planting materials, and labor to replant forest stand;
- Restoration of forestland roads, fire lanes, fuel breaks, or erosion control structures;
- Fencing, tree shelters, and tree tubes to protect trees from wildlife damage; and
- Wildlife enhancement to provide cover openings and wildlife habitat.



### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA disaster programs, visit <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov> or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.





# CRP Haying and Grazing Emergency and Non-Emergency Use

## Overview

The **U.S. Department of Agriculture** (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) administers the **Conservation Reserve Program** (CRP), a federally funded voluntary program that contracts with agricultural producers so that environmentally sensitive agricultural land is not farmed or ranched, but instead used for conservation benefits. Participants establish long-term, resource-conserving plant species, such as approved grasses or trees (known as “covers”), to control soil erosion, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years. The Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, authorized CRP. The program is also governed by regulations published in 7 CFR Part 1410. The program is implemented by FSA on behalf of USDA’s Commodity Credit Corporation.

Haying and grazing of CRP acres is authorized under certain conditions to improve the quality and performance of the CRP cover or to provide emergency relief to livestock producers due to certain natural disasters. There are two types of haying and grazing authorization: non-emergency and emergency.

## Emergency Haying and Grazing

Emergency haying and grazing of CRP acres may be authorized to provide relief to livestock producers in areas affected by a severe drought or similar natural disaster. Emergency haying and grazing status is reviewed and authorized each Thursday using the U.S. Drought monitor. Counties are approved for emergency haying and grazing due to drought conditions on a county by county basis, when a county is designated as level “D2 Drought - Severe” according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. The U.S. Drought Monitor is available online at [droughtmonitor.unl.edu](http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu).

Requests for emergency haying and grazing for a county may also be initiated by the FSA County Committee due to a livestock emergency. The request must document a 40 percent or greater loss of forage production due to the disaster event.



### Primary Nesting Season

Producers located in a county that is designated as severe drought (D2) or greater before or after the last day of the primary nesting season qualify for emergency haying and grazing on all eligible acres. Additionally, producers located in counties that are eligible for a Livestock Forage Program Payment during the primary nesting season may also be eligible for emergency grazing at one half the normal carrying capacity, unless the FSA County Committee determines that forage conditions no longer warrant emergency grazing.

EMERGENCY HAYING AND GRAZING		
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY	PAYMENT REDUCTION PERCENTAGE
Emergency haying outside primary nesting season	Producers have up to 60 days to complete one cutting of hay	NONE
Emergency haying during primary nesting season	NOT ALLOWED	
Emergency grazing outside primary nesting season	Up to 90 days of grazing is allowed	NONE
Emergency grazing during primary nesting season	50 percent reduction of normal carrying capacity, only if the county is eligible for LFP payments	



**Eligible Acres**

Emergency haying or grazing is limited to the acres physically located within the boundary of the eligible county or portion of a county. Under this authority, acres will only be authorized for a specified time and may end earlier than announced if conditions improve.

Producers can use the CRP acreage for their own livestock or may grant another livestock producer use of their CRP acreage. For emergency haying, producers are limited to one cutting and are permitted to sell the hay. Participants must remove all hay from CRP acreage within 15 days after baling and remove all livestock from CRP acreage no later than 1 day after the end of the emergency grazing period.

**Eligible Practices**

Emergency haying and grazing is authorized on all practices outside the primary nesting season including practices implemented under State Acres For Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) such as CP38E SAFE-Grass when such activity is specifically authorized in the SAFE agreement.

If the county is approved for Livestock Forage Program (LFP) payments, only certain practices can be hayed on 50 percent of the eligible acres.

**Non-Emergency Haying and Grazing**

In general, non-emergency haying may be utilized every three years and non-emergency grazing may be utilized every two years. Additional grazing may be available to new and beginning farmers.

NON-EMERGENCY HAYING AND GRAZING*		
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY	PAYMENT REDUCTION PERCENTAGE
Non-emergency grazing outside primary nesting season	Not more than every other year	25 percent
Non-emergency grazing during primary nesting season	Not more than every other year with a 50 percent reduction in the stocking rate	
Non-emergency grazing to control invasive species outside primary nesting season	Outside the Primary Nesting Season, as determined by conservation plan to control Kudzu and other invasive species	
Non-emergency haying or harvesting for biomass outside primary nesting season	Not more than once every 3 years with 25 percent of the acreage unharvested. No later than Aug. 31	
Non-emergency beginning farmer grazing outside primary nesting season	May be conducted annually by a beginning farmer or rancher with a contract share greater than zero	NONE
Non-emergency incidental grazing outside primary nesting season	Intermittent and seasonal grazing of buffers surrounded by fields used for agricultural production may be conducted annually for up to 60 days following crop harvest or during small grain dormancy prior to harvest.	
Non-emergency gleaning grazing	May be conducted once in the fall of the first year of CRP-1 before the cover is established for up to 60 days	

*\*Subject to a conservation plan modification for the conservation cover to ensure no long-term damage is caused.*

### Eligible Practices

All practices are eligible for non-emergency haying and grazing except for CP12 Wildlife Food Plot and several tree practices. Contact your FSA office for a full list of ineligible practices.

### Ineligible Acres

Acres ineligible for both non-emergency and emergency haying and grazing include acres devoted to:

- Useful life easements;
- Land within 20 feet of a stream or other permanent water body; and
- Any acres where haying and or grazing would cause long-term damage to the CRP cover.

### Modified Conservation Plan

Before CRP acres are declared eligible for haying or grazing, a modified conservation plan developed by NRCS or a technical service provider must be obtained. The modified conservation plan must be site specific, include the authorized duration and reflect local wildlife needs and concerns. The primary purpose must be to maintain vegetative cover, minimize soil erosion and protect water quality and wildlife habitat quality. These plans must prevent long-term damage to the conservation cover.

### File Request Before Starting

CRP participants requesting emergency or non-emergency haying and grazing **must file a request** with their county FSA office indicating the acres to be hayed or grazed **before the activity begins**.



### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA programs, visit [farmers.gov](https://www.farmers.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov/service-center-locator](https://www.farmers.gov/service-center-locator).



## Non-Emergency Haying and Grazing Conservation Reserve Program

- All non-emergency haying and grazing must be discussed and approved with your local Farm Service Agency (FSA) county office prior to starting the activity. Under no circumstances may non-emergency haying or grazing be permitted if such activity would cause long-term damage to the vegetative cover on the land, determined on a site-by-site basis. Available to start 12 months after cover is fully established.
- Non-emergency activities may occur according to the conservation plan during drought / natural disaster conditions, but the site conditions should be taken into consideration and the plan modified, as needed.
- Non-emergency harvesting for hay or biomass may occur only once during the approved event. Haying/harvesting may not occur later than August 31. Participants must leave 25 percent of the contract acres unharvested or hayed.
- Non-emergency grazing must not exceed 120 days. During the primary nesting season (PNS), there must be a 50 percent carrying capacity reduction.
- Participant may rent or sell the hay or grazing rights. However, the CRP participant is responsible for any damages to the stand.
- Non-emergency haying and grazing requires a 25 percent reduction in annual rental payment.

Conservation Reserve Program Practices		Outside PNS		During PNS	
		Haying (every third year)	Grazing (every other year)	Haying	Grazing
CP1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses & Legumes	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP3	Tree Planting	No	No	No	No
CP3A	Hardwood Tree Planting	No	No	No	No
CP4B	Permanent Wildlife Habitat Corridors	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP5A	Field Windbreak Establishment	No	No	No	No
CP8A	Grass Waterways, Noneasement	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP9	Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP10	Existing Grass	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP12	Wildlife Food Plot	No	No	No	No
CP15, A & B	Contour Grass Sod Strip	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP16A	Shelterbelt Establishment	No	No	No	No
CP17A	Living Snow Fences	No	No	No	No
CP18, B & C	Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to reduce Salinity; Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP21, B & C	Filter Strips; Denitrifying Bioreactor on Filter Strips; Saturated Filter Strips	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP22	Riparian Buffers	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP22B	Denitrifying Bioreactor on Riparian Buffers	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP22S	Saturated Riparian Buffers	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP23	Wetland Restoration	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP23A	Wetland Restoration, Non-floodplain	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP24	Cross Wind Trap Strips	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP25	Rare and declining Habitat (tree practices may not be hayed)	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP27	Farmable Wetlands Pilot Wetland	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP28	Farmable Wetlands Pilot Buffer	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP29	Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffer	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP30	Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffer	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP31	Bottomland Timber Establishment on Wetlands	No	No	No	No
CP33	Habitat for Upland Birds	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP36	Long Leaf Pine - Establishment	No	No	No	No
CP37	Duck Nesting Habitat	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP39	FWP Constructed Wetland	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP40	FWP Aquaculture Wetland Restoration	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP41	FWP Flooded Prairie Wetlands	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP42	Pollinator Habitat	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity
CP43	Prairie Strip	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity

### SAFE Practices are ONLY eligible if specifically authorized in the SAFE agreement

CP38A	SAFE - Buffers			No	
CP38B	SAFE - Wetlands			No	
CP38C	SAFE - Trees			No	
CP38D	SAFE - Long Leaf Pine			No	
CP38E	SAFE - Grass	75% of acres	Yes	No	50% of carrying capacity

This table applies to General and Continuous (non-CREP) CRP. It does not apply to Grassland CRP. Grassland CRP is a working lands program and therefore participants are permitted to utilize the land in accordance with an approved conservation plan. For availability of haying and grazing on CREP contracts contact your local county FSA office.



## Emergency Haying and Grazing Conservation Reserve Program

**Consult your local FSA County Office before taking any action, all request for Emergency Activities must be pre-approved by the COC.**

- All Emergency Haying and Grazing must be discussed and approved by your local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office prior to starting the activity. Under no circumstances may emergency haying or grazing be permitted if such activity would cause long-term damage to the vegetative cover on the land, determined on a site-by-site basis.
- Emergency Haying outside of the primary nesting season (PNS), one cutting may be authorized up to 60 days from when the activity is approved or from when the participant receives their modified conservation plan during the program year. **Emergency Haying is not authorized within the PNS.**
- Emergency Grazing may utilize up to 90 consecutive days or a total of 90 days before and after the PNS (if county is still eligible for emergency grazing) subject to a modified conservation plan during the program year.
- No fee or reduction assessed for Emergency Haying and Grazing. Participant may rent or sell the emergency haying and grazing. However, the CRP participant is responsible for any damages to the stand.

Conservation Reserve Program Practices		Drought Condition					
		Emergency D2 Outside of PNS		D2 for 8 weeks, D3, D4 (LFP payments triggered)			
		Haying	Grazing	Haying Outside of PNS	Grazing Outside of PNS	Haying During PNS	Grazing During PNS
CP1	Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses & Legumes	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP2	Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP3	Tree Planting	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP3A	Hardwood Tree Planting	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP4B	Permanent Wildlife Habitat Corridors	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP5A	Field Windbreak Establishment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP8A*	Grass Waterways, Noneasement	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP9	Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP10	Existing Grass	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP12	Wildlife Food Plot	No	No	No	No	No	
CP15, A & B	Contour Grass Sod Strip	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP16A	Shelterbelt Establishment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP17A	Living Snow Fences	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP18, B & C	Establishment of Permanent Vegetation to reduce Salinity; Establishment of Permanent Salt Tolerant Vegetative Cover	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP21, B & C*	Filter Strips; Denitrifying Bioreactor on Filter Strips; Saturated Filter Strips	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP22	Riparian Buffers	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP22B	Denitrifying Bioreactor on Riparian Buffers	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP22S	Saturated Riparian Buffers	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP23	Wetland Restoration	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP23A*	Wetland Restoration, Non-floodplain	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP24	Cross Wind Trap Strips	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP25	Rare and Declining Habitat (tree practices may not be hayed)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP27	Farmable Wetlands Pilot Wetland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP28*	Farmable Wetlands Pilot Buffer	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP29	Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP30	Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP31	Bottomland Timber Establishment on Wetlands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP33	Habitat for Upland Birds	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP36	Long Leaf Pine - Establishment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP37*	Duck Nesting Habitat	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP39*	FWP Constructed Wetland	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP40	FWP Aquaculture Wetland Restoration	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP41	FWP Flooded Prairie Wetlands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP42	Pollinator Habitat	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP43	Prairie Strip	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
<b>SAFE Practices are ONLY eligible if specifically authorized in the SAFE agreement</b>							
CP38A	SAFE - Buffers	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP38B*	SAFE - Wetlands	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP38C	SAFE - Trees	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP38D	SAFE - Long Leaf Pine	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity
CP38E	SAFE - Grass	Yes	Yes	50% of acres	Yes	No	50% Carrying Capacity

\*Grazing must occur within 120 ft of permanent water body. Haying is limited to the buffer portion of the wetland practice at 50% of the buffer acres. This table applies to General and Continuous (non-CREP) CRP. It does not apply to Grassland CRP. Grassland CRP is a working lands program and therefore participants are permitted to utilize the land in accordance with an approved conservation plan. For availability of haying and grazing on CREP contracts contact your local county FSA office.



# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Loan Program

### Overview

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine.

### Loan Uses

Emergency loan funds may be used to:

- Restore or replace essential property;
- Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year;
- Pay essential family living expenses;
- Reorganize the farming operation; and
- Refinance certain debts.

### Who is Eligible?

Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:

- Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared, designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for emergency loans. A disaster designation by the FSA Administrator authorizes emergency loan assistance for physical losses only in the designated and contiguous counties;
- Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience;
- Are citizens or permanent residents of the United States;
- Have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate, or chattel property;
- Have an acceptable credit history;
- Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources;
- Can provide collateral to secure the loan; and
- Have repayment ability.



### Loan Requirements

FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:

- Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records;
- Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff; and
- Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management training program and obtain crop insurance.

### Collateral Is Required

All emergency loans must be fully collateralized. The specific type of collateral may vary depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability, and the individual circumstances of the applicant. If applicants cannot provide adequate collateral, their repayment ability may be considered as collateral to secure the loan. A first lien is required on property or products acquired, produced, or refinanced with loan funds.

### Loan Limit

Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses to a maximum amount of \$500,000.

### Loan Terms

Loans for crop, livestock, and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within one to seven years, depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability, and collateral available as loan security. In special circumstances, terms of up to 20 years may be authorized. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. In certain circumstances, repayment may be made over a maximum of 40 years.

### Current Interest Rate

To find the current emergency loan interest rate, visit [fsa.usda.gov/farmloans](https://fsa.usda.gov/farmloans).

### Application Deadline

Applications for emergency loans must be received within eight months of the county's disaster or quarantine designation date.



### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov/service-center-locator](https://farmers.gov/service-center-locator).





### Disaster Set-Aside Program

#### OVERVIEW

When Farm Service Agency (FSA) borrowers located in designated disaster areas or contiguous (adjoining) counties are unable to make their scheduled payment on any FSA debt, FSA is authorized to consider set-aside of one payment to allow the operation to continue. This program is authorized under Section 331A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act.

#### DESIGNATION AND NOTIFICATION

The first time in a calendar year that a county in which a borrower farms, or a contiguous county, is designated as a disaster area by the president or secretary of agriculture, farmers indebted to FSA will be notified of the availability of the Disaster Set-Aside Program (DSA).

#### APPLICATION

Borrowers have eight months from the date of designation to apply. A complete application for DSA consists of the following items:

- A written request for DSA signed by all parties liable for the debt;
- Actual production, income and expense records for the production and marketing period in which the disaster occurred (unless the agency already has this information); and
- Other items as required based on the individual application.

#### ELIGIBILITY AND LIMITATIONS

Eligibility to receive the DSA will primarily be determined based on the following criteria:

- As a direct result of the disaster, the borrower is unable to pay all family living and farm operating expenses, payments to other creditors, and payments to FSA;
- The borrower must have operated a farm or ranch in a county designated as a disaster area or in a contiguous county. Each loan considered for DSA must have been outstanding at the time of the disaster;
- The borrower must have acted in good faith and complied with written agreements with FSA;

- The borrower must not be in non-monetary default;
- The borrower must be current or not more than 90 days past due on any FSA loan when the DSA application is completed. No loan to be set aside may have a remaining term of less than two years. Loans must not be accelerated;
- After the DSA is completed, the borrower will be current on all FSA loans;
- The borrower's FSA debt has not been restructured since the disaster;
- The amount set aside will not exceed one year's FSA payment;
- No loan may receive more than one disaster set-aside unless it is later restructured; and
- The borrower must be able to develop a positive cash-flow projection for the coming year.

#### PAYMENT

Each payment set-aside must be repaid prior to the final maturity of the note. Any principal set-aside will continue to accrue interest until it is repaid.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA and its programs, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

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- 1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;
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- 3) email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

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Date	Description	Expense	Cost	Receipt Available	Other Info
Total					

**NOTES**

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