

**United States Department of Agriculture** 





## Farm Service Agency (FSA) Overview

FSA delivers farm program/loans to help agricultural producers and partner organizations provide food, fuel, fiber





## **Getting Started with FSA**

#### **Determine Your Needs**

- Disaster Assistance
  - > Livestock losses; Property, equipment damage
- Commodity, Price Support
  - Protect against market losses
- Conservation Efforts
  - > Protect endangered wildlife; Reduce erosion
- Farm Loans
  - > Start new operation
  - > Expand production, equipment
  - ➤ Begin specialty/niche operation
  - Sustain farming operations

FSA California Webpage - <a href="www.fsa.usda.gov/ca">www.fsa.usda.gov/ca</a>
USDA Service Centers - <a href="mailto:offices.usda.gov">offices.usda.gov</a>





## **Getting Started with FSA**

### What you will need to provide

- Proof of Identity
  - > Fill the Customer information Packet, we will provide to you
  - ➤ Valid driver's license, passport, other personal identification
  - Social Security card or IRS paperwork that verifies an Employer Identification Number or certify on Form W9
  - Original documents required
- Proof of farm/ranch ownership (if recording ownership)
  - Copy of recorded deed
- Lease agreement (if identifying lease)
- Entity Identification Status (if recording entity)
  - > Articles of incorporation
  - > Trust & estate documents
  - > Partnership agreement





## **Getting Started with FSA - GovDelivery**

- FSA's electronic news service delivers important state and local program information instantly
  - ➤ State Newsletters, County News Bulletins, Time-Sensitive local text messages
    - ➤ Subscribe at your local Service Center
    - Subscribe online at <a href="https://www.fsa.usda.gov/ca">www.fsa.usda.gov/ca</a> on Main Page
  - ➤ SMS Alerts: Important, time-sensitive text messages from your local FSA office
    - Text CA and your county name (no spaces) to FSANOW (372669)
    - Example: Recipient = FSANOW (372-669)

Message = CALassen or CAPlumas

**CASierra Etc** 



### FSA - General Application Requirements

- Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification Form CCC 941
- Highly Erodible and Wetland Certification Form AD 1026
- Farm Operating Plan Form CCC 902





## **Livestock Disaster Programs**

- Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)
- Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)
- Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)
- These programs do not require a fee for participation.



## Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)



## <u>Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)</u>



- Provides benefits to livestock producers for grazing losses due to a qualifying drought condition during the normal grazing period for the county, for livestock on land that is native or improved pastureland for grazing
- Payments are calculated at 60 percent of the smaller of the monthly feed cost payment rate per head or the monthly feed cost based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing acres



## Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

#### How to Apply for LFP

- ➤ Signup is triggered by Drought Monitor by County. A map of eligible counties for LFP drought can be found at fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index
- ➤ Call your County FSA Office for appointment, most likely will be handled by email, mail, fax
- ➤ File an application for payment and supporting documentation within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred
- ➤ Application Deadline is January 30, 2022 for 2021 losses
  - ➤ Lassen Plumas Sierra currently are taking applications.







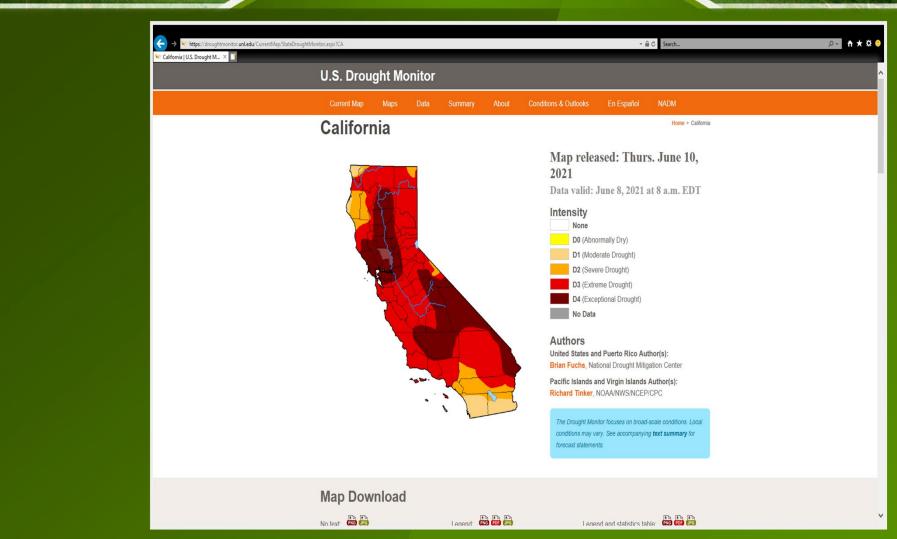


- > D2 at 8 weeks = 1 month payment
- $\triangleright$  D3a at 1 day = 3 month payment
- > D3b at 4 weeks (non-consecutive) = 4 month payment
- $\triangleright$  D4a at 1 day = 4 month payment
- > D4b at 4 weeks (non-consecutive) = 5 month payment





## Livestock Forage Program (LFP)





## Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

### Eligible Livestock Producers

- 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
- > must legally own the eligible livestock 60 days prior to the beginning date of qualifying drought
- must own, cash or share lease acreage during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought







## <u>Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)</u>

- Eligible Livestock
  - Beef Cattle

- Horses
- Dairy Cattle
- Poultry

Beefalo

• Sheep

• Bison

Goats

• Other livestock as determined by Sec. of Agriculture



## Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)



- ➤ Livestock must not have been produced for reasons other than commercial use as part of farming operation
- Excluded livestock includes wild free-roaming animals, pets or animals used for recreation purposes such as hunting, roping, or show
- ➤ 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





## Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)



- Application Requirements
  - ➤ Participant must provide a completed application for payment and required supporting documentation within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which loss occurred
  - Supporting documents must show evidence of loss, current physical location of livestock in inventory, evidence that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased
  - Timely file an acreage report for all grazing land for which a grazing loss is being claimed



## <u>Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)</u>

#### **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. 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 owner or contract grower in a calendar year for grazing losses will not exceed five monthly payments for the same livestock



## Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)



# <u>Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)</u>

 Provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, not covered by LFP and LIP.



# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)

- Covered Losses:
  - Livestock Feed Losses due to fire
  - ➤ Livestock Grazing Losses due to fire
  - ➤ Livestock Water Hauling due to drought
  - ➤ Livestock Feed Transportation due to drought
  - ➤ Honeybee Colony Losses due to CCD, fire
  - ➤ Honeybee Hives Losses due to fire, flood
  - ➤ Honeybee Feed Losses due to Drought, fire





# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)

- Application Requirements for 2021 Water Hauling Losses:
  - ➤ Contact your local County FSA Office
  - ➤ Must provide Notice of Loss within 30 calendar days of when loss is apparent to producer
  - ➤ Complete application for payment and provide required supporting documentation for loss no later than January 30, 2022 for 2021 calendar year





# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)

- Payment Calculated on the lesser of:
  - ➤ The cost to transport water for 150 calendar days

    Daily Livestock Water Requirements
    - x Eligible Animal Units
    - x National Average price per gallon
    - x 150 calendar days

#### <u>OR</u>

➤ The cost to transport water based on actual number of gallons transported

Actual number of gallons transported

x National Average price per gallon







- Available for crops not covered by RMA
- Financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops impacted by natural disaster resulting in lower yields, crop losses, or prevents crop planting
- NAP Coverage must be purchased by crop application closing date: September 1 for Native Grasses
  - Example: 2022 NAP Grazing needs to be purchased by September 1 2021.





- Basic coverage
  - ➤ 50% yield at 55% price
- Service Fees 2018 Farm Bill
  - >\$325 per crop, or
  - >\$825 per person per administrative county, or
  - >\$1,950 for producer farming in multiple counties
  - ➤ Beginning Farmer, Socially Disadvantaged, Women or Limited Resource Farmers may qualify for service fee waiver
- Native Grass for Grazing is not eligible for buy-up protection





- Eligible Causes of Loss Include:
  - ➤ Drought (irrigated grazing does not qualify)
  - ➤ Excessive Wind/Tornado/Hurricane
  - > Freeze
  - **≻** Hail
  - ➤ Flood/Excessive Moisture
  - > Earthquake
  - ➤ Conditions related to damaging weather or adverse natural occurrence; disease, insect infestation, heat, insufficient chill hours





- After purchase, Producer must:
  - ➤ Timely report/certify crop acreage
    - > the earlier of 15 days prior to grazing or July 15
  - File Notice of Loss within 15 days of loss being apparent and no later than 60 days after coverage period ends





- Establishing Grazing Loss
  - ➤ Collective losses determined throughout the grazing period and loss not determined until after the end of the grazing period
  - > Percentage loss determined by 2 independent assessments, OR
    - Alternative loss methods approved and determined appropriate by DAFP
  - COC recommends loss percentage to the State Office Committee
  - > STC concurrence with loss determination



- When to expect payments:
  - COC establishes grazing loss percentage after end of grazing period
  - > STC Concurs
  - > Producers with an eligible Notice of Loss are paid



## Noninsured disaster assistance program (NAP)

Any Questions about NAP ???









- Provides benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by:
  - Adverse weather (drought is ineligible)
  - Eligible disease (disease exacerbated by adverse weather)
  - Eligible Attack (by animals reintroduced into the wild by Federal Government or protected by Federal Law including Wolves and Avian predators)

provides assistance to eligible livestock owners that must sell livestock at a reduced price because of an injury from an eligible loss condition

- Payments are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock
- A livestock owner must have legally owned the livestock on the day the livestock died and/or were injured by an eligible loss condition



#### National Normal Mortality Rate Table

#### Beef

- Nonadult
  - Less than 400 pounds. 5 percent
  - 400 pounds or more. 5 percent
- Adult
  - Cow 1.5 percent
  - Bull 1.5 percent

#### Sheep

- Rams 4 percent
- Ewes 4 percent
- Lambs 10.7 percent
- Example: Producer owned 100 head of adult beef cattle on the beginning date of an eligible loss condition.
- normal mortality is 2 percent
- 5 head were lost
- 100 head x 2 percent = 2 (loss threshold)
- 5 head lost − 2 (loss threshold) = 3 head adult beef cattle eligible for payment.

#### Applying for LIP

- Contact County office and file a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is first apparent
- In 2021 may apply for LIP benefits in the physical location county where the loss occurred.
- participants must provide acceptable documentation of livestock deaths or injuries such as:
  - rendering truck receipts or certificates
  - veterinary records
  - records assembled for tax purposes
  - private insurance documents
  - bank or other loan documents
  - contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of event
  - pictures with a date
  - brand inspection records



#### Overview

The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), administered by (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



## **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)**

#### **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;

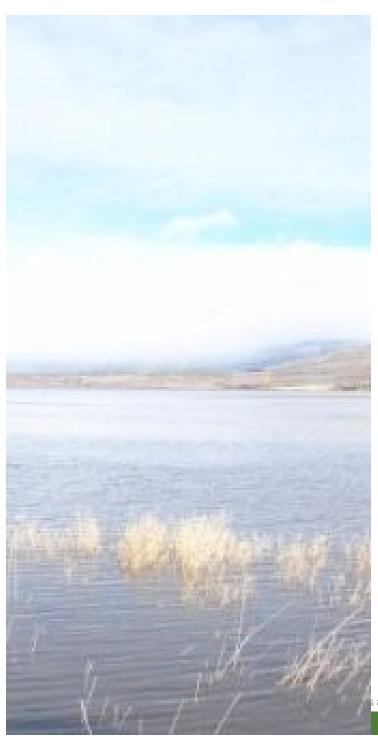


## Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

#### **Eligible Farmland Restoration Practices**

New Policy !!! New for 2021 ECP is No longer available on Federal Lands

- •Removing debris from farmland (cleanup of wind- or water deposited debris, such as woody material, sand, rock and trash on cropland or pastureland);
- 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



#### Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

#### 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



## Emergency Forestry Restoration Program (EFRP)

- Restore nonindustrial private forest ground post-disaster (fire)
- Cost-share assistance for debris removal, fencing, conservation structures, and cost of replanting trees
- Specific species requirements (typically 3+ species required in plan)
- DO NOT START WORK
  - Environmental review must be complete before practices can begin
  - This applies even to salvage logging; environmental review must happen prior to any restoration work beginning



## Contact information

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# Questions

