



United States Department of Agriculture

Dairy Indemnity Payment Program

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized the extension of the Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (DIPP) through September 30, 2018. DIPP provides payments to dairy producers and manufacturers of dairy products when they are directed to remove their raw milk or products from the market because of contamination.



Emergency Loan Program

OVERVIEW

USDA'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.

ELIGIBILITY

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.

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Emergency Loan Program

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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 www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=fmlp&topic=fir.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on FSA disaster assistance, visit <http://disaster.usda.fsa.gov>. For more information on FSA farm loans, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/farmloans. Further information about this and other FSA programs is available from local FSA offices or on the FSA website at www.fsa.usda.gov. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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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. Available funding for EFRP is determined annually by Congress.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

EFRP is administered by FSA state and county committees and offices. Subject to availability of funds, locally-elected members of FSA county committees are authorized to implement EFRP for all disasters except drought and insect infestations, which are authorized at the FSA national office. To learn more about FSA county committees, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/elections.

LAND ELIGIBILITY

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 that has definitive decision-making authority over the land.

In addition, the natural disaster must have resulted in damage that, if untreated, would:

- Impair or endanger the natural resources on the land and;
- Materially affect future use of the land.

PAYMENTS

EFRP program participants may receive financial assistance of up to 75 percent of the cost to implement approved emergency forest restoration practices as determined by FSA county committees.

Individual or cumulative requests for financial assistance of \$50,000 or less per person or legal entity, per disaster are approved by the county committee. Financial assistance from \$50,001 to \$100,000 is approved by the state committee. Financial assistance over \$100,000 must be approved at the FSA national office. A payment limitation of \$500,000 per person or legal entity applies per disaster.

ELIGIBLE FOREST RESTORATION PRACTICES

To restore NIPF, EFRP program participants may implement emergency forest restoration practices, including emergency measures:

- Necessary to repair damage caused by a natural disaster to natural resources on nonindustrial private forest land and;
- Restore forest health and forest related resources on the land.

Other emergency measures may be authorized by FSA county committees, with approval from FSA state committees and the FSA national office.

ENROLLMENT PERIODS

Producers should check with their local FSA county offices regarding EFRP enrollment periods, which are set by FSA county committees.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Additional information on EFRP is available at FSA offices, USDA service centers and on the FSA website at <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov> and www.fsa.usda.gov/conservation. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SERVICE AGENCY

FACT SHEET

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Farm Service Agency Disaster Assistance Programs at a Glance

| Disaster programs | Blizzard | Fire | Hurricane/ Typhoon | Excessive Moisture/ Flood | Excessive Winds/ Tornado | Drought | Hail | Volcanic Eruption/ Emissions | Freeze | Earthquake |
|---|----------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------|------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) - provides funding to rehabilitate farmland damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters, and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures during periods of severe drought | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) - provides payments to eligible owners of rural nonindustrial private forest land to carry out emergency measures to restore forest health on land damaged by natural disaster events such as floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) - provides payments to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish to help compensate for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires | Yes | Yes, except on federally managed land | Yes | Yes | Yes | No, except for water transportation | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Emergency Loan Program (EM) - provides EM loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Livestock Forage Disaster - Program (LFP) - provides compensation for grazing losses for covered livestock on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or certain crops planted specifically for grazing. The grazing losses must be due to a qualifying drought condition or fire on Federally managed land during the normal grazing period for the county. | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) - provides benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather. In addition, LIP covers attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No, except when associated with anthrax | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) - provides financial assistance for noninsurable crop losses due to drought, flood, hurricane, or other natural disasters. | Yes | Yes, Only as a related condition to an eligible disaster | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Tree Assistance Program (TAP) - provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or, where applicable, rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines lost by natural disasters. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

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FSA Disaster Assistance Programs at a Glance

September 2015

Other natural disasters that may apply to some of these programs include:

- Explosion
- High water
- Landslide
- Mudslide
- Severe snowstorm
- Storm, including ice storms
- Tidal wave
- Wind-driven water
- Insect infestation
- Plant disease
- Lightning
- Other natural phenomena

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Some man-made conditions qualify for disaster assistance, as follows:

| Disaster programs | Pesticide Contamination | Nuclear Radiation/Fallout | Toxic Substances Other Than Pesticides | Chemical Residue Other Than Pesticides |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (DIPP) - Pays dairy producers when a public regulatory agency directs them to remove their raw milk from the commercial market because it has been contaminated by pesticides, nuclear radiation or fallout, or toxic substances and chemical residues other than pesticides. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on the FSA disaster programs, visit your local FSA county office or Service Center, or visit online at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/index>. To find your local FSA county office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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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 damaged by natural disasters and to implement emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Available funding for ECP is determined annually by Congress.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

ECP is administered by FSA state and county committees. Subject to availability of funds, locally-elected members of FSA county committees are authorized to implement ECP for all disasters except drought, which is authorized by the FSA national office. To learn more about FSA county committees, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/elections.

LAND ELIGIBILITY

FSA county committees determine land eligibility based on on-site inspections of damaged land and the type and extent of damage. For land to be eligible, the natural disaster must create new conservation problems that, if untreated, would:

- Impair or endanger the land;
- Materially affect the land's productive capacity;
- Represent unusual damage that, except for wind erosion, is not the type likely to recur frequently in the same area and;
- Be so costly to repair that federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

Conservation problems existing before the applicable disaster event are ineligible for ECP assistance.

PAYMENTS

As determined by FSA county committees, ECP participants may receive cost-share assistance of up to 75 percent of the cost to implement approved emergency conservation practices. Qualified limited-resource producers may receive cost-share assistance of up to 90 percent of the cost to implement approved emergency conservation practices.

Individual or cumulative requests for cost-share assistance of \$50,000 or less per person or legal entity, per disaster are approved at the county committee level. Cost-share assistance requests exceeding \$50,000 require approval from the state committee or national office. Cost-share assistance is limited to \$200,000 per person or legal entity per disaster.

Technical assistance may be provided by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

ELIGIBLE CONSERVATION PRACTICES

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

- Debris removal from farmland;
- Grading, shaping or leveling land;
- Restoring livestock fences and conservation structures and;
- Providing water for livestock during periods of severe drought.

Other conservation measures may be authorized by FSA county committees with approval from FSA state committees and the FSA national office.

ENROLLMENT PERIODS

Producers should inquire with their local FSA county office regarding ECP enrollment periods, which are established by FSA county committees.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information on ECP is available at FSA offices, local USDA service centers and on FSA's website at <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov>. To find your local FSA office, visit online at <http://offices.usda.gov>.

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Tree Assistance Program

OVERVIEW

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) to provide financial assistance to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines lost by natural disasters. TAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ELIGIBLE TREE TYPES

Eligible trees, bushes, and vines are those from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes. Nursery trees include ornamental, fruit, nut and Christmas trees produced for commercial sale. Trees used for pulp or timber are ineligible for TAP assistance.

ELIGIBLE LOSSES

To be considered an eligible loss:

- Eligible trees, bushes, or vines must have suffered more than a 15 percent mortality loss in a stand (after normal mortality) due to a natural disaster;
- Mortality loss on a stand of eligible trees, bushes, or vines is based on:
 - Each eligible disaster event, except for losses due to plant disease;
 - For plant disease, the time period as determined by the FSA for which the stand is infected.
- The loss must not have been preventable through reasonable and available measures;
- The loss must be visible and obvious to the FSA representative; if the loss is no longer visible, FSA may accept other loss evidence and determine whether that other evidence substantiates that an eligible loss due to natural disaster occurred;
- FSA may require information from a qualified expert to determine extent of loss in the case of plant disease or insect infestation.

ELIGIBLE PRODUCERS

To qualify for TAP, eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers must:

- Have suffered qualifying tree, bush or vine losses in excess of 15 percent mortality for the stand (adjusted for normal mortality) from an eligible natural disaster;
- Have owned the eligible trees, bushes and vines when the natural disaster occurred, but eligible growers are not required to own the land on which eligible trees, bushes and vines are planted;
- Replace eligible trees, bushes and vines within 12 months from the date the TAP application is approved.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

The cumulative total quantity of acres planted to trees, bushes, or vines for which an eligible orchardist or nursery tree grower can receive TAP payments cannot exceed 500 acres annually.

PAYMENT LIMITATION AND ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI)

For 2012 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 TAP.

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

Direct attribution provisions apply to TAP for 2011 and subsequent years. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will 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.

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Tree Assistance Program (TAP)

October 2015

PAYMENT CALCULATOR

For tree, bush, or vine replacement, replanting and/or rehabilitation, the payment calculation is the lesser of the following:

- 65 percent of the actual cost of replanting, in excess of 15 percent mortality (adjusted for normal mortality), and, where applicable, 50 percent of the actual cost of rehabilitation, in excess of 15 percent damage or mortality (adjusted for normal tree damage and mortality), or;
- The maximum eligible amount established for the practice by FSA.

APPLICATIONS

The following table provides the final dates to submit a TAP application and supporting documentation:

| Date of Loss | Final Date to Submit an Application and Supporting Documentation |
|---|--|
| Calendar year 2015 and subsequent years | Later of 90 calendar days of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The disaster event, or• The date when the loss is apparent. |

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on FSA disaster programs, visit <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov> or visit your local FSA county office. To find your local FSA county office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

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Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2015 and Subsequent Years

OVERVIEW

The Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), reauthorized by the 2014 Farm Bill and administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops to protect against natural disasters that result in lower yields or crop losses, or prevents crop planting.

ELIGIBLE PRODUCERS

An eligible producer is a landowner, tenant or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing an eligible crop and is entitled to an ownership share of that crop. The 2014 Farm Bill specifies that an individual's or entity's average adjusted gross income (AGI) cannot exceed \$900,000 to be eligible for NAP payments. Also, NAP payments received, directly or indirectly, will be attributed to the applicable individual or entity and limited to \$125,000 per crop year, per individual or entity. (To learn more, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/limits.)

ELIGIBLE CROPS

Eligible crops must be commercially produced agricultural commodities for which crop insurance is not available and be any of the following:

- Crops grown for food;
- Crops planted and grown for livestock consumption, such as grain and forage crops, including native forage;
- Crops grown for fiber, such as cotton and flax (except trees);
- Crops grown in a controlled environment, such as mushrooms and floriculture;
- Specialty crops, such as honey and maple sap;
- Sea oats and sea grass;
- Sweet sorghum and biomass sorghum;
- Industrial crops, including crops used in manufacturing or grown as a feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity or biobased products;

- Value loss crops, such as aquaculture, Christmas trees, ginseng, ornamental nursery and turf-grass sod; and
- Seed crops where the propagation stock is produced for sale as seed stock for other eligible NAP crop production.

Producers should contact a crop insurance agent for questions regarding insurability of a crop in their county. For further information on whether a crop is eligible for NAP coverage, producers should contact the FSA county office where their farm records are maintained.

ELIGIBLE CAUSES OF LOSS

Eligible causes of loss include the following natural disasters:

- Damaging weather, such as drought, freeze, hail, excessive moisture, excessive wind or hurricanes;
- Adverse natural occurrences, such as earthquake or flood; and
- Conditions related to damaging weather or adverse natural occurrences, such as excessive heat, plant disease, volcanic smog (VOG) or insect infestation.

The natural disaster must occur during the coverage period, before or during harvest, and must directly affect the eligible crop.

COVERAGE LEVELS

NAP provides basic coverage equivalent to the catastrophic level risk protection plan of insurance coverage, which is based on the amount of loss that exceeds 50 percent of expected production at 55 percent of the average market price for the crop.

The 2014 Farm Bill authorizes higher levels of coverage ranging from 50 to 65 percent of production, in 5 percent increments, at 100 percent of the average market price. Additional coverage must be elected by a producer by the application

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NAP for 2015 and Subsequent Years

March 2016

closing date. Producers who elect additional coverage must pay a premium in addition to the service fee. Crops intended for grazing are not eligible for additional coverage.

APPLYING FOR COVERAGE

Eligible producers must apply for coverage using form CCC-471, "Application for Coverage," and pay the applicable service fee at the FSA office where their farm records are maintained. The application and service fee must be filed by the application closing date. *Application closing dates vary by crop* and are established by the FSA State Committee. Contact your local FSA office to verify application closing dates.

Producers who apply for NAP coverage acknowledge that they have received the NAP Basic Provisions, available at FSA county offices and at www.fsa.usda.gov/nap.

SERVICE FEES AND PREMIUMS

For all coverage levels, the NAP service fee is the lesser of \$250 per crop or \$750 per producer per administrative county, not to exceed a total of \$1,875 for a producer with farming interests in multiple counties.

Producers who elect higher levels of coverage must also pay a premium equal to:

- The producer's share of the crop; times
- The number of eligible acres devoted to the crop; times
- The approved yield per acre; times
- The coverage level; times
- The average market price; times
- A 5.25 percent premium fee.

For value loss crops, premiums will be calculated using the maximum dollar value selected by the producer on form CCC-471, "Application for Coverage."

The maximum premium for a person or legal entity that is a NAP covered producer is \$6,563 (the maximum payment limitation times a 5.25 percent premium fee). If the NAP covered producer is a

joint operation, the maximum premium is based on the number of multiple persons or legal entities comprising the joint operation.

Beginning, limited resource and targeted underserved farmers or ranchers are eligible for a waiver of the service fee and a 50 percent premium reduction when they file form CCC-860, "Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification." To be eligible for a service fee waiver or premium reduction, the NAP covered producer must qualify as one of the following:

Beginning farmer or rancher – a person or legal entity who:

- Has not operated a farm or ranch for more than 10 years; and
- Materially and substantially participates in the operation.

For legal entities to be considered a beginning farmer, all members must be related by blood or marriage and must be beginning farmers.

Limited resource farmer or rancher – a person or legal entity that:

- Earns no more than \$173,600 in each of the two calendar years that precede the complete taxable year before the program year, to be adjusted upwards in later years for inflation; and
- Has a total household income at or below the national poverty level for a family of four, or less than 50 percent of county median household income for both of the previous two years.

Limited resource producer status may be determined using the USDA Limited Resource Farmer and Rancher Online Self Determination Tool located at <http://lrftool.sc.egov.usda.gov>. The automated system calculates and displays adjusted gross farm sales per year and the higher of the national poverty level or county median household income.

For legal entities requesting to be considered Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher, the sum of

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NAP for 2015 and Subsequent Years

March 2016

gross sales and household income must be considered for all members.

Targeted underserved farmer or rancher – a farmer or a rancher who is a member of a group whose members have been subject to racial, ethnic or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities. Groups include:

- American Indians or Alaskan Natives;
- Asians or Asian Americans;
- Blacks or African Americans;
- Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders;
- Hispanics; and
- Women.

For legal entities to be considered targeted underserved, the majority interest must be held by targeted underserved individuals.

COVERAGE PERIOD

The coverage period for NAP varies depending on the crop.

The coverage period for an annual crop begins the later of:

- 30 days after application for coverage and the applicable service fees have been paid; or
- The date the crop is planted (cannot exceed the final planting date).

The coverage period for an annual crop ends the earlier of the:

- Date the crop harvest is completed;
- Normal harvest date for the crop;
- Date the crop is abandoned; or
- Date the entire crop acreage is destroyed.

The coverage period for a perennial crop, other than a crop intended for forage, begins 30 calendar days after the application closing date and ends the earlier of:

- 10 months from the application closing date;
- The date the crop harvest is completed;
- The normal harvest date for the crop;

- The date the crop is abandoned; or
- The date the entire crop acreage is destroyed.

Contact a local FSA office for information on the coverage periods for perennial forage crops, controlled-environment crops, specialty crops and value loss crops.

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO REMAIN ELIGIBLE FOR NAP

To be eligible for NAP assistance, the following crop acreage information must be reported:

- Name of the crop (lettuce, clover, etc.);
- Type and variety (head lettuce, red clover, etc.);
- Location and acreage of the crop (field, sub-field, etc.);
- Share of the crop and the names of other producers with an interest in the crop;
- Type of practice used to grow the crop (irrigated or non-irrigated);
- Date the crop was planted in each field; and
- Intended use of the commodity (fresh, processed, etc.).

Producers should report crop acreage shortly after planting (early in the risk period) to ensure reporting deadlines are not missed and coverage is not lost.

In addition, producers with NAP coverage must provide the following production information:

- The quantity of all harvested production of the crop in which the producer held an interest during the crop year;
- The disposition of the harvested crop, such as whether it is marketable, unmarketable, salvaged or used differently than intended; and
- Verifiable or reliable crop production records (when required by FSA).

When those records are required, producers must provide them in a manner that can be easily understood by the FSA county committee. Producers should contact the FSA office where their farm records are maintained for questions regarding acceptable production records.

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NAP for 2015 and Subsequent Years

March 2016

Failure to report acreage and production information for NAP-covered crops may result in reduced or zero NAP assistance. Be aware that acreage reporting and final planting dates vary by crop and by region.

- *Producers should contact the FSA office where their farm records are maintained for questions regarding local acreage reporting and final planting dates.*

For aquaculture, floriculture and ornamental nursery operations, producers must maintain records according to industry standards, including daily crop inventories. Unique reporting requirements apply to beekeepers and producers of Christmas trees, turf-grass sod, maple sap, mushrooms, ginseng and commercial seed or forage crops. Producers should contact the FSA office where their farm records are maintained regarding these requirements.

REPORTED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

FSA uses acreage reports to verify the existence of the crop and to record the number of acres covered by the application. The acreage and the production reports are used to calculate the approved yield (expected production for a crop year). The approved yield is an average of a producer's actual production history (APH) for a minimum of four to a maximum of 10 crop years (5 years for apples and peaches). To calculate APH, FSA divides a producer's total production by the producer's crop acreage.

A producer's approved yield may be calculated using substantially reduced yield data if the producer does not report production for a crop with NAP coverage, or reports fewer than 4 years of crop production.

Beginning with the 2015 crop year, FSA has changed the production reporting requirements to avoid penalizing producers for years when they do not participate in NAP and do not report their production. Those producers will no longer receive an assigned yield or zero-credited yield in their actual production history (APH) for that year.

PROVIDING NOTICE OF LOSS AND APPLYING FOR PAYMENT

When a crop or planting is affected by a natural disaster, producers with NAP coverage must notify the FSA office where their farm records are maintained and complete Part B (the Notice of Loss portion) of form CCC-576, "Notice of Loss and Application for Payment." This must be completed within 15 calendar days of the earlier of:

- A natural disaster occurrence;
- The final planting date if planting is prevented by a natural disaster;
- The date that damage to the crop or loss of production becomes apparent; or
- The normal harvest date.

Producers of hand-harvested crops and certain perishable crops must notify FSA within 72 hours of when a loss becomes apparent. The crops subject to this requirement will be listed in the NAP Basic Provisions.

To receive NAP benefits, producers must complete form CCC-576, "Notice of Loss and Application for Payment," Parts D, E, F and G, as applicable, within 60 days of the last day of coverage for the crop year for any NAP covered crop in the unit. The CCC-576 requires acceptable appraisal information. Producers must provide evidence of production and note whether the crop was marketable, unmarketable, salvaged or used differently than intended.

DEFINING A NAP UNIT

The NAP unit includes all the eligible crop acreage in the county where the producer has a unique crop interest. A unique crop interest is either:

- 100 percent interest; or
- A shared interest with another producer.

INFORMATION FSA USES TO CALCULATE PAYMENT

The NAP payment is calculated by unit using:

- Crop acreage;
- Approved yield;

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NAP for 2015 and Subsequent Years

March 2016

- Net production;
- Coverage level elected by the producer;
- An average market price for the commodity established by the FSA state committee; and
- A payment factor reflecting the decreased cost incurred in the production cycle for a crop that is not harvested or prevented from being planted.

For value loss crops with additional coverage, payments will be calculated using the lesser of the field market value of the crop before the disaster or the maximum dollar value for which the producer requested coverage at the time of application.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

This fact sheet is provided for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. For more information on NAP, contact your local FSA office. To locate office information, go to <http://offices.usda.gov>. For general background on NAP, view www.fsa.usda.gov/nap.

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Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

- 1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;
- 2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or
- 3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FACT SHEET

April 2016

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

OVERVIEW

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized up to \$20 million of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds each fiscal year 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).

Recipients of ELAP payments may receive a reduced payment should the total annual national demand for ELAP exceed \$20 million in a fiscal year.

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

ELIGIBLE LOSSES

ELAP provides assistance for livestock death losses; 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 related to cattle tick fever, honeybee feed, colony and hive losses; and farm-raised fish feed and death losses.

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 www.fsa.usda.gov/ELAP.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

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 ELAP, LFP and LIP combined. 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 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. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at www.fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations.

APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For the 2016 program year and subsequent program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1 after the end of the program year in which the livestock, honeybee and/or farm-raised fish loss occurred.

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.

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ELAP

April 2016

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

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Program year 2016 and subsequent program years | 30 days after loss is apparent | Nov. 1 after the program year in which the loss occurred |
|--|--------------------------------|--|

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

OVERVIEW

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) to provide benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by eligible loss conditions, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease and eligible attacks (attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian predators). LIP payments are equal to 75 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock on the day before the date of death of the livestock as determined by the Secretary.

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

ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK OWNERS

To be eligible for LIP, a livestock producer must have

legally owned the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died.

To be eligible for LIP, an owner's livestock must:

- Have died in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition that occurred:
 - On or after Oct. 1, 2011; and
 - No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the applicable adverse weather event.
- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and
- Not have been produced for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. Excluded livestock includes wild free-roaming animals, pets or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting, roping or for show.

Owners of the following types of livestock may be eligible for LIP:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Adult Beef Bulls | Chickens, Broilers, Pullets (regular size) | Swine, Feeder Pigs (less than 50 pounds) | Alpacas |
| Adult Beef Cows | Chickens, Chicks | Swine, Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts (50 to 150 pounds) | Deer |
| Adult Buffalo, Beefalo Bulls | Chickens, Layers, Pullets/ Cornish Hens (small size) | Swine, Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts (151 to 450 pounds) | Elk |
| Adult Buffalo, Beefalo Cows | Ducks | Swine, Sows, Boars (over 450 pounds) | Emus |
| Adult Dairy Bulls | Ducks, Ducklings | | Equine |
| Adult Dairy Cows | Geese, Goose | | Goats, Bucks |
| Non-Adult Beef Cattle | Geese, Goslings | | Goats, Nannies |
| Non-Adult Buffalo/ Beefalo | Turkeys, Pullets | | Goats, Slaughter Goats/Kids |
| Non-Adult Dairy Cattle | Turkeys, Toms, Fryers, Roasters | | Llamas |
| | | | Reindeer |
| | | | Sheep, Ewes |
| | | | Sheep, Lambs |
| | | | Sheep, Rams |

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Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

July 2016

ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK CONTRACT GROWERS

To be eligible for LIP, a contract grower must have had the following on the day the livestock died:

- 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.

In addition to the requirements listed for livestock owners above, the only eligible livestock of contract growers under LIP are poultry and swine.

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 death losses in excess of normal mortality. 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; wild fires; 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 the death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality, including, but not limited to,

anthrax, cyanobacteria, (beginning in 2015 calendar year) and larkspur poisoning (beginning in 2015 calendar year).

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 the death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality.

PAYMENTS

LIP payments are calculated by multiplying the national payment rate for each livestock category by the number of eligible livestock in each category. 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 his/her contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of livestock under contract.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS AND ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI)

For 2012 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 the Livestock Forage Disaster Program, Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program and LIP combined per program year.

In applying the limitation on 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 for 2011 and subsequent years. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity also will be considered (for payment limitation purposes) to be a payment to

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Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

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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.

APPLYING FOR LIP

Producers may apply to receive LIP benefits at local FSA offices.

Producers who suffer livestock death losses should submit a notice of loss and an application for payment to the local FSA office that maintains their farm records.

To be eligible, the notice of loss must be submitted 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is first apparent to the producer. An application for payment must be filed no later than 90 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred.

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

| Calendar year 2016 and all subsequent years | 30 days after death is first apparent | 90 days after the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | |

The producer must include a copy of the grower contract if he/she is 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 location of the livestock at the time of death.

Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible producer who is now deceased or for a dissolved entity if a currently authorized representative signs the application for payment. Proof of authority to sign for a deceased individual or dissolved entity must be provided. If a producer is a dissolved entity, all former members at the time of dissolution or their duly authorized representative(s) must sign the application for payment.

LIVESTOCK DEATH LOSS DOCUMENTATION

Livestock owners should record all pertinent information of livestock death losses due to adverse weather, disease and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law.

Documentation of the number and kind of livestock that have died, supplemented if possible by such items as, but not limited to:

- Photographs or video records to document the loss, dated if possible;
- Purchase records, veterinarian records, production records, bank or other loan documents; and
- Written contracts, records assembled for tax purposes, private insurance documents and other similar reliable documents.

Applicants must provide adequate proof that the eligible livestock deaths occurred as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event, eligible disease or eligible attack by an eligible animal or avian predator in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested. The quantity and kind of livestock that died as a direct result of the eligible event may be documented by:

- Purchase records;
- Veterinarian records;
- Bank or other loan documents;
- Rendering truck receipts or certificates;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency records;
- National Guard records;
- Written contracts;
- Production records;
- Records assembled for tax purposes;
- Property tax records;
- Private insurance documents; and
- Similar documents.

If adequate verifiable proof of death records documentation is not available, FSA will accept reliable records in conjunction with verifiable beginning and ending inventory records as proof of death. Reliable records may include, but are not limited to:

- Contemporaneous producer records existing at

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Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

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- the time of the adverse weather event;
- Picture(s) with a date;
- Brand inspection records;
- Dairy herd improvement records; and
- Similar reliable documents.

- Their affiliation with the livestock owner; and
- The accuracy of the deaths claimed by the livestock owner.

FSA will accept certifications of livestock deaths by third parties on form CCC-854 along with verifiable beginning and ending inventory documentation if the following conditions are met:

- The livestock owner or livestock contract grower, as applicable, certifies in writing:
 - That there is no other documentation of death available; and
 - The number of livestock in inventory at the time of the eligible loss condition.
- The third party provides their telephone number, address and a written statement containing:
 - Specific details about their knowledge of the livestock deaths;

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

| Kind | Type | Weight Range | 2016 Payment Rate Per Head |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Alpacas | | | \$270.00 |
| Beef | Adult | Bull | \$1,987.89 |
| | | Cow | \$1,529.14 |
| | Non-adult | Less than 400 pounds | \$757.59 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$819.65 |
| 800 pounds or more | | \$1,120.38 | |
| Buffalo/Beefalo | Adult | Bull | \$2,523.82 |
| | | Cow | \$1,346.04 |
| | Non-adult | Less than 400 pounds | \$719.71 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$778.67 |
| 800 pounds or more | | \$1,064.36 | |
| Chickens | Broilers, Pullets (regular size) | | \$2.60 |
| | Chicks | | \$0.23 |
| | Layers | | \$3.27 |
| | Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size) | | \$1.69 |
| | Roasters | | \$3.43 |
| Dairy | Adult | Bull | \$1,503.75 |
| | | Cow | \$1,503.75 |
| | Non-adult | Less than 400 pounds | \$375.94 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$751.88 |
| 800 pounds or more | | \$1,214.57 | |
| Deer | | | \$624.96 |
| Ducks | Ducklings | | \$0.67 |
| | Ducks | | \$4.21 |

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| Kind | Type | Weight Range | 2016 Payment Rate Per Head |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Elk | | | \$867.50 |
| Emus | | | \$249.29 |
| Equine | | | \$1,059.47 |
| Geese | Goose | | \$21.84 |
| | Gosling | | \$4.59 |
| Goats | Bucks | | \$165.12 |
| | Nannies | | \$144.80 |
| | Slaughter Goats/Kids | | \$71.05 |
| Llamas | | | \$217.50 |
| Reindeer | | | \$624.96 |
| Sheep | Ewes | | \$120.62 |
| | Lambs | | \$153.04 |
| | Rams | | \$129.13 |
| Swine | Feeder Pigs | Less than 50 pounds | \$33.30 |
| | Lightweight Barrows, Gilts | 50 to 150 pounds | \$59.91 |
| | Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts | 151 to 450 pounds | \$86.52 |
| | Boars, Sows | 450 pounds or more | \$169.81 |
| Turkeys | Poults | | \$1.25 |
| | Toms, Fryers, Roasters | | \$15.88 |

| Kind | Type | Weight Range | 2016 Payment Rate Per Head |
|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Chickens | Broilers, Pullets (regular size) | | \$0.29 |
| | Layers | | \$0.20 |
| | Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size) | | \$0.19 |
| | Roasters | | \$0.38 |
| Ducks | | | \$0.46 |
| Geese | | | \$3.20 |
| Swine | Feeder Pigs | Less than 50 pounds | \$3.78 |
| | Lightweight Barrows, Gilts | 50 to 150 pounds | \$9.00 |
| | Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts | 151 to 450 pounds | \$12.99 |
| | Boars, Sows | 450 pounds or more | \$69.78 |
| Turkeys | Toms, Fryers, Roasters | | \$1.75 |

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- 2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or
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Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

OVERVIEW

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) authorized the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) to provide compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses for covered livestock on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted specifically for grazing. The grazing losses must be due to a qualifying drought condition during the normal grazing period for the county.

Also, LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses 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 grazing losses must have occurred on or after Oct. 1, 2011.

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 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 may be found at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index>.

ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK

Eligible livestock types under LFP include alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, poultry, reindeer, sheep or swine that have been 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 excluded the livestock producer from grazing the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire.

Eligible livestock must:

- Have been owned, purchased or entered into a contract to purchase during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition;
- Have been held by a contract grower or sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or one or both of the two production years immediately preceding the current production year;
- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition;

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Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

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- Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation (such excluded uses include, but are not limited to, wild free-roaming animals or animals used for recreational purposes such as pleasure, hunting, pets, roping or for show); 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 producer.

ELIGIBLE PRODUCERS

To be eligible for LFP, producers must:

- 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 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 loss of grazing is being claimed.

PAYMENTS

FSA will calculate LFP payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to 1, 3, 4 or 5 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 producer in a calendar year for grazing losses will not exceed five monthly payments for the same 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 producer is prohibited from grazing the managed rangeland because of a qualifying fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

PAYMENT LIMITATION

For 2012 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, Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) combined.

In applying the limitation on average adjusted gross income (AGI), an individual or legal entity is ineligible for payment under LFP if the individual's or legal entity's average AGI exceeds \$900,000.

Direct attribution provisions apply to LFP for 2011 and subsequent years. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity also will 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.

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Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

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ENROLLMENT

For 2015 and subsequent calendar years, producers 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.

The producer should include a copy of the grower contract if the producer is 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, evidence that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased and evidence that if the loss of grazing was due to a fire that the producer was prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a fire.

PAYMENTS ON BEHALF OF DECEASED PRODUCERS

Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible producer who is now deceased or for a dissolved entity if a currently authorized representative signs the application for payment. Proof of authority to sign for a deceased individual or dissolved entity must be provided. If a producer is a dissolved entity, all former members at the time of dissolution or their duly authorized representative(s) must sign the application for payment.

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

The table on page 4 provides the monthly payment rate per head by covered livestock category.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

This fact sheet is provided for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit

<http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov> or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

- 1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;*
- 2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or*
- 3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.*

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FACT SHEET

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Beef | Adult | Bulls, Cows | \$34.57 | \$51.81 | \$57.27 | \$52.56 | \$40.79 | \$32.36 |
| | Non-adult | 500 pounds or more | \$25.93 | \$38.86 | \$42.96 | \$39.42 | \$30.59 | \$24.27 |
| Dairy | Adult | Bulls, Cows | \$89.89 | \$134.71 | \$148.90 | \$136.66 | \$106.05 | \$84.14 |
| | Non-adult | 500 pounds or more | \$25.93 | \$38.86 | \$42.96 | \$39.42 | \$30.59 | \$24.27 |
| Buffalo/ Beefalo | Adult | Bulls, Cows | \$34.57 | \$51.81 | \$57.27 | \$52.56 | \$40.79 | \$32.36 |
| | Non-adult | 500 pounds or more | \$25.93 | \$38.86 | \$42.96 | \$39.42 | \$30.59 | \$24.27 |
| Sheep | All | | \$8.64 | \$12.96 | \$14.32 | \$13.14 | \$10.20 | \$8.09 |
| Goats | All | | \$8.64 | \$12.96 | \$14.32 | \$13.14 | \$10.20 | \$8.09 |
| Deer | All | | \$8.64 | \$12.96 | \$14.32 | \$13.14 | \$10.20 | \$8.09 |
| Equine | All | | \$25.58 | \$38.34 | \$42.38 | \$38.90 | \$30.18 | \$23.95 |
| Swine | | Less than 45 pounds | \$1.03 | \$1.55 | \$1.72 | \$1.56 | \$1.21 | \$0.97 |
| | | 45 to 124 pounds | \$2.41 | \$3.63 | \$4.01 | \$3.67 | \$2.85 | \$2.27 |
| | | 125 to 234 pounds | \$4.15 | \$6.22 | \$6.87 | \$6.31 | \$4.90 | \$3.88 |
| | Sow | 235 pounds or more | \$14.18 | \$21.24 | \$23.48 | \$21.56 | \$16.73 | \$13.27 |
| | Boar | 235 pounds or more | \$8.31 | \$12.43 | \$13.74 | \$12.63 | \$9.80 | \$7.77 |
| Elk | | Less than 400 pounds | \$7.61 | \$11.40 | \$12.60 | \$11.58 | \$8.98 | \$7.12 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$14.18 | \$21.24 | \$23.48 | \$21.56 | \$16.73 | \$13.27 |
| | | 800 pounds or more | \$18.67 | \$27.98 | \$30.93 | \$28.39 | \$22.03 | \$17.47 |
| Poultry | | Less than 3 pounds | \$0.22 | \$0.33 | \$0.36 | \$0.33 | \$0.26 | \$0.20 |
| | | 3 to 7.9 pounds | \$0.44 | \$0.65 | \$0.72 | \$0.66 | \$0.51 | \$0.41 |
| | | 8 pounds or more | \$0.99 | \$1.48 | \$1.64 | \$1.50 | \$1.17 | \$0.93 |
| Reindeer | | All | \$7.61 | \$11.40 | \$12.60 | \$11.58 | \$8.98 | \$7.12 |
| Alpacas | | All | \$28.48 | \$42.68 | \$47.18 | \$43.30 | \$33.60 | \$26.65 |
| Emus | | All | \$17.69 | \$26.52 | \$29.31 | \$26.90 | \$20.87 | \$16.56 |
| Llamas | | All | \$12.62 | \$18.91 | \$20.90 | \$19.18 | \$14.89 | \$11.81 |



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SERVICE AGENCY

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FACT SHEET

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

OVERVIEW

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized up to \$20 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds in a fiscal year for 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 authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

Recipients of ELAP payments may receive a reduced payment should the total annual national demand for ELAP exceeds \$20 million in a fiscal year.

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

SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE

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

- Livestock death losses caused by an eligible loss condition;
- Livestock feed and grazing losses that are not due to drought or wildfires on federally managed lands;
- Losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to livestock due to an eligible drought; and
- Losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock for treatment related to cattle tick fever.

LIVESTOCK DEATH LOSSES

Eligible Livestock

To be eligible for livestock death losses, livestock must:

- For eligible livestock owners, be alpacas, adult or non-adult dairy cattle, beef cattle, beefalo, buffalo, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, poultry, reindeer, sheep or swine;
- For eligible contract growers, be poultry or swine;
- Be maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the date of death; and
- Have died:
 - As a direct result of an eligible loss condition;
 - On or after the beginning date of the eligible loss condition; or
 - No later than 60 calendar days from the ending date of the eligible loss condition.

Examples of ineligible livestock for livestock death losses include wild free-roaming animals or animals for recreational purposes, such as pleasure, hunting, roping, pets or for show.

Eligible Producer

Livestock owners must have legal ownership of the livestock on the day the livestock died. Livestock contract growers must have had:

- A written agreement with the owner of the eligible livestock;
- Control of the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died; and
- A risk of loss in the livestock.

Eligible Death Losses

Eligible livestock death losses must be:

- Incurred by an eligible livestock owner or contract grower;
- Due to an eligible loss condition occurring during the program year for which payment is requested (for 2016, on or after Oct. 1, 2015, and before

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- Oct. 1, 2016); and
- In excess of normal mortality.

FSA determines the eligible loss conditions for livestock death losses and these loss conditions cannot be covered under LIP.

Death Loss Payments

Payments for eligible livestock death losses will be based on a national payment rate for each livestock category times the number of eligible livestock that died in each category in excess of normal mortality. The national payment rate for eligible livestock owners is based on a minimum of 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock, as provided in Table 1. The national payment rate for eligible contract growers is based on a minimum of 75 percent of the average income loss sustained by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock, as provided in Table 2. USDA will reduce a contract grower's ELAP payment by the amount of monetary compensation they receive from their contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of livestock under contract.

LIVESTOCK FEED AND GRAZING LOSSES

Eligible Livestock

For livestock feed and grazing losses, 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, poultry, reindeer, sheep and swine;
- 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.

Livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot are not eligible for livestock feed and grazing losses under ELAP.

Eligible Producer

For livestock grazing and feed losses, 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;
- 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:

- Blizzard;
- Eligible winter storm;
- Flood;
- Hurricane;
- Lightning;
- Tidal surge;
- Tornado;
- Volcanic eruption; or
- 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.

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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 2016 is \$1.079.

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 transporting feed 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 shall not exceed 150 days of lost feed.

Grazing Loss Payments, Excluding Wildfires 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.

Grazing Loss Payments for Wildfires on Non-Federal Land

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.

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, poultry, reindeer, sheep and swine;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the

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- 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.

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.

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 price per gallon to transport water is provided in the following table based on the method the producer uses to transport water for the applicable program year. A state or regional price may be established based on the recommendation and documentation by the FSA State Committee.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Personal labor/equipment | \$0.035 |
| Hired labor/rented equipment | \$0.05 |
| Contracted water transportation | \$0.07 |

LOSSES RELATED TO TREATMENT FOR CATTLE TICK FEVER

Eligible Livestock

For losses resulting from the additional cost to treat for cattle tick fever, 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, poultry, reindeer, sheep and swine;
- 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.

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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 for Gathering Livestock to Treat for Cattle Tick Fever

Eligible losses include those losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat for cattle tick fever. To be considered an eligible loss, acceptable records that provide the number of livestock treated 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 for Cattle Tick Fever

Payments for losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat 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 by APHIS for cattle tick fever, multiplied by;
- The average cost to gather livestock, per head, as established by FSA.

UNDERSERVED, LIMITED RESOURCE AND BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS

With respect to the national payment factors referenced above, an eligible livestock producer, who certifies they are underserved, limited resource or a beginning farmer or rancher, will not have their payments for livestock losses under ELAP reduced by more than 10 percent.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

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 ELAP, LFP and LIP combined. 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.

APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For the 2016 program year and subsequent program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1 after the end of the program year in which the livestock loss occurred.

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.

| Program year | 30 days after livestock loss is apparent | Nov. 1 after the program year in which the loss occurred |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 2016 and subsequent program years | | |

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.

Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible participant who is now deceased or is a member of a dissolved entity if a representative, who currently has authority to act on behalf of the estate of the deceased participant, signs the application for payment. Proof of authority to sign

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for a deceased individual or dissolved entity must be provided. If a participant is now a dissolved general partnership or joint venture, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution or their duly authorized representative(s) must sign the application for payment.

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

| Kind | Type | Weight Range | Maximum Payment Per Head |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpacas | | | \$360.00 |
| Beef | Adult | Bull | \$2,650.52 |
| | | Cow | \$2,038.85 |
| | Non-adult | Less than 400 pounds | \$1,010.12 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$1,092.87 |
| 800 pounds or more | | \$1,493.84 | |
| Buffalo/Beefalo | Adult | Bull | \$3,365.09 |
| | | Cow | \$1,794.72 |
| | Non-adult | Less than 400 pounds | \$959.61 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$1,038.23 |
| 800 pounds or more | | \$1,419.15 | |
| Chickens | Broilers, Pullets (regular size) | | \$8.47 |
| | Chicks | | \$0.31 |
| | Layers | | \$4.36 |
| | Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size) | | \$2.25 |
| | Roasters | | \$4.57 |
| Dairy | Adult | Bull | \$2,605.00 |
| | | Cow | \$2,005.00 |
| | Non-adult | Less than 400 pounds | \$501.25 |
| | | 400 to 799 pounds | \$1,002.51 |
| 800 pounds or more | | \$1,619.43 | |
| Deer | | | \$833.28 |
| Ducks | Ducklings | | \$0.89 |
| | Ducks | | \$5.61 |
| Elk | | | \$1,156.67 |
| Emus | | | \$332.39 |
| Equine | | | \$1,412.63 |
| Geese | Goose | | \$29.12 |
| | Gosling | | \$6.12 |

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| Kind | Type | Weight Range | 2016 Payment Rate Per Head |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Goats | Bucks | | \$220.16 |
| | Nannies | | \$193.07 |
| | Slaughter Goats/Kids | | \$94.73 |
| Llamas | | | \$290.00 |
| Reindeer | | | \$833.28 |
| Sheep | Ewes | | \$160.83 |
| | Lambs | | \$204.05 |
| | Rams | | \$172.17 |
| Swine | Feeder Pigs | Less than 50 pounds | \$44.40 |
| | Lightweight Barrows, Gilts | 50 to 150 pounds | \$79.88 |
| | Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts | 151 to 450 pounds | \$115.36 |
| | Boars, Sows | 450 pounds or more | \$226.41 |
| Turkeys | Poults | | \$1.67 |
| | Toms, Fryers, Roasters | | \$21.17 |

| Kind | Type | Weight Range | 2016 Payment Rate Per Head |
|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Chickens | Broilers, Pullets (regular size) | | \$0.39 |
| | Layers | | \$0.26 |
| | Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size) | | \$0.25 |
| | Roasters | | \$0.51 |
| Ducks | | | \$0.61 |
| Geese | | | \$4.27 |
| Swine | Feeder Pigs | Less than 50 pounds | \$5.04 |
| | Lightweight Barrows, Gilts | 50 to 150 pounds | \$12.00 |
| | Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts | 151 to 450 pounds | \$17.32 |
| | Boars, Sows | 450 pounds or more | \$93.04 |
| Turkeys | Toms, Fryers, Roasters | | \$2.33 |

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET

July 2016

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

OVERVIEW

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized up to \$20 million in a fiscal year for 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 and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

Recipients of ELAP payments may receive a reduced payment should the total annual national demand for ELAP exceeds \$20 million in a fiscal year.

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

ELIGIBLE PRODUCER

An eligible producer is a producer:

- Of any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment that is being maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation; and
- Who:
 - Owned or leased property with readily identifiable boundaries;
 - Had control of the waterbed, the ground under the specific type of water and not just control over a column of water; and
 - Provided purchased or produced feed to the farm-raised fish.

ELIGIBLE FISH

The fish must have been:

- Bait or game fish that were propagated and reared in a controlled environment;
- Maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation;
- Destroyed as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

ELIGIBLE FEED

Feed must be intended for fish that are:

- An aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment;
- Maintained and harvested for commercial use as part of a farming operation; and
- Physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Alligators and turtles are **not** eligible for losses under ELAP.

ELIGIBLE LOSSES

ELAP covers:

- Death losses, in excess of normal mortality, of eligible bait fish or game fish caused by an eligible adverse weather or loss condition incurred in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred; and
- Purchased or produced farm-raised fish feed losses for feed that was intended to be fed to eligible farm-raised fish and was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss

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condition in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.

will not have their payments for fish losses under ELAP reduced by more than 10 percent.

ELIGIBLE CONDITIONS

The loss must be the direct result of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including but not limited to:

- Earthquakes;
- Excessive heat (death losses only);
- Excessive winds (feed losses only);
- Flooding;
- Hurricanes;
- Tidal surge;
- Tornadoes; and
- Volcanic eruption.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

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 ELAP, LFP and LIP combined. 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 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.

FISH LOSS PAYMENTS

Payments are based on the state’s average fair market value for the type of bait or game fish lost as established by FSA. ELAP payments for bait and game fish death losses will be based on a minimum of 75 percent of the result of multiplying:

- The number of bait or game fish lost in excess of normal mortality rates due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, times;
- The state’s average fair market value for the type of bait or game fish as established by FSA.

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.

APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For 2016 (loss occurring on or after Oct. 1, 2015, through Sept. 30, 2016) and subsequent program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1 after the end of the program year in which the farm-raised fish loss occurred.

FEED LOSS PAYMENTS

Payments are based on a minimum of 60 percent of the actual cost of purchased or harvested feed intended for eligible fish and was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition in the program year in which the loss occurred.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered farm-raised fish losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA office 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 farm-raised fish losses,

UNDERSERVED, LIMITED RESOURCE AND BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS

With respect to the national payment factors referenced above, an eligible farm-raised fish producer, who certifies they are underserved, limited resource or a beginning farmer or rancher,

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Program year 2016 and subsequent program years | 30 days after farm-raised fish loss is apparent | Nov. 1 after the program year in which the loss occurred |
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Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible participant who is now deceased or is a member of a dissolved entity, if a representative, who currently has authority to act on behalf of the estate of the deceased participant, signs the application for payment. Proof of authority to sign for a deceased individual or dissolved entity must be provided. If a participant is now a dissolved general partnership or joint venture, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution or their duly authorized representative(s) must sign the application for payment.

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

OVERVIEW

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized up to \$20 million in a fiscal year for 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 and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

Recipients of ELAP payments may receive a reduced payment should the total annual national demand for ELAP exceeds \$20 million in a fiscal year.

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

ELIGIBLE HONEYBEES

Eligible honeybees include bees housed in a managed hive and used for honey production, pollination or honeybee breeding. Eligible honeybees do not include wild, feral honeybees, leaf cutter bees or other bee species that are not used for producing honey, pollinating or breeding honeybees.

ELIGIBLE LOSSES

Losses of colonies must be in excess of normal mortality. ELAP covers damage to hives and feed that was purchased or produced, including additional feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain honeybees until such time that additional feed becomes available.

The colony, hive and feed losses must be:

- Due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Incurred by an eligible honeybee producer in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.

ELIGIBLE CONDITIONS

The losses must be the direct result of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including but not limited to:

- Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) (colony loss only);
- Earthquake;
- Eligible winter storm (colony loss only);
- Excessive wind;
- Flood;
- Hurricane;
- Lightning;
- Tornado;
- Volcanic eruption; and
- Wildfire.

ELIGIBLE PRODUCER

To be eligible for losses, the producer must have:

- An interest and risk in an eligible colony for the purposes of producing honey, pollinating or breeding operation for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Suffered an eligible honeybee loss in a county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

COLONY LOSS PAYMENTS

FSA has established a normal mortality rate for colony losses of 15 percent for the 2016 program

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year. Payments for colony losses are based on the average fair market value of colonies in the program year in which the loss occurs, as established by FSA. FSA has established the average fair market value at \$135 per colony for the 2016 program year.

ELAP payments for honeybee colony losses will be based on a minimum of 75 percent of the result of multiplying:

- The number of colonies lost in excess of normal mortality (15 percent for 2016) due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, times;
- The average fair market value per colony for the applicable program year.

HIVE LOSS PAYMENTS

Payments for hive losses are based on the average fair market value of hives in the program year in which the loss occurs, as established by FSA. FSA has established average fair market value at \$240 per hive for the 2016 program year.

ELAP payments for hive losses will be based on a minimum of 75 percent of the result of multiplying:

- The number of hives lost due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, times;
- The average fair market value per hive for the applicable program year.

FEED LOSS PAYMENTS

Payments are based on a minimum of 60 percent of the actual cost of purchased or harvested feed that was intended for honeybees and was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition. This includes additional feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain the honeybees for a short time period until additional natural feedstock becomes available.

UNDERSERVED, LIMITED RESOURCE AND BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS

With respect to the national payment factors referenced above, an eligible honeybee producer, who certifies they are underserved, limited resource or a beginning farmer or rancher, will not have their payments for honeybee losses under ELAP reduced by more than 10 percent.

PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

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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.

APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For 2016 (loss occurring on or after Oct. 1, 2015, through Sept. 30, 2016) and subsequent program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1 after the end of the program year in which the honeybee loss occurred.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered honeybee losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for their business. However, if the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for the honeybee producer is not in close proximity to the

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physical location county where the honeybee loss occurs, the honeybee producer may submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center in the county where the loss occurred.

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

| Program year 2016 and subsequent program years | 30 days after honeybee loss is apparent | Nov. 1 after the program year in which the loss occurred |
|--|---|--|
| | | |

For honeybee colony and hive losses, the participant must include proof of inventory at the beginning of the program year and inventory immediately before and after the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition. For honeybee colony losses due to CCD, the participant must provide proof that best management practices are being followed, such as honeybee colonies are provided proper nutrition, preventative treatment for varroa mites and disease, proper maintenance of hive equipment, proper colony management and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility.

Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible participant who is now deceased or is a member of a dissolved entity, if a representative, who currently has authority to act on behalf of the estate of the deceased participant, signs the application for payment. Proof of authority to sign for a deceased individual or dissolved entity must be provided. If a participant is now a dissolved general partnership or joint venture, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution or their duly authorized representative(s) must sign the application for payment.

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