

2021 Wildfire Public Meeting – Natoma, Kansas
December 29, 2021
Agenda

Welcome/Opening Comments

Dinner

Prayer, Pastor Stacy Ellsworth, Paradise United Methodist Church

2017 Starbuck Wildfire Experience

Jenny Giles-Betschart, Giles Ranch

Crisis Support

Kaley Conner, *Outreach, Education and Marketing Manager*, High Plains Mental Health Center

Kelsey Olson, *Deputy Secretary*, Kansas Department of Agriculture

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) and Emergency Livestock Assistance Program (ELAP)

Todd Barrows, *Farm Program Division Chief*, Farm Service Agency

Farm Loan Programs

Josh Ridder, *Farm Loan Program Division Chief*, Farm Service Agency

Emergency Conservation Program

Carla Wikoff, *Conservation Price Support Division Chief*, Farm Service Agency

Fence Technical Standards and General Grass Recovery

Dean Krehbiel, *State Resource Conservationist*, Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS Conservation Programs

Joel Willhoft, *Conservation Program Manager*, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Additional Comments

Community Resource Coordination

Application for Paradise United Methodist Church Relief Funds

Application for Kansas Livestock Foundation Relief Funds



Providing Kansans the resources needed to help cope with ag-related stress.

Kansas farmers, ranchers and their families are the backbone of this state, providing us with high-quality crops, livestock and dairy products. Unfortunately, the stress that comes with these responsibilities can be overwhelming. Unpredictable weather, heavy workloads and financial worries can sometimes take their toll on farm families and lead to mental and emotional distress, substance abuse, anxiety, depression and even suicide. Caring for your own health and wellness in this high-stress profession is often overlooked but is just as critical as caring for your farm business. KansasAgStress.org is designed to provide you with the resources you need to help cope with ag-related stress.

KansasAgStress.org provides resources for

- Men in Agriculture
- Women in Agriculture
- Teens & Young Adults
 - Farmer Veterans
 - Farm Families
 - Aging Adults

KansasAgStress.org was designed to help care for and assist Kansas farmers and ranchers in their well-being. You'll also find help with stress management, financial and legal challenges, and many other needs.

KansasAgStress.org



Hope in the *Heartland*



Presented by High Plains Mental Health Center
Natoma, Kansas
Wednesday, Dec. 29, 2021



24/7 Crisis Support:
1-800-432-0333

<https://hpmhc.com>

The recent wind storm, wild fires and deep personal loss suffered by many can be defined as a critical incident. A critical incident is any event outside the usual realm of human experience that is markedly distressing.

Following such a distressing event, it is common to experience traumatic stress, which is very intense feelings and emotions following a crisis event.

After experiencing traumatic stress, it is common to go through a wide range of emotional and physical reactions. These might appear immediately after the event or some time later, and symptoms can last for a few days, a few weeks, or even longer. This can include typical reactions and feelings, such as grief, anger or sorrow, and can be part of the healing process, even though such feelings can be uncomfortable or painful.

During these extremely difficult times, it's important to find ways to manage the stress you may be feeling.

- Talk to others and share your feelings openly and honestly. Effective communication and “venting” can be helpful.
- To the extent possible, take good care of yourself by eating healthy, exercising regularly and try to get an appropriate amount of sleep (ideally, at least 7 hours per night).
- Try to make time for activities you find relaxing and enjoyable, such as spending time with family, spending time in nature, taking a walk, going fishing, watching a good movie, etc. The possibilities are endless, but it should be a healthy activity that you enjoy!
- During this difficult time, it's helpful to keep your life as routine as possible. Focus on areas you can control, such as when you go to bed, when you wake up, when you eat dinner, etc. Having some predictability in

your routines and patterns can help provide some sense of stability in uncertain times.

- Avoid turning to alcohol or drugs (including excessive caffeine) as a way to cope through the difficult times and painful emotions.

After experiencing a traumatic event, people can experience a wide range of signs (outward changes noticeable by others) and symptoms (internal feelings and changes that are not externally visible).

Signs and symptoms can include:

Emotional: Anger, anxiety, fear, guilt, grief, denial, sadness, depression, uncertainty, over-sensitivity, irritability, frustration, emotional shock or numbing, and (rarely) severe panic or amnesia of the event

Physical: Stomachache, diarrhea/vomiting, feeling weak, chills, sweating, dizziness, fatigue, difficulty breathing, rapid heart rate, elevated blood pressure, muscle tremors, headache, sleep disturbance, nightmares, grinding teeth*

*It can be difficult to determine if certain physical symptoms are due to a physical health condition or mental distress. If you are experiencing these symptoms, please see a primary health care provider for evaluation.

Behavioral: Feeling jittery, startling easily, hyper vigilance, change in sleep habits or appetite, social withdrawal, changes in typical behavior, loss of interest in activities and hobbies, emotional outbursts, avoidance of thoughts/situations related to the event, feeling overly suspicious, change in sexual function

Cognitive: Confusion, difficulty remembering or making decisions, flashbacks, nightmares, preoccupation with the event, intrusive thoughts or images

As the recovery process continues from recent events, it is important to pay attention to your own mental and emotional wellbeing, as well as to the signs and symptoms of family members and close friends also affected. Kansans are good at taking care of their neighbors, and this is another example of how we can help each other rebuild and recover!

If troubling signs and symptoms persist, become more severe, or impact daily life - affecting one's ability to live, love, laugh and learn - please reach out for professional support.

Mental health care is health care! We need to take care of our brain just like we need to take care of our heart and lungs. Reaching out for help is a sign of strength, never a sign of weakness.

There is HELP. There is HOPE! Available resources include:

High Plains Mental Health Center, with 23 service locations in the 20 counties of Northwest Kansas.

Telehealth appointments are available via Zoom.

Sliding fee scale is available for qualifying clients who are uninsured or underinsured.

Critical Incident Stress Management services are available to agencies within our 20 counties at no cost to provide initial trauma de-briefing following catastrophic events.

To learn more, please call us. Regular office number: 785-628-2871

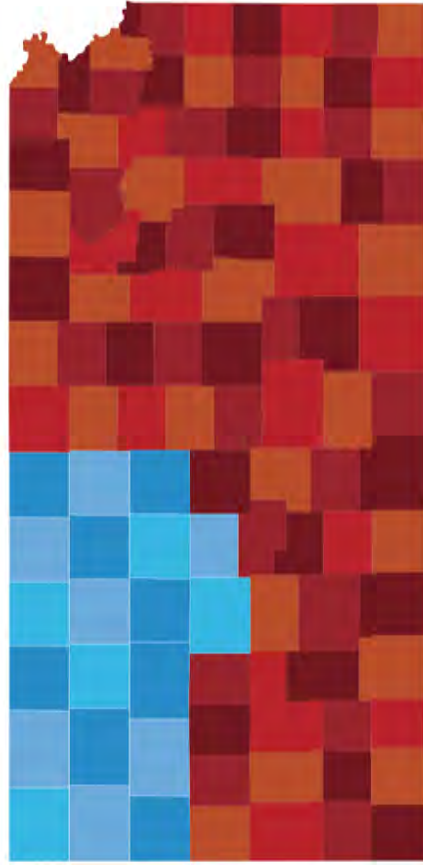
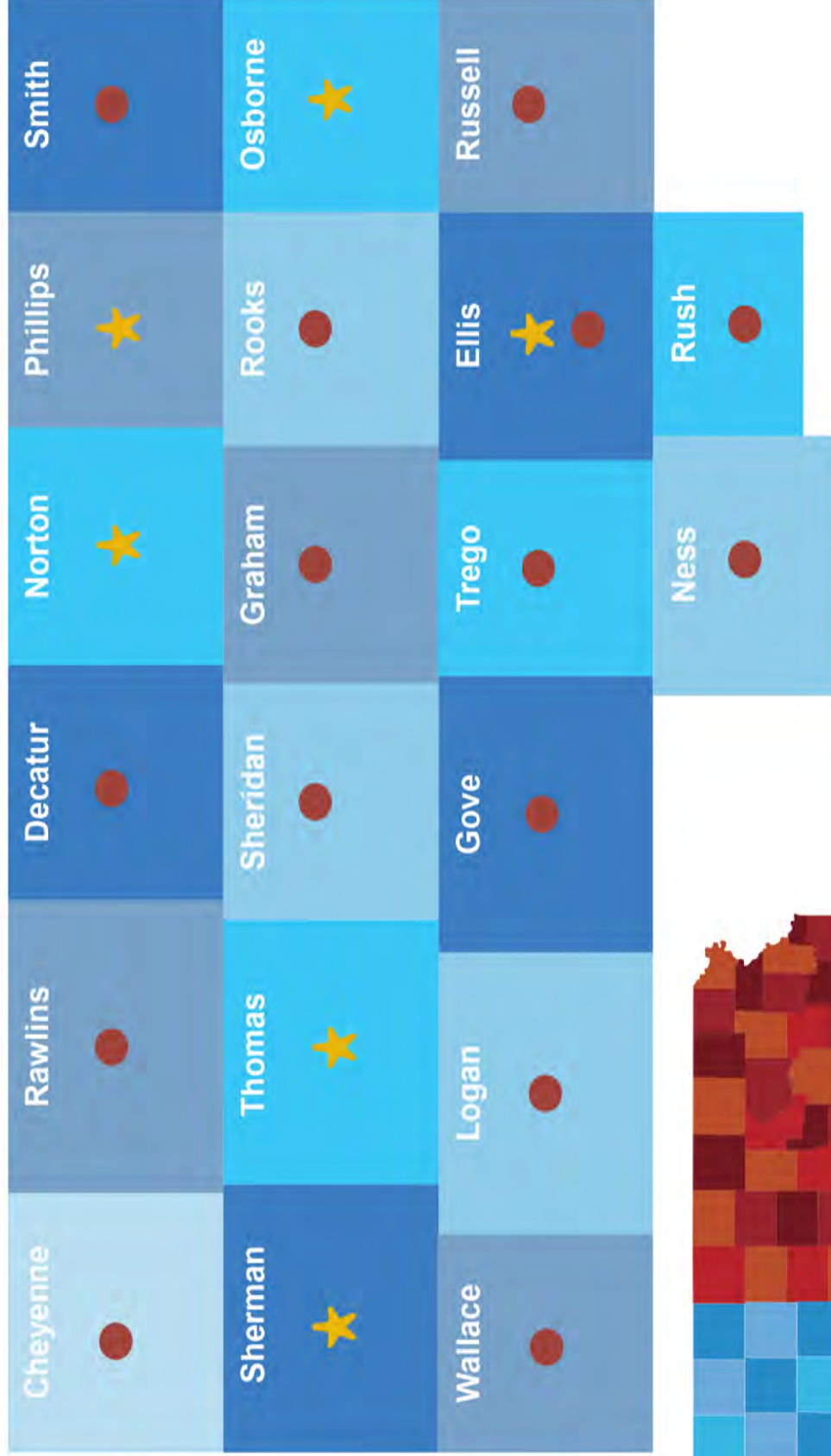
Other resources: www.kansasagstress.org

Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 or text 741741

HPMHC 24/7 Crisis Hotline: 1-800-432-0333

Outreach Office and Service Locations

● Community Outreach Offices ★ Full-Time Service Locations



Proudly Serving 20 Northwest Kansas Counties
 High Plains Mental Health Center
 208 E. 7th, Hays, KS 67601
hpmhc.com

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Livestock Programs Disaster Training

Todd Barrows



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Livestock Disaster Training

Programs Included:

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



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Livestock Indemnity Program

Benefits

LIP provides benefits to livestock owners and contract growers for:

- livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality and
- injured livestock sold at a reduced price

caused by eligible adverse weather




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LIP – Forms

- **CCC-852** – LIP NOL & Application for Payment
- **CCC-856** – Livestock Beginning Inventory History for Unweaned Livestock
- **CCC-854** – Third Party Certification



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Livestock Indemnity Program

Records

Participants must maintain any books, records, and accounts supporting application information for 3 years following the end of the year for which request for payment was submitted.



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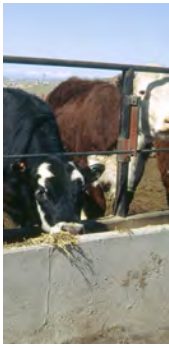
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Livestock Indemnity Program

Signup Period

Livestock owners or contract growers must file, in the service center responsible for the physical location county where the loss occurred:

- **Notice of Loss** – within 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent (December 15th – January 14, 2022)
- **Application for Payment** – within 60 calendar days after the end of the CY in which the losses occurred (March 1, 2022)




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LIP Eligible & Ineligible Livestock



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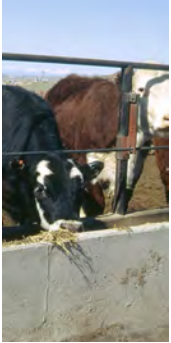
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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP

Livestock must meet all of the following to be eligible for LIP:

- Been owned by an eligible livestock owner or be in possession of an eligible contract grower on the day of the eligible loss condition and when the livestock died



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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

Livestock must meet all of the following to be eligible for LIP:

- Been owned by an eligible livestock owner on the day of the eligible loss condition that caused injury to the livestock
- Been produced or maintained for commercial use for livestock sale or for the production of livestock products such as milk or eggs as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died or were injured



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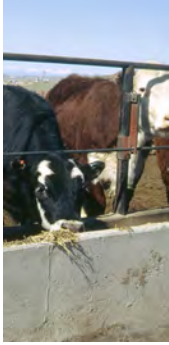
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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- Die in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition
- Injured due to an eligible loss condition and was sold through an independent third party no later than 30 calendar days after the ending date of the applicable eligible loss condition
 - Independent 3rd Parties include but not limited to:
 - Sale barn
 - Slaughter facility
 - Rendering facility



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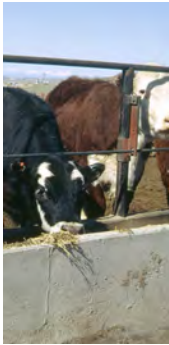
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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- Die no later than 30 calendar days after the ending date of the applicable eligible loss condition
- The death of an animal within 30 days of the date of an occurrence of an eligible loss condition will not be presumed to be an eligible loss. Evidence and documentation must be submitted to FSA and FSA must be satisfied that the death of the animal was the direct result of the eligible loss condition.



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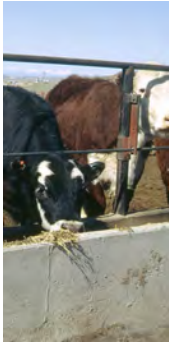
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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- Only animals that are/were born and were alive at the time of the eligible loss condition are potentially eligible for LIP
- Unborn animals or animals that are not born alive (aborted or stillborn) at the time of an eligible loss condition are not eligible livestock under LIP.



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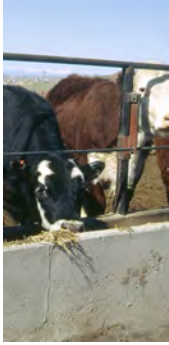
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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- Be 1 of following:
 - Adult or nonadult beef cattle
 - Adult or nonadult beefalo/bison
 - Adult or nonadult buffalo
 - Adult or nonadult dairy cattle
 - Elk
 - Alpacas
 - Caribou
 - Deer
 - Emus
 - Equine animals



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Eligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- Be 1 of following:
 - Goats
 - Llamas
 - Poultry, including egg-producing poultry
 - Reindeer
 - Sheep
 - Swine



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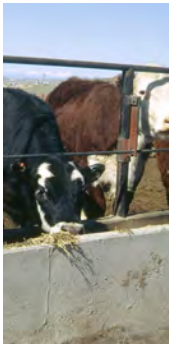
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Eligible Livestock

Definition of Unweaned Livestock

Unweaned livestock means an animal not weaned from mothers' milk or milk replacement to other nourishment.



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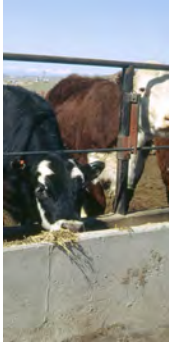
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Eligible Livestock

Eligibility for Unweaned Livestock

Unweaned livestock death losses will be considered a nonadult for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, due to an eligible loss condition if all the following apply:

- Are expected to survive under normal conditions
- The death was directly caused by an eligible loss condition



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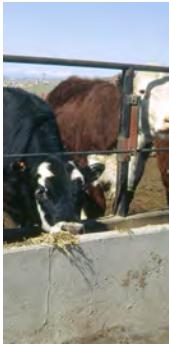
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Eligible Livestock

Eligibility for Unweaned Livestock (Continued)

The following livestock kind/types/weight ranges may be considered unweaned if notated on the LIP application by the producer:

- non-adult beef, dairy, beefalo, buffalo/bison, <400 lbs. and 400-799 lbs.
- Goats/Kids
- Sheep/Lambs
- Swine/Suckling/Nursery Pigs, < 50 lbs.
- All other livestock categorized as "All" (alpacas, caribou, deer, elk, equine, llamas, and reindeer)



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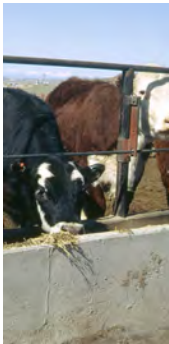
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Ineligible Livestock

Ineligible Livestock Under LIP

- Any animal produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation, including but not limited to:
 - Recreational purposes
 - Consumption by owner
 - Hunting
 - Pets
 - Pleasure
 - Roping
 - Show



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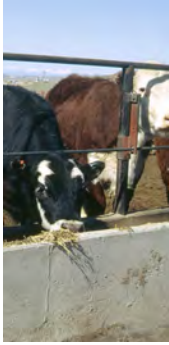
Ineligible Livestock

Ineligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- All animals that died due to management decisions
- Stillborn livestock
- Unborn Livestock

Example: A pregnant adult beef cow died before the birth of the calf. Only the pregnant cow may be considered eligible for payment. The unborn calf is not eligible livestock and must be excluded from beginning inventory.

- Any wild free roaming livestock, including equine and deer



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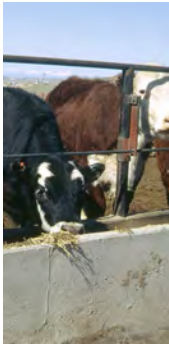
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Ineligible Livestock

Ineligible Livestock Under LIP (Continued)

- Catfish
- Crawfish
- Ostriches
- Pheasants
- Quail
- Yaks



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Commercial Use and Farming Operation

Livestock Maintained For Commercial Use

Commercial use, for LIP is defined as, used in the operation of a business activity engaged in as a means of livelihood for profit.

Farming operation, for LIP is defined as, a business enterprise engaged in producing agricultural products.



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Commercial Use and Farming Operation

Livestock Maintained For Commercial Use

For livestock to be eligible for LIP, the livestock must have been produced or maintained for commercial use for livestock sale or for the production of livestock products, such as milk or eggs, as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died or were injured.



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LIP Eligible Livestock Owner



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Definition of Livestock Owner

Eligible livestock owner means one who, as of the day of the eligible loss condition and day the eligible livestock died or were injured:

- had production and market risk associated with the agricultural production of livestock
- had legal ownership of eligible livestock for which benefits are requested



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Definition of Livestock Owner (Continued)

Is any of the following:

- A U.S. Citizen or legal resident alien in the U.S.
- A partnership comprised of U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens in the U.S.
- A corporation, limited liability corporation or company, or other organization structure established under State law
- An Indian tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Eligible Livestock Owner

Meets all of the following:

- Meets definition of Livestock Owner
- Assumes the production and risks associated with production of livestock



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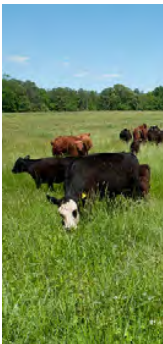
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Eligible Livestock Producer

Eligible Livestock Owner (Continued)

Meets all of the following:

- Is producing livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation
- Had legal ownership of the livestock on the day of the eligible loss condition and the day the livestock died or were injured



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Eligible Livestock Owner (Continued)

- The owner of the livestock does not have to be listed on a farm in Farm Records
- The producer, in Business Partner, only has to be associated to the physical location county where the loss condition occurred.



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Eligible Livestock Contract Grower

A person or entity whose **interest in poultry or swine** is not as owner but whose interest on the day of the eligible loss condition and day the eligible livestock died had all of the following:



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Eligible Livestock Contract Grower (Continued)

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



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Eligible Livestock Producer

Eligible Livestock Contract Grower (Continued)

- Control of the eligible livestock; and
- Risk of loss in the eligible livestock

Contract growers are not eligible for LIP losses due to injured livestock sold at a reduced price.





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LIP Required Documentation

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Required Documentation

To be eligible for LIP, must have proof of BOTH:

- Death/Injury documentation
- Beginning inventory documentation



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Required Documentation

Proof of Death/Injury

- Must prove the death/injury occurred as a direct result of an eligible loss condition



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Proof of Death/Injury of Livestock

Acceptable Death Loss/Injury Records

- provided for BOTH:
 - normal mortality
 - adverse death loss or injury
- Acceptable beginning inventory records still required



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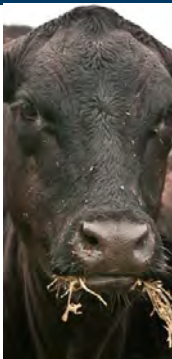
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Acceptable Proof of Death

Types of Acceptable Records

- rendering truck receipts or certificates
- FEMA records
- National Guard records
- veterinary records
- records assembled for tax purposes
- private insurance documents
- bank or other loan documents



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Acceptable Proof of Death

Types of Acceptable Records

- Contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of the event
- Pictures with a date
- Brand inspection records
- Herd improvement records



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Proof of Injured Livestock Sold for Reduce Price

Verifiable Records

- documents the amount received for sale of injured livestock
- documents 3rd party buyer
- documents must contain:
 - weight
 - kind
 - type
 - price received



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Proof of Injured Livestock Sold for Reduce Price

Types of Verifiable Records

- sales receipt from a livestock auction, sale barn or other similar livestock sales facility
- private insurance documents
- processing plant receipt



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Proof of Death – 3rd Party Certification

When Acceptable Proof of Death Is Not Available

- May be used with acceptable beginning inventory
- Form CCC-854 – 3rd Party Certification



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Beginning Inventory

Types of Acceptable Records

- veterinary records (precalving vaccination)
- canceled check documentation
- balance sheets
- inventory records filed with tax filings
- loan records
- bank statements
- farm credit balance sheets
- property tax records (records filed with the tax authority)
- brand inspection records
- sales and purchase receipts
- private insurance documents
- chattel inspections



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Beginning Inventory

Types of Acceptable Records cont'd.

- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of the event
- brand inspection records
- docking records
- shearing records
- ear tag records
- trucking and/or livestock hauling records
- other similar reliable documents



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Unweaned Livestock - Acceptable Beginning Inventory


Calves

- COC may accept a combination of both of the following:
 - Acceptable beginning inventory of adult livestock (adjusted based on the applicable livestock stocking rate)
 - Results from a pregnancy check or ultrasound conducted by a third party



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Unweaned Livestock - Proof of Reasonableness of Beginning Inventory


Calves

- COC determines the reasonableness of the livestock inventory and claimed losses based on:
 - 90% calving rate



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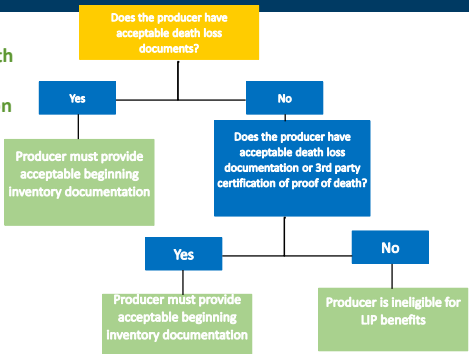


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Flowchart Livestock Death Loss Required Documentation

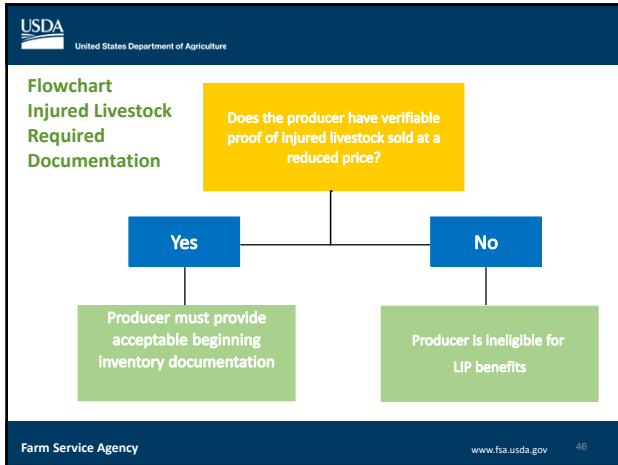
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graph TD
    Q1[Does the producer have acceptable death loss documents?] -- Yes --> A1[Producer must provide acceptable beginning inventory documentation]
    Q1 -- No --> Q2[Does the producer have acceptable death loss documentation or 3rd party certification of proof of death?]
    Q2 -- Yes --> A2[Producer must provide acceptable beginning inventory documentation]
    Q2 -- No --> A3[Producer is ineligible for LIP benefits]
    
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Third Party Certification

Only accept when all the following are met

- No other form of proof of death or injury is available
- Producer provides acceptable documentation that supports the reasonableness of the number of livestock when the deaths or injury occurred
- Specific details about how the third party has knowledge of the animal death or injury
- Third party must be an independent source not affiliated with the farming operation (not an employee or family member)
- Enough details for COC and DD to determine that the certification is acceptable



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LIP Notice of Loss and Application for Payment



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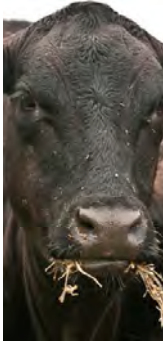
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Livestock Indemnity Program

Notice of Loss and Application for Payment

- Livestock Units
- Filing Notices of Loss
- Filing Application for Payment (Revised CCC-852)



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Livestock Units

Notice of Loss

- Notice of Loss – CCC-852 Parts A and B
- Must be filed by livestock unit
- Filed separately for each livestock unit by physical location county where the losses or injury occurred
- One notice of loss must be filed for units with more than one associated producer (Example: Livestock unit 200)



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Livestock Units

Application for Payment

- Application for Payment – CCC-852 Parts D through J
- Must be filed by:
 - Livestock units
 - By physical location
 - For all livestock units that suffered livestock losses in the calendar year
 - Each producer with an interest in the livestock unit




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Filing Notice of Loss

- CCC-852 Parts A & B
- Within 30 calendar days of when the loss or injury becomes apparent (by January 14th)
- Only one producer with a share of the unit must file
- Filed in the in the Service Center County Office responsible for the physical location county where the livestock death/injury occurred.



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Filing Notice of Loss

(Continued)

- Not required to be filed for:
 - Normal mortality losses
 - If a previous Notice of Loss was filed for the same covered livestock



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Filing Notice of Loss

Alternative Methods to File Notice of Loss

- Alternative methods include:
 - Telephone
 - FAX
 - Email
- Producer not required to sign CCC-852 if filed by alternative method



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Filing Application for Payment

- CCC-852 Parts D through J (Signed and dated)
- Within 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the losses occur (March 1, 2022)
- Must be an eligible livestock owner or livestock contract grower




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Filing Application for Payment

- Must have a completed a notice of loss (Parts A & B)
- Filed by livestock unit in the service center responsible for the physical location county where the death loss or injury occurred
- Separate **automated** application for payment for each producer with a share in the livestock for the unit



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Filing Application for Payment

Continued

- Applications for payments are based on a calendar year basis
- A separate CCC-852 is required when any of the following is different:
 - Physical location where losses occurred
 - Calendar year in which losses condition occurred
 - Participant is different
- Producers can file multiple applications for payment within a year



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Filing Application for Payment

Supporting Documentation

- Supporting documentation must be on file to be considered a complete application for payment
- Must be provided by application for payment deadline
- All producers associated to the livestock unit must use the SAME supporting documentation
- Lack of supporting documentation may be a reason for disapproval as determined by COC



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Filing Application for Payment

Signing and Certifying CCC-852

- Producer is certifying all information is true and correct including:
 - Claimed livestock died or were injured as a result of an eligible loss condition
 - Injured livestock were sold within 30 days
 - Physical location of claimed livestock
 - Current inventory
 - Names and shares of all producers that had an interest
 - No compensation was received



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Filing Application for Payment

Signing and Certifying CCC-852 (Continued)

- Authorizes FSA officials to:
 - Inspect and verify livestock and deaths/injuries
 - Review and verify information provided
 - Contact other agencies/organizations to verify data provided by participant or a third-party
- Participants who receive assistance are required to keep records for 3 years following the year in which application for payment was filed
- Follow 1-CM for signature requirements

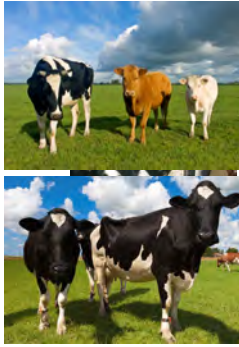


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LIP Payment Calculations



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Payment Calculations

Topics Covered

- Payment Rates for Eligible Owners and Contract Growers
- Livestock Death Loss Payment Calculations
- Livestock Injured and Sold Payment Calculations
- Payment Reductions
- General Payment Information



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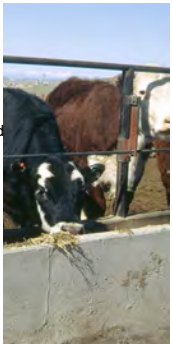
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LIP Payment Rates

Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock Owners

- Payment rates for livestock owners are based on 75 percent of a fair market value of the livestock as determined by CCC, for the specific livestock kind/type and weight range.



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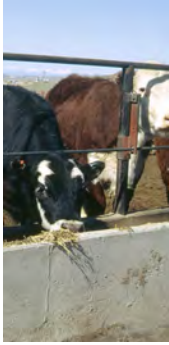
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LIP Payment Rates

Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock Owners

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate/Head
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,195.31
		Cow	\$919.47
	Nonadult	Less than 250 lbs	\$163.15
		250 – 399lbs.	\$441.56
		400 – 799lbs	\$609.53
	800lbs or more	\$1,015.88	



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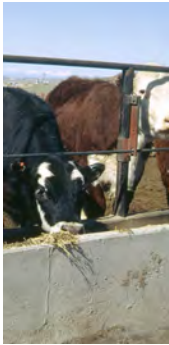
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LIP Payment Rates

Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock Contract Growers

- Payment rates for livestock contract growers are based on 75 percent of the national average income loss of the livestock, as determined by CCC, by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock.



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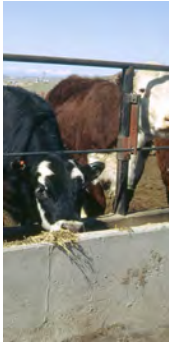
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Payment Calculations

Livestock Death Loss Payment Calculation

- Number of livestock that died due to an eligible loss condition, **minus** normal mortality threshold, **times**
- Payment rate, **times**
- Producers share, **minus**
- Other compensation and reductions, if applicable.



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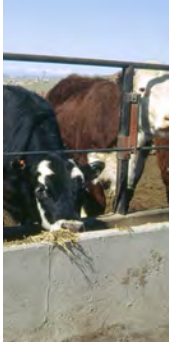
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Payment Calculations

Kansas Approved Normal Mortality %

Description	Weight Range	Mortality Rate
Beef Adult	Cow	1.1%
Beef Adult	Bull	1.1%
Beef Nonadult	Less Than 250lbs	4.0%
Beef Nonadult	250 – 399 lbs	2.7%
Beef Nonadult	400 – 799 lbs	1.9%
Beef Nonadult	800 lbs or more	1.1%



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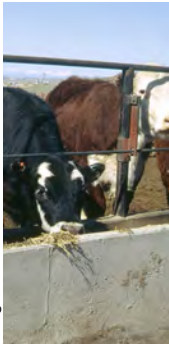
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Payment Calculations

General Payment Information

The following must be on file before a LIP payment can be issued:

- CCC-902 on file for the participant, according to 6-PL
- CCC-901 on file for legal entities, according to 6-PL
- AD-1026 on file, according to 6-CP
- CCC-941 and other acceptable documents, according to 6-PL
- Not be in violation of fraud provisions according to 1-CM and 3-PL
- Be in compliance with controlled substance provisions according to 1-CM



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Questions???



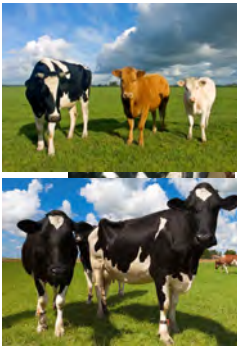
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**ELAP - Livestock
Eligible Producer &
Eligible Loss Conditions**

Todd Barrows



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Livestock - Eligible Loss Conditions

Eligible Adverse Weather Events

- Blizzards
- Eligible Winter Storms
- Excessive Wind
- Floods
- Hurricanes
- Lightning
- Tidal Surge
- Tornados
- Volcanic Eruption



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Livestock - Eligible Loss Conditions

Eligible Adverse Weather Events

- Wildfires on non-Federally managed grazing lands
- Other adverse weather as determined by the COC (same process as determining an eligible loss condition under LIP)



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Eligible & Ineligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock for Feed Losses

To be considered eligible livestock, livestock must meet all of the following conditions:

- Be grazing animals such as adult and weaned nonadult beef cattle, adult and weaned nonadult beefalo, adult and nonadult buffalo/bison, adult and weaned non adult dairy cattle, alpacas, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer or sheep
- Be livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land during the normal grazing period



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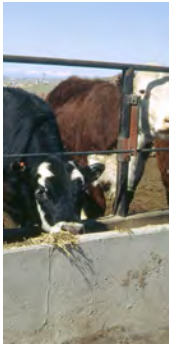
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Eligible & Ineligible Livestock

Eligible Livestock for Feed Losses

To be considered eligible livestock, livestock must meet all of the following conditions (continued):

- Be livestock that is owned, leased, purchased, under contract for purchase, or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather condition
- Been maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather condition



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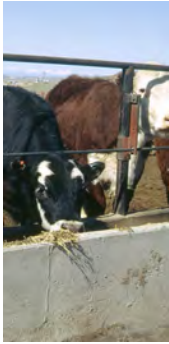
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Eligible & Ineligible Livestock

Ineligible Livestock for Feed Losses

Animals not eligible for ELAP include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Livestock produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation including, but not limited to, livestock produced or maintained for recreational purposes, such as:
 - consumption by the owner, hunting, pets, pleasure, roping, show and used for sport.

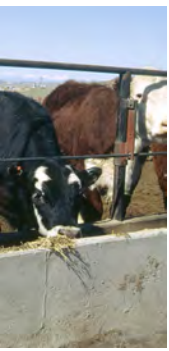


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ELAP Livestock Feed Losses



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ELAP – Livestock Feed Losses

Feed Losses covered include:

- Purchased and harvested feed or feed stuffs that was lost or destroyed due to an eligible loss condition
- Additional feed purchased above normal quantities required to maintain eligible livestock



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ELAP – Livestock Feed Losses

Payment Calculations

Based on a National Payment Factor 60% or 90% of the smaller of:

- Livestock producers' **actual cost of feed lost**
- Not to exceed 150 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock
 - Except for feed losses due to fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days of feed cost for the eligible livestock



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Purchased Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation

- Original receipts or summary purchase receipts from the vendor
 - Date-stamp original receipts
 - Copy and attach receipts to the CCC-851 ELAP Application



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Purchased Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation (Continued)

- **Acceptable records** - verified by COC through an independent source.
- For receipts to be considered acceptable documentation, they must include:
 - Date of purchase
 - Name, address, & telephone number of vendor
 - Type and quantity
 - Cost of feed purchased
 - Signature of vendor if not licensed



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Purchased Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation (Continued)

- COC must determine the value of lost feed from purchased forage or feed stuff, other than forage grazing acres, according to procedure in 1-ELAP



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Produced Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation (Continued)

- Participant must provide verifiable or reliable records to COC satisfaction
- Producer may submit a certification if other producers have similar losses



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Produced Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation (Continued)

Producers must provide:

- Evidence of either or both of the following:
 - Participant had the ability to produce the kind and amount of forage or feed stuff claimed lost
 - Participant paid for the production of the forage or feed stuff



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Produced Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation (Continued)

Producers must provide:

- Any evidence that supports the amount of the forage or feed stuffs claimed



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Produced Livestock Feed Losses

Required Documentation (Continued)

- COC must:
 - Determine whether the feed was intended for the producer's livestock
 - Determine the value of the produced feed, according to 1-ELAP



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Livestock Additional Feed Purchases

Outside the Grazing Period

- Participant is eligible for additional feed purchases that occur outside of the grazing period.



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Livestock Additional Feed Purchases

Required Documentation

Participant must provide:

- Verifiable or reliable documentation
- Original receipts
- Shall provide feed records for:
 - Current year
 - One year immediately preceding loss
 - Two years preceding loss



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Livestock Additional Feed Purchases

Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC must determine value of additional feed purchases according to 1-ELAP.

- Review receipts or summaries of feed that was purchased from the beginning date until feed became available
- Review receipts for same time period for previous 2 years

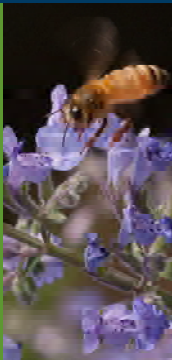


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ELAP CCC-851 NOL & Application for Payment



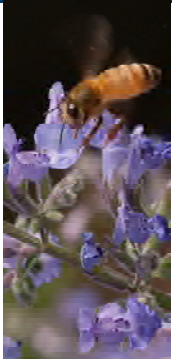
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Notice of Loss

- Must be filed within 30 calendar days of when the loss is apparent
- A notice of loss is part of the application process
- Methods for filing the NOL is same as covered with LIP.



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Application for Payment

- Must be filed no later than January 30, after the end of the calendar in which the loss occurred.
- Filing requirements of the CCC-851 are the same as covered previously for the LIP program:
 - By Administrative County Office
 - Physical Location where loss condition occurred



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DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Livestock Indemnity Program

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Eligible Livestock Owners

To be eligible for LIP:

- A livestock owner must have legally owned the livestock on the day the livestock died and/or were injured by an eligible loss condition



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

Eligible livestock must:

- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and
- Not have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. Excluded livestock includes wild free-roaming animals, pets or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting, roping or for show.

The following types of livestock may be eligible for LIP:

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

Eligible Livestock Contract Growers (Poultry and Swine)

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

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

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

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

Eligible Loss Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

Payments

Livestock Death Losses

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

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

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

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

Injured Livestock

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

Payment Limitations and Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

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

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

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

For more information on payment limitations, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/limits.

Applying for LIP

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

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

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

For 2021 LIP losses, livestock owners and contract growers may apply for 2021 LIP benefits in the physical location county where the loss occurred.

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

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

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

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



Livestock Loss Documentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

For More Information

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

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

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2021 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Alpacas			\$283.33
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,195.31
		Cow	\$919.47
	Non-Adult	Less than 250 pounds	\$163.15
		250 to 399 pounds	\$441.56
		400 to 799 pounds	\$609.53
		800 pounds or more	\$1,015.88
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$1,453.19
		Cow	\$1,159.95
	Non-Adult	Less than 250 pounds	\$234.56
		250 to 399 pounds	\$586.99
		400 to 799 pounds	\$861.94
		800 pounds or more	\$1,280.62
Buffalo/Bison	Adult	Bull	\$1,882.98
		Cow	\$1,560.75
	Non-Adult	Less than 250 pounds	\$353.58
		250 to 399 pounds	\$586.99
		400 to 799 pounds	\$1,282.63
		800 pounds or more	\$1,721.86
Caribou	All	Less than 250 pounds	\$1,767.63
		250 to 399 pounds	\$1,767.63
	All	400 to 799 pounds	\$1,767.63
		800 pounds or more	\$1,767.63
		800 pounds or more	\$1,767.63
		800 pounds or more	\$1,767.63
Chickens	Broilers/ Pullets (Regular Size)	4.26 to 6.25 pounds	\$2.12
	Chicks		\$0.19
	Layers		\$4.00
	Pullets/ Cornish Hens (Small size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$1.43
	Roasters	6.26 to 7.75 pounds	\$2.70
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$3.55
Dairy	Adult	Bull	\$1,042.76
		Cow	\$975.00
	Non-Adult	Less than 250 pounds	\$43.24
		250 to 399 pounds	\$243.75
		400 to 799 pounds	\$487.50
		800 pounds or more	\$739.59

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

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2021 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Deer	All		\$382.60
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.68
	Ducks		\$4.24
Elk			\$531.09
Emus			\$152.61
Equine			\$648.61
Geese	Goose		\$24.91
	Gosling		\$5.23
Goats	Bucks		\$229.35
	Nannies		\$148.52
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$100.63
Llamas			\$229.02
Ostriches			\$648.00
Reindeer			\$382.60
Sheep	Ewes		\$144.80
	Lambs		\$169.39
	Rams		\$399.14
Swine	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$28.57
	Lightweight Barrows, Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$52.22
	Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$75.86
	Boars, Sows	450 pounds or more	\$112.32
Turkeys	Poults		\$3.71
	Toms, Fryers, Roasters		\$18.00

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

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2021 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Chickens	Broilers, Pullets (regular size)	4.26 to 6.25 pounds	\$0.23
	Chicks		\$0.16
	Layers		\$0.24
	Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$0.16
	Roasters	6.26 to 7.75 pounds	\$0.30
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$0.39
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.47
	Ducklings		\$0.47
Geese			\$2.74
Swine	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$3.25
	Lightweight Barrows, Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$7.84
	Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$11.39
	Boars, Sows	451 pounds or more	\$46.16
Turkeys	Poults		\$0.41
	Toms, Fryers, Roasters		\$1.98



DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

What Is Eligible?

Eligible Losses

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



Eligibility Requirements and Payment Calculations

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

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

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

Payment Limitations

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

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

How it Works

Applying for Assistance

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

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

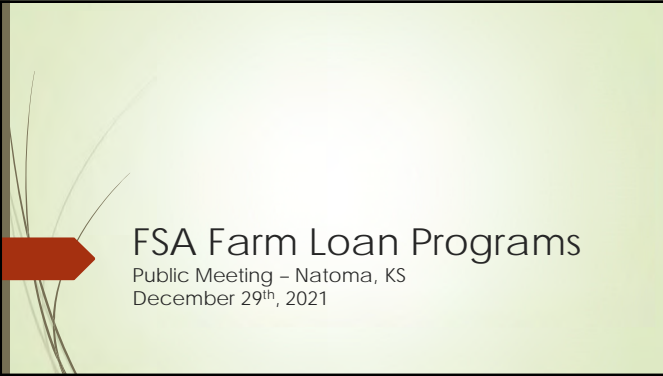
The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for losses.

Date of Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
Within the program year Jan. 1 – Dec. 31	For honeybee losses, 15 days after loss is apparent. For Livestock and farm-raised fish losses, 30 days after loss is apparent	Jan 30 after the program year in which the loss occurred.



More Information

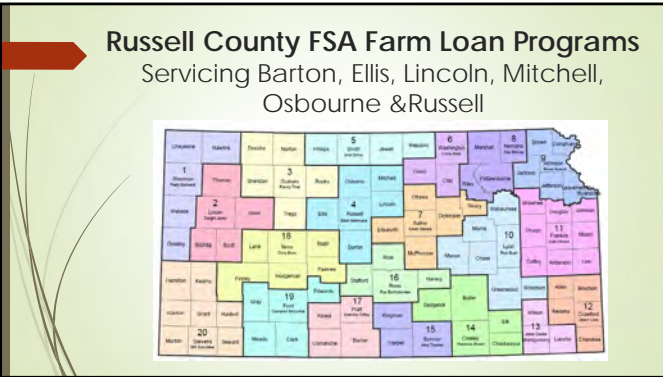
This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit fsa.usda.gov/ELAP or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit farmers.gov.



FSA Farm Loan Programs


Public Meeting – Natoma, KS
December 29th, 2021

1



Russell County FSA Farm Loan Programs

Servicing Barton, Ellis, Lincoln, Mitchell,
Osbourne & Russell



2



Russell County FSA Farm Loan Programs


Contact Information

Russell County FSA Office
Farm Loan Programs
555 S. Fossil
Russell, KS 67665
Phone Number: (785)483-5618
Farm Loan Manger: Mark Herrmann

3

Graham County FSA Farm Loan Programs

Servicing Decatur, Graham, Norton, Rooks, Sheridan & Trego



4

Graham County FSA Farm Loan Programs

Contact Information

Graham County FSA Office
Farm Loan Programs
100 N. 12th Ave
Hill City, KS 67642
Phone Number: (785)421-2115
Farm Loan Manger: Randy Thiel

5

FSA Farm Loan Programs

Loan Options

- Emergency Loans
- Operating Loans
- Farm Ownership Loans
- Microloans
- Guaranteed Loans

6

FSA Farm Loan Programs General Loan Eligibility

- Must have acceptable credit history
- Test for credit applies
 - FSA will evaluate financial strength of applicant
 - Referral from commercial lender may be needed
- Must be the owner and operator of the farm or ranch

7

FSA Farm Loan Programs Emergency (EM) Loans

- Made available by a Disaster Designation
- FSA is in the process of gathering loss data from this disaster. Once loss information is known, a request will be sent to the FSA Administrator for a Disaster Designation
- EM loan funds can be used for both production and physical losses when applicable

8

FSA Farm Loan Programs Emergency (EM) Loans

- Loans up to \$500,000, based on loss calculations
- Interest Rate: 3.0%
- Term dependent on loss type
- Must have suffered disaster-related damage
- Duplicative assistance will be used to repay EM loans
 - ECP, ELAP, LIP

9

FSA Farm Loan Programs Emergency (EM) Loans

- Losses: Livestock, equipment, stored crops (hay)
- Loan funds used to repair or replace
- Refinance farm-related debt
- May also used for farm operating/living expenses if losses were to calves or hay stock intended for resale

10

FSA Farm Loan Programs Operating (OL) Loans

- Loan amount up to \$400,000
- Purposes include:
 - Purchase livestock and/or equipment
 - Annual operating expenses
 - Refinance debt
 - Minor real estate repairs or improvement
- Interest rate 2%, Loan term up to 7 years

11

FSA Farm Loan Programs Farm Ownership (FO) Loans

- Loan amount up to \$600,000
- Purposes include:
 - Purchase farm or ranch real estate
 - Repair or construct buildings, capital improvements
- Interest rate 3%, Loan term up to 40 years

12

FSA Farm Loan Programs

Microloans

- Loan amounts of \$50,000 or less
 - Can be used for authorized OL and FO loan purposes
 - Simple application process and a quick turnaround
- Interest rate same as current OL or FO rate
- Term 1-25 years depending on security and loan type

13

FSA Farm Loan Programs

Guaranteed Loans

- FSA may guarantee commercial loans for authorized purposes, up to \$1,825,000
- Guarantees assist lenders to make loans they otherwise may not due to:
 - Tight repayment margins
 - Limited security
 - Other credit concerns

14

FSA Farm Loan Programs

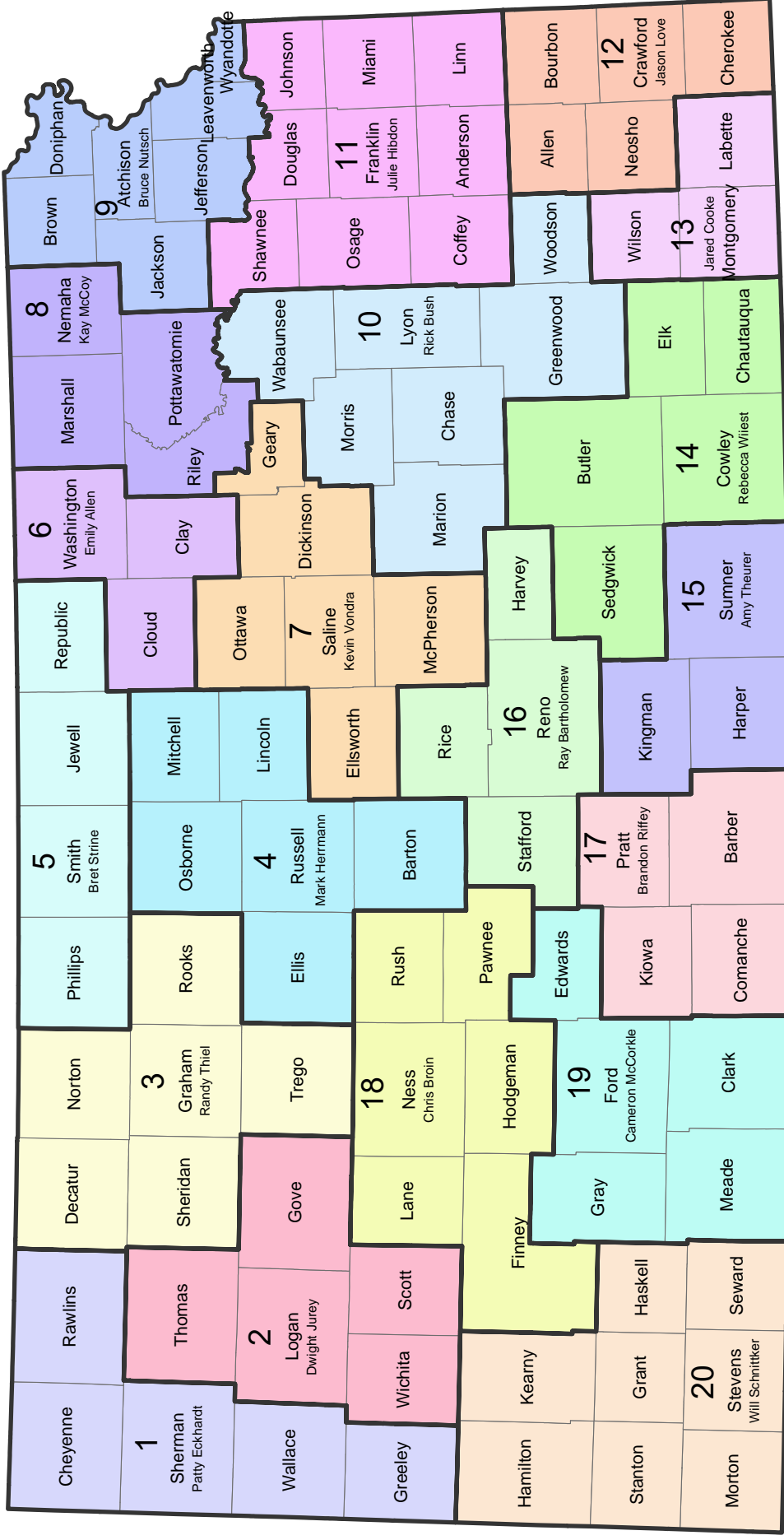
Need more information?

- Contact your local FSA office
- Go to the web:
<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/index>

15

Kansas FSA Farm Loan Programs

Office Locations and Contact Information



1. Patty Eckhardt, 210 W. 10th St #2, Goodland, KS 67735, 785-899-3070
2. Dwight Jurey, 1015 W. 2nd St., Oakley, KS 67748, 785-672-4861
3. Randy Thiel, 100 N. 12th Ave., Hill City, KS 67642, 785-421-2115
4. Mark Herrmann, 555 S. Fossil, Russell, KS 67665, 785-483-5618
5. Bret Strine, 319 Roger Barta Way, Smith Center, KS 66967, 785-282-3832
6. Emily Allen, 705 B. St., Washington, KS 66968, 785-325-2253
7. Kevin Vondra, 1410 E. Iron, Suite 12, Salina, KS 67401, 785-825-8269
8. Kay McCoy, 409 North St., Seneca, KS 66538, 785-336-3543
9. Bruce Nutsch, 605 Sixth St., Effingham, KS 66023, 913-833-5460
10. Rick Bush, 3020 W. 18th Ave, Suite A, Emporia, KS 66801, 620-343-2812

11. Julie Hibdon, 343 W 23rd. St., Ste 1, Ottawa, KS 66067, 785-242-3260
12. Jason Love, 207 S. Summit, Girard, KS 66743, 620-724-6227
13. Jared Cooke, 410 Peter Pan Rd, Suite A, Independence, KS 67301, 620-331-4860
14. Rebecca Wilst, 2118 E. 9th, Winfield, KS 67156, 620-221-2060
15. Amy Theurer, 320 N Jefferson Ave, Wellington, KS 67156, 620-326-2269
16. Ray Bartholomew, 18 East 7th Ave., S. Hutchinson, KS 67505, 620-669-8161
17. Brandon Riffe, 299 NE SR 61, Pratt, KS 67124, 620-672-7449
18. Chris Broin, 18635 140 Rd, Ness City, KS 67560, 785-798-3614
19. Cameron McCorkle, 104 Soule St., Dodge City, KS 67801, 620-227-3731
20. Will Schnitker, 607-A E. 11th, Hugoton, KS 67951, 620-544-2261



United States Department of Agriculture

Farm Service Agency

Farm Loan Information Chart

FACT SHEET

March 2020

Program	Maximum Loan Amount	Rates and Terms	Use of Proceeds
Direct Farm Ownership (FO)	\$600,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate based on agency borrowing costsTerm up to 40 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Purchase farmConstruct buildings or other capital improvementsSoil and water conservationPay closing costs
Direct Farm Ownership (FO) Participation	\$600,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate is direct FO rate less 2% with a floor of 2.5% if at least 50% of loan amount provided by other lenderTerm up to 40 years	Same as direct FO
Direct Farm Ownership Microloan (FO ML)	\$50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate based on agency borrowing costsTerm up to 25 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Purchase farmConstruct buildings or other capital improvementsSoil and water conservationPay closing costs
Direct Down Payment Farm Ownership Program	The lesser of 45% of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">the purchase price;the appraised value; or\$667,000 (\$300,150 maximum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate is direct FO rate less 4% with a floor of 1.5%Term of 20 yearsDown payment of at least 5%	Purchase of farm by a beginning or underserved farmer
Direct Operating (OL)	\$400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate based on agency borrowing costTerm from 1 to 7 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Purchase livestock, poultry, equipment, feed, seed, farm chemicals, and suppliesSoil and water conservationRefinance debts with certain limitations
Direct Operating Microloan (ML)	\$50,000	Same as direct OL	Same as direct OL
Direct Emergency	100% actual or physical losses \$500,000 maximum program indebtedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate is based on the OL rate plus 1%; with a cap of 3.75%Term from 1 to 7 years for non- real estate purposesTerm up to 40 years for physical losses on real estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Restore or replace essential propertyPay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster yearPay essential family living expensesReorganize the farming operationRefinance debts with certain limitations



FARM LOAN INFORMATION CHART – March 2020

Program	Maximum Loan Amount	Rates and Terms	Use of Proceeds
EZ Guarantee	\$100,000	Same as Guaranteed Operating or Guaranteed Farm Ownership	Same as Guaranteed Operating or Guaranteed Farm Ownership
Guaranteed Operating	\$1,776,000 (Amount adjusted annually for inflation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate determined by the lender Term from 1 to 7 years Loan guarantee fee is 1.5% 	Same as direct OL
Guaranteed Farm Ownership	\$1,776,000 (Amount adjusted annually for inflation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate determined by the lender Term up to 40 years Loan guarantee fee is 1.5% 	Same as direct FO except loan may be used to refinance debts
Guaranteed Conservation Loan (CL)	\$1,776,000 (Amount adjusted annually for inflation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate determined by the lender Term not to exceed 30 years, or shorter period, based on the life of the security Loan guarantee fee is 1.5% Eligibility requirements expanded to include large and financially strong operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement any conservation practice in an NRCS-approved conservation plan May be used to refinance debts related to implementing an NRCS- approved conservation plan
Land Contract (LC) Guarantee	The purchase price of the farm cannot exceed the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$500,000; or The current market value of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate cannot exceed the direct FO interest rate plus 3% Amortized over a minimum of 20 years with no balloon payments during the first 10 years of loan Down payment of at least 5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sell real estate through a land contract to a beginning or underserved farmer Guarantee is with the seller of the real estate

For more information about Farm Loan Programs, visit fsa.usda.gov/farmloans or find a local FSA office at farmers.gov.

Farm Service Agency

Farm Loans Overview



Overview

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) offers direct and guaranteed loans to farmers and ranchers to promote, build, and sustain family farms for a thriving agricultural economy.

Farm ownership, operating, and emergency loans are available under the Direct Loan Program. Farm ownership, operating, and conservation loans are available under the Guaranteed Loan Program. FSA offers two types of guarantees under the Land Contract Guarantee Program.

The goal of FSA's farm loan programs is to help farmers and ranchers obtain commercial credit. Once you are able to obtain credit from a commercial lender, our mission of providing temporary, supervised credit is complete.

Direct Farm Loans

FSA's Direct Loan Program is designed to help farmers start, purchase, or expand their farming operation. From beginning farmers who have limited financial history to qualify for commercial credit to farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, FSA offers a variety of loans to provide additional resources farmers need to establish and maintain profitable farming operations. Farmers may apply for direct loans at their local FSA offices.



Guaranteed Farm Loans

FSA guaranteed loans are available to farmers who may not meet loan qualifications from a commercial lender. Guaranteed loans are made and serviced by commercial lenders, such as banks, Farm Credit System institutions, or credit unions. Under a guaranteed loan, a commercial lender makes and services the loan, and FSA guarantees it against loss up to a maximum of 90 percent in most cases or 95 percent in limited circumstances. FSA approves eligible loan guarantees and provides oversight of lenders' activities. Contact a local FSA office for a list of participating lenders.

Farm Ownership Loans

Farm Ownership Loans may be used to purchase a farm, enlarge an existing farm, construct new farm buildings and/or improve structures, pay closing costs, and promote soil and water conservation and protection. The direct loans are available up to a maximum of \$600,000. Microloans are also available. FSA will guarantee farm ownership loans through a commercial leader up to \$1,825,000. The maximum repayment term is 40 years for both direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans.

Farm Operating Loans

Farm Operating Loans may be used for normal operating expenses, machinery and equipment, minor real estate repairs or improvements, and refinancing debt. The direct loans are available up to a maximum of \$400,000. Microloans are also available. FSA will guarantee farm operating loans through a commercial leader up to \$1,825,000. The repayment term may vary, but it cannot exceed seven years. Annual operating loans are generally repaid within 12 months or when the commodities produced are sold. Direct

operating loans require applicants to have sufficient education, training, or at least one year's experience in managing or operating a farm or ranch within the last five years.

Down Payment Program

The Down Payment loan assists socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers in purchasing a farm.

Requirements:

- The applicant must make a cash-down payment of at least 5 percent of the purchase price;
- The maximum loan amount does not exceed 45 percent of the least of the purchase price of the farm to be acquired, the appraised value of the farm to be acquired or \$667,000 (Note: This results in a maximum loan amount of \$300,150);
- The term of the loan is a maximum of 20 years. The interest rate is 4 percent below the direct farm ownership rate, but not lower than 1.5 percent;
- The remaining balance may be obtained from a commercial lender or private party. FSA can provide up to a 95 percent guarantee if financing is obtained from a commercial lender. Participating lenders do not have to pay a guarantee fee
- Financing from participating lenders must have an amortization period of at least 30 years and cannot have a balloon payment due within the first 20 years of the loan.

Youth Loans

Youth loans may be made to young persons who are sponsored by a project advisor, such as a 4-H club, FFA, tribal youth organization, or similar agriculture affiliated group. The project must provide an opportunity for the young person to acquire experience and education in agriculture-related skills. These loans are only available as direct loans with a maximum loan amount of \$5,000. Youth loans are available to those between the ages of 10 and 20 years at the time of loan closing.



Emergency Loans

Emergency loans help farmers and ranchers who have suffered a loss caused by natural disasters that damaged their farming or ranching operation.

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. The county or counties where the farm is located must be declared a disaster area by the President or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. For production loss loans, applicants must demonstrate a 30 percent loss in a single farming enterprise. Applicants may receive loans up to 100 percent of production or physical losses.



These loans are only available as direct loans from FSA with a maximum loan amount of \$500,000.

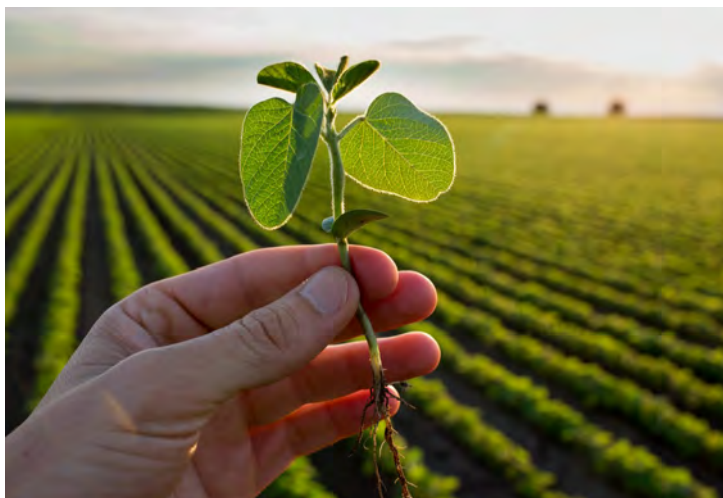
Conservation Loans

Conservation Loans provide access to credit for farmers and ranchers who want to implement conservation measures on their land. These loans are available to both smaller and less financially established farmers and ranchers, and to larger and financially stronger farmers and ranchers. The family farm and test for credit requirements are not applicable to Conservation Loans.

Farmers and ranchers may use conservation loans to complete any conservation activity included in a USDA approved conservation plan or Forestry Management Plan. The maximum loan amount is \$1,825,000 with a maximum repayment term of 30 years. Conservation Loans are available as guaranteed loans only.

Loans for Beginning and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers

Each year, Congress targets a percentage of farm ownership and farm operating loan funds to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers. Providing loan programs is important as these groups of farmers have historically experienced more difficulties obtaining financial assistance. FSA offers several loan programs to assist beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers (refer to the fact sheets titled Loans for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers and Loans for Beginning Farmers and Ranchers). FSA's Down Payment Program is offered to assist socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers in purchasing a farm with a maximum loan amount of \$300,150.



Land Contract Guarantees

FSA also offers financial guarantees for land sale contracts to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer. The seller may request either of the following:

- **Prompt Payment Guarantee:** A guarantee up to the amount of three amortized annual installments plus the cost of any related real estate taxes and insurance.
- **Standard Guarantee:** A guarantee of 90 percent of the outstanding principal balance under the land contract.

The purchase price of the farm cannot exceed the lesser of \$500,000 or the market value of the property.

The buyer must provide a minimum down payment of 5 percent of the purchase price of the farm. The interest rate is fixed at a rate not to exceed the direct farm ownership loan interest rate in effect at the time the guarantee is issued, plus three percentage points. The guarantee period is 10 years for either plan regardless of the term of the land contract. The contract payments must be amortized for a minimum of 20 years. Balloon payments are prohibited during the 10-year term of the guarantee.

Who is Eligible

Eligibility requirements:

- Be a family farmer;
- Have a satisfactory credit history;
- Be a citizen of the United States, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands; a U.S. non-citizen national or a qualified alien under federal immigration law;
- Be unable to obtain credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms to meet actual needs;
- Have the legal capacity to incur the obligations of the loan;
- Not have outstanding unpaid judgments obtained by the U.S. in any court, excluding judgments filed in U.S. Tax Courts;

- Not be delinquent on a federal debt;
- Must not have provided FSA with false or misleading documents or statements in the past;
- Not have been convicted under federal or state laws of planting, cultivating, growing, producing, harvesting, or storing a controlled substance within the last 5 crop years;
- Not have received debt forgiveness from FSA (certain exceptions apply); and
- Be within the time restrictions as to the number of years they can receive FSA assistance.

Applications may also be made by entities. Entities are corporations, cooperatives, joint operations, partnerships, trusts, and limited liability companies. Their members/stockholders must meet these same eligibility requirements. The entity must also be authorized to operate a farm or ranch in the state where the land is located.

For socially disadvantaged members, they must hold a majority interest in the entity applicant to receive targeted funding

Working with Farmers and Ranchers

FSA does more than just provide credit - it works with farmers and ranchers to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement in farm production and management. FSA helps farmers and ranchers find alternative options, so they can achieve success. Learning and improving business planning and financial insight through FSA's credit management is the difference between success and failure for many farm families.

FSA works to keep farmers and ranchers farming. FSA may be able to support direct loan borrowers whose accounts are distressed or delinquent, including:

- Re-amortization, rescheduling, consolidation, and/or deferral of loans;
- Rescheduling at a lower interest rate;

- Acceptance of conservation contracts on environmentally sensitive land in exchange for reduction of debt; and
- Writing down the debt.

If none of these options results in a feasible farm operating plan, FSA will work with borrowers to determine if they are eligible for consideration to retain the homestead and up to 10 acres. Borrowers may be offered the opportunity to pay off their debt for an amount below the full debt if that amount represents the market value of the loan collateral.

Farms that come into FSA ownership are sold at market value, with preference given to socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers.

More Information

For more information visit, fsa.usda.gov/farmloans or farmers.gov. Find your local USDA Service Center at farmers.gov/service-locator.



Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) 2021 Wildfires

1

Program Purpose

Provide cost-share assistance to perform restoration measures on agricultural land damaged by natural disasters and to return the land to productive agricultural use.

Cost share is offered to help return agricultural land to a condition and function similar to pre-disaster condition. Replacement or Restoration must conform to current NRCS standards & specifications.

2

Implementing ECP

- County Committee (COC) and County Emergency Board (CEB) make an overall initial assessment of damage
- County Executive Director (CED) completes a Loss Assessment Report
- COC determines if ECP is warranted based on needs
- If warranted, COC submits a request to District Director/State Executive Director/National Program Manager

3

Implementing ECP, Continued

- If approved by National Program Manager, COC will set up a signup period for producer to submit applications
- County will inform & educate producers about ECP

4

Signup Period

- To be Determined after Natl Approval
- Application should be filed prior to starting practice
NOTE: Before application approval, funding is not guaranteed
- Environmental and cultural resource compliance evaluations must be completed prior to application approval

5

Person Eligibility

Eligible person:

- Determined on individual basis considering type/extent of damage
- Must not be able to install or repair damage without assistance, or without causing financial hardship
- Must be an Agricultural producer who contributes to the cost of the practice and have an interest in the farm, this could be an owner, tenant, landlord or sharecropper

6

Land Eligibility

For land to be eligible, the land must be:

- Physically located in county approved for ECP
- Privately owned and normally used for farming or ranching
- Used for grazing commercial livestock
- Used for producing agricultural commodities
- Used for commercially producing orchards & groves

7

Ineligible Land

- Federal or State, Owned or controlled
- Located under greenhouses, hoop houses, & high tunnel structures
- Devoted to Trees for Timber Production

8

ECP Practices

- Replacing or Restoring Permanent Fences
- Restoring Conservation Structures & Other Installations
- Field Windbreaks and Farmstead Shelterbelts

9

Permanent Fences

Apply on farmland where permanent fences used for agricultural purposes have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the approved disaster.

Materials and design must restore the fence (barbed, smooth, high tensile, or woven wire) to a similar type & function that existed before the natural disaster. The practice must have been functioning prior to the disaster event.

Fence replacement or restoration must conform to current NRCS Standards & Specifications.

ECP Practice Lifespan for Fence is 20 years, therefore, permanent fencing must be maintained

10

Permanent Fences

If the request is for restoring the following - cost share would be authorized:

- Fence to return land to productive ag use
- Livestock inclusion
- Wildlife exclusion fence to protect crop
- Cross fences
- Boundary fences
- Cattle Gates
- Solar-based & wind-based power sources, if determined to be less costly to replace electric fence

11

Permanent Fences –C/S Advance Payment

During initial Cost share request (FSA-848) for fencing, producer may request 25% of the total Cost share available to begin the repair or replacement of fence.

Advance funds must be expended and producer must provide proof of expenditures to the County office within 60 days of the receipt of the advance payment.

12

Restoring Conservation Structures

This practice restored conservation structures & installations damaged by natural disasters:

- Used for agricultural purposes
- The set lifespan for this practice will depend upon the needed component
- Must be built or restored to NRCS standard and specifications

13

Restoring Conservation Structures

Cost Share Components of this practice would include:

- Solar units for livestock damaged by wildfire
- Livestock Water facilities when damaged by wildfire
- Permanent cover when needed in conjunction with eligible structures and used to prevent critical erosion

14

Field Windbreaks and Farmstead Shelterbelts

Apply practice to restore or replace field windbreaks or farmstead shelterbelts:

- destroyed or seriously damaged by fire
- Includes debris removal, tree purchase, planting, weed control
- Will be maintained for 15 years following year of installation
- Must be built or restored to NRCS standard and specifications

15

What do I need to make Application?

- Visit County FSA that maintains your farm records
- Complete form FSA-848, Cost Share Request, providing location, practice and extent of needed replacement
(Application will need to include all producers sharing in the cost of the practice)
- Photo or record of damage, if available

16

What do I need, Continued

- Complete AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation and Wetland Conservation Certification
- Complete CCC-902 (& CCC-901, if applicable), Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility
- CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning & Veteran Farmer or Ranch Certification – as needed

17

When Practice is Complete - Documentation

- Report performance of the practice by completing form FSA-848B, before the practice expiration date
- Provide evidence that would include: invoices, cancelled checks, paid receipts – Documentation provided must show the ECP applicant(s) paid the cost of the practice receiving cost share

NOTE: It is important that all participants that shared in the cost of the practice are included on all invoices. This is important to calculating cost share and payment limitation (\$500,000)

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When Practice is Complete - Documentation, Continued

If producer performed practice with own labor and equipment, provide a signed, itemized statement which includes the following:

- Dates of work performed
- Cost per hour charged for labor
- Type of equipment used
- Charge for equipment
- Type and cost of materials used
- Other applicable information

*An onsite visit will be performed to confirm completion of the practice to NRCS standards and specifications

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Payments

- ECP payments will be issued using payment scenarios which include components needed to complete the practice. The payment will be calculated at 75% of the set rate unless producer has submitted form CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification and then the payment would be calculated at 90% of the set rate.
- After practice completion, producers must report performance and provide payment documentation
- All requested practices must be needed and must meet NRCS standards and specifications
- Cost share payment may not exceed 50% of agricultural market value of the affected land (this is set by the COC)

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Payments, Continued

- **Maximum payment per person or legal entity per disaster event is \$500,000** (direct attribution applies = payments received directly and indirectly)
- Subject to eligibility and availability of funds
- Minimum qualifying cost of Restoration is \$1,000 per participant or \$250 if limited resource, socially disadvantaged, or beginning farmer or rancher

21

CCC-860 Form

- If applicable, producer must file form CCC-860 to report Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification.
- **Limited Resource Producer** is a farmer/rancher whose direct or indirect gross farm sales do not exceed the amount identified in the Self-Determination Tool (<https://lrftool.sc.egov.usda.gov>) for 2 calendar years that precede the complete taxable year before the relevant program year as adjusted according to the CCC-860 form.
- **Socially Disadvantaged Farmer/Rancher** 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. (American Indians or Alaskan Natives, Asians or Asian Americans, Blacks or African Americans, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and women (for those selecting a group that includes gender). For Entities, at least 50% interest must be held by socially disadvantaged individual.
- **Beginning Farmer** is a person or legal entity for which both are true: Has not operated a farm or ranch for more than 10 years, and materially and substantially participates in the operation.

22

Example 1

Ranch A : Husband and Wife Joint Venture

- Own and operate 500 acres of grass
- 4 miles of fence destroyed by fire
- 4 miles completed and all documentation provided to COF

- ECP Cost Share Computation – C/S rate - \$2.14 ft X 75% = \$1.61 ft
- 21,120 ft X \$1.61 = \$34,003

- \$17,001 ECP cost-share issued to Husband
- \$17,002 ECP cost-share issued to Wife

NOTE: Both Husband and Wife's names must be on ECP application and cost documentation

23

Questions?

24

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) Guidelines for Cost Share Assistance after Approval of ECP Application

1. Participant will report the extent of the practice performed on form FSA-848B and provide any required supporting documentation before a cost share payment can be issued and by the practice expiration date.
2. FSA-848B must be signed and dated by all eligible participants or their authorized representative.
3. Documentation must be provided to determine financial responsibility requirements are met and to determine proper payment. You must provide a copy of the paid invoice showing all applicable persons that contributed to the cost of the practice or a copy of the cancelled check.
4. Proof of Payment documentation must be maintained for the practice lifespan, (Example: Fencing lifespan is 20 years). Lifespans begin on the following January of practice installation.
5. If producer performs the practice with their own labor, equipment, or materials, the producer must submit signed and dated statements that include: Date of Work Performed, Cost Per Hour Charged for Labor, Expense of Equipment Used, Type and Cost of Materials Used, and Any other applicable information.
6. When the producer signs the FSA-848B to request payment, they are agreeing to refund all or part of the cost share assistance if before expiration of the practice lifespan specified in the ECP agreement, the practice is destroyed or not properly maintained.
7. If a participant relinquishes control or title to the land on which the practice has been established, the participant must obtain a written statement from the new owner, agreeing to properly maintain the practice for the remainder of the lifespan. This will make the original participant no longer responsible for the practice maintenance.
8. Actions taken to repair damage before filing an ECP application or receiving approval, may be eligible if an application is filed before the end of the ECP signup period, and if there are no environmental impacts. Starting a practice before approval is always at the producers' risk. Activities to disturb the soil below the plow zone may result in the application not being eligible for ECP, if the activity is done prior to an environmental assessment.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Invoices must show the person paying for the cost of the practice and the person that has requested cost share by completing the FSA-848 application.

6. Description of Site and Practice Objectives

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS ONLY	
7. Disaster Type:	
8. Crop(s) (Select):	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables or Fruits <input type="checkbox"/> Flowers or Bulbs <input type="checkbox"/> Seed Crops <input type="checkbox"/> Orchards or Vineyards <input type="checkbox"/> Field Grown Ornamentals <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
9. Livestock(s) (Select and list amount with units):	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle: <input type="checkbox"/> Fish: <input type="checkbox"/> Swine: <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo/Beefalo: <input type="checkbox"/> Goats: <input type="checkbox"/> Horses, Mules or Donkeys: <input type="checkbox"/> Other animals raised exclusively for commercial food or fiber: <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep: <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry:

10. PRACTICES REQUESTED								
A. Farm No.	B. Tract No.	C. Field No.	D. Practice Control No.	E. Practice Title	F. Practice Units	G. Practice Acres	H. Extent Requested	I. Requested Cost-Share
								J. Total Requested Cost-Share:

11. APPLICANT'S REQUEST						
<i>I (We) request cost-share assistance under the program to meet the objective(s) described above. The practice(s) on this request would not be performed without Federal cost-sharing. If cost-sharing is approved for the practice(s) requested, I agree to refund all or part of the funds paid to me as determined by the Approving Official, if, before expiration of the specified practice lifespan(s), (a) destroy the approved practice(s), or (b) voluntarily relinquish control or title to, the land on which the approved practice has been established and the new owner and/or operator of the land does not agree to properly maintain the practice(s) for the remainder of the life-span(s). I understand that if I begin the practice before receiving written approval I may be denied funding.</i>						
A. Applicant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	B. Percent Share	C. Limited Resource <div><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</div>	D. Beginning Farmer <div><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</div>	E. Socially Disadvantaged <div><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</div>	F. Signature (By)	G. Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity
NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 701, 7 CFR Part 1410, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and 16 U.S.C. § 2201-2206. The information will be used to determine eligibility to participate in and receive benefits under a cost-share assistance program through documentation of the applicant's agreement to comply with the terms and conditions contained in the cost-share request. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA-FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility to participate in and receive benefits under a cost-share assistance program.						

Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0560-0082. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. **RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.**

By signing this form, the Applicant acknowledges and understands that any false representation or claims are subject to civil and criminal penalties including, but not limited to those under 18 U.S.C. 1001.

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) 877-3399. 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. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

12. APPLICATION INFORMATION							EMERGENCY PROGRAMS ONLY			
A. Program Code	B. Program Year	C. ST. & CO. Code	D. Hydrologic Unit Code	E. Application Number	F. Contract ID	G. Disaster ID				
13. PRACTICES REQUESTED AND NEEDED										
A. Farm No.	B. Tract No.	C. Field No.	D. Practice Control No.	E. Primary Purpose Code	F. Practice Units	G. Practice Extent Requested	H. Practice Extent Needed	I. Requested Cost-Share Rate and Type	J. Requested Cost-Share	
K. TOTALS:										
14. COMPONENTS REQUESTED AND NEEDED										
A. Farm No.	B. Tract No.	C. Field No.	D. Practice Control No.	E. Component No.	F. Component Title	G. Component Units	H. Component Extent Requested	I. Component Extent Needed	J. Requested Cost-Share Rate and Type	K. Requested Cost-Share
15. TECHNICAL PRACTICES PLANNED										
A. Farm No.	B. Tract No.	C. Field No.	D. Practice Control No.	E. Technical Practice Code	F. Technical Practice Title	G. Technical Practice Units	H. Technical Practice Cost-Shared	I. Technical Practice Extent Planned		
							<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
				A. Signature of Technical Service Provider	B. Date	C. Affiliation	D. Practice Control No.	E. Date Referred	F. Referral Expiration	G. Needs Statement
16. Needs Determination										

FSA-848-1
(04-07-21)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency

CONTINUATION SHEET FOR COST-SHARE REQUEST

The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 701, 7 CFR Part 1410, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and 16 U.S.C. § 2201-2206. The information will be used to determine eligibility to participate in and receive benefits under a cost-share assistance program through documentation of the applicant's agreement to comply with the terms and conditions contained in the cost-share request. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility to participate in and receive benefits under a cost-share assistance program.

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1. APPLICATION INFORMATION

A. Program Code	B. Program Year	C. ST. & CO. Code	D. Application Number
-----------------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------------------

B. Program Year

C. ST. & CO. Code

D. Application Number

E. Contract ID

F. Disaster ID

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS ONLY

2. ADDITIONAL PRACTICES REQUESTED

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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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3. APPLICATION INFORMATION**EMERGENCY PROGRAMS ONLY**

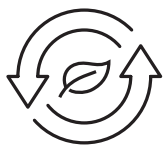
A. Program Code	B. Program Year	C. ST. & CO. Code	D. Application Number	E. Contract ID	F. Disaster ID
-----------------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------------------	----------------	----------------

4. ADDITIONAL APPLICANTS

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A(1) Applicant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	(2) Percent Share %	(3) Limited Resource <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(4) Beginning Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(5) Socially Disadvantaged <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(6) Signature (By)	(7) Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity	(8) Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
B(1) Applicant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	(2) Percent Share %	(3) Limited Resource <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(4) Beginning Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(5) Socially Disadvantaged <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(6) Signature (By)	(7) Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity	(8) Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
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F(1) Applicant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	(2) Percent Share %	(3) Limited Resource <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(4) Beginning Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(5) Socially Disadvantaged <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(6) Signature (By)	(7) Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity	(8) Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
G(1) Applicant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	(2) Percent Share %	(3) Limited Resource <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(4) Beginning Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(5) Socially Disadvantaged <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(6) Signature (By)	(7) Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity	(8) Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
H(1) Applicant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	(2) Percent Share %	(3) Limited Resource <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(4) Beginning Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(5) Socially Disadvantaged <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	(6) Signature (By)	(7) Title/Relationship of the Individual If Signing in a Representative Capacity	(8) Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

5 APPLICATION INFORMATION						EMERGENCY PROGRAMS ONLY				
A. Program Code	B. Program Year	C. ST. & CO. Code	D. Application Number	E. Contract ID	F. Disaster ID					
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							<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
9. Needs Determination										
A. Signature of Technical Service Provider				B. Date	C. Affiliation	D. Practice Control No.	E. Date Referred	F. Referral Expiration	G. Needs Statement	



DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

Overview

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

Program Administration

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

Land Eligibility

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

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

Cost-Share Payments

Cost-share payments are:

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

Eligible Farmland Restoration Practices

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

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



- Grading, shaping or leveling land (filling gullies, releveling irrigated farmland and incorporating sand and silt);
- Restoring fences (livestock cross fences, boundary fences, cattle gates, or wildlife exclusion fence on agricultural land);
- Restoring conservation structures (waterways, terraces, diversion ditches and permanently installed ditching system); and
- Providing emergency water during periods of severe drought (grazing and confined livestock and existing irrigation systems for orchards and vineyards).

What to do if a Disaster Occurs

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

For More Information

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


United States Department of Agriculture



NRCS


Disaster Relief and Program Information




Dean Krehbiel, State Resource Conservationist
Joel Willhoft, Conservation Program Manager

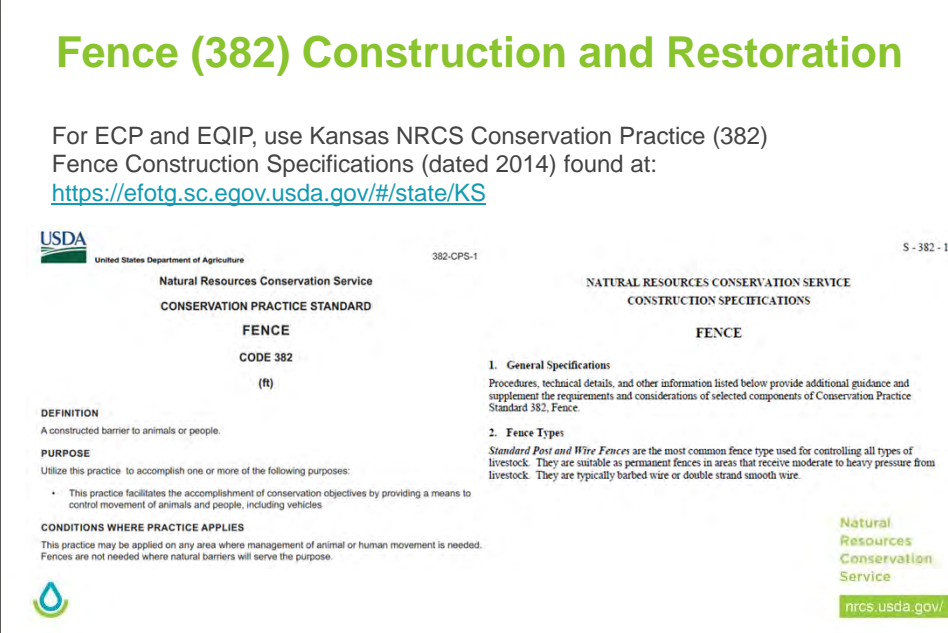
Natural Resources Conservation Service
nrcs.usda.gov/


1


United States Department of Agriculture

Fence (382) Construction and Restoration

For ECP and EQIP, use Kansas NRCS Conservation Practice (382) Fence Construction Specifications (dated 2014) found at:
<https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/state/KS>




United States Department of Agriculture

382-CPS-1

S - 382 - 1

Natural Resources Conservation Service
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
FENCE
CODE 382
(ft)

DEFINITION
A constructed barrier to animals or people.

PURPOSE
Utilize this practice to accomplish one or more of the following purposes:

- This practice facilitates the accomplishment of conservation objectives by providing a means to control movement of animals and people, including vehicles

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
This practice may be applied on any area where management of animal or human movement is needed. Fences are not needed where natural barriers will serve the purpose.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
FENCE

1. General Specifications
Procedures, technical details, and other information listed below provide additional guidance and supplement the requirements and considerations of selected components of Conservation Practice Standard 382, Fence.

2. Fence Types
Standard Post and Wire Fences are the most common fence type used for controlling all types of livestock. They are suitable as permanent fences in areas that receive moderate to heavy pressure from livestock. They are typically barbed wire or double strand smooth wire.

Natural Resources Conservation Service
nrcs.usda.gov/

2

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Wire

S - 382 - 2

a. **Wire.** All wire will be of new galvanized material, and in accordance with criteria outlined in Table 2, that follows American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard A116 and A584.

Galvanization is critical to rust protection of wire and different classes of galvanization provide different levels of protection.


Most wire manufacturers include wire specifications on fence tags. If information is not provided or known, lab testing may be needed to determine strength of wire.

Barbed wire

- The barbs will be 14-gauge or heavier.
- The barbs will be 2-point barbs on approximately 4-inch centers or 4-point barbs on 5-inch centers.

Note: For Standard barbed wire fences, wire shall be 12.5 gauge or heavier. The barbs themselves will be 14 gauge or heavier.

Natural Resources Conservation Service
nrcs.usda.gov/



3

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Wire

e. **Installation of wire.** Wire will be attached on the side of the fence post receiving the most pressure.

Fence wire will be stretched to sufficient tension to allow minimal sag prior to being fastened to posts. Temperature variations must be considered (wire will tighten in cold weather and expand in hot weather) when determining the amount of tension to use.

- Suspension fence—Wire tension is critical and wires should be stretched to allow no more than 3 inches of sag between posts set at 100 feet apart and 1 1/2 inches of sag between posts set at 50 feet apart.
- Electric fence—Wire tension will be stretched to allow no more than 3 inches of sag between posts.


All wire fences except woven wire

- Top wire heights will be based on the intended use according to Table 1.
- Bottom wire heights will be 12 to 18 inches above the ground surface.
- Middle wires will be spaced at equal intervals between top and bottom wire.
- Fences considered as "Wildlife-Friendly" for big game traffic areas, the top two wires shall be at least 12 inches apart. For areas where antelope crossing is a concern, bottom wire heights shall be 18 inches from the ground.

Woven wire fences

- The bottom wire of a woven wire fence will be placed near ground level.
- Woven wire fences will have at least 1 barbed or smooth wire placed above the woven wire. The minimum height of the barbed or smooth wire will be at least 44 inches above the ground.
- Woven wire is not recommended where enhancing wildlife movement is a planned objective.

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Wire

f. **Attaching wire to line posts.** The following criteria will be followed for attaching wires to line posts:

Staples—

- 9-gauge steel with a minimum length of 1 1/2 inch for soft woods and 1 inch for hardwoods.
- Drive staples diagonally to the wood grain at a slight downward angle (upward, if pull is up) to avoid splitting the post.

g. **Attaching wire to anchor/pull posts.**

- **Standard wire fences—**wires will be attached to anchor (pull) posts by 2 complete wraps around post, stapled (wood posts), or wired (pipe posts) and ends tightly wound and closely spaced around stretched wire at least 8 times.
- **Woven or mesh wire fences—**wires will be attached to anchor (pull) posts by 2 complete

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Posts

b. **Posts.** Type, height, size, and spacing of posts will be used that best meets the needs for the style of fence required and is best suited for the topography of the landscape. See Table 3 for line post criteria and Table 4 for brace assembly criteria.

Wood posts

- Must be new, sound, and free from decay.
- The post will be reasonably straight with limbs trimmed flush or nearly flush with the body of the post.
- Except for Osage orange, all wood posts shall be treated with a preservative which is approved by either Federal Specification TT-W-571 or the American Wood Preservers Association (AWPA).
- Minimum lengths will allow for required buried depth and fence height plus at least 2 inches of post above top wire.

Steel pipe posts

- Posts will be capped or enclosed to prevent rainfall from entering post.

Steel "T" or "U Section" posts

- Shall be new material.
- Shall be of high carbon steel weighing not less than 1.33 pounds per foot of length.
- Will have an anchor plate and be shadded, embossed, or punched for wire attachment.
- Will be galvanized, enameled and baked, or painted with weather resistant steel paint.
- Minimum lengths will allow for required buried depth and fence height plus at least 2 inches of post above top wire.

c. **Setting posts.** Posts will be set according to minimum depths provided in Tables 3 and 4. Installation shall ensure that adequate fence height is maintained based on its purpose (see Table 1).

- One standard wooden post will be set in the fence line at the top of a slope where the downward pull of the stretched fence is excessive.
- Wood posts will be set in earth only or driven.
- Steel pipe posts may be driven or set.
- Steel "T" or "U Section" posts will be driven unless the technician specifies otherwise.
- Posts to be backfilled with soil will be centered in a hole at least 6 inches larger in diameter than the diameter or side dimension of the post and thoroughly tamped in 4-inch lifts up to ground level.
- **Steel or pipe posts to be backfilled with concrete will be centered in a hole that is a minimum of 12 inches in diameter.** Posts will be backfilled with 4 to 6 inches of thoroughly tamped soil. Concrete backfill around the post will be rodded into place in layers not thicker than 12 inches. The hole will be completely filled and crowned (mounded) at post base with concrete to prevent water from ponding around post at ground level. The concrete will be proportioned as follows: 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, 3 parts gravel (maximum size 1 1/2 inch). Sufficient water will be added to obtain a slump between 3 and 5 inches. The concrete will be placed around the post within 1 hour after mixing. No stress will be applied to the posts until at least 24 hours after the concrete has been poured.

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Bracing

k. Bracing.

Anchor/pull posts bracing—bracing of anchor (pull) posts is required at all corners, gates, and fence ends, at certain specified distances, and at definite slope and alignment changes in the fence line.

Special area fences will not exceed 660 feet between anchor (pull) posts.

3-Post Corner Brace Assemblies

3-Post Corner Brace Assemblies are required at all points where the fence alignment has a change of 15 degrees or more and the pull is from two directions.


A 3-Post Corner Brace Assembly consists of an anchor (pull) corner post and 1 brace post extending in each direction of pull.

Refer to "Corner Assembly" of fence details for standard livestock fence for additional information.

Notes: Within any 2 and 3-post pull assembly, there is one anchor/pull post, and brace post(s). Wires should be tied off to anchor post ONLY. Under no circumstance should wires be tied off to brace post, even if there are multiple horizontal members welded between anchor and brace posts.

NRCS, KS
March 2014

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Bracing

2-Post End Panel Brace Assemblies

2-Post End Panel Brace Assemblies are required where fences end and on both sides of gate openings where the pull is from only one direction.

A 2-Post End Panel Assembly consists of an anchor (pull) end post and 1 brace post extending in the direction of pull.

Refer to "End Panel" of fence details for standard livestock fence for additional information.


3-Post In-Line Brace Assemblies

3-Post In-Line Brace Assemblies consist of an anchor (pull) post and 1 brace post extending in each direction of pull, in-line with the fence line.

- **3-Post In-Line Brace Assemblies** are required in straight sections of the fence line where the distance between anchor (pull) posts of corner brace assemblies and/or end panel brace assemblies exceeds 1,320 feet for standard fences or 660 feet for special area fences.
- **3-Post In-Line Brace Assemblies** are also required where an upward angle will require additional embedment to properly anchor the upward pull of the stretched wire. Changes in slope exceeding 10 percent are to be considered for this type of brace assembly. The center post of this brace assembly will be set as near the point where the slope breaks as possible.

Refer to "Pull Post Assembly" of special area fence details for additional design information.

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Bracing

Horizontal Compression Brace Member

Refer to Table 5 for horizontal compression brace member criteria and specifications.

- Placement of horizontal brace members will be a minimum of 3 feet above the ground and 8 inches from the top of the post when placed at a 90 degree angle to the anchor or pull posts.
- Placement of brace members at an angle from the anchor post (corner) to the brace post shall not exceed 30 degrees downward from horizontal nor exceed a length of twice the height of the anchor post above ground.
- In sands and wet areas, the length of the horizontal compression brace member will be increased from the minimum 7 feet to a length of 9 to 10 feet.

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Bracing

Steel and Angle Iron Compression Brace Members

- Steel and angle iron compression brace members may be used on wood or steel brace and anchor post assemblies.

Diagonal Tension/Brace (guy) Wires (for Wood Corner and Brace Post Assemblies)

The diagonal tension/brace wire will consist of 2 complete loops of 9-gauge smooth wire or 2 complete loops of 12 1/2-gauge double strand barbed or smooth wire, or a single loop of 12 1/2-gauge high tensile, smooth wire.

The tension/brace wire will be stapled at quarter points to the brace post at a height of 4 to 6 inches above the brace member and stapled to the anchor (pull) post at a point approximately 4 inches above the ground level.

The tension/brace wire consisting of 2 complete loops will be twisted or strained to provide necessary rigidity with a twist rod that should be 18 to 24 inches long and will remain in place approximately midway along brace wire.

The tension/brace wire consisting of a single loop of 12 1/2-gauge high tensile, smooth wire will be tightened to provide the necessary rigidity with an in-line stainer placed approximately midway along the brace wire.

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Table 1.

Table 1. Criteria for Selection and Installation of Fences. Fence design and construction must meet or exceed these minimum criteria.

Intended Use	Fence Type	Minimum Number of Wires or Cross Members	Average Height of Top Wire or Cross Member	Max Line Post Spacing w/o Stays	Max Line Post Spacing w/ Stays	Max Stay Spacing (feet)
Cattle	Standard barbed wire	3	38	16 1/2	30	10
	Suspension	4	44	20 ¹	30	10
	Smooth, high tensile, non-energized	5	44	20	100	20
	Smooth, high tensile, energized	3	38	75	30	10
	Confined feeding area ¹ and ²	4	44	75	150	50
	Special areas barbed wire	4	48	12	NA	NA
	Woven wire (addition of 1 to 2 barbed wires may be added to achieve total height)	4	48	16 1/2	NA	5 1/2
	Woven wire (caution with horned goats)	NA	44	16 1/2	NA	NA
	Woven wire	NA	38	20	NA	NA
Goats/ Sheep	Standard barbed wire	7	38	20	30	10
	Smooth, high tensile, non-energized	7	38	20	30	10
	Smooth, high tensile, energized	5	36	50	150	30
	Woven mesh	NA	48	20	NA	NA
Horses	Standard barbed wire	4	48	16 1/2	30	10
	Smooth, high tensile, energized	4	48	75	150	50
	Smooth, high tensile, non-energized	5	48	20	30	10



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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Table 2.

Table 2. Minimum Criteria and Specifications for Wire

Wire Type	Minimum Wire Size	Minimum Protective Coating	Breaking Strength
Standard double-strand barbed wire	12 1/2 gauge	Class 1 galvanized per ASTM A 121	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 121
Standard smooth double-strand wire	12 1/2 gauge	Class 1 galvanized per ASTM A 121	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 121
Standard smooth single-strand wire	11 gauge	Class 1 galvanized per ASTM A 121	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 121
High-tensile smooth single-strand	12 1/2 gauge	Class 3 galvanized per ASTM A 121	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 121
Special areas double-strand barbed wire	12 1/2 gauge	Class 3 galvanized per ASTM A 121	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 121
Standard woven wire	Top and bottom wires: 11 gauge intermediate and stay wires: 14 1/2 gauge	Class 1 zinc coating or equivalent	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 116
High-tensile woven wire	14 1/2 gauge	Class 3 zinc coating or equivalent	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 116
Mesh wire: such as horse-no-climb	Top and bottom wires: 10 gauge intermediate and stay wires: 12 1/2 gauge	Class 1 zinc coating or equivalent	Conforms to the requirements of ASTM A 116 At least 48 inches high, less than or equal to 2-inch by 4-inch mesh spacing



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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Table 3.

Table 3. Minimum Criteria and Specifications for Line Posts

Line Post Type	Minimum Diameter/ Weight	Minimum Setting Depth (inches)			Other
		Rocky Soils	Sandy Soils	All Other	
Wood	3 inches	18	30	24	Posts will have appropriate treatment for rust and deterioration—Minimum lengths will allow for minimum setting depth and fence height, plus at least 2 inches of post above top wire.
Standard steel "T" or "U"	1.33 pounds per foot of length, exclusive of anchor plates	Anchor plate must be fully into and below ground surface (minimum length for standard area fences will be 5 1/2' and 6.0' for special area fences)			
Steel pipe	2 inches outside diameter (OD) weighing 3.65 lb./ft. or equivalent	18	30	24	Electric fences only
Fiberglass "T"	1-inch cross section	18 inches or depth recommended by manufacturer, whichever is deeper			
Fiberglass round	3/8 inch				

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Table 4.

Table 4. Minimum Criteria and Specifications for Posts used in Brace Assemblies (corners, ends, gates, and in-line pull assemblies)

Brace Post Type	Minimum Diameter/Weight	Minimum Setting Depths	Other
Wood-braced	5 inches top diameter (corners, ends, gates) 5 inches top diameter (in-line pull assemblies)	3 feet 6 inches	Soils with high shrink-swell potential tend to push posts up and out. Placing posts at a depth of at least 42 inches will minimize this potential as well as strengthen the post assembly. Posts will have appropriate treatment for rust and deterioration.
Steel, round pipe-braced	Minimum 3-inch nominal standard weight as per ASTM A 53 Minimum 4-inch nominal standard weight as per ASTM A 53	3 feet 6 inches set in 12-inch diameter hole with concrete 3 feet 6 inches, driven	Note: steel pipe sizes refer to a nominal size, NOT O.D. 3 in nominal ASTM A53 pipe measures 3.5 in O.D.) "2 7/8" oil field pipe DOES NOT Qualify

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Fence (382) Construction and Restoration Tables 5. and 6.

Brace Member Type	Minimum Diameter/Weight	Minimum Length	Other
Wood	3 inches	7 feet	Brace member will have appropriated treatment for rust and deterioration.
Steel, round pipe	1 1/2 inch	7 feet	Standard weight, ASTM A 120.
Steel, galvanized angle iron	2 1/2-inch x 2 1/2-inch x 1/4-inch	7 feet	

Sand or Wet Areas
brace length 9 - 10 ft.
(Refer to pg.7)

Table 6. Criteria for Installation of 3-Post In-Line Brace Assemblies

Fence Type	Distance Between Anchor (pull) Posts (ft.)	End Corner Brace Assembly	3-Post In-Line Brace Required
Standard and suspension—barbed or smooth wire	0-660	Single brace assembly	No
	660-1320	Single brace assembly	No
	1320	Single brace assembly	Yes
Special area barbed wire	0-660	Single brace assembly	No
	660-1320	Single brace assembly	Yes
Energized electric—smooth wire	0-660	Single brace assembly	No
	660-2000	Single brace assembly	No*
	> 2000	Single brace assembly	Yes
	0-200	Single brace assembly	No
Woven (bar) wire	200-660	Single brace assembly	No*
	> 660	Single brace assembly	Yes

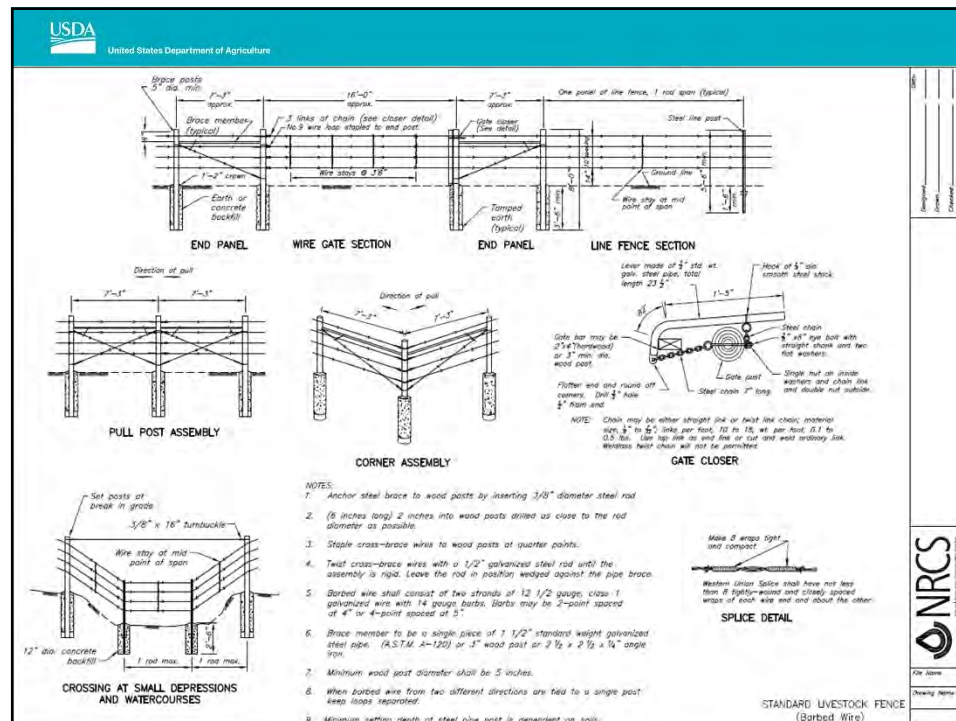
*Not required may be recommended by the technician.

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Local Conservation Districts and NRCS will have a fence construction meeting, January 3, for producers and contractors.

Questions?

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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery


"After a wildfire, it may appear as if the flames have destroyed all vegetation. This loss of vegetation not only affects its use for livestock feed and wildlife cover, but often causes concern about soil erosion by wind and water. Vegetation helps control erosion by shielding the soil from the impact of raindrops and slowing the amount and velocity of runoff and impacts from wind.

But we should remember that even though the tops of plants are gone, the crowns and roots are still intact holding the soil in place. In sandy soils, some soil movement has been experienced following wildfires, but studies following intense fire and even heavy grazing show that no blowouts or drifts were observed or created. After examining many wildfire sites in subsequent years, no negative impact caused by this minimal movement of soil were observed."

– John Weir, Oklahoma State University Extension, NREM-2881

Recent wildfires in Kansas (Anderson Creek and Starbuck) have proven this.

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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery

Management considerations following a wildfire include:

- In pastures that were partially burned, apply prescribed fire to the remaining unburned portion to keep livestock from continually over-utilizing the burned area.
- Always use proper stocking rates.
- Alter season of use by avoiding the same areas and plants at the same time each year.
- Rotate livestock between pastures to allow plant recovery before being re-grazed.
- Rotation of salt, mineral and feeding areas to better distribute grazing.
- Before replacing a cross-fence, ask, "Is that the best location for this fence?"
 - Consider terrain, plant communities, water sources, and long-term grazing patterns: an adjustment to a cross-fence location could result in improved management and thus plant community health.
- Monitor to ensure management decisions are encouraging desirable plant growth.

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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery

Management considerations following a wildfire include:

- Some areas may need to be deferred from grazing until plant growth is adequate to support it. This is dependent on precipitation. Remember—if it doesn't rain, plants will not grow whether burned or unburned.
- KSU recovering after wildfire: <https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/l514.pdf>
 - Considerations for reductions in stocking rates. Unlike previous wildfires, which were closer to growing season, this fire has more months of exposed surface before green-up.

Table 1. Stocking rate guidelines for pastures burned by wildfire occurring any time other than late spring.

Area	Year after wildfire	Stocking Rate	Comments
Flint Hills and east	1	75-100%	Use lower rates during lengthy droughts
	2	normal	
Central Kansas	1	65-70%	Use lower rates during lengthy droughts
	2	90-100%	
	3	normal	
Western Kansas	1	50%	Use lower rates during lengthy droughts
	2	75%	
	3	normal	

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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery

Management considerations following a wildfire include:

- Precipitation in May and June are critical for forage growth.
- Keith Harmony looked at production vs precipitation and found these two months best correlated to current year production.
- Full article starts on page 36: <https://www.ksre.k-state.edu/historicpublications/pubs/SRP1086.pdf>
- Loss of litter and storm intensity may reduce “effective” precipitation infiltrating in the soil.

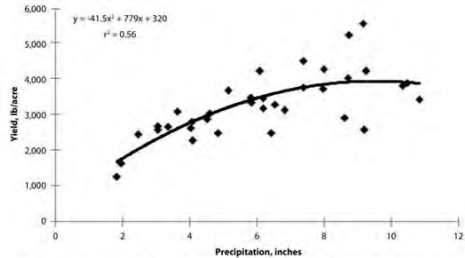


Figure 3. The relationship of 36 years of rangeland yield and total precipitation in May and June at Hays, KS. The increasing solid line and tight grouping at less than 7 inches of precipitation indicates that rangeland yield steadily increased as May and June total precipitation increased up to 7 inches, after which yields became more scattered.

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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery

Management considerations following a wildfire include:


Harmony monitored the results of a wildfire in NE Ellis County in March 2017.
<https://newprairiepress.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7901&context=kaesrr>

Table 1. Available dry matter in July of each year prior to the wildfire, during 2017 in the year of the wildfire, and the two years after the wildfire

Year	Yield (lb/acre)	
2015	1583	Average 1773
2016	1963	
2017	1335	
2018	1772	Average 1721
2019	1669	

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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery

Management considerations following a wildfire include:

- Weeds (forbs) will appear, they will diminish with time after fire. No need for spraying.
- Be careful when feeding hay, hay brought in from other regions may contain invasive plants. Limit hay-feeding areas and monitor during recovery. Treat invasive plants as needed.
- Remove any trees not fully burned by the wildfire.

Our Kansas Grasslands are resilient and will recover, just like our communities.



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Grasslands and Wildfire Recovery

Contact the local USDA Service Center and County Conservation Districts for additional resources and technical assistance.

USDA NRCS Kansas <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/ks/home/>

Kansas Department of Agriculture:
<https://agriculture.ks.gov/news-events/kansas-wildfire-recovery-resources-december-2021>

K-State Research and Extension:

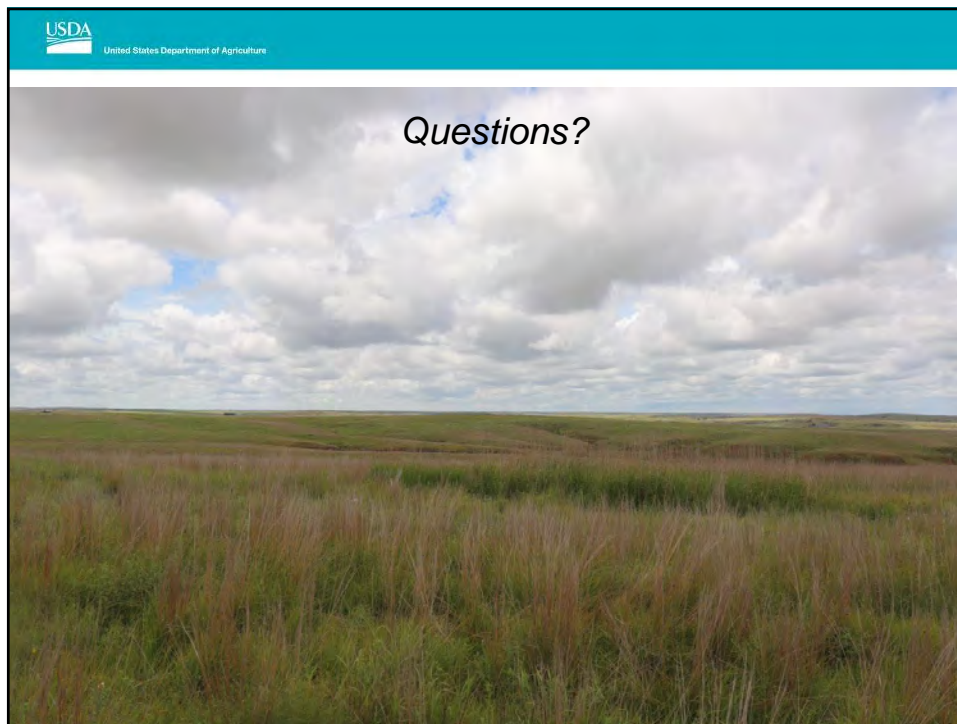
- Wildfire Effects on Grass: <https://www.ksre.k-state.edu/news/stories/2016/04/wild-fire041916.html>
- Post Wildfire Recovery: <https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/l514.pdf>
- Forage Growth: <https://www.ksre.k-state.edu/historicpublications/pubs/SRP1086.pdf>

Oklahoma State University Extension:
<https://extension.okstate.edu/fact-sheets/management-after-wildfire.html>



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 A presentation slide from the USDA. The top header is teal with the USDA logo and "United States Department of Agriculture". The main content area has a white background. At the top left, the title "Emergency Animal Mortality Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)" is written in green. To the right of the title are three small, stylized orange flame icons. Below the title is a bulleted list:

- Producers facing livestock disposal needs due to the recent wildfire events that occurred in Russell, Osborne, Rooks, and Ellis Counties can apply to receive EQIP financial and technical assistance under conservation practice 368—Emergency Animal Mortality Management. Application for assistance must be made with **the local NRCS Field Office**.
- Applications must be submitted by **Friday, January 14, 2022**.
- Submitted eligible applications will be assessed, ranked, and approved in an expedited manner until available funds have been exhausted.


 In the bottom right corner, there is a logo for the "Natural Resources Conservation Service" with the website "nrcs.usda.gov/" below it. In the bottom left corner, there is a small blue and green water drop logo.

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Emergency Animal Mortality Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)




- Applicants **MUST** have farm records established with Farm Service Agency (FSA).
- The following FY 2022 certifications must be made with FSA to determine application eligibility:
 - **Form AD-1026** "Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification".
 - **Form CCC-941**, "Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information"
 - **Form CCC-902**, "Farm Operating Plan," for individuals, legal entities, and joint operations




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Emergency Animal Mortality Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)



- Other documentation needs:
 - **Control of Land Requirements**, The word "control" means possession of the land by ownership, lease, or other agreement.
 - **Form NRCS-CPA-1200**, "Conservation Program Application"
 - **Written request to start practice 368**—Emergency Animal Mortality Management prior to contract approval
 - **Standard Form 1199A**, "Direct Deposit Sign-Up Form"



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Emergency Animal Mortality Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

- **Payments**
 - The only conservation practice available under this initiative is Emergency Animal Mortality Management (368).
 - A one-time payment will be made for the following scenarios:
 - 1. Emergency Disposal at Landfill or Render**
 - Name and location of rendering facility or landfill
 - Weight of animals delivered (scale tickets needed)
 - Date(s) animals were removed
 - Owner/operator certification stating information provided is accurate to best of their knowledge

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Emergency Animal Mortality Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

- **Payments (continued)**
 - 2. Emergency Burial**
 - Location (legal description to ¼ section or less)
 - Approximate dimensions of burial pit(s) – (L, W, D)
 - Date of burial
 - Animal units and estimated weights of animals buried
 - Owner/operator certification stating information provided is accurate to best of their knowledge
 - Practice MUST meet NRCS practice standards and specifications

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Reapplication of Failed Practices Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)


- Producers may request EQIP financial assistance to reapply failed conservation practices that received payments under a current or expired EQIP contract.
 - Current Contracts** can be modified to add the contract item for practice reapplication.
 - An EQIP application for a new contract is necessary for reapplication of failed practices from an **expired contract**.
- Contact the local NRCS service center for assistance.

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Questions?



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To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at [How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint](#) 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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Paradise United Methodist Church

FIRE RELIEF FUNDS APPLICATION

This fund is held and administered by the Paradise United Methodist Church, a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) charitable organization organized under the laws of the State of Kansas. Monies have been made available through the donations of individuals, businesses, churches and other charitable organizations.

All Homeowners in Ellis, Rooks, Russell, Osborne & Trego Counties impacted by the fires that started on 12/15/2021.

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING APPLICATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Please list and describe all structures lost in the fire (house, out buildings, vehicles, personal property, etc.): _____

Was your primary residence a complete loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the property described above insured? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, will insurance cover the loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, what is your estimated out of pocket expense? \$ _____

How much is your deductible? \$ _____

Have you received any donations or other funding to help cover your losses? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list: _____

Applications must be submitted in full by February 18, 2022

Signature: _____ Date: _____

**** Please attach documentation for your claim. Documentation could include photographs of structures, insurance claims, policies, etc.***

PLEASE CALL (785) 885-4444 WITH QUESTIONS

Please return completed application to:

**Paradise UMC
P.O. Box 250
Natoma, KS 67651**



Paradise United Methodist Church FIRE RELIEF FUNDS APPLICATION

This fund is held and administered by the Paradise United Methodist Church, a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) charitable organization organized under the laws of the State of Kansas. Monies have been made available through the donations of individuals, businesses, churches and other charitable organizations.

All Producers in Ellis, Rooks, Russell, Osborne & Trego Counties impacted by the fires that started on 12/15/2021.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER & LANDOWNER APPLICATION

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOSSES INCURRED BY THE FIRE.

Name: _____ ☐ Landowner ☐ Tenant
 Ranch Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____
 Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

STRUCTURES

Did you lose any permanent structures in the fire (buildings, corrals, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please list and describe the loss: _____

Estimated value of losses: \$ _____

Have you received or will you receive any insurance settlement for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated insurance settlement for this loss? \$ _____

Have you received or will you receive any government assistance or cost share for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated government assistance or cost share for this loss? \$ _____

CATTLE

Number of cattle lost due to fire: Cows/Heifers: _____ Calves: _____ Bulls: _____ Other: _____

Estimated value of losses: \$ _____

Have you received or will you receive any insurance settlement for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated insurance settlement for this loss? \$ _____

Have you received or will you receive any government assistance for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated government assistance or cost share for this loss? \$ _____

Did you have additional veterinary costs because of the fire? ☐ Yes ☐ No

How much? _____

HAY

Did you lose hay supplies in the fire? ☐ Yes ☐ No How many total bales? _____

What type of hay was lost (alfalfa, feed, grass, straw, etc.) _____

Number of bales of each type lost: _____

Estimated value of losses: \$ _____

Have you received hay from donated hay supplies? ☐ Yes ☐ No How many bales? _____

Have you received or will you receive any insurance settlement for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated insurance settlement for this loss? \$ _____

FENCING

How much fence must be **REPAIRED** due to the fire? _____ miles Estimated cost of repair: _____

How much fence must be **REPLACED** due to the fire? _____ miles Estimated cost of repair: _____

Have you received or will you receive any insurance settlement for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated insurance settlement for this loss? \$ _____

Have you received or will you receive any government assistance for this loss? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What is the estimated government assistance or cost share for this loss? \$ _____

Have you received fencing materials from donated resources? ☐ Yes ☐ No How much? _____

TOTAL LOSS FOR STRUCTURES, CATTLE, HAY & FENCING: \$ _____

TOTAL INSURANCE SETTLEMENT: \$ _____

TOTAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE OR COST SHARE: \$ _____

TOTAL DONATIONS OR OTHER FUNDING TO HELP COVER COST \$ _____

Applications must be submitted in full by February 18, 2022

Signature: _____ Date: _____

** Please attach documentation for your claim. Documentation could include copies of USDA-FSA Form 578, USDA-FSA program applications, receipts for veterinary care, invoices/estimates for fence repair, etc.*

Please return completed application to:
 Paradise UMC • P.O. Box 250 • Natoma, KS 67651 • (785) 885-4444

KANSAS LIVESTOCK FOUNDATION

Fire/Storm Relief Application

ALL KANSAS PRODUCERS ARE ELIGIBLE

Name: _____
Ranch Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone Number: _____ Email: _____
Social Security # or Employer Identification #: _____

Location of range burned: _____ County

Number of acres burned in your operation: _____ acres

Value of barns and outbuildings damaged or destroyed by wind or fire: \$ _____

Number of livestock died/euthanized due to fire: _____ Cows/Heifers; _____ Calves; _____ Bulls
_____ Other Describe: _____

What were your additional veterinary costs because of the fire? \$ _____

How much fence will you have to repair? _____ miles

How much fence will you have to replace? _____ miles

What are your estimated costs for fence repair/replacement? \$ _____

Landowners incurring fence replacement costs are encouraged to file separately from tenants.

**Applications must be submitted in full by January 31, 2022. For questions, call (785) 273-5115.
This application also can be found on www.kla.org.**

Signature: _____ Date: _____

★ *Please attach documentation for your claim. Documentation could include copies of receipts for veterinary care, invoices/estimates for fence repair, etc.*

Mail to:

Kansas Livestock Foundation, 6031 S.W. 37th Street, Topeka, KS 66614