CWCB Drought Conference
September 19-20, 2012
Denver, Colorado

Brad Rippey

USDA Meteorologist

Washington, D.C.

Federal Role and Response to the Drought of 2012

- **Brief review of conditions experienced to date during the 2012 water year**
- Current conditions
- The federal role and response to the 2012 drought

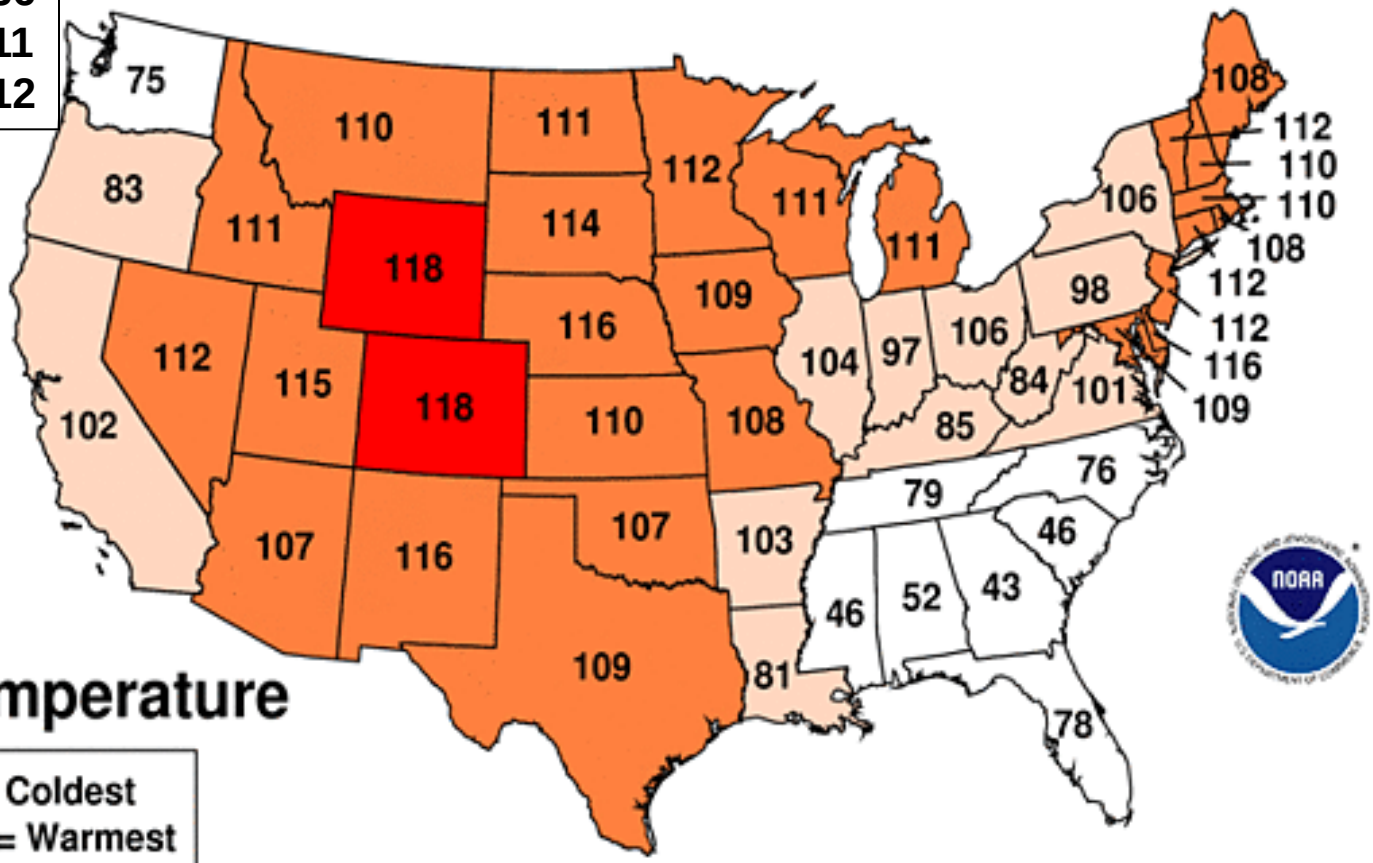
USDA

June-August 2012 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

U.S. Rankings

1. 74.6 in 1936
2. 74.5 in 2011
3. 74.4 in 2012



Temperature

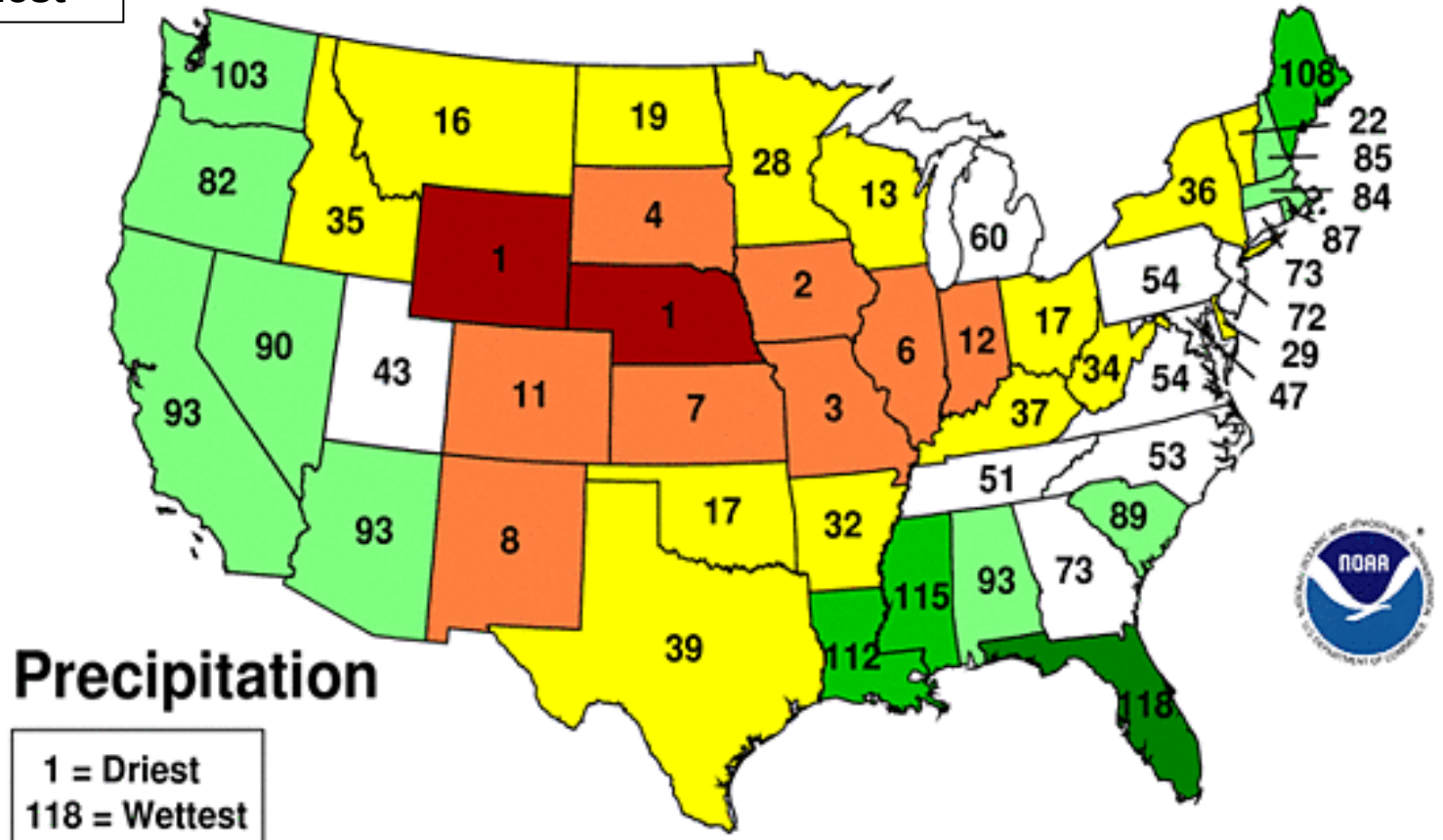
1 = Coldest
118 = Warmest

Record Coldest | Much Below Normal | Below Normal | Near Normal | Above Normal | Much Above Normal | Record Warmest

June-August 2012 Statewide Ranks

U.S. Ranking: 18th driest

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Precipitation

1 = Driest
118 = Wettest

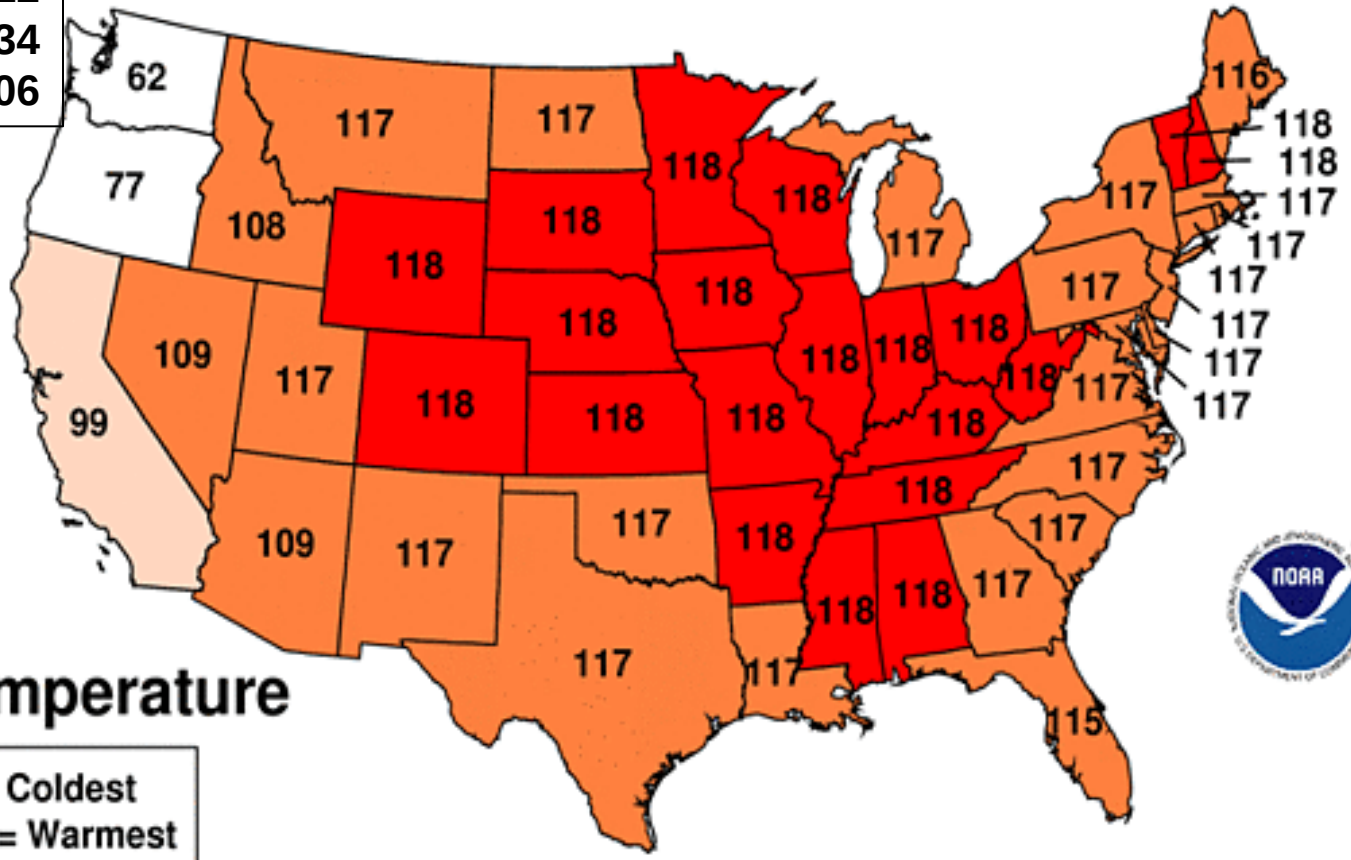
Record Driest	Much Below Normal	Below Normal	Near Normal	Above Normal	Much Above Normal	Record Wettest

March-August 2012 Statewide Ranks

U.S. Rankings

1. 65.7 in 2012
2. 64.4 in 1934
3. 64.4 in 2006

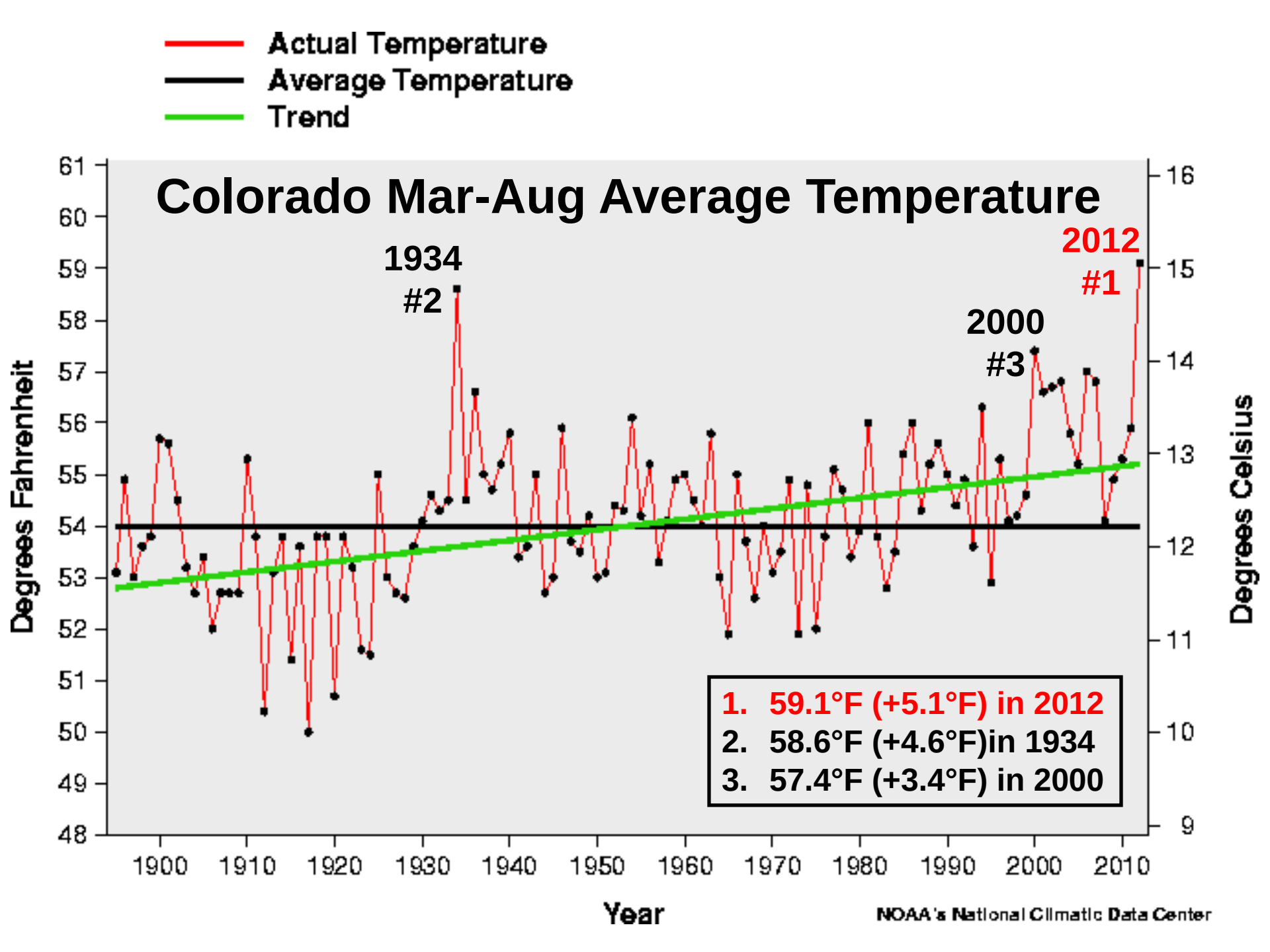
National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Temperature

1 = Coldest
118 = Warmest

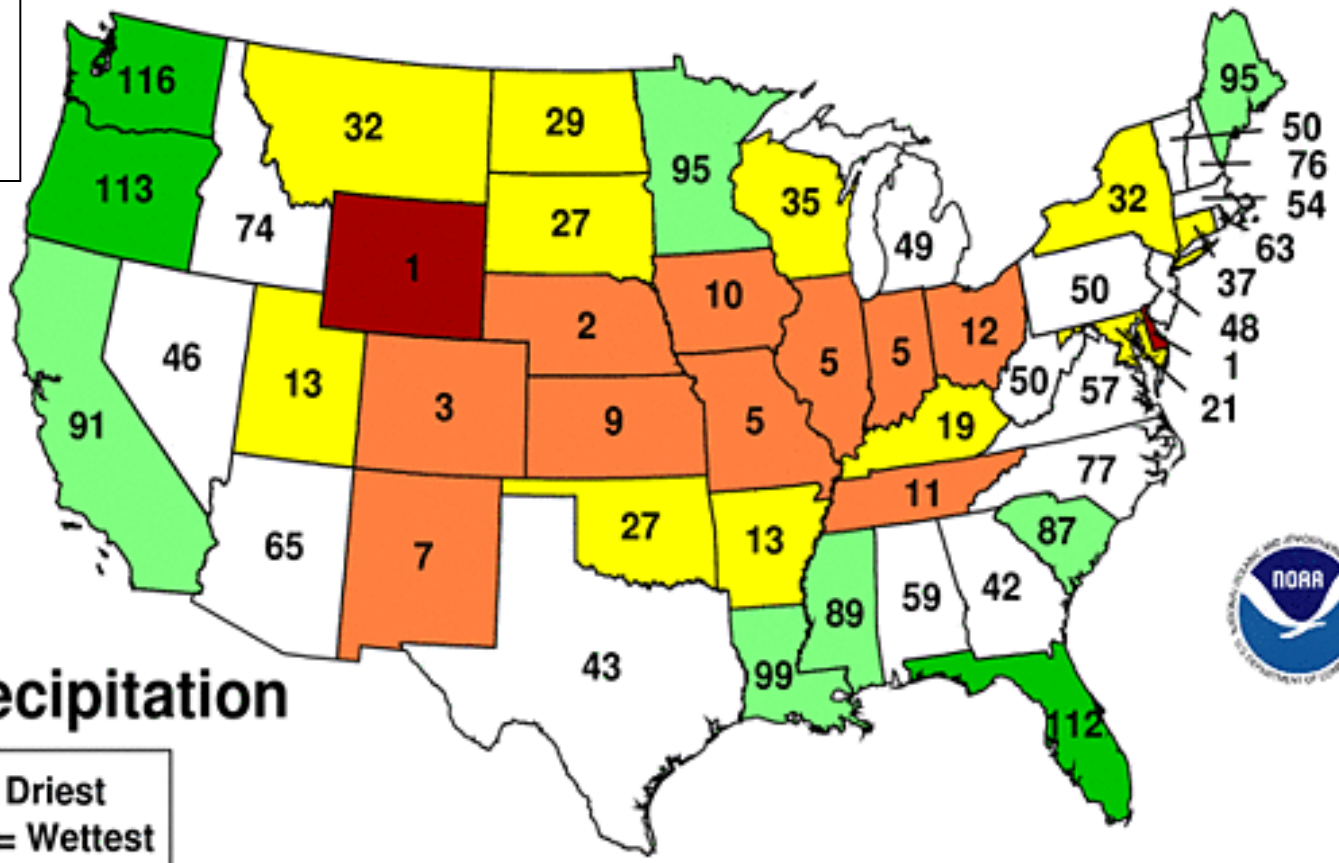
Record Coldest | Much Below Normal | Below Normal | Near Normal | Above Normal | Much Above Normal | Record Warmest


Actual Temperature
Average Temperature
Trend
Colorado Mar-Aug Average Temperature
1934
#2
2012
#1
2000
#3
1. 59.1°F (+5.1°F) in 2012
2. 58.6°F (+4.6°F)in 1934
3. 57.4°F (+3.4°F) in 2000
Degrees Fahrenheit
Degrees Celsius
Year
NOAA's National Climatic Data Center

March-August 2012 Statewide Ranks

U.S. Ranking: 17th-driest Mar to Aug; driest since 1988

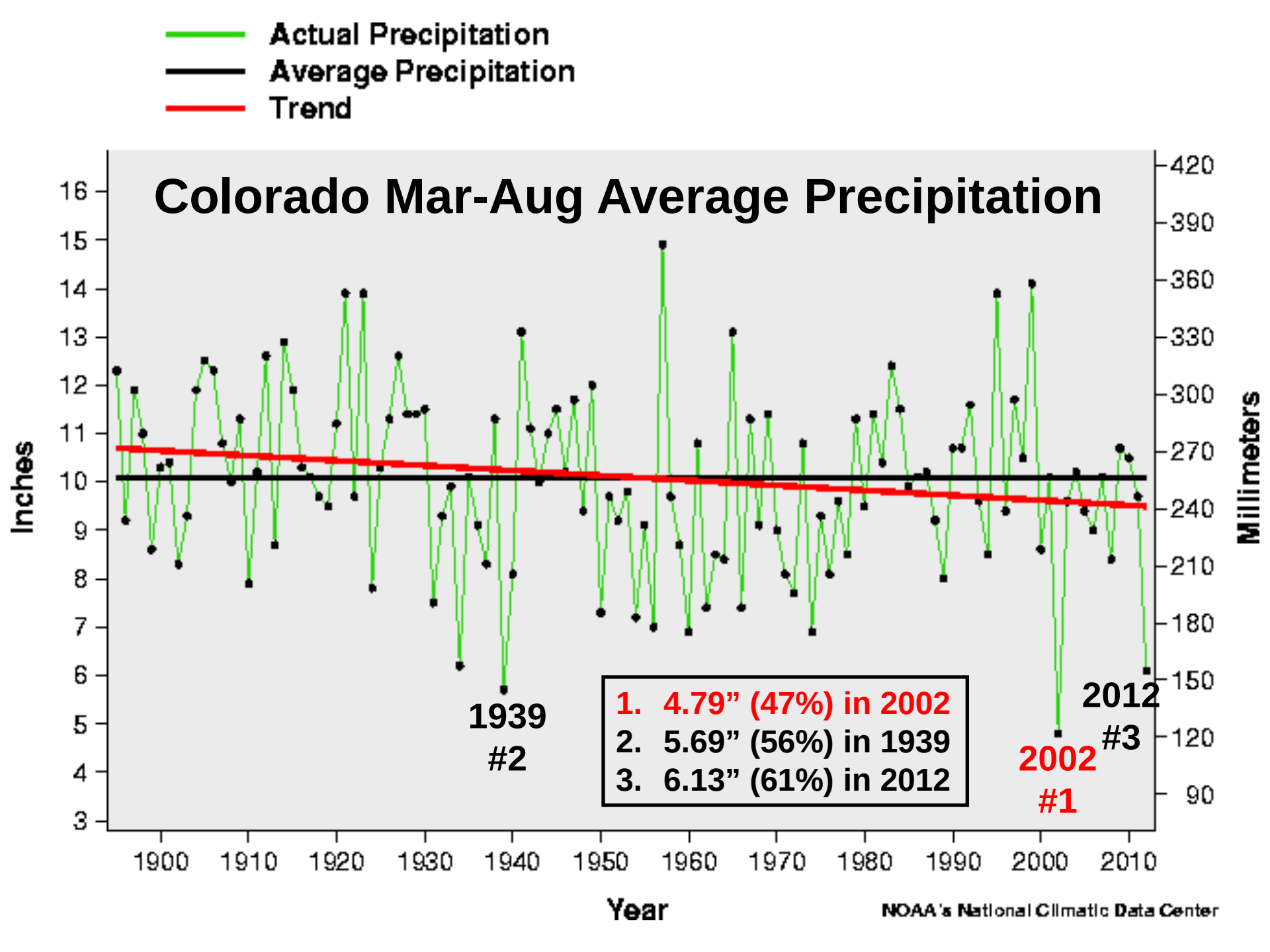
National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Precipitation

1 = Driest
118 = Wettest

Record Driest	Much Below Normal	Below Normal	Near Normal	Above Normal	Much Above Normal	Record Wettest

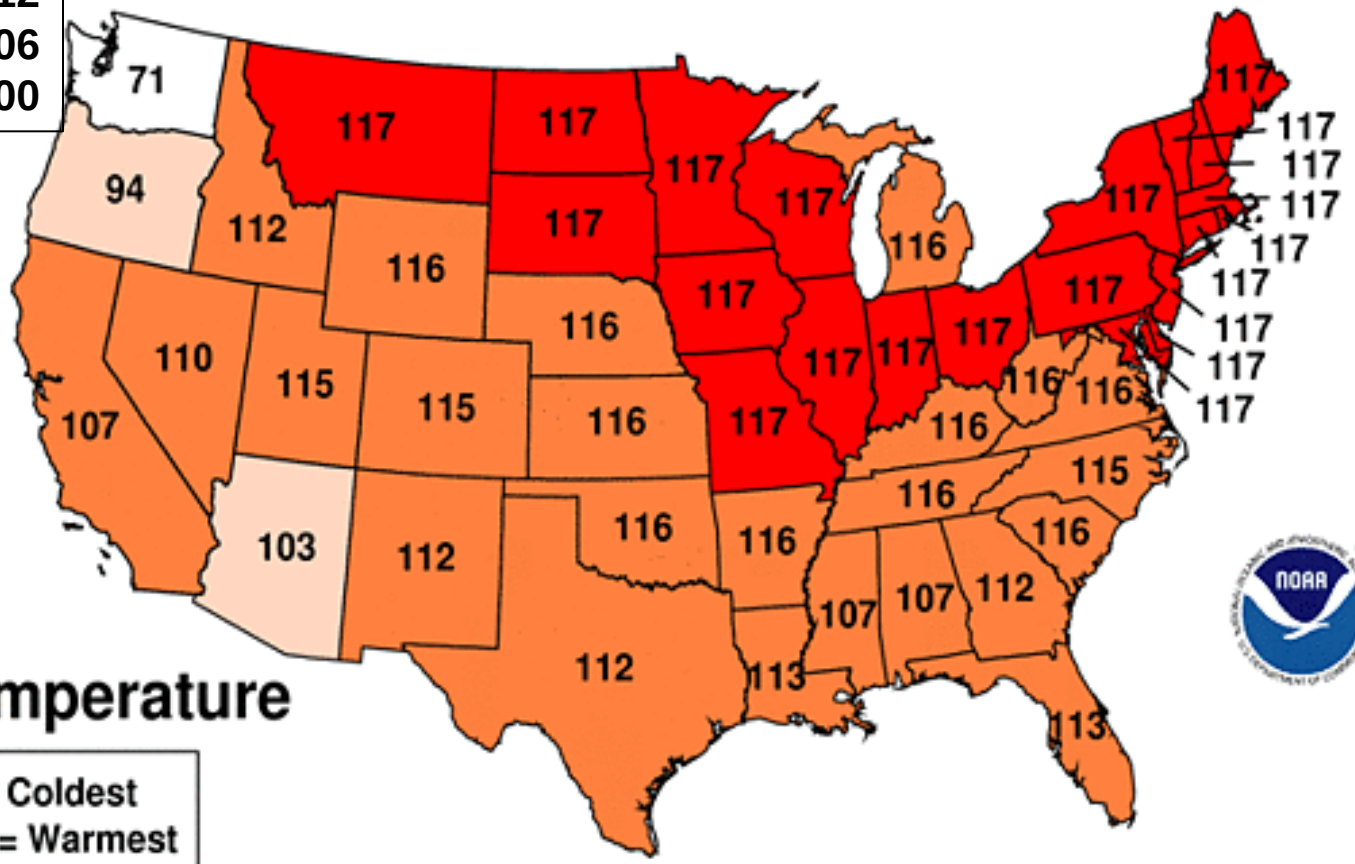

Actual Precipitation
Average Precipitation
Trend
Colorado Mar-Aug Average Precipitation
Inches
Millimeters
Year
1939
#2
2002
#1
2012
#3
1. 4.79” (47%) in 2002
2. 5.69” (56%) in 1939
3. 6.13” (61%) in 2012
NOAA's National Climatic Data Center

Sep 2011-Aug 2012 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

U.S. Rankings

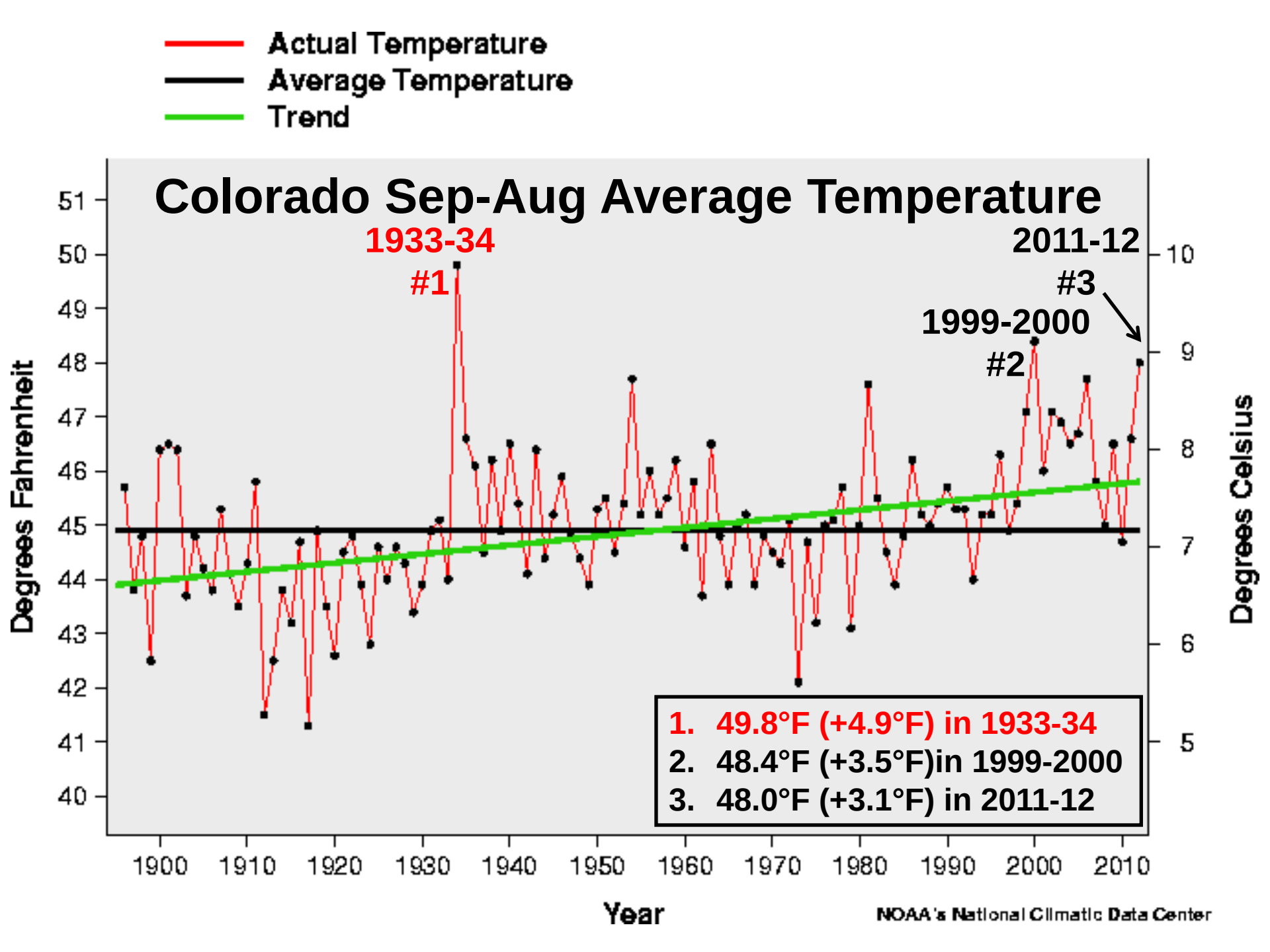
1. 56.0 in 2012
2. 55.4 in 2006
3. 55.3 in 2000



Temperature

1 = Coldest
117 = Warmest

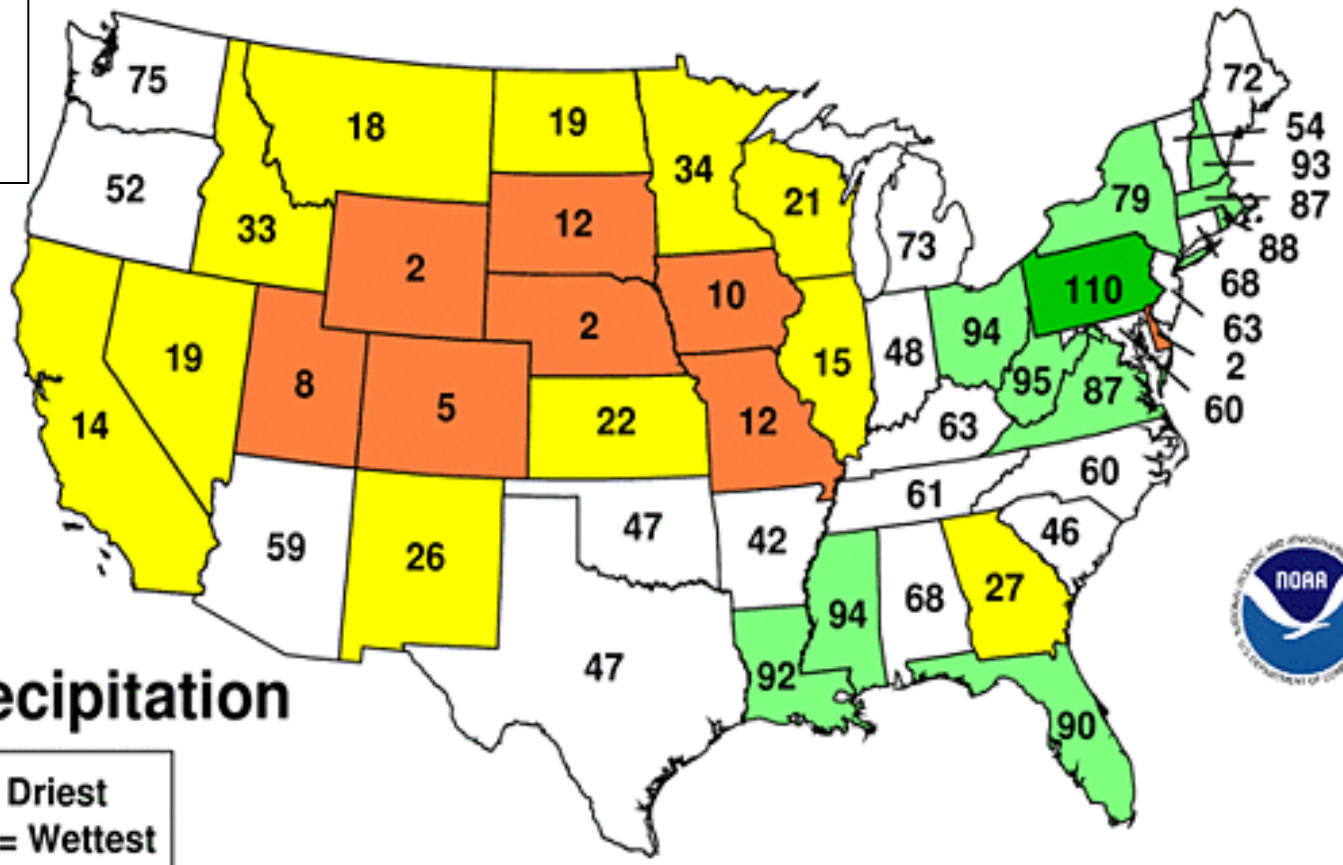
Record Coldest	Much Below Normal	Below Normal	Near Normal	Above Normal	Much Above Normal	Record Warmest


Actual Temperature
Average Temperature
Trend
Colorado Sep-Aug Average Temperature
1933-34
#1
2011-12
#3
1999-2000
#2
1. 49.8°F (+4.9°F) in 1933-34
2. 48.4°F (+3.5°F)in 1999-2000
3. 48.0°F (+3.1°F) in 2011-12
Degrees Fahrenheit
Degrees Celsius
Year
NOAA's National Climatic Data Center

Sep 2011-Aug 2012 Statewide Ranks

U.S. Ranking: 27th-driest Sep-Aug; driest since 2002

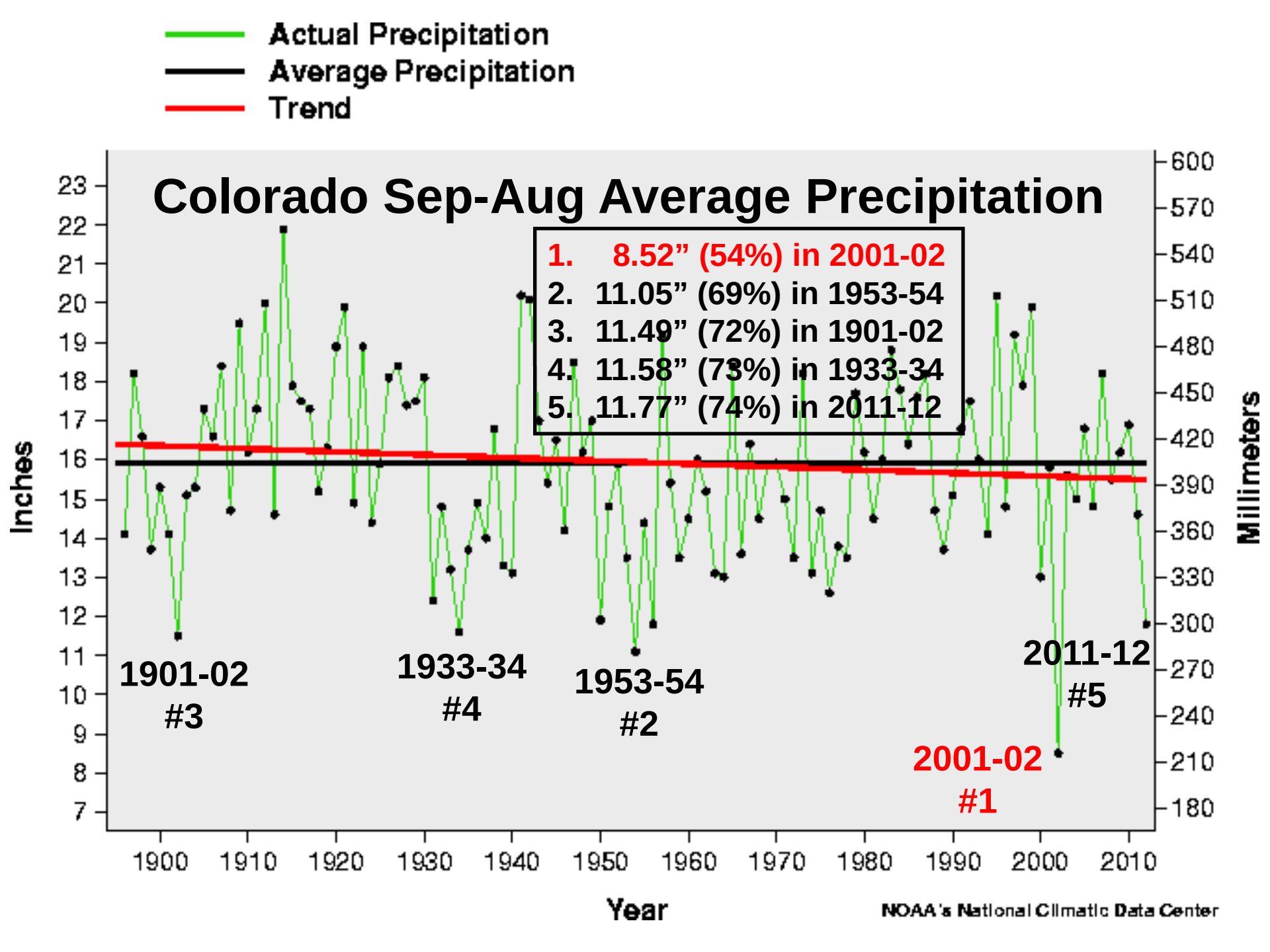
National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Precipitation

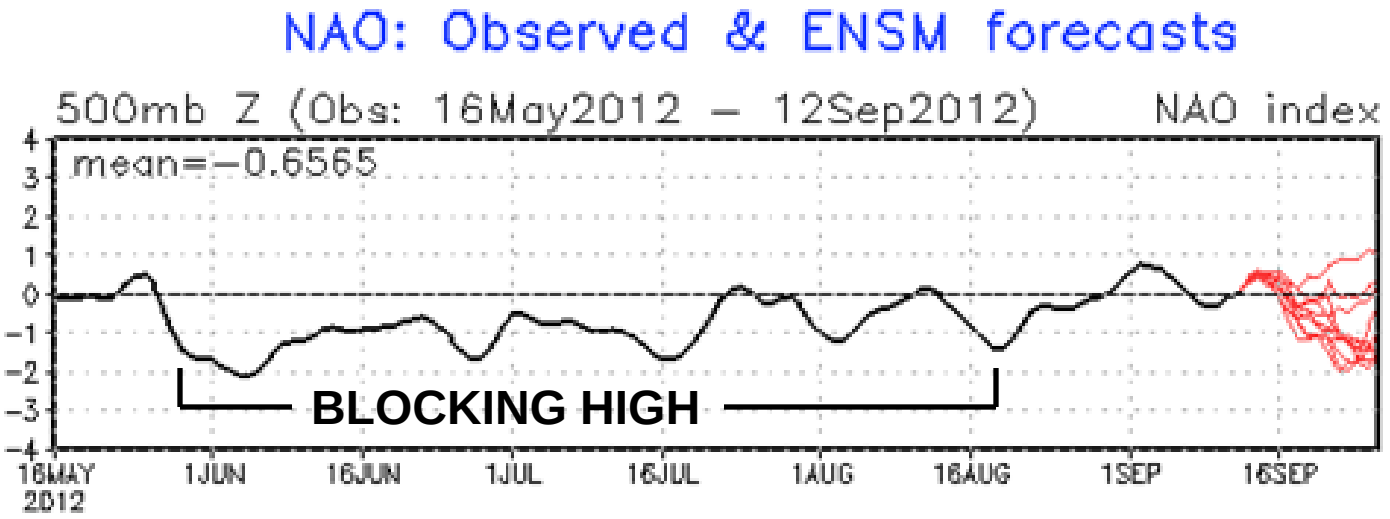
1 = Driest
117 = Wettest

Record Driest	Much Below Normal	Below Normal	Near Normal	Above Normal	Much Above Normal	Record Wettest


Actual Precipitation
Average Precipitation
Trend
Colorado Sep-Aug Average Precipitation
1. 8.52” (54%) in 2001-02
2. 11.05” (69%) in 1953-54
3. 11.49” (72%) in 1901-02
4. 11.58” (73%) in 1933-34
5. 11.77” (74%) in 2011-12
1901-02 #3
1933-34 #4
1953-54 #2
2011-12 #5
2001-02 #1
Inches
Millimeters
Year
NOAA's National Climatic Data Center

Why So Dry?

- La Niña in 2010-11 and 2011-12 contributed to the historic 2011 drought across the southern Plains.
- During the 2011-12 cold season, a strong jet stream across the North Atlantic Ocean drew cold air and moisture away from the U.S.
- Around Memorial Day 2012, a blocking high pressure system in the North Atlantic locked in hot, dry weather.



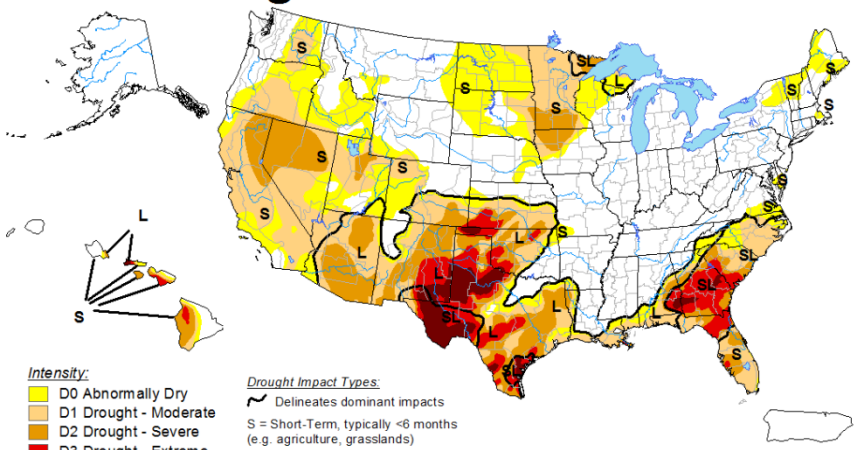
Federal Role and Response to the Drought of 2012

- Brief review of conditions experienced to date during the 2012 water year
- **Current conditions**
- The federal role and response to the 2012 drought

USDA

U.S. Drought Monitor

March 6, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

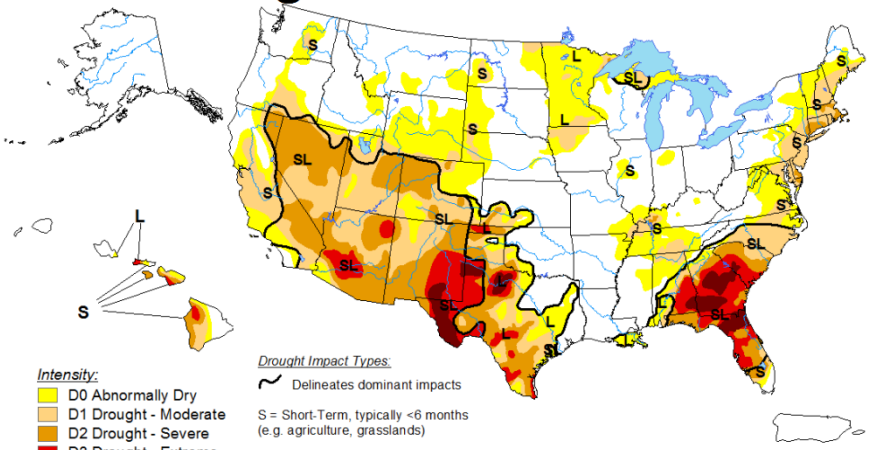
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, March 8, 2012
Author: Michael Brewer/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 8, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
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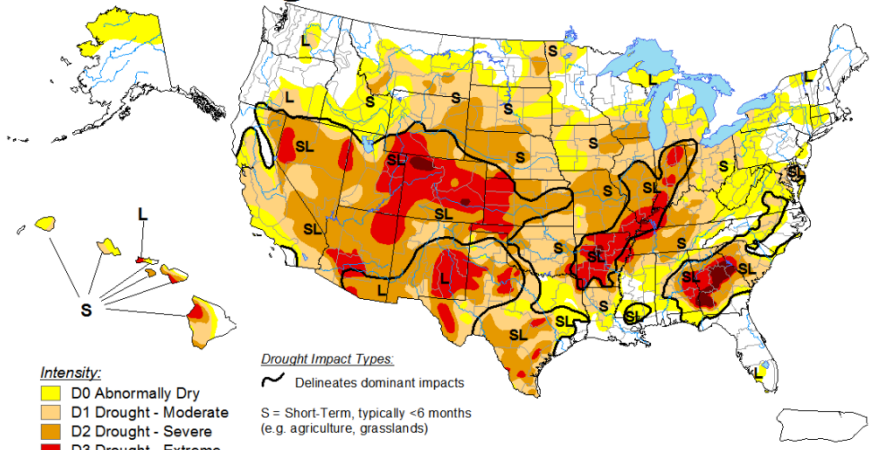
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, May 10, 2012
Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 10, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

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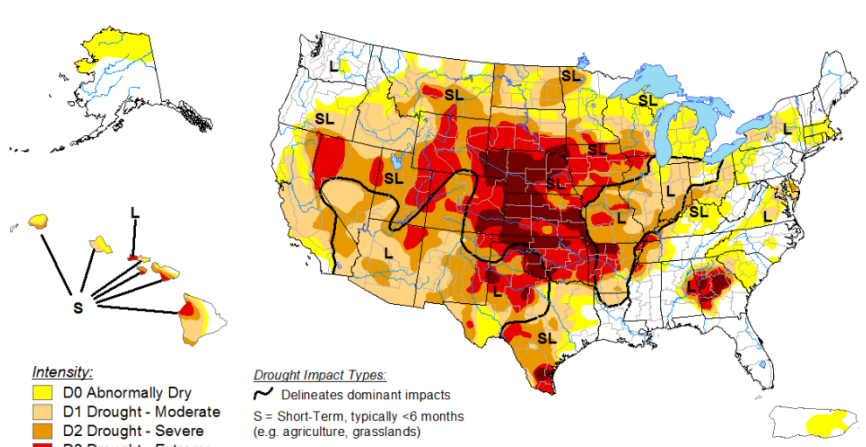
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, July 12, 2012
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 11, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

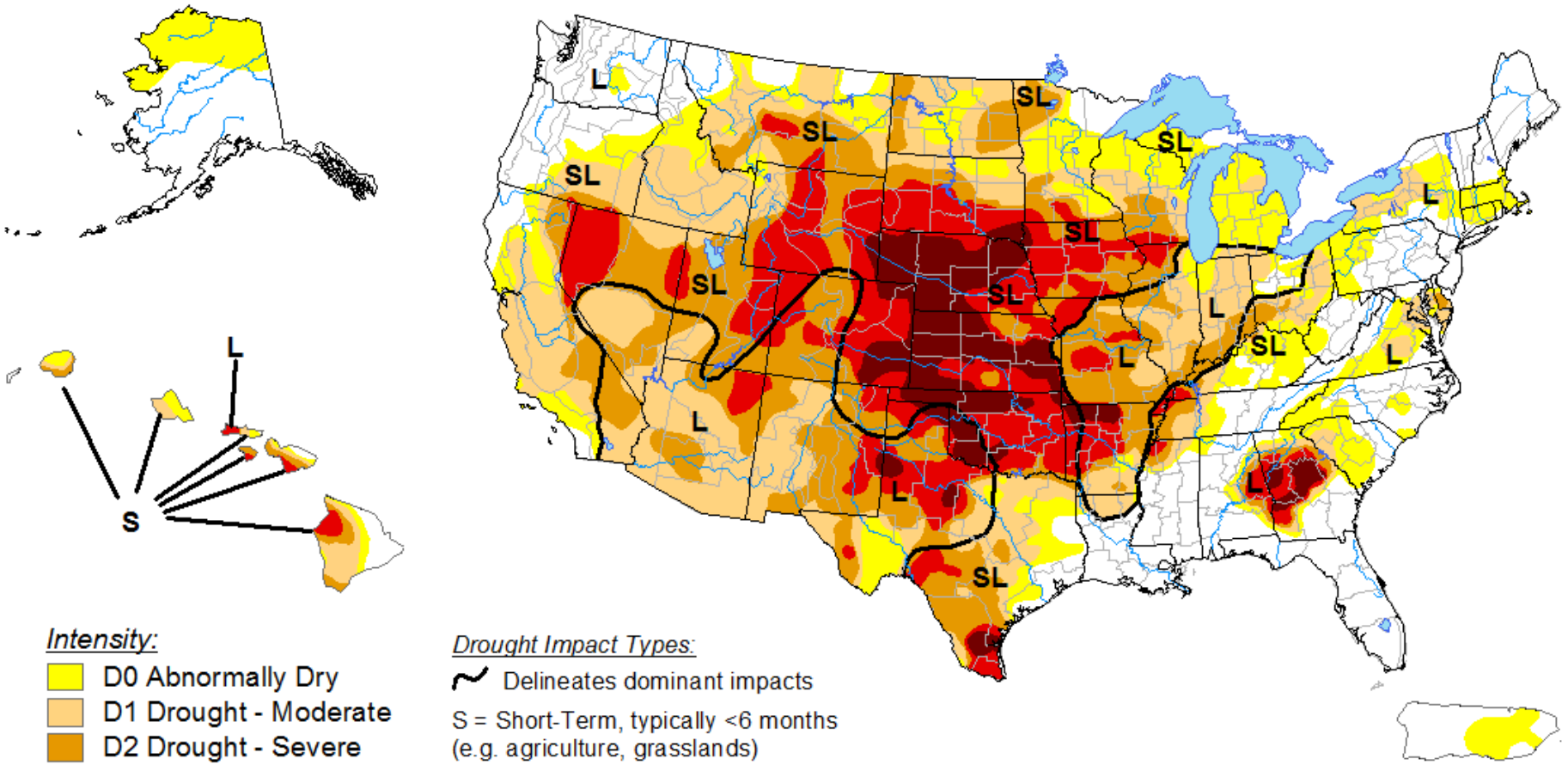
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, September 13, 2012
Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center
Acknowledgement: Laura Edwards, WRCC and SDSU

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 11, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

~ Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

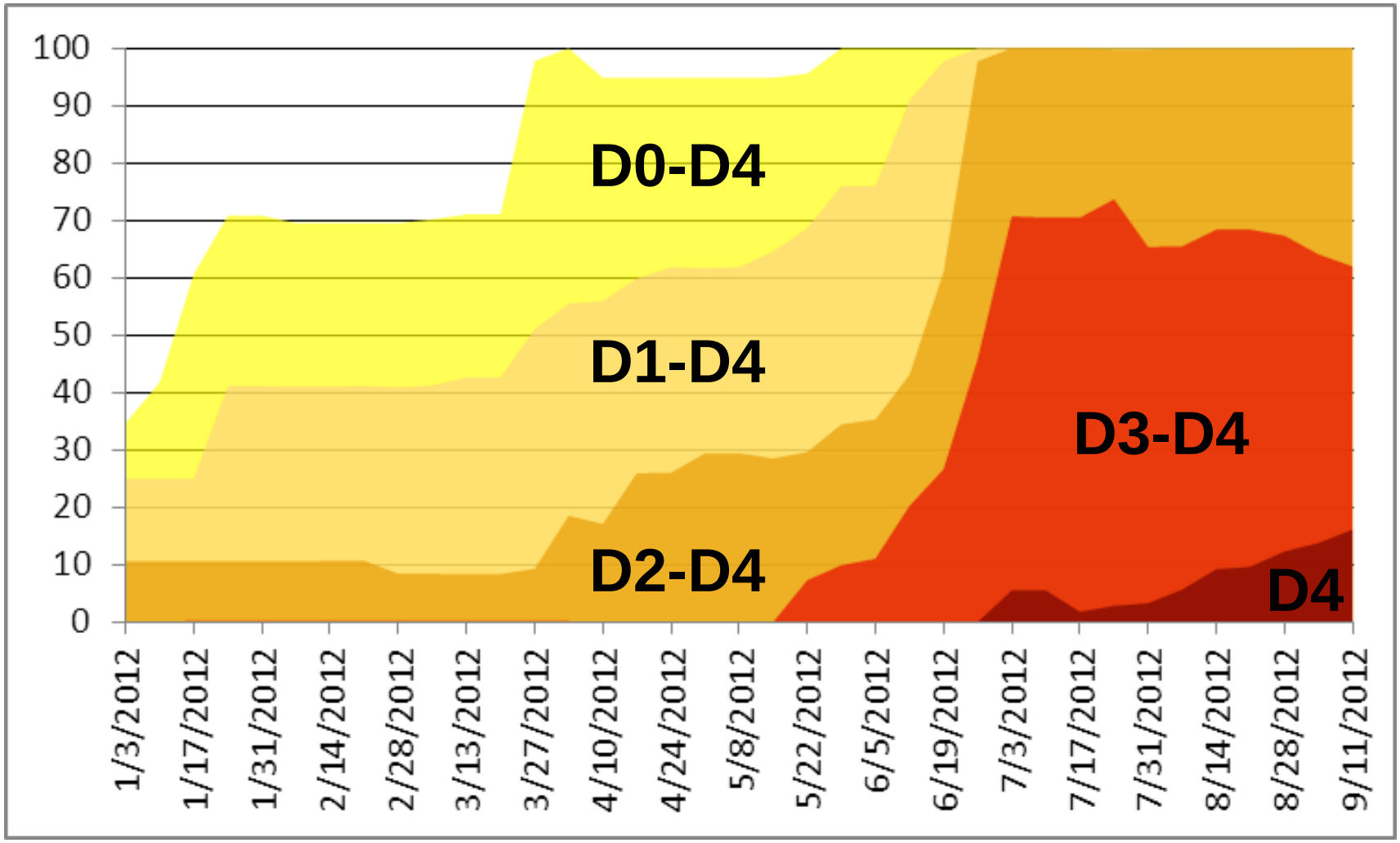
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, September 13, 2012

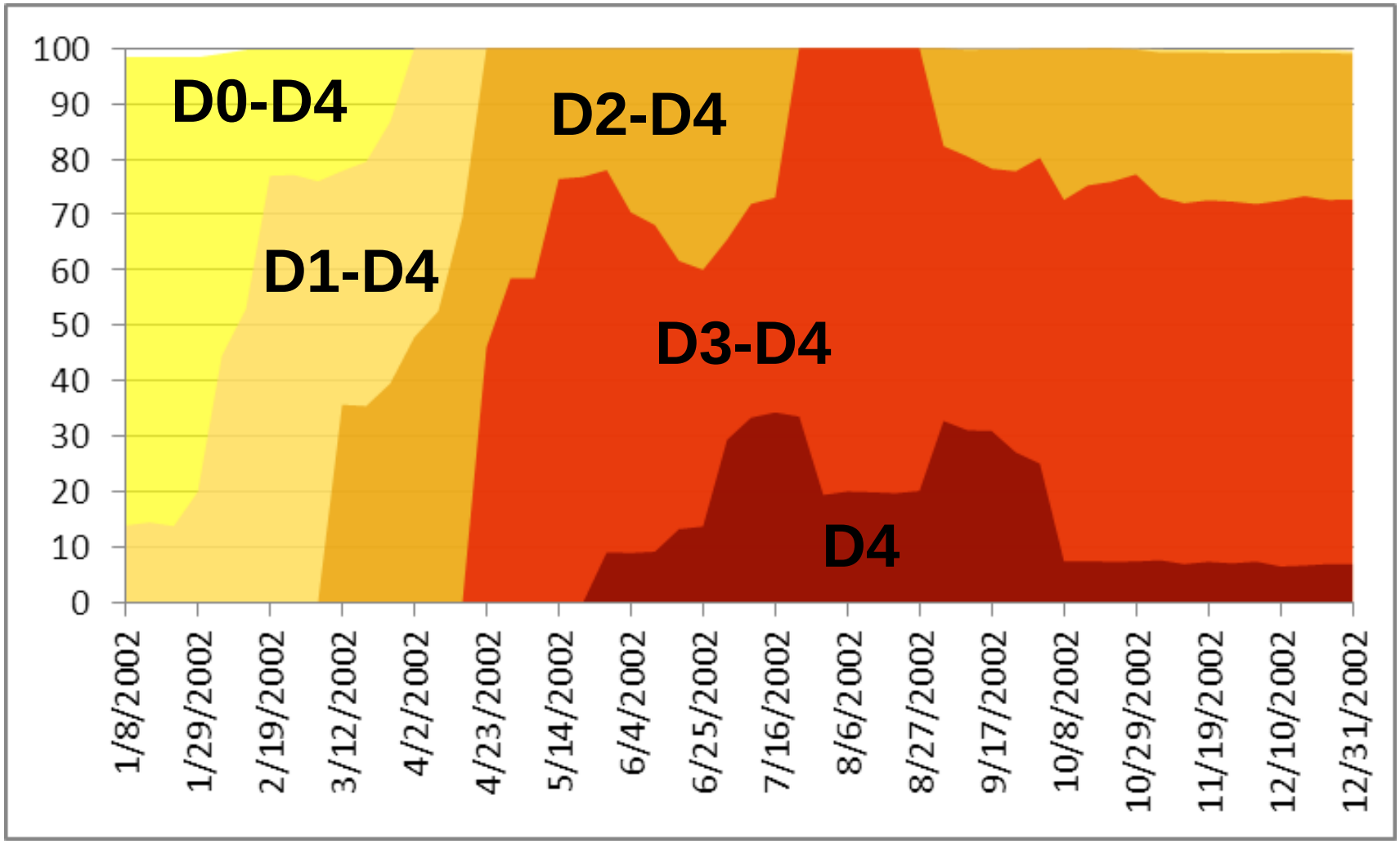
Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

Acknowledgement: Laura Edwards, WRCC and SDSU

2012 Colorado Drought: Percent in Drought, By Category



2002 Colorado Drought: Percent in Drought, By Category



Percentiles and the U.S. Drought Monitor

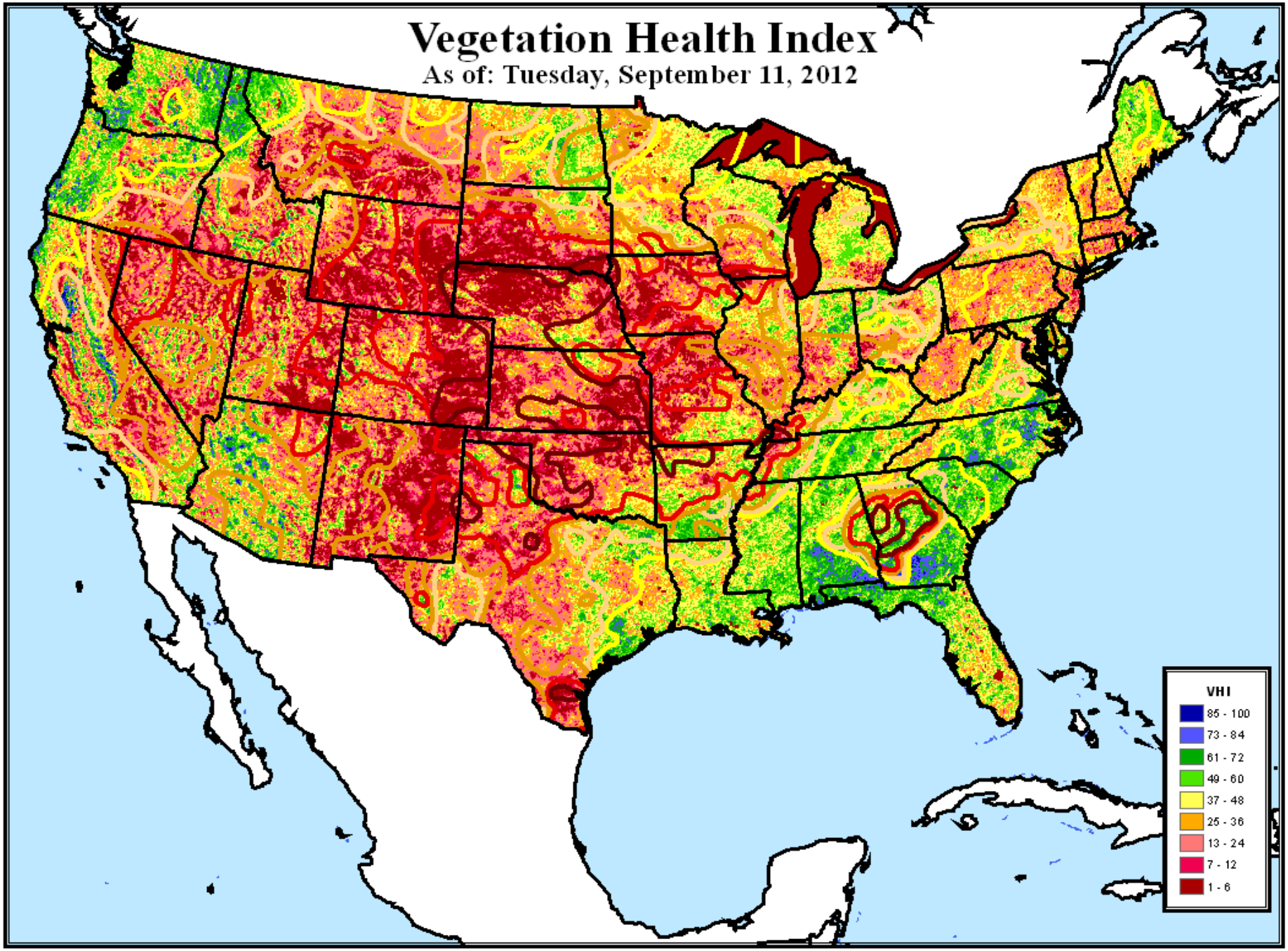
- Advantages of percentiles:
  - Can be applied to any parameter
  - Can be used for any length of data record
  - Puts drought in historical perspective

- D4, Exceptional Drought: once per 50+ years
- D3, Extreme Drought: once per 20 to 50 years
- D2, Severe Drought: once per 10 to 20 years
- D1, Moderate Drought: once per 5 to 10 years
- D0, Abnormally Dry: once per 3 to 5 years

USDA

Vegetation Health Index

As of: Tuesday, September 11, 2012



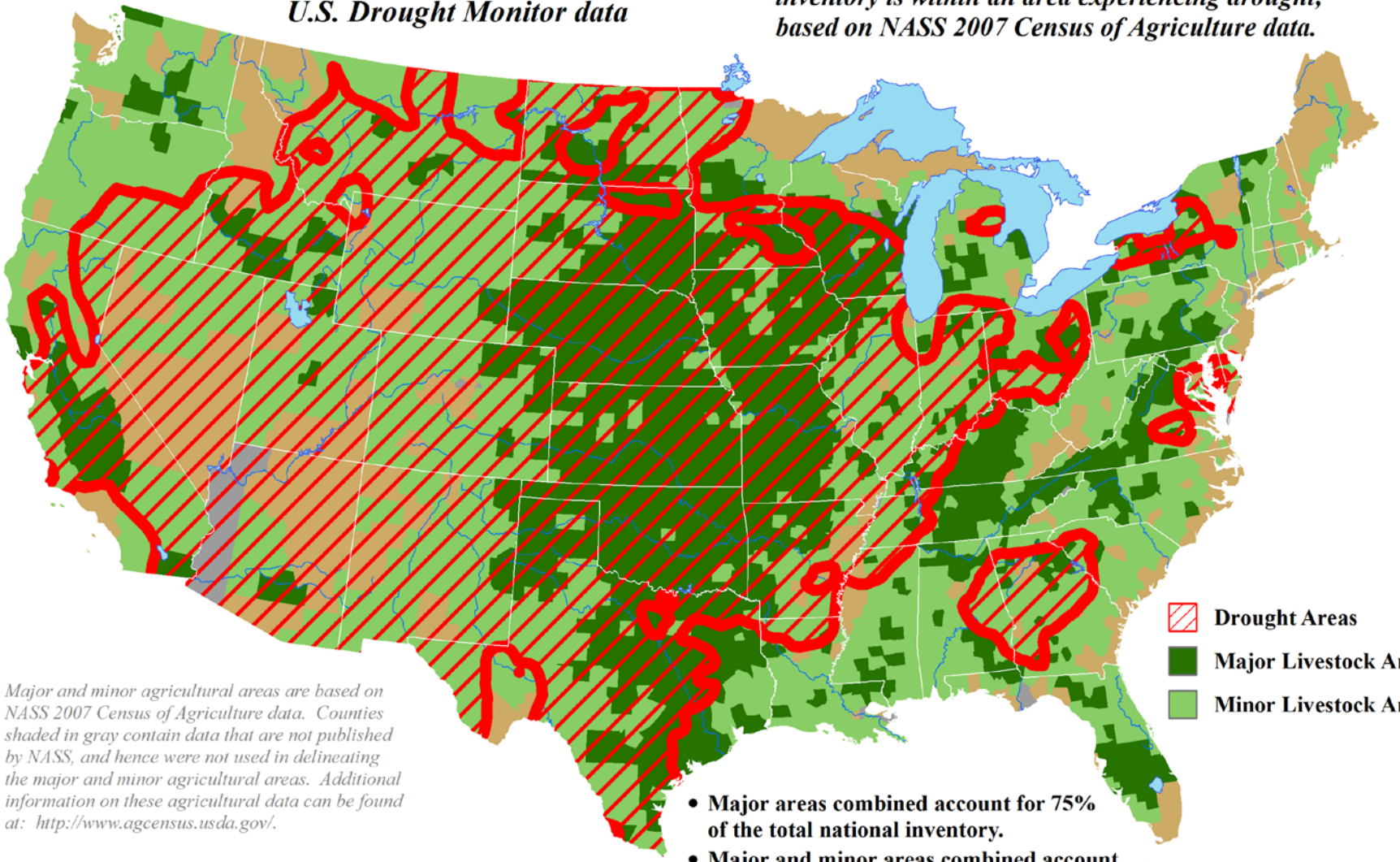
Hydrologic Note from the Navajo Nation

The Bottom Line: Precipitation deficits that have accumulated over the past two years continue to paint the region with long-term drought. About 94 percent of Arizona and 85 percent of New Mexico are classified with severe drought or a more extreme drought category. One reason for these classifications is that many of the region's important reservoirs are low. The most probable inflow volume into Lake Powell for the 2012 water year is projected to be 5.15 million acre-feet, or 48 percent of average. If this comes to pass, Colorado River streamflows will go down as the third lowest on record. A similar scene is playing out in New Mexico. Irrigation allotments from Elephant Butte Reservoir, which provides water to New Mexico's most productive agricultural region, were only 10 inches; 36 inches is considered a full allotment. While an active second half of the monsoon will help ease short-term drought conditions, it will not erase them or cause substantial rebounds in reservoir storage. A protracted stretch of average to above-average precipitation will be necessary to bring conditions back to normal. The good news is that an impending El Niño event could bring much-needed moisture. Experts expect El Niño conditions to develop during the August–October period and persist through the winter. Although El Niño events historically deliver above-average precipitation to the region, the odds of copious rain and snow are not a sure bet. The Southwest has experienced dry conditions during past El Niño events

U.S. Cattle Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects September 11, 2012
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 74% of the domestic cattle inventory is within an area experiencing drought, based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data.



Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

- **Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national inventory.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national inventory.**

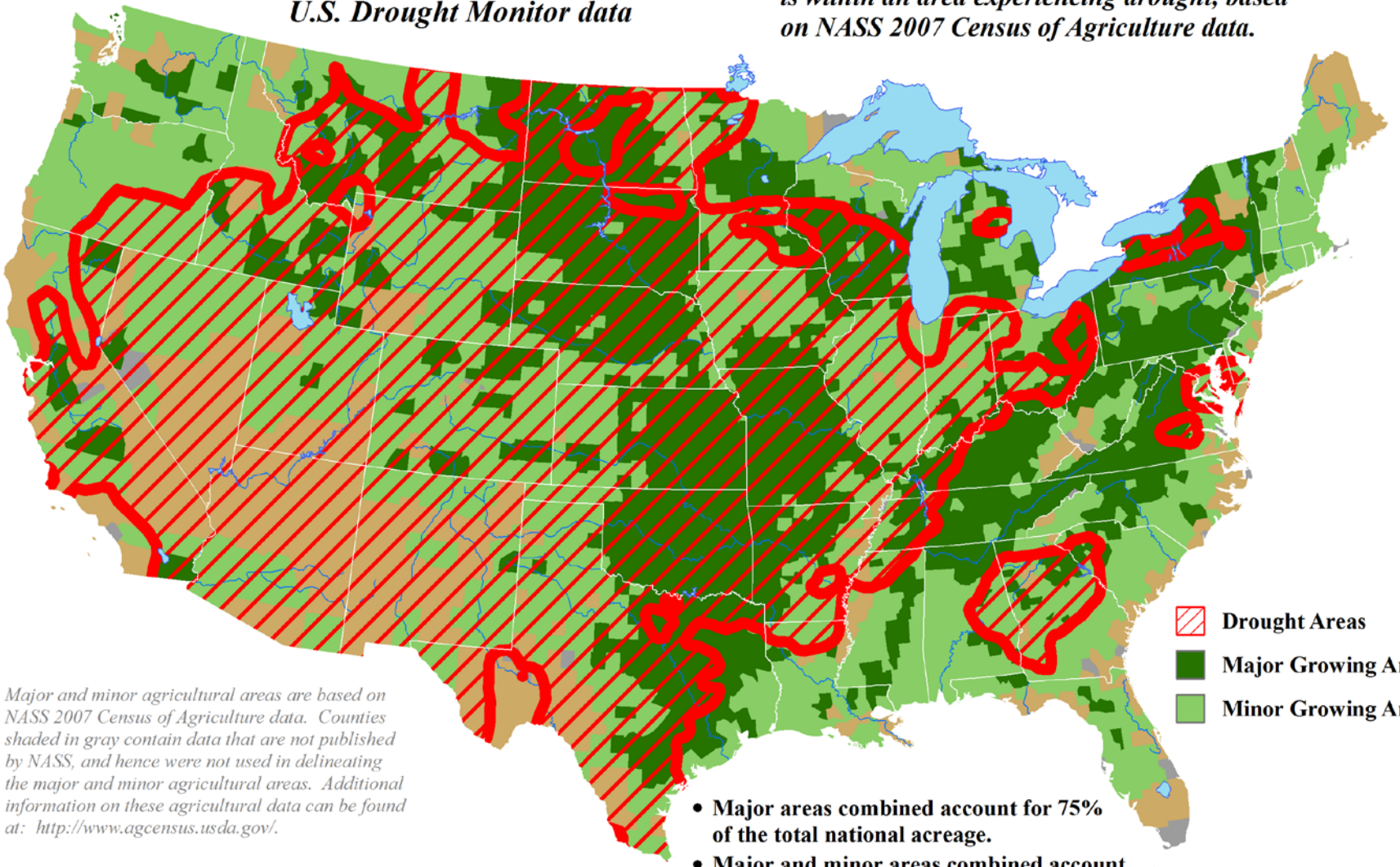
Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

U.S. Hay Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects September 11, 2012 U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 66% of the domestic hay acreage is within an area experiencing drought, based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data.



- **Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national acreage.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national acreage.**

Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

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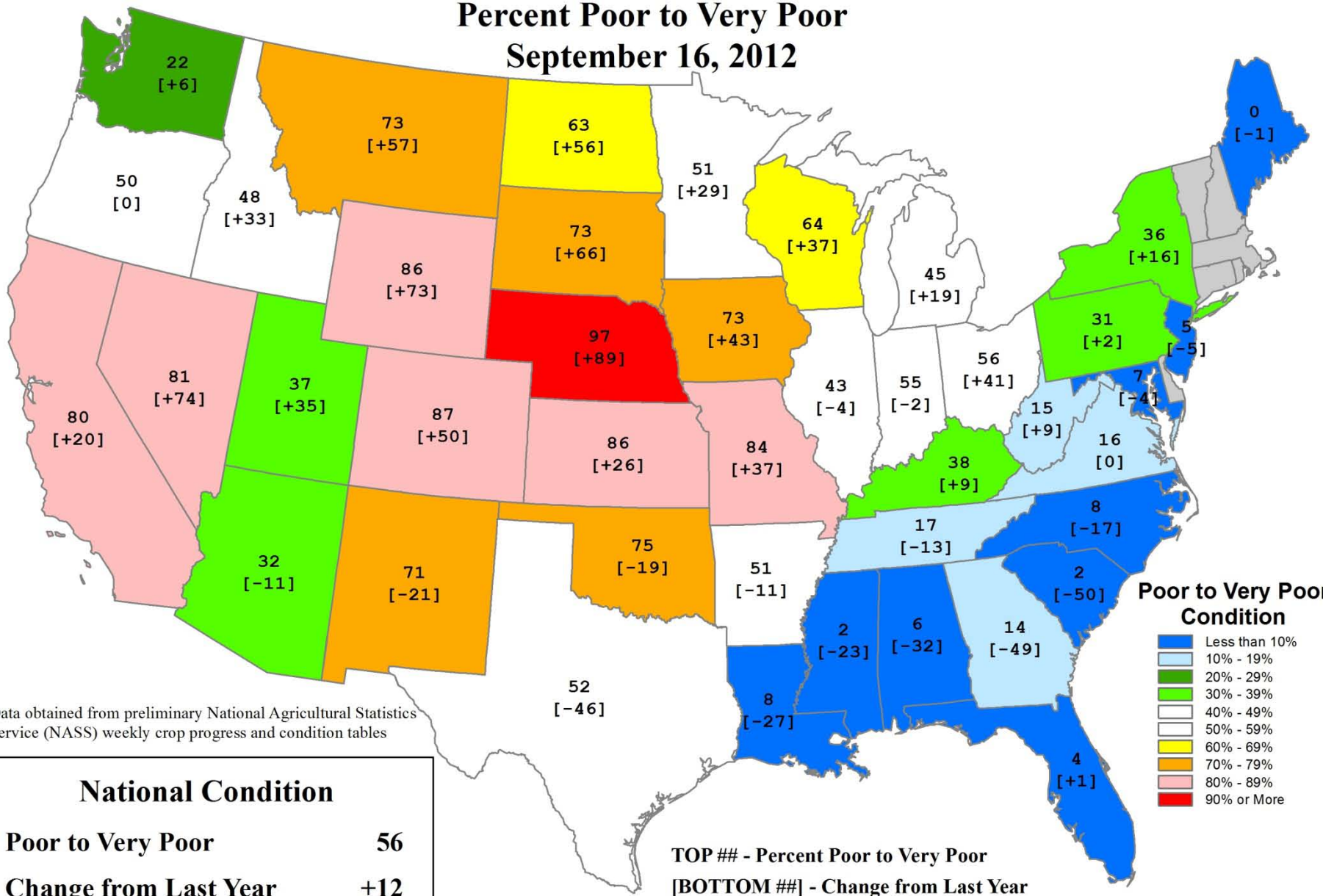
U.S. Pasture and Range Conditions

Percent Poor to Very Poor
September 16, 2012



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Poor to Very Poor	56
Change from Last Year	+12

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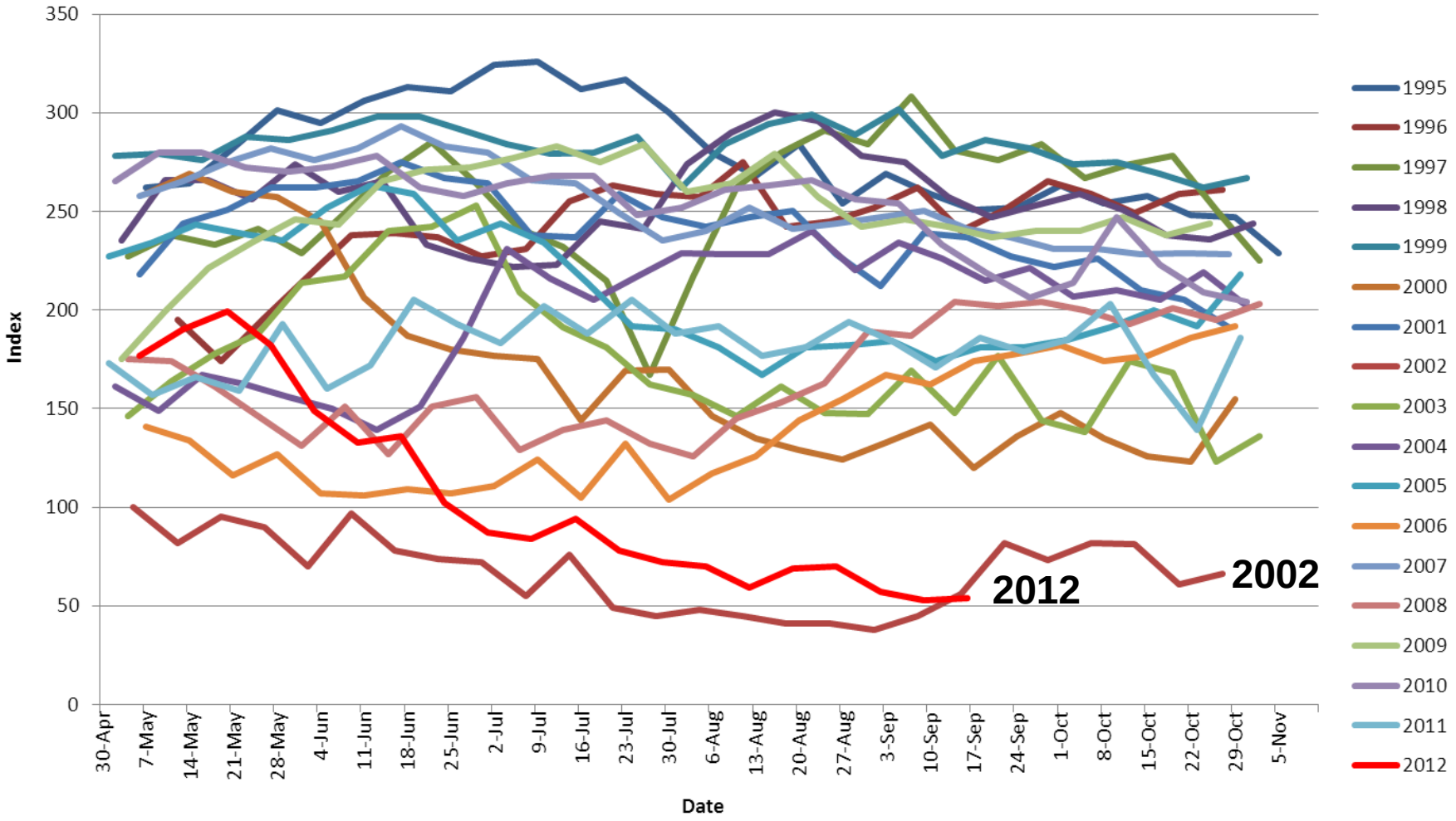
World Agricultural Outlook Board

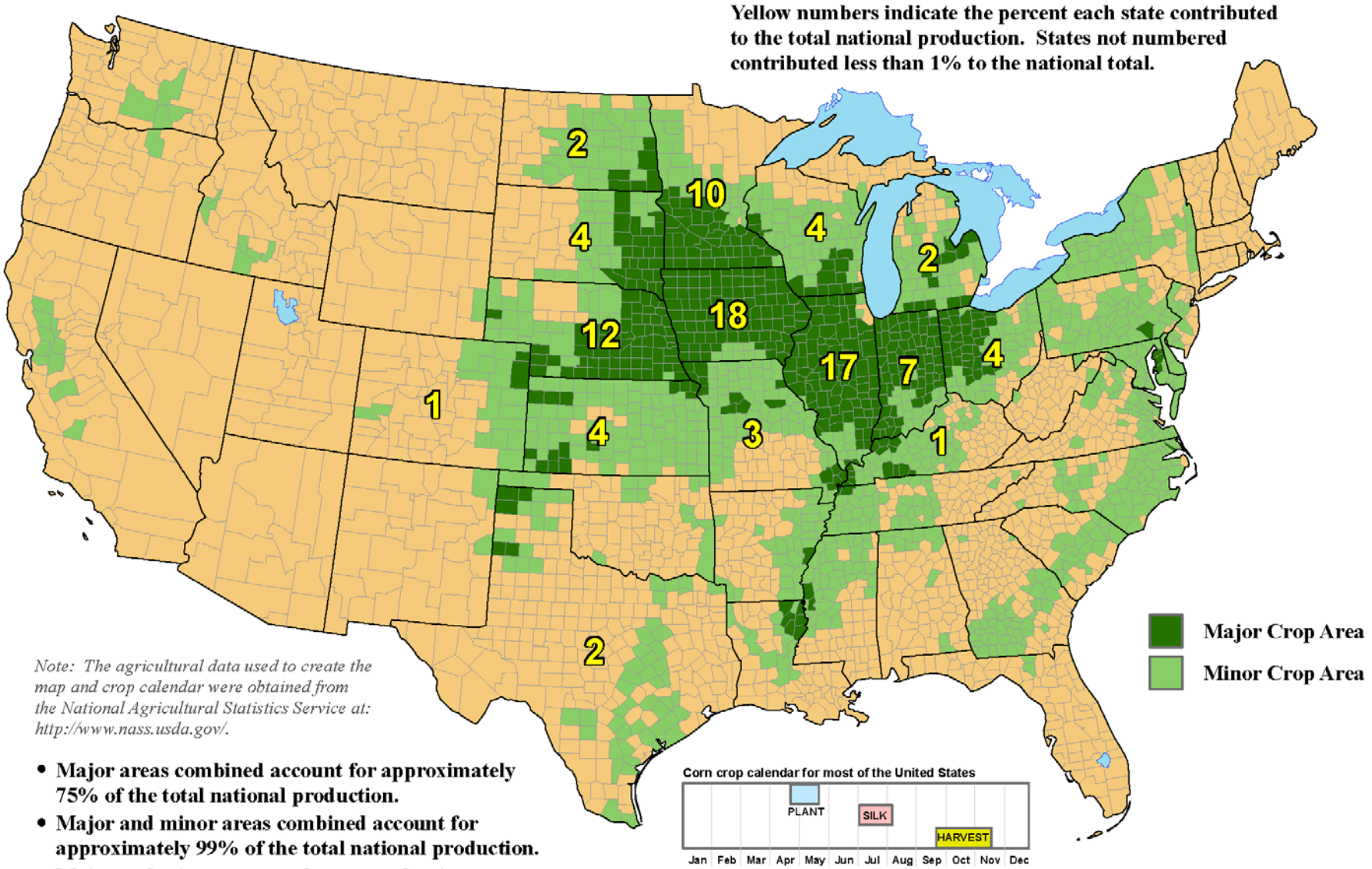
CO PASTURE AND RANGE Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

United States: Corn



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

- **Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.**
- **Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.**

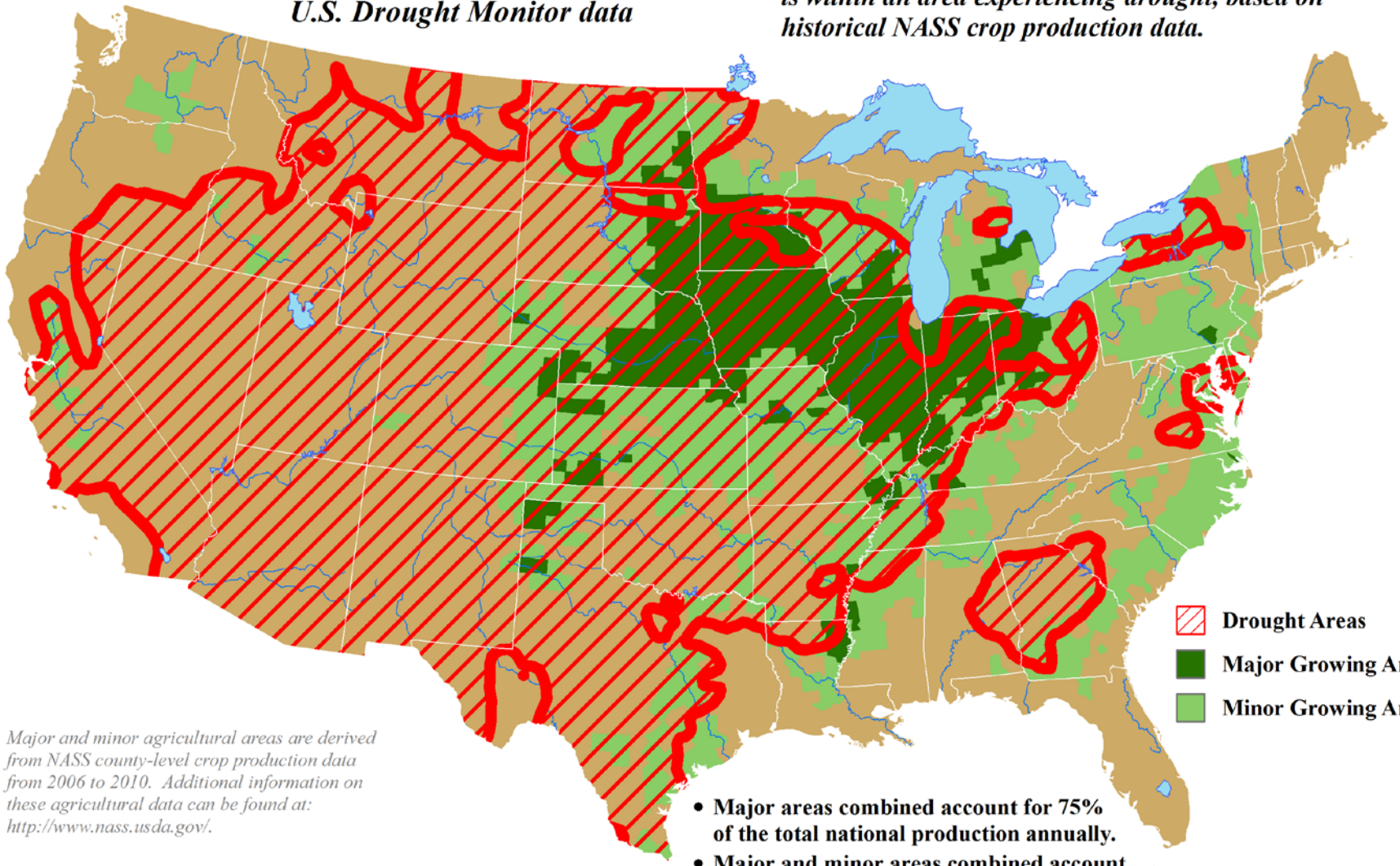
Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

USDA **Agricultural Weather Assessments**
World Agricultural Outlook Board

U.S. Corn Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects September 11, 2012
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 84% of the corn grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.



- **Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production annually.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production annually.**

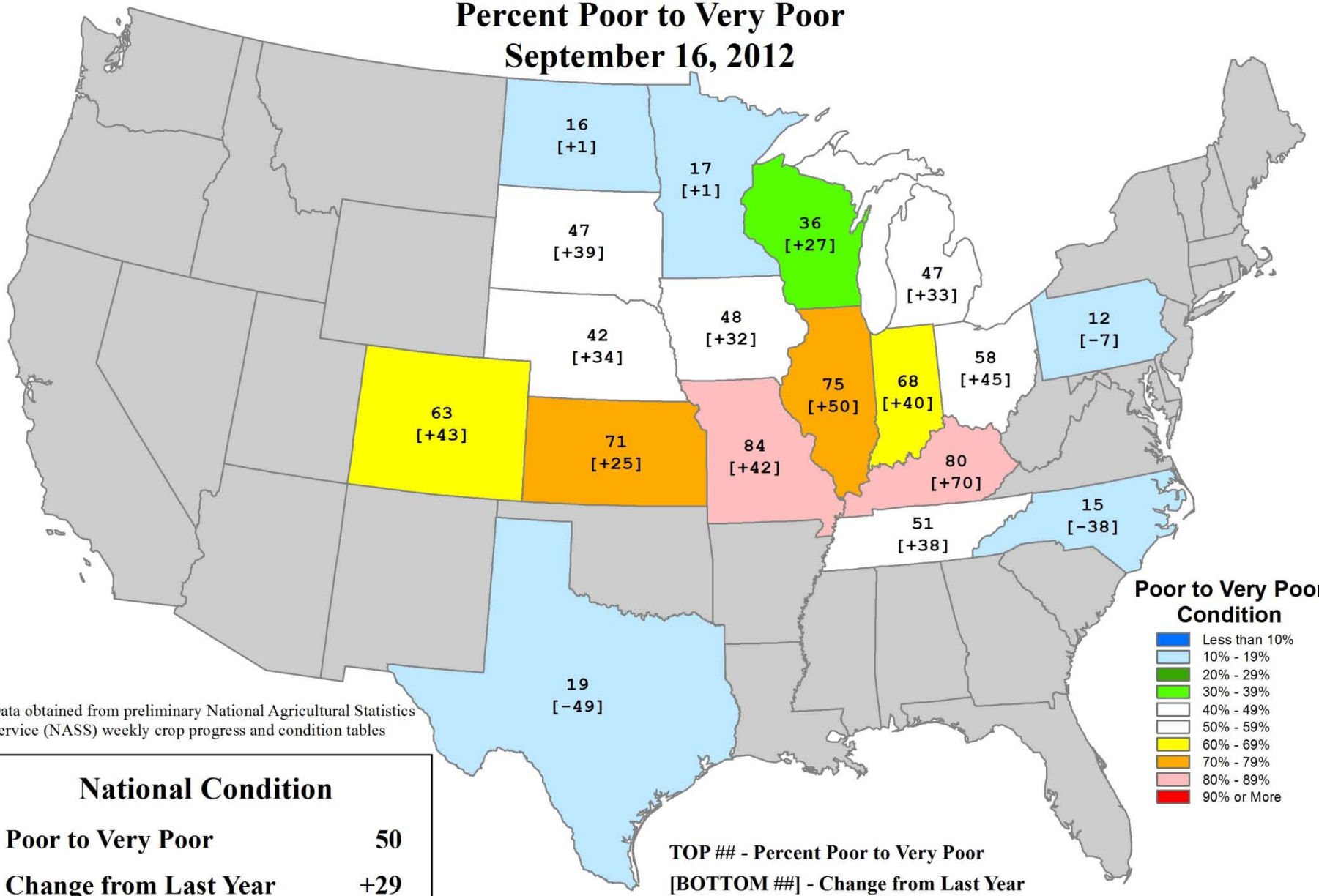
Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

U.S. Corn Conditions

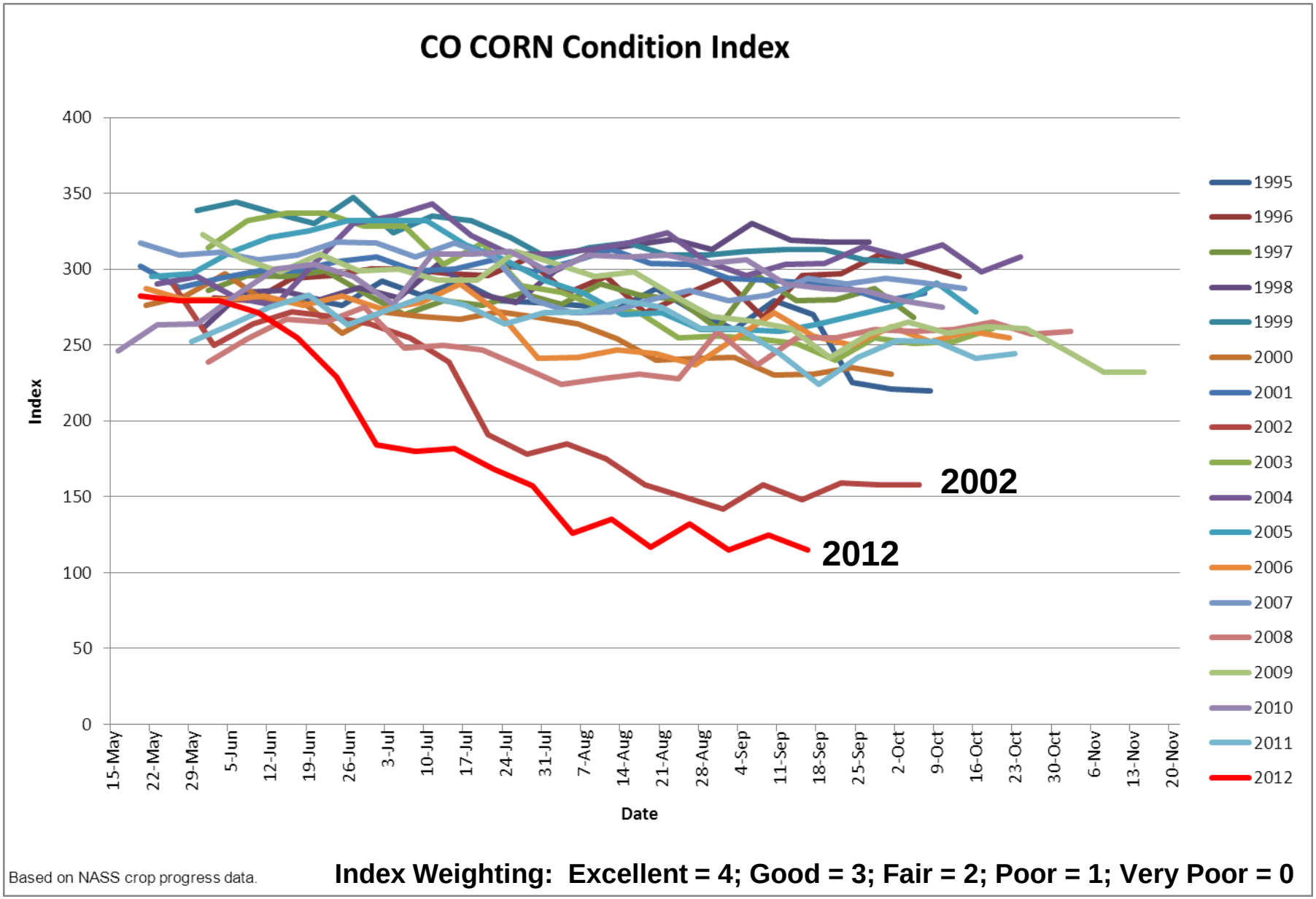
Percent Poor to Very Poor
September 16, 2012



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Poor to Very Poor	50
Change from Last Year	+29

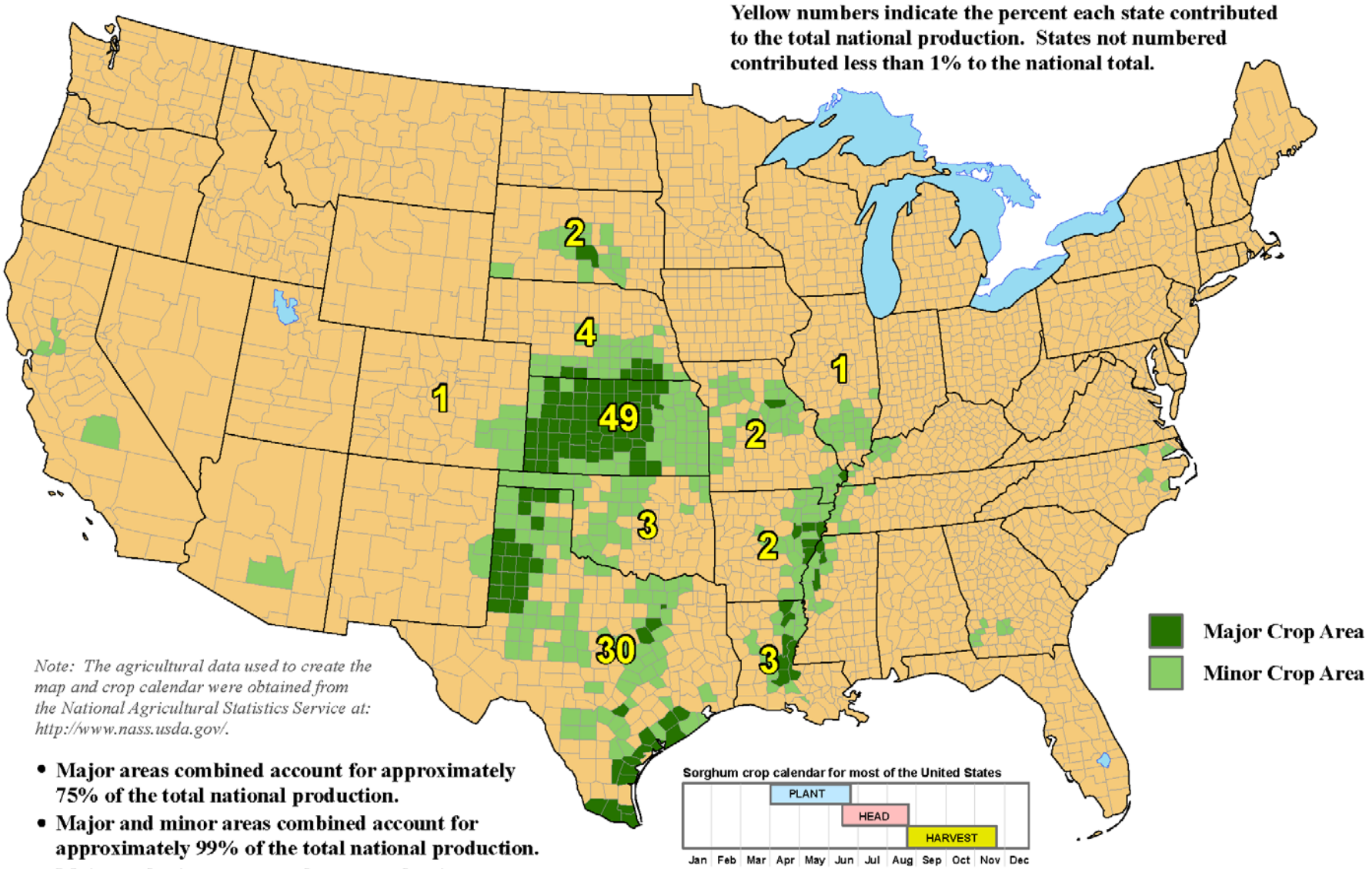
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

United States: Sorghum



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

- **Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.**
- **Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.**

Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
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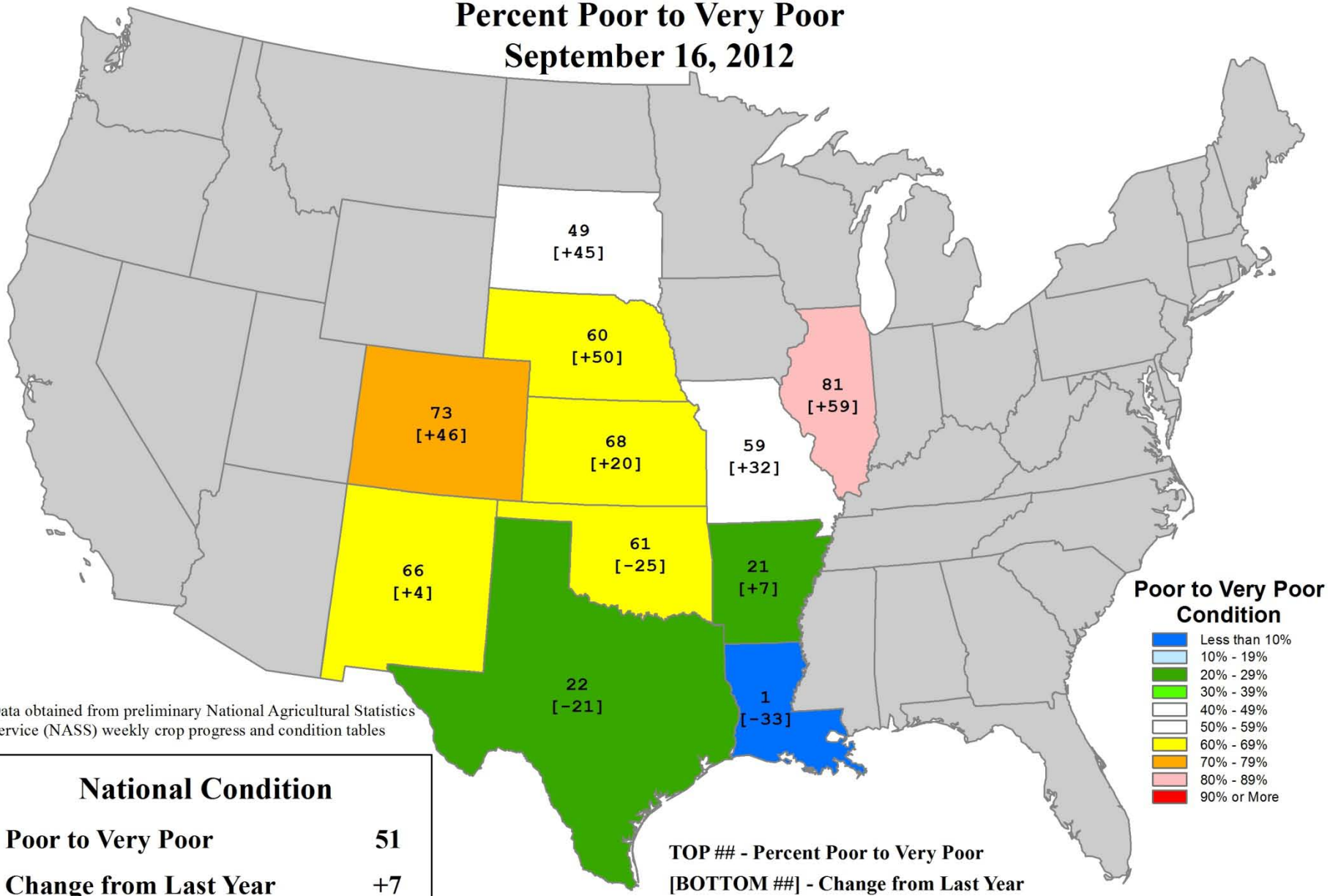
U.S. Sorghum Conditions

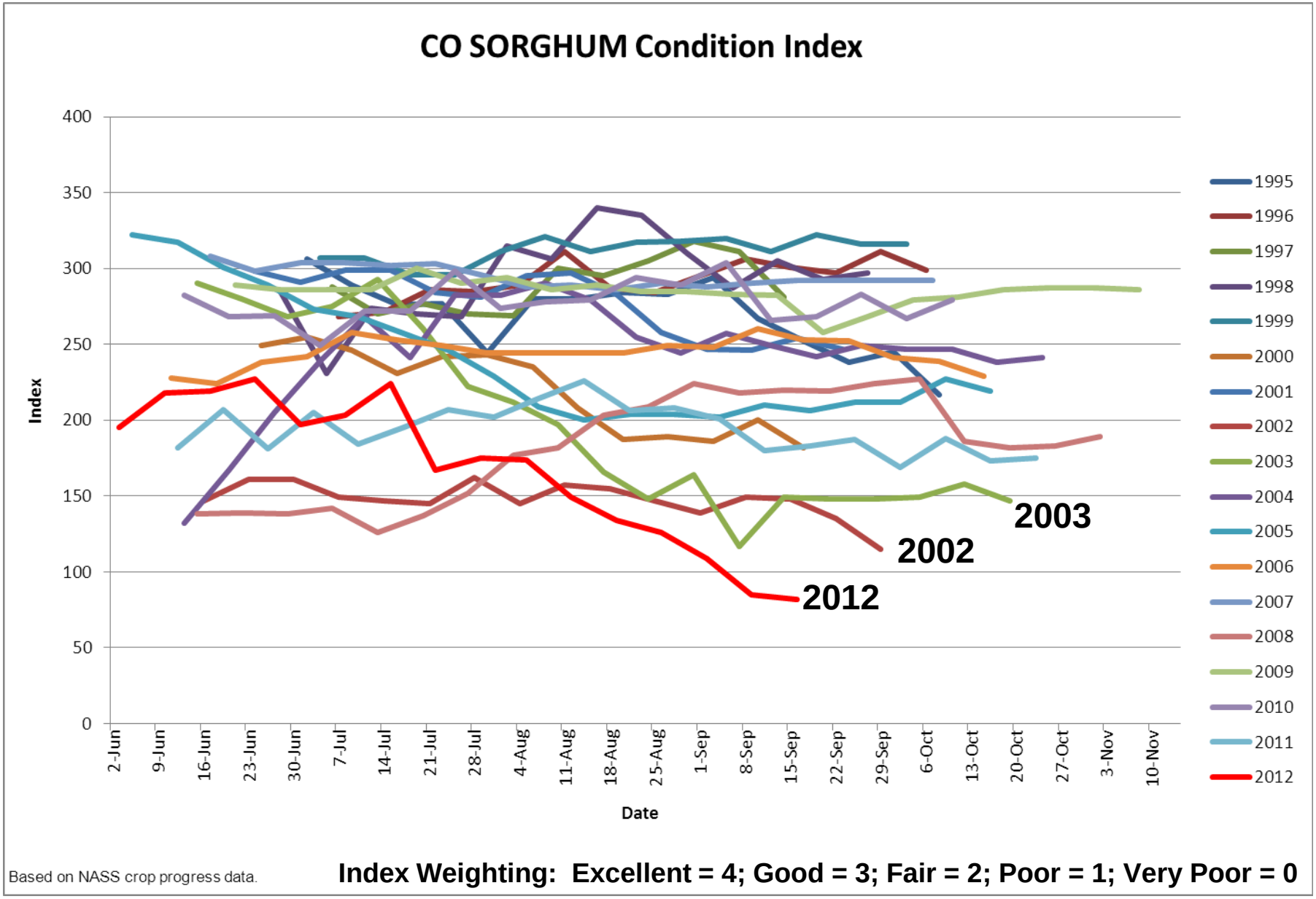
Percent Poor to Very Poor
September 16, 2012



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Poor to Very Poor	51
Change from Last Year	+7

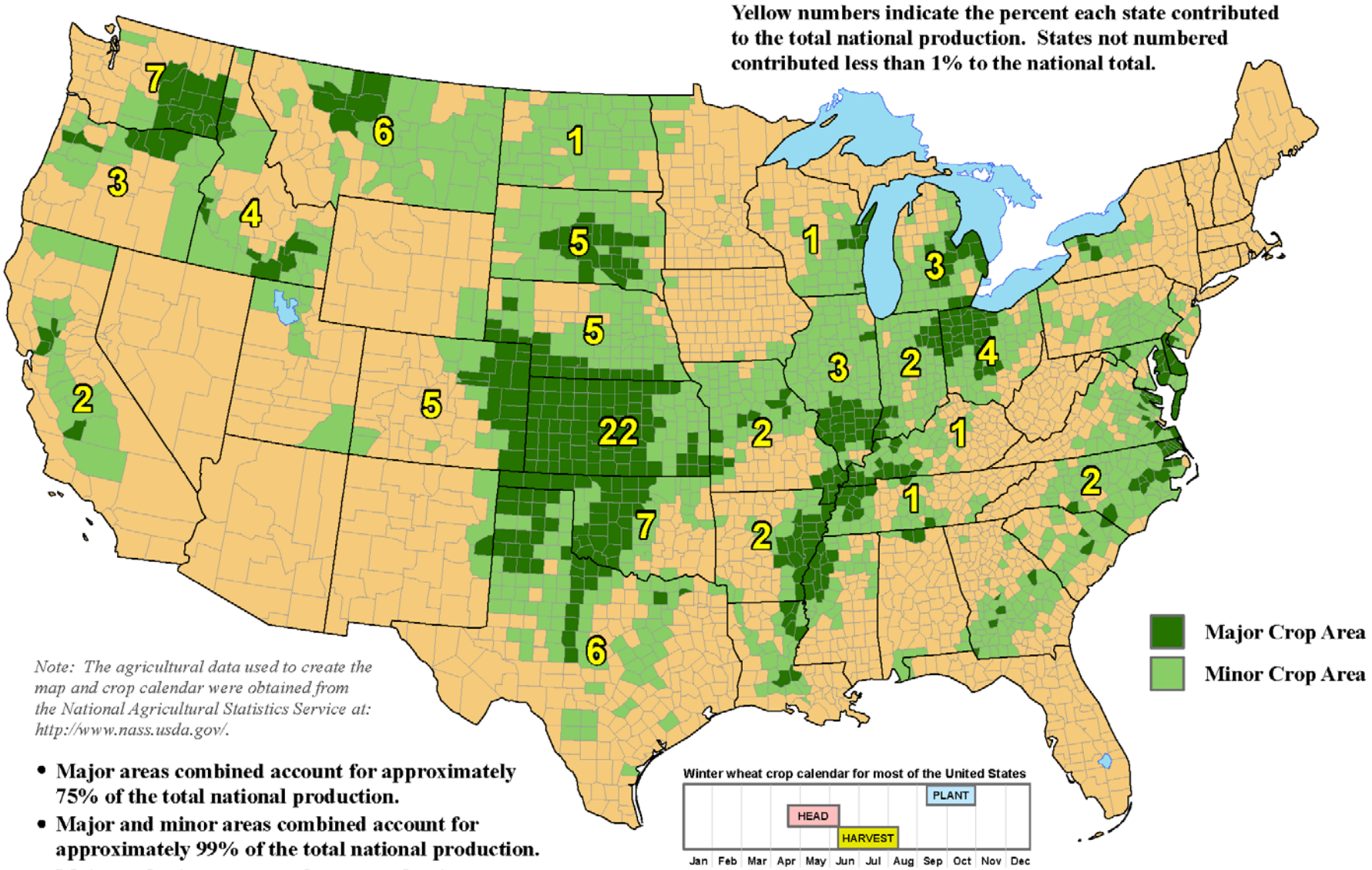
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

United States: Winter Wheat



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

- **Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.**
- **Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.**

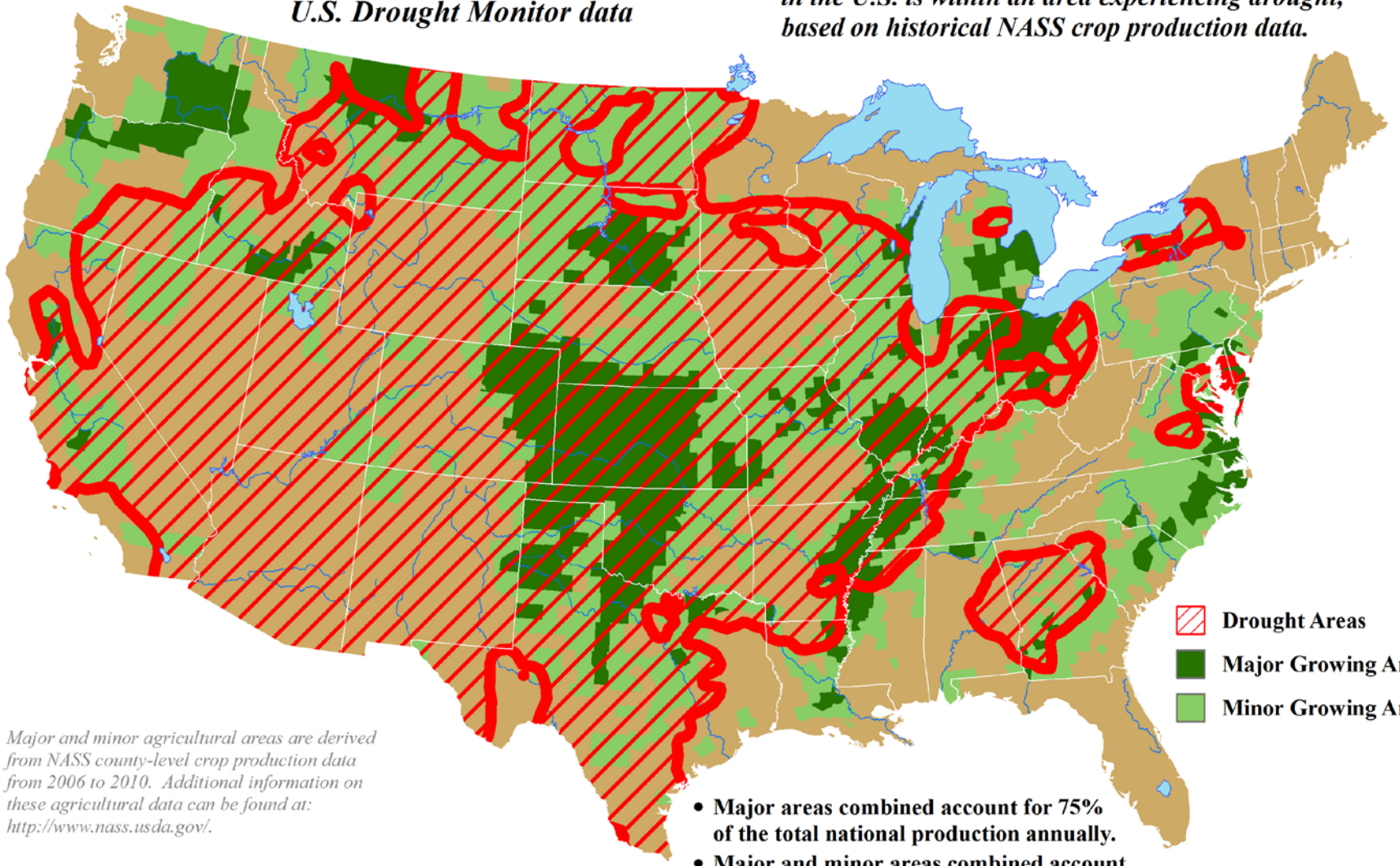
Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

U.S. Winter Wheat Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects September 11, 2012
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 74% of the winter wheat grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.



- **Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production annually.**
- **Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production annually.**

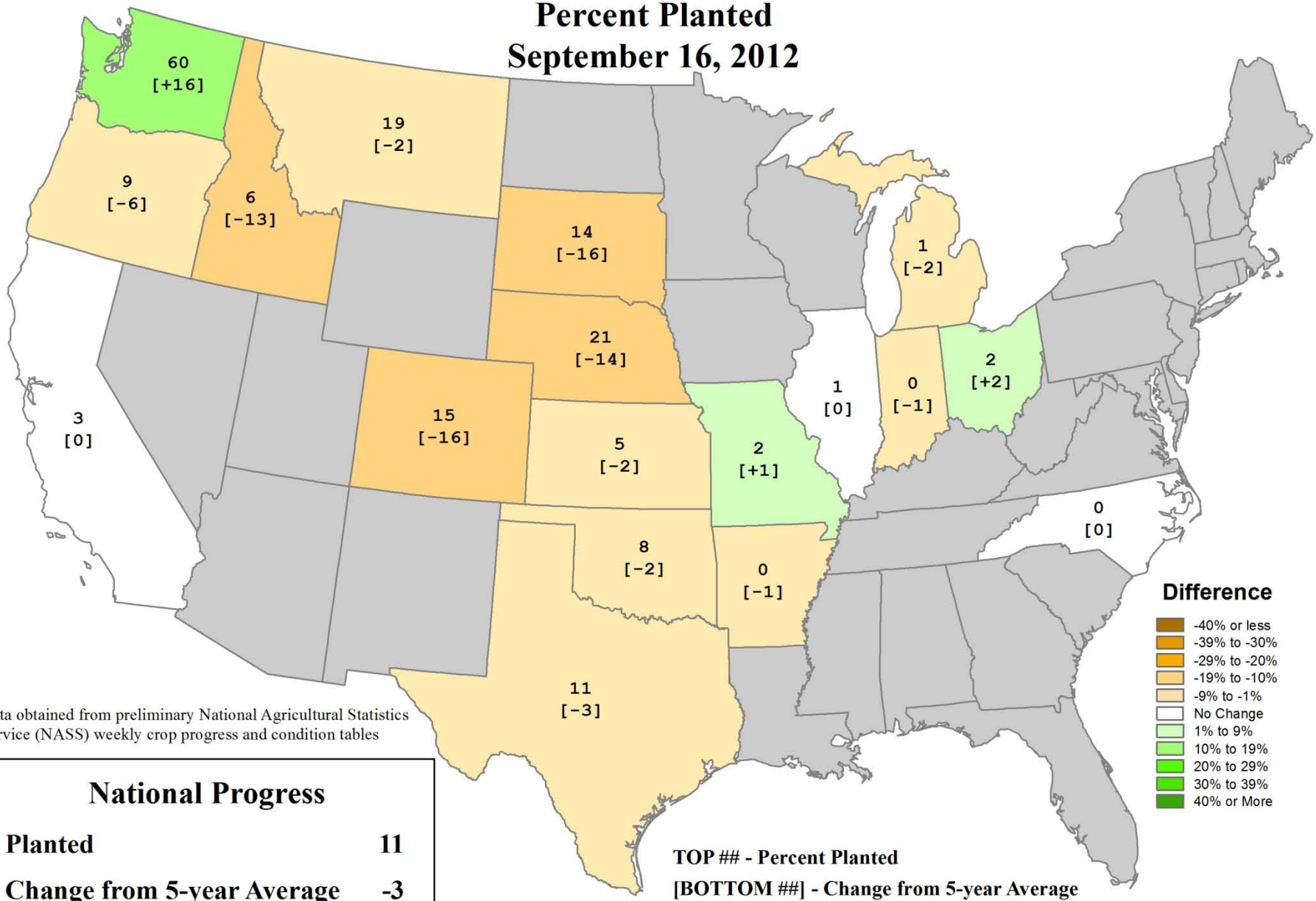
Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

U.S. Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Planted
September 16, 2012



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Planted	11
Change from 5-year Average	-3

TOP ## - Percent Planted

[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

U.S. Crop Production Highlights September 12, 2012

- **Corn:** 122.8 bushels/acre, down 26% from 166.0 bushels/acre in June.
- **Soybeans:** 35.3 bushels/acre, down 20% from 43.9 bushels/acre in June.
- **Sorghum:** 48.3 bushels/acre, down 26% from 65.0 bushels/acre in June.

Crop Production Highlights, Continued

- **Corn:** Production is down nearly 4.1 billion bushels (28%) from June to 10.7 billion bushels.
- **Soybeans:** Production is down 575 million bushels (18%) from June to 2.63 billion bushels.
- **Sorghum:** Production is down 89 million bushels (27%) from June to 246 million bushels.

Federal Role and Response to the Drought of 2012

- Brief review of conditions experienced to date during the 2012 water year
- Current conditions
- **The federal role and response to the 2012 drought**

USDA

http://www.usda.gov/drought

USDA Announcements Since July

- Intent to purchase up to $170 million of pork, lamb, chicken, and catfish for federal food nutrition assistance programs, including food banks, to help relieve pressure on American livestock producers and bring the nation's meat supply in line with demand.
- Allowed emergency loans to be made earlier in the season.
- Intent to file special provisions with the federal crop insurance program to allow haying or grazing of cover crops without impacting the insurability of planted 2013 spring crops.
- Authorized up to $5 million in grants to evaluate and demonstrate agricultural practices that help farmers and ranchers adapt to drought.
- Granted a temporary variance from the National Organic Program's pasture practice standards for organic ruminant livestock producers in 16 states in 2012.
- Authorized $16 million in existing funds from its Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) and Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) to target states experiencing exceptional and extreme drought.

USDA Announcements, Page 2

- Initiated transfer of $14 million in unobligated program funds into the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) to help farmers and ranchers rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought.
- Authorized haying and grazing of Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) easement areas in drought-affected areas where haying and grazing is consistent with conservation of wildlife habitat and wetlands.
- Lowered the reduction in the annual rental payment to producers on CRP acres used for emergency haying or grazing from 25 to 10% in 2012.
- Simplified the Secretarial disaster designation process and reduced the time it takes to designate counties affected by disasters by 40%.
- For 2012, a county is authorized for emergency haying and grazing outside the Primary Nesting Season if the county is designated as level "D0-Abnormally Dry", as of July 19, 2012 or later, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

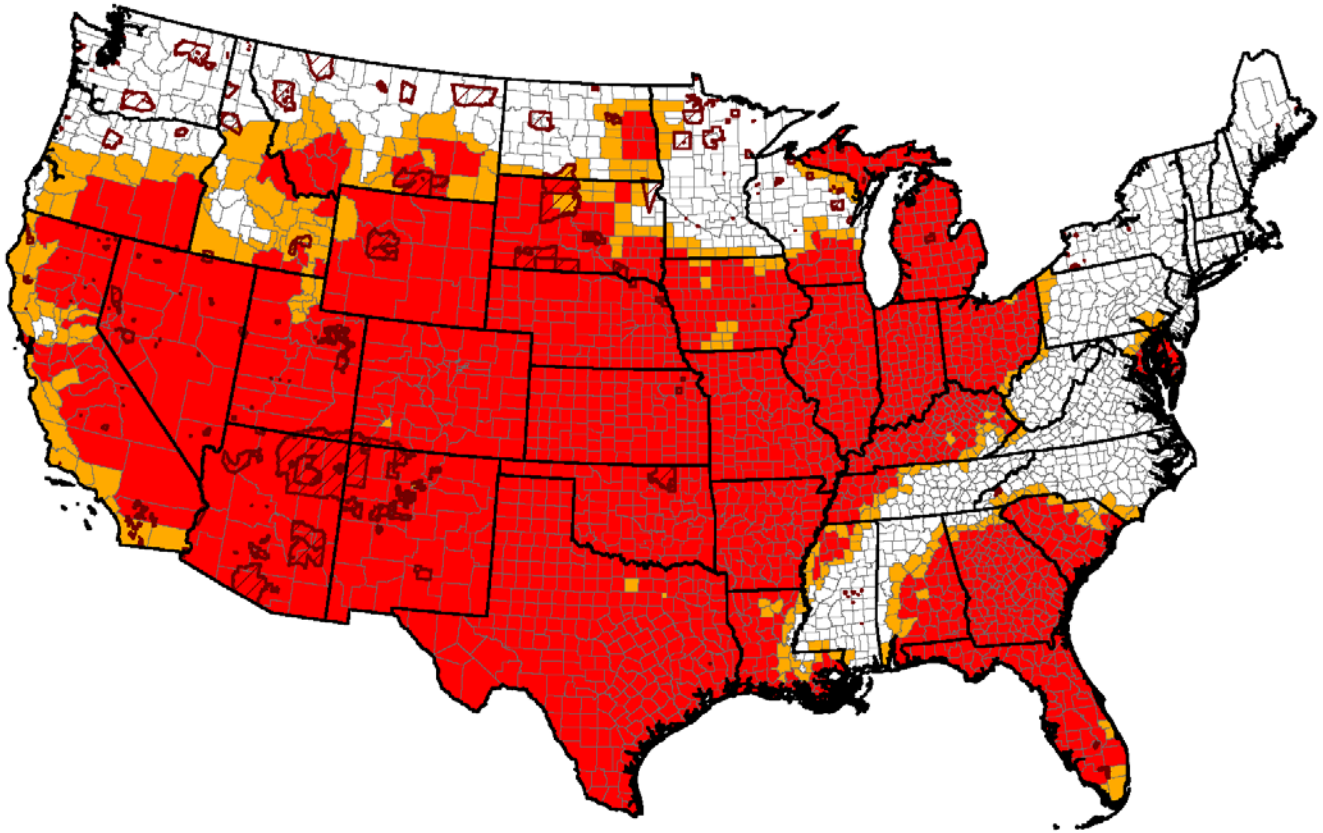
"Fast Track" Secretarial Disaster Designation Process

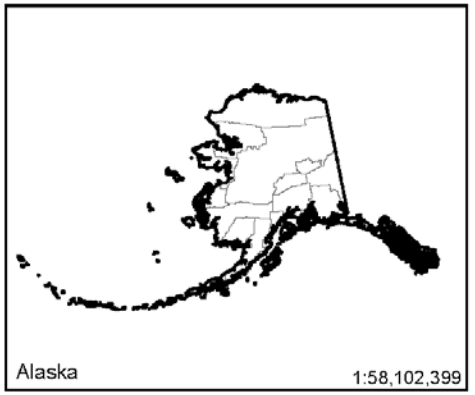
- The streamlined process provides for nearly an automatic designation for any county in which drought conditions, as reported in the U.S. Drought Monitor (http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/), when any portion of a county meets the D2 (Severe Drought) drought intensity value for eight consecutive weeks. A county that has a portion of its area in a drought intensity value of D3 (Extreme Drought) or higher at any time during the growing season also would be designated as a disaster area.

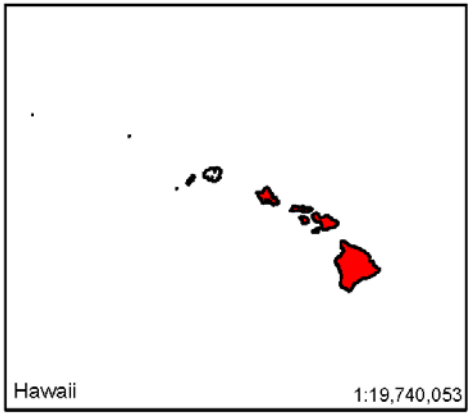
“Fast Track” Secretarial Disaster Designation Process

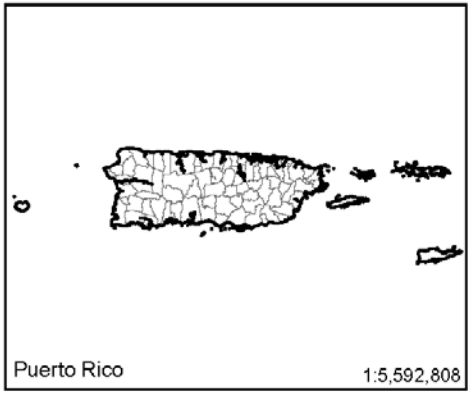
- Streamlines the USDA Secretarial designation process by eliminating steps from the current process;
- A reduced interest rate for emergency loans that effectively lowers the current rate from 3.75 percent to 2.25 percent;
- Preserves the ability of a state governor or Indian Tribal Council to request a Secretarial Disaster Designation;
- Removes the requirement that a request for a disaster designation be initiated only by a state governor or Indian Tribal Council;
- Further streamlines the disaster designation process for severe drought occurrences by utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor as a tool to automatically trigger disaster areas with no further documentation;
- Does not impose any new requirements on producers or the public.

2012 Secretarial Drought Designations - All Drought









All Drought Disaster Incidents as of 9/5/2012

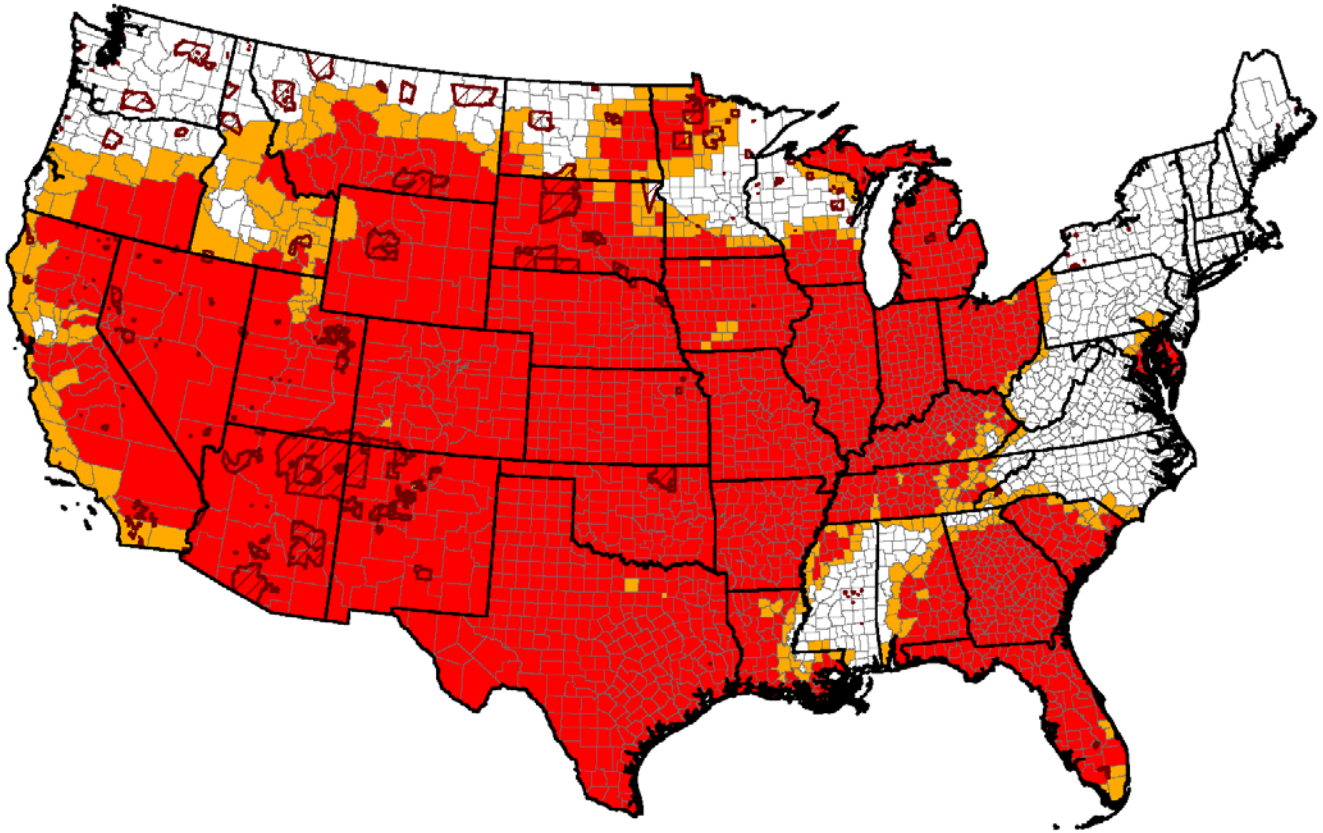
- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- Tribal Lands
- Primary Counties: 1,934
- Contiguous Counties: 288

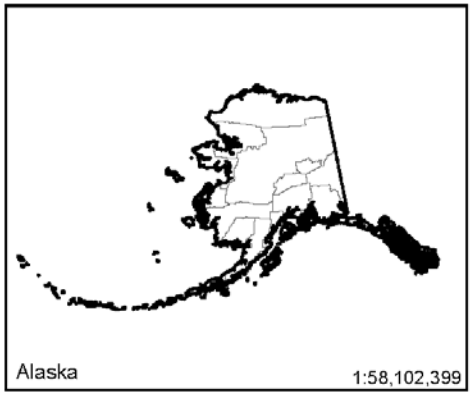
1:23,520,203

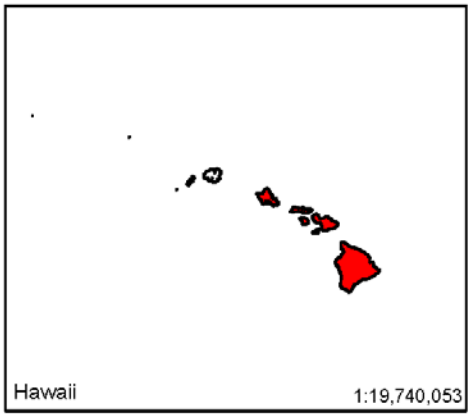
USDA FSA
FARM SERVICE AGENCY

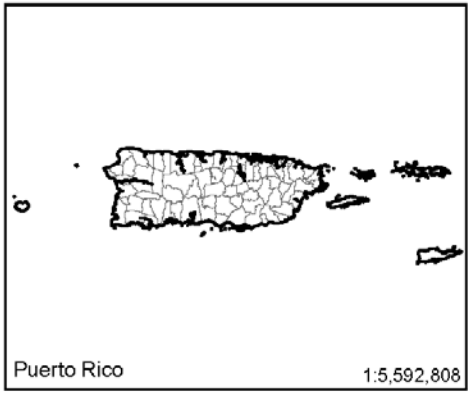
USDA Farm Service Agency
Production, Emergencies and Compliance Division
Washington, D.C.
September 5, 2012

2012 Secretarial Drought Designations - All Drought









All Drought Disaster Incidents as of 9/12/2012

- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- Tribal Lands
- Primary Counties: 2,038
- Contiguous Counties: 303

1:23,520,203

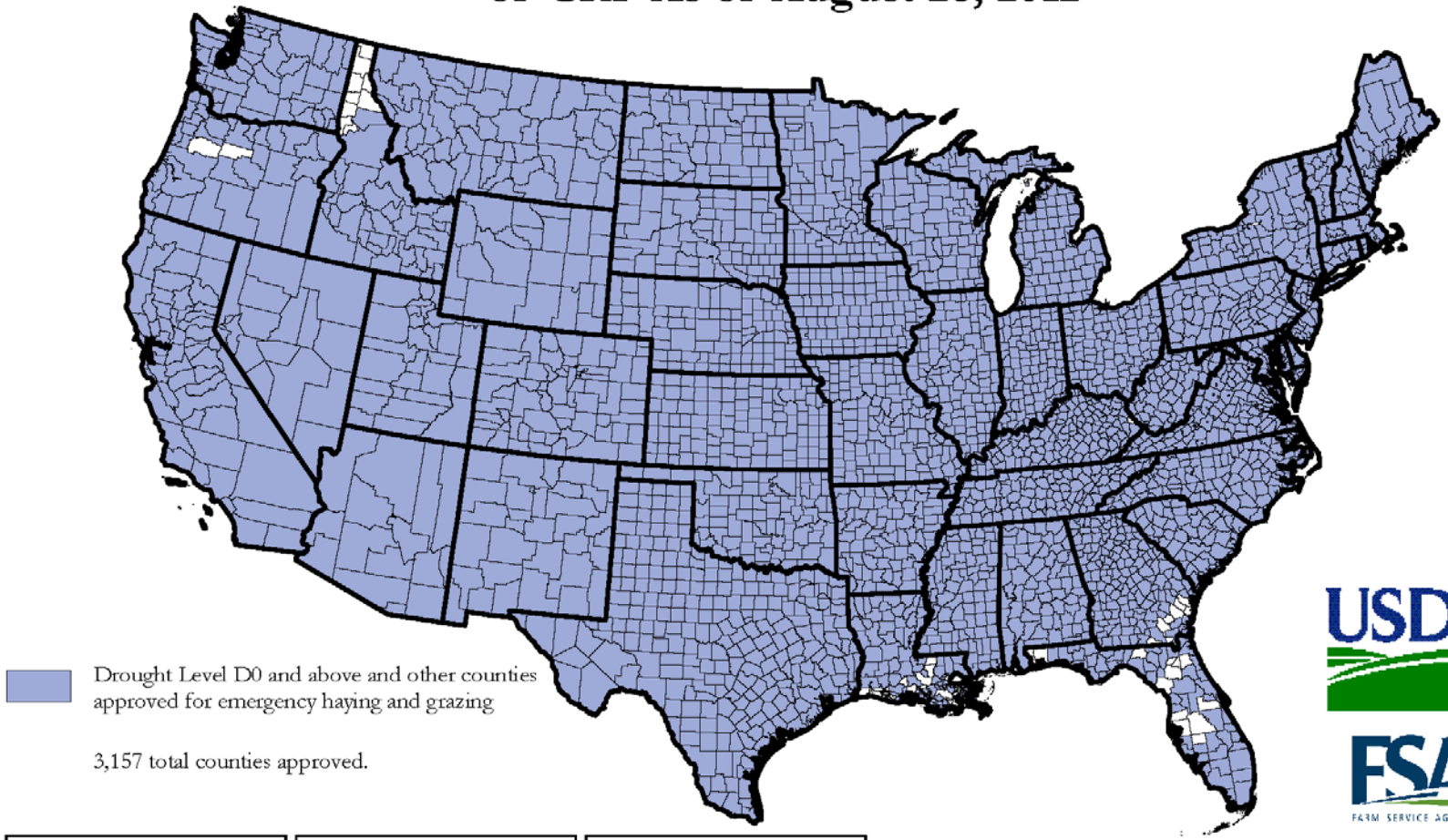
USDA FSA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

USDA Farm Service Agency
Production, Emergencies and Compliance Division
Washington, D.C.
September 12, 2012

Easing of CRP Restrictions

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP land): Nearly all counties in the U.S. qualify for emergency grazing and haying based on a D0 trigger (previously, qualified with a D3 or D4).
- Emergency grazing extended through November 30, 2012 (normally ends September 30).
- September 2011 expiration of provisions in the 2008 Farm Bill are making disaster relief difficult to deliver to livestock producers.

U.S. Counties Approved For Emergency Haying And Grazing of CRP As of August 28, 2012



Drought Level D0 and above and other counties approved for emergency haying and grazing

3,157 total counties approved.

USDA

FSA

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

Map created by DAFP/CEPD/CAB August 31, 2012

USDA Disaster Relief and the U.S. Drought Monitor: A Brief History

USDA Announces Implementation of Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs

Beginning Today, Producers May Sign Up to Participate in these Programs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 2009 - Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack today announced that producers may begin applying for benefits under the provisions of the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP). **These permanent disaster programs, authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill**, replace previous ad-hoc disaster assistance programs and are funded through the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund…

For losses due to drought, qualifying drought ratings are determined using the U.S. Drought Monitor located at www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html... Producers must have suffered losses that occurred on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011.

USDA

- **U.S. Drought Monitor Usage by FSA**

- **Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (“Farm Bill”) authorizes the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)**
  - **Grazing loss because of drought on owned or leased grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county experiencing:**
    - **D2 intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks during normal grazing period will be eligible to receive payment equal to 1 monthly payment**
    - **D3 intensity during the normal grazing period will be eligible to receive a payment equal to 2 monthly payments**
    - **D3 intensity for at least 4 weeks or a D4 intensity any time during the grazing period will be eligible to receive a payment equal to 3 monthly payments**

- 2008 “Farm Bill” Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) Payouts (financial assistance to producers who suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011, during the calendar year in which the loss occurs):
  - 2008 calendar year: $165,540,837
  - 2009 calendar year: $ 98,739,950
  - 2010 calendar year: $ 33,334,458
  - 2011 calendar year: $180,950,088
  - 2012 calendar year: $ 0
  - **LFP total, 2008-11: $478,565,333**

USDA

Emergency Programs Administered by the Farm Service Agency

PROGRAM	TRIGGERS	KEY REQUIREMENTS	PAYMENTS AND FUNDING LEVELS
SURE **Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payment Program** Provides cash payments to eligible producers who have incurred crop production losses or crop quality losses, or both.	Secretarial Designation for the county or contiguous county and at least a 10% crop loss on the farm due to natural disaster. If not in a Secretarial county, producer must suffer at least a 50-percent crop loss.	Producers must obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for all crops of economic significance for which coverage is available. (Socially Disadvantaged Producers (SDA), Limited Resource Producers or Beginning Farmers or Ranchers are exempt from this requirement).	60 percent of the difference between the SURE guarantee and total farm revenue. Payments are issued soon after application is completed. Unlimited funding for losses on or before Sept. 30, 2011.
LFP **Livestock Forage Disaster Program** Provides cash payments to eligible producers who suffered grazing losses because of drought. Provides cash payments also for fire on Federally managed land leased by producers.	D2, D3 or D4 Indicator on USDA Drought Monitor for drought. Documentation from Federal agency for fire. **EXPIRED, 9/30/2011**	Crop insurance or NAP must be obtained on grazing land. (SDA, Limited Resource or Beginning Farmers or Ranchers are exempt from this requirement.)	60 percent of the monthly feed cost for either 1, 2 or 3 months, depending upon the severity of the drought. For a qualifying fire on federally managed rangeland 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the rancher is prohibited from grazing, not to exceed 180 days. Payments are issued soon after application is completed. Unlimited funding for losses on or before Sept. 30, 2011.
ELAP **Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program** Provides emergency relief for losses due to disease, adverse weather or other conditions, including losses due to blizzards and wildfires, which are not adequately addressed by other disaster programs.	Livestock, Honey Bees, Farm-Raised Fish Death or feed losses, and livestock grazing losses, due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition.	Producers must obtain crop insurance or NAP coverage for all crops for which coverage is available. (SDA, Limited Resource or Beginning Farmers or Ranchers are exempt from this requirement.)	Due to limited funding, payments are issued in the calendar year following the year of the loss. $50 million funding per year for losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition that occurs on or before Sept. 30, 2011.
LIP **Livestock Indemnity Program** Provides cash payments to eligible producers for livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality due to adverse weather.	Livestock death due to adverse weather.	Crop insurance or NAP are not required.	75 percent of the fair market value of the livestock for owners and 75 percent of the average income loss sustained for contract growers. Payments are issued soon after application is completed. Unlimited funding for losses on or before Sept. 30, 2011.
TAP **Tree Assistance Program** Provides cash payments to eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers for qualifying tree losses due to natural disaster.	Tree Loss or damage in excess of 15% mortality (adjusted for normal mortality) due to natural disaster.	Crop insurance coverage or NAP must be obtained for all crops growing on trees, bushes, and vines, if available.	For tree, vine or bush replacement, the payment is equal to 70 percent of the actual cost of the practice. For salvaging existing trees, bushes, or vines, the payment is equal to 50 percent of the actual cost of the practice. Payments are issued after the practices are completed. Unlimited funding for losses on or before Sept. 30, 2011.

Local FSA Service Center: **http://offices.USDA.gov**

For crop, livestock, honeybee and farm-raised fish losses and damaged farmland due to natural disasters such as drought, floods, hurricanes, freezes, wildfires and disease.

USDA FSA

Emergency Programs Administered by the Farm Service Agency

PROGRAM	TRIGGERS	KEY REQUIREMENTS	PAYMENTS AND FUNDING LEVELS
NAP **Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program** Provides cash payments to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occur due to natural disasters.	At least a 50% crop loss due to natural disaster.	Requires producers to purchase NAP coverage (Limited Resource Producers may obtain a waiver).	Pays for production losses in excess of 50 percent at 55 percent of price. Payments are issued soon after application is completed. Unlimited funds available.
ECP **Emergency Conservation Program** Provides emergency funding for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland severely damaged by natural disasters.	Severe damage to farmland due to a natural disaster.		75 percent of cost to implement conservation practice, such as removing debris, repairing fences, and providing water for livestock. Payments are issued soon after the practice is completed. Subject to availability of funds.
EM Loans **Emergency Loan Program** Provides loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine.	Damage to crops, livestock, equipment, farmland or real estate improvements caused by a natural disaster as designated by the President, Secretary or FSA Administrator.	Applications must be submitted to the FSA within 8 months of the designation for losses related to the disaster. Suffer a qualifying loss, intend to stay in business, have repayment ability, and be unable to get adequate credit elsewhere, have acceptable credit history and be able to provide adequate security.	Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of the actual production or physical losses minus any disaster related compensation received like insurance, up to a maximum of $500,000. Loans for crop, livestock and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within 1 to 7 years. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. Current interest rate 3.75% Subject to availability of funds.
DSA **Disaster Set-Aside** Provides producers who have existing direct loans with FSA in counties declared or contiguous to counties declared as disasters the opportunity to be considered for Disaster Set-Aside (DSA).	Damage to crops, livestock, equipment, farmland or real estate improvements caused by to a natural disaster as designated by the President, Secretary or FSA Administrator.	As a result of the disaster, a direct loan customer is unable to pay all expenses and make loan payments that are coming due. The borrower must have operated a farm or ranch in a county designated as a disaster area or in a contiguous county.	When an FSA borrower is unable to make the scheduled payments on any Farm Loan Program debt, FSA is authorized to consider DSA. Up to one full year's payment can be moved to the end of the loan.
CRP **Haying and Grazing of Conservation Reserve Program Acres** Allows producers to hay or graze CRP acreage during an emergency.	Emergency haying or grazing of CRP acres is authorized by the national FSA office or by utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor.	A county must suffer a 40 percent or greater loss in normal hay and pasture production.	CRP annual rental payments received by contract holders are reduced 25 percent.

TRIGGER CHANGED TO D0 FOR 2012

FSA's disaster web page: http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov

For crop, livestock, honeybee and farm-raised fish losses and damaged farmland due to natural disasters such as drought, floods, hurricanes, freezes, wildfires and disease.

USDA FSA

Sample of Drought-Relief Activities of Other Agencies

- National Credit Union Administration: Additional 1,000 credit unions able to increase lending to small businesses.
- Small Business Administration (w/ USDA and Dep't of Commerce: Community outreach events.
- Department of Interior: Grazing on federal lands.
- Army Corps of Engineers: Preserving navigation on the nation's waterways (e.g. dredging, release of water from reservoirs).
- Department of Transportation: Emergency exemptions of federal operating requirements to put more commercial drivers on the road.

Farmer participation in crop insurance programs is up significantly since 1988, which should provide a safety net for the majority of crop producers.

Crop Insurance Coverage

- 1988 --- 25% participation rate
- 2012 --- 85% participation rate

State	Percent of corn insured in 2011	Percent of soybeans insured in 2011
Illinois	81	78
Indiana	74	72
Iowa	90	91
Kansas	88	78
Kentucky	80	81
Missouri	88	80
Ohio	80	74

Source; RMA, State Profiles, July 2012.

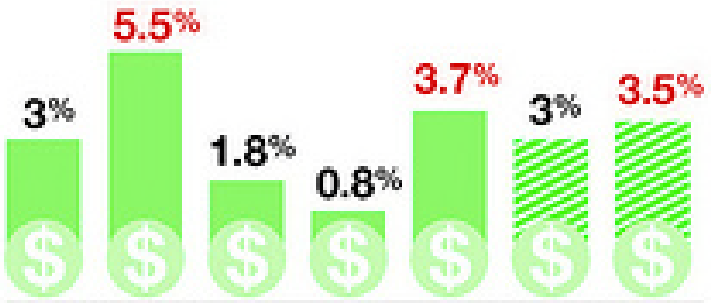
USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

US Drought and Your Food Costs

Note: Graphics represent all food (food at home + food away from home).

Historical Food Price Inflation



*Forecast as of July 25th 2012

What it means: Food price inflation is expected to be close to the historical average this year and just slightly above that next year.

What Affects Your Food Costs?

What it means: Commodity prices are just one of many factors affecting retail food prices. Commodities make up about 14% of the average retail food purchase, so even if all commodity prices doubled, retail food prices would increase by about 14%.*

*For additional information, see USDA ERS resources: http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/131100/err114.pdf and http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook.aspx.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Food Inflation Forecast

Annual food inflation in 2012 and 2013 are expected to remain near the 8-year average.

- In 2012, retail prices are expected to fall relative to 2011.
- In 2013, retail prices are expected to rise slightly.

Item	Annual	**Forecast**	**Forecast**
	2011	**2012[2]**	**2013**
Consumer Price Indexes			
All food	3.7	2.5 to 3.5	3.0 to 4.0
Food away from home	1.9	2.0 to 3.0	2.5 to 3.5
Food at home	4.8	2.5 to 3.5	3.0 to 4.0
Meats, poultry, and fish	7.4	**3.0 to 4.0**	3.0 to 4.0
Eggs	9.2	1.0 to 2.0	3.0 to 4.0
Dairy products	6.8	2.0 to 3.0	3.5 to 4.5
Fats and oils	9.3	4.0 to 5.0	2.0 to 3.0
Fruits and vegetables	4.1	2.0 to 3.0	2.0 to 3.0
Sugar and sweets	3.3	2.0 to 3.0	2.0 to 3.0
Cereals and bakery products	3.9	3.5 to 4.5	3.0 to 4.0
Nonalcoholic beverages	3.2	1.5 to 2.5	2.5 to 3.5
Other foods	2.3	3.0 to 4.0	3.5 to 4.5

Source. USDA-ERS (The most recent forecast was published on July 25th, 2012 and is updated by the 25th of each month).

Thank you!

- Contact info
  - e-mail: brippey@oce.usda.gov
  - phone: (202) 720-2397

Chase Family Farm

Farm Service Agency

Other U.S. Drought Monitor Usage by FSA

State FSA Committees are authorized to approve emergency haying and/or grazing of certain land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for an area or county within their State when the U.S. Drought monitor attains D3 or D4.

Informs FSA at the National Office of conditions in areas seeking approval of emergency haying and/or grazing of CRP which has not attained D3 or D4.

Informs FSA at the National Office of drought conditions to support requests for funding under the Emergency Conservation Program.

Lack of moisture verification for prolonged precipitation deficiencies that exceed the D2 level for reviewing prevented planted claims for nonirrigated crops.

USDA

- **Previous U.S. Drought Monitor Usage by FSA**

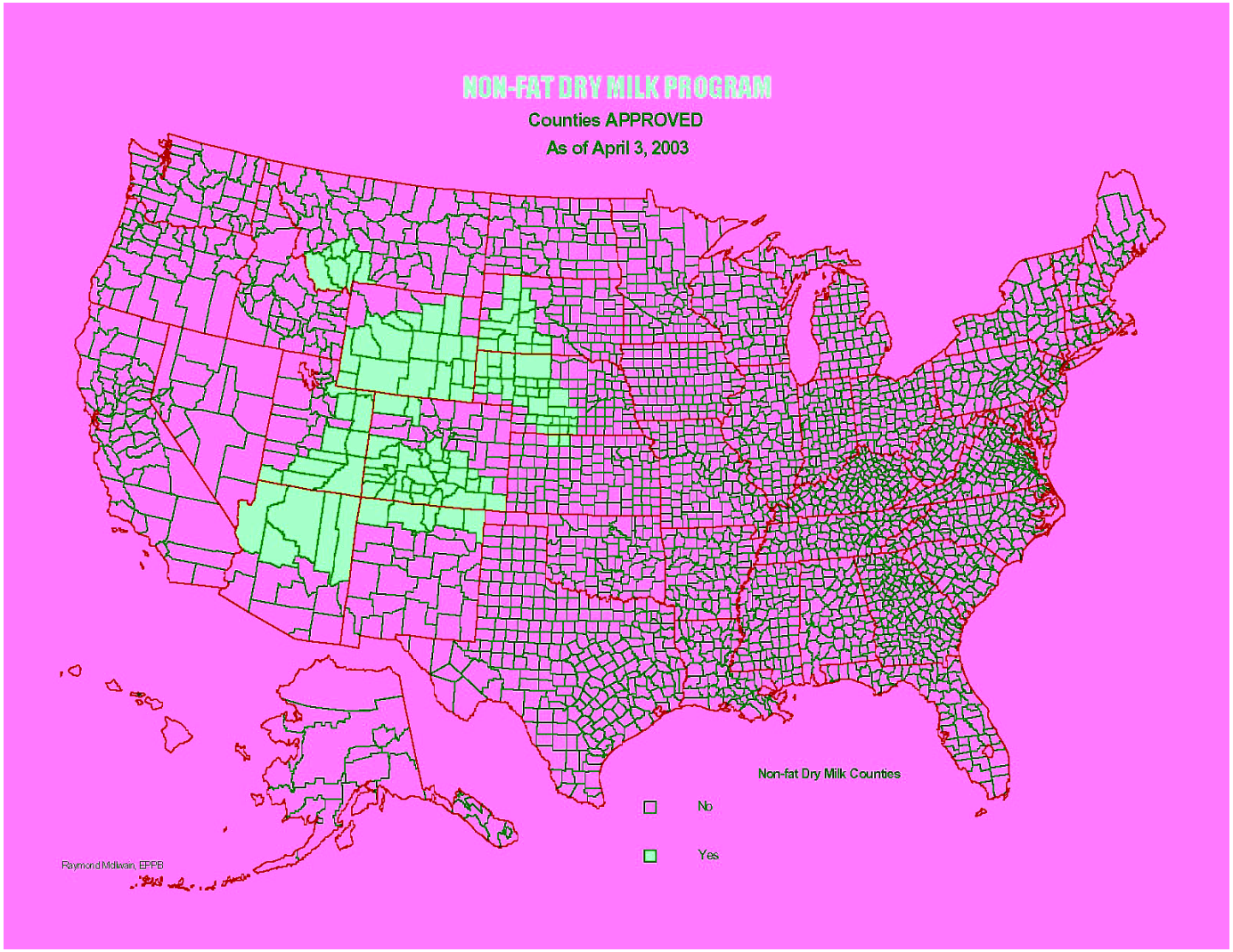
- **2006 Livestock Assistance Grant Program – $50 Million in state block grants - County must have experienced D3 or D4 during March 7, 2006, to August 31, 2006.**

- **2003 Surplus Non-fat Dry Milk (NDM) Sales for Feed Program – Producers in counties must have met one of the two following criteria to be eligible:**

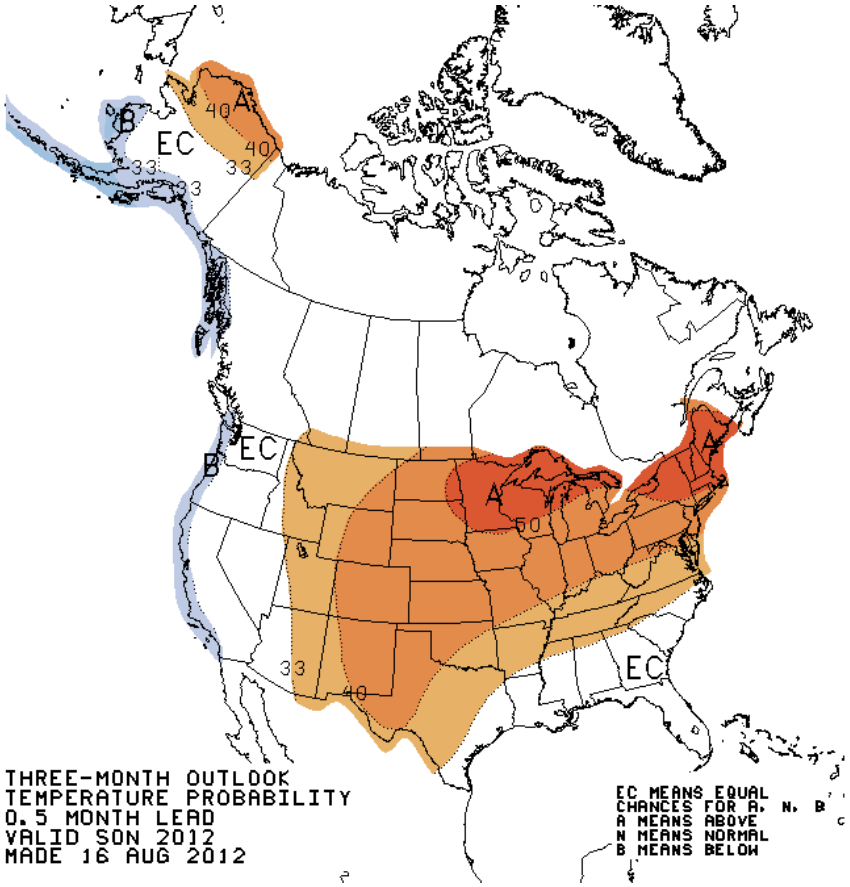
  - **County was included in D4 as determined on March 13, 2003**
  - **County has been located in D4 at any time between September 1, 2002, and March 13, 2003, and was located in a D3 category on March 13, 2003.**

USDA

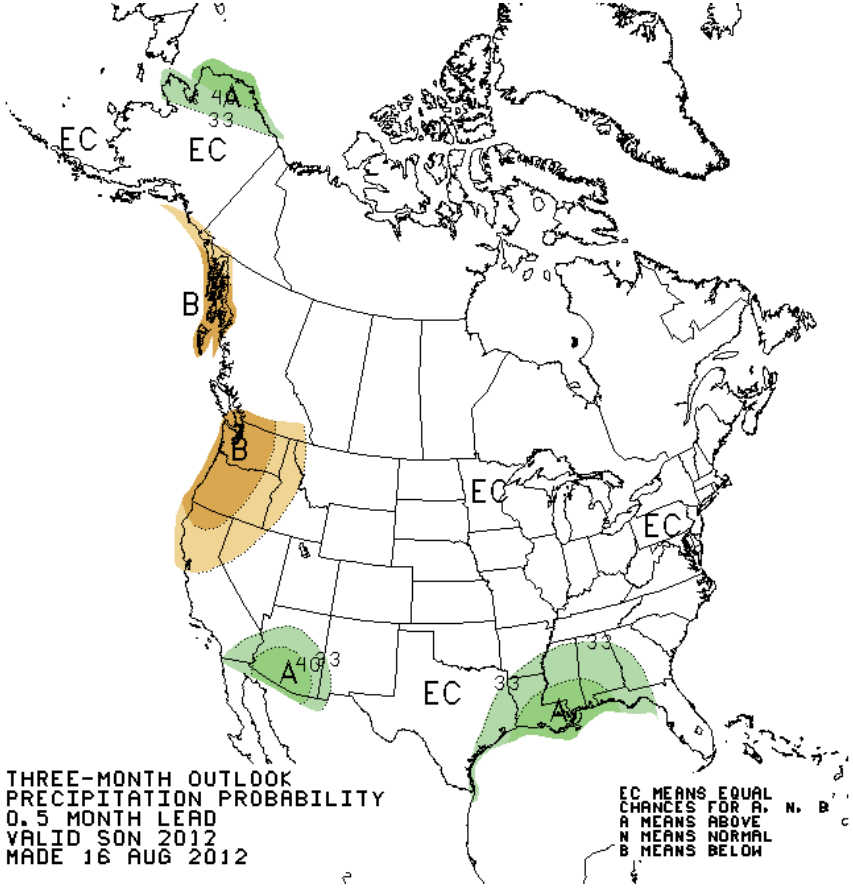
NDM Counties Approved, April 3, 2003



NWS Outlook
Autumn (Sep. – Nov. 2012)
Issued August 16



Temperature



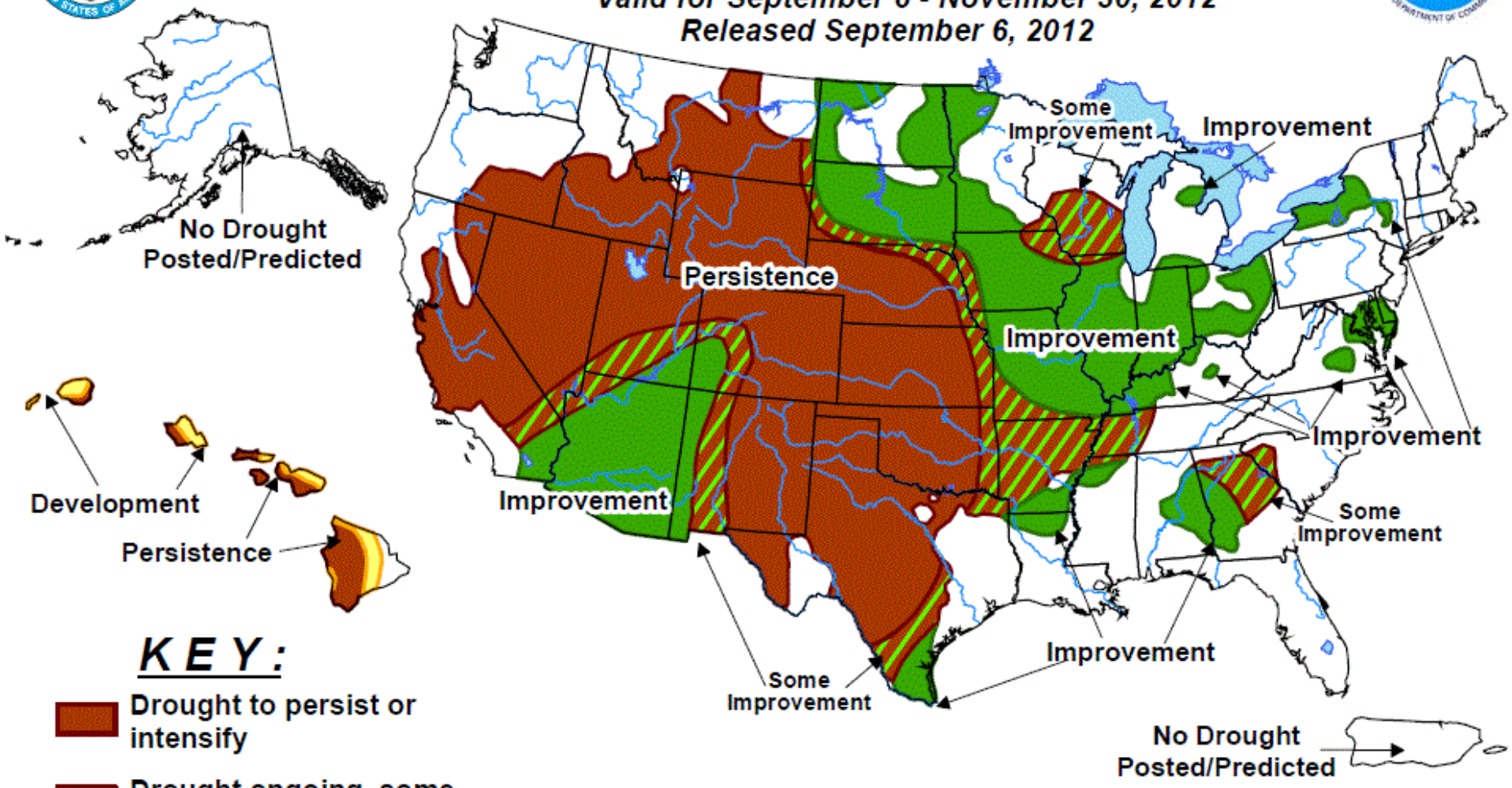
Precipitation

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for September 6 - November 30, 2012

Released September 6, 2012



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

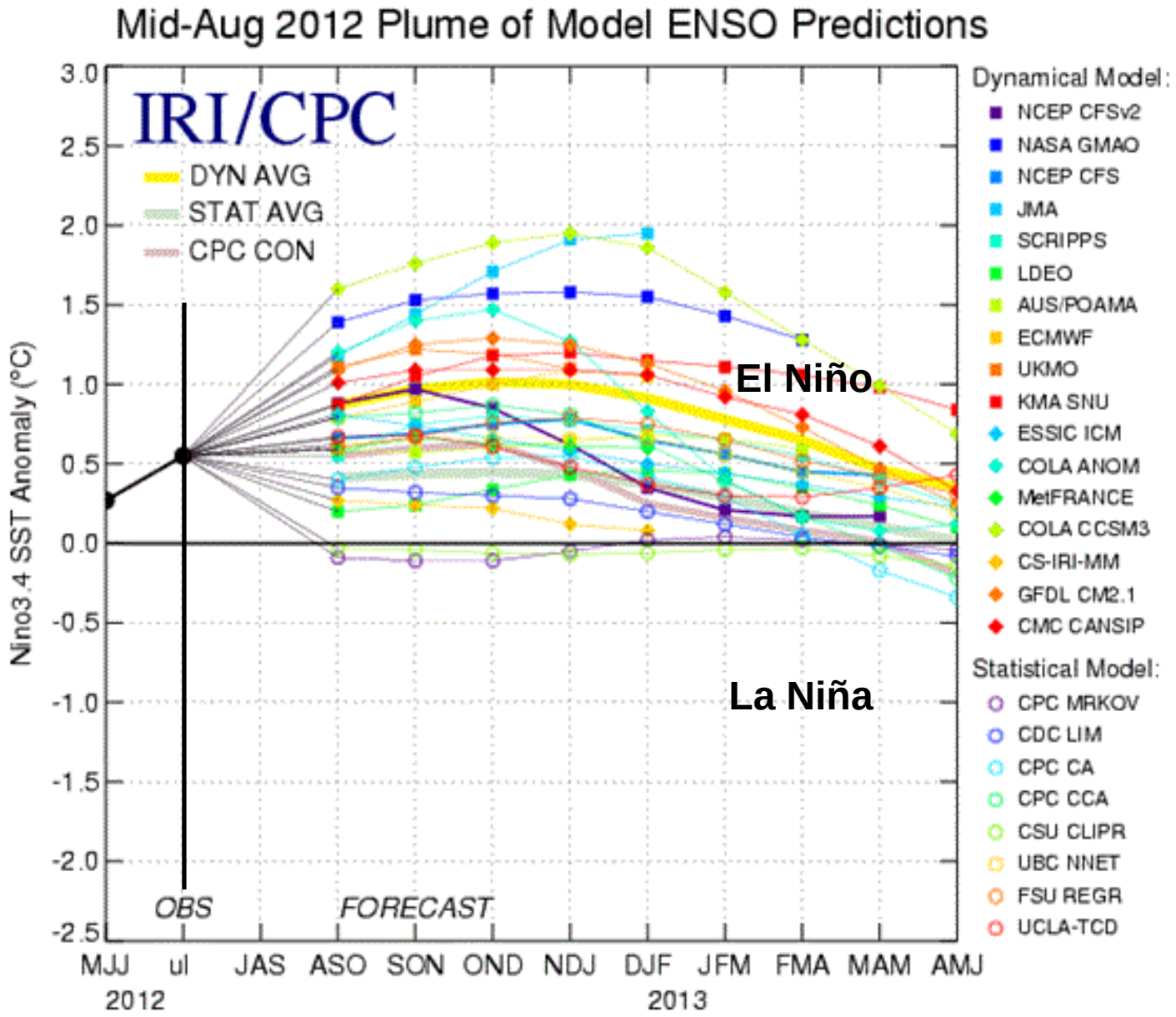
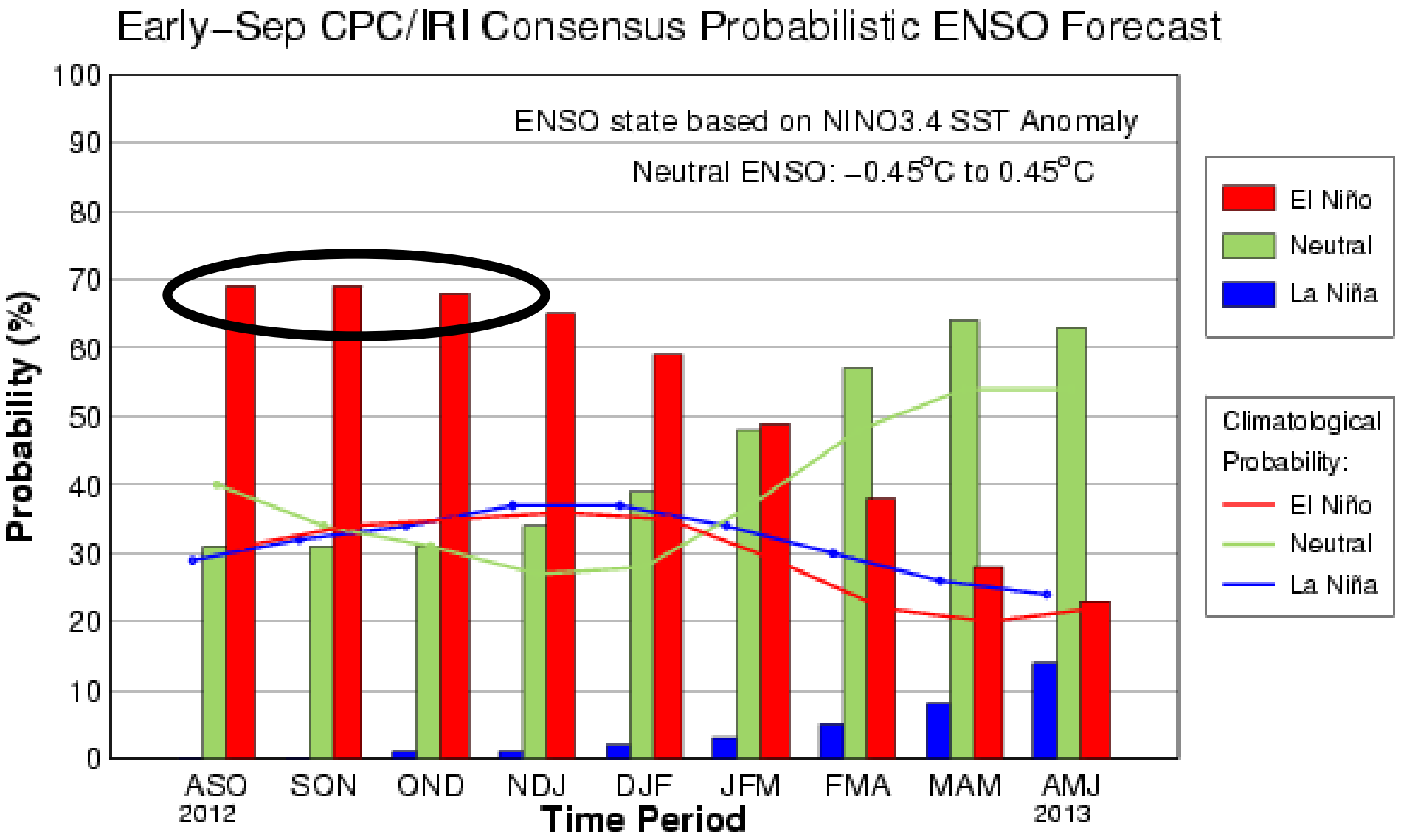


Figure 6. Forecasts of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies for the Niño 3.4 region (5°N-5°S, 120°W-170°W). Figure courtesy of the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society. Figure updated 16 August 2012.



There is nearly a 70% likelihood of at least weak El Niño development in the autumn of 2012.

Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies (Degrees C)

Developing El Niño Conditions (Above-Normal Temperatures) in the Equatorial Pacific

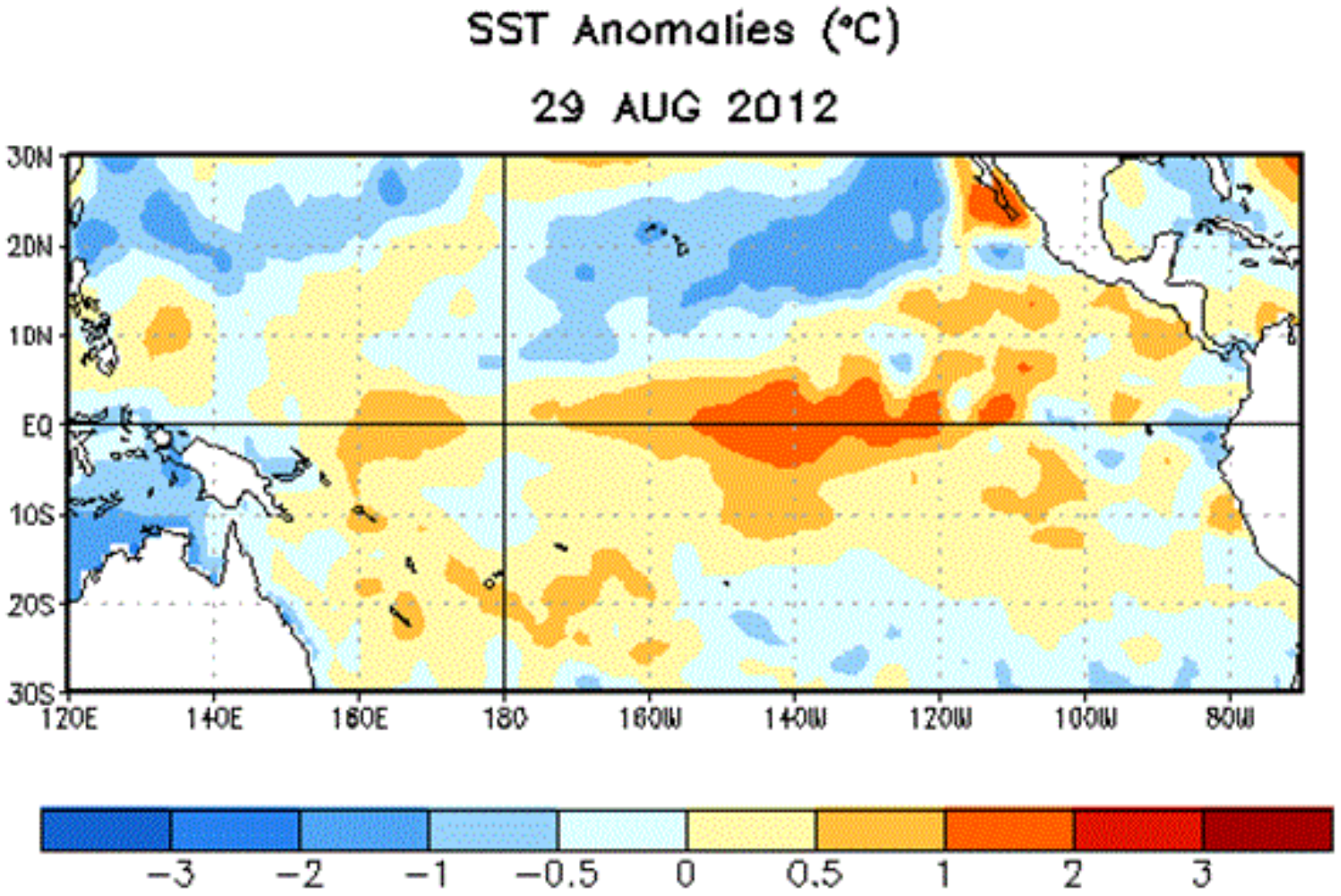
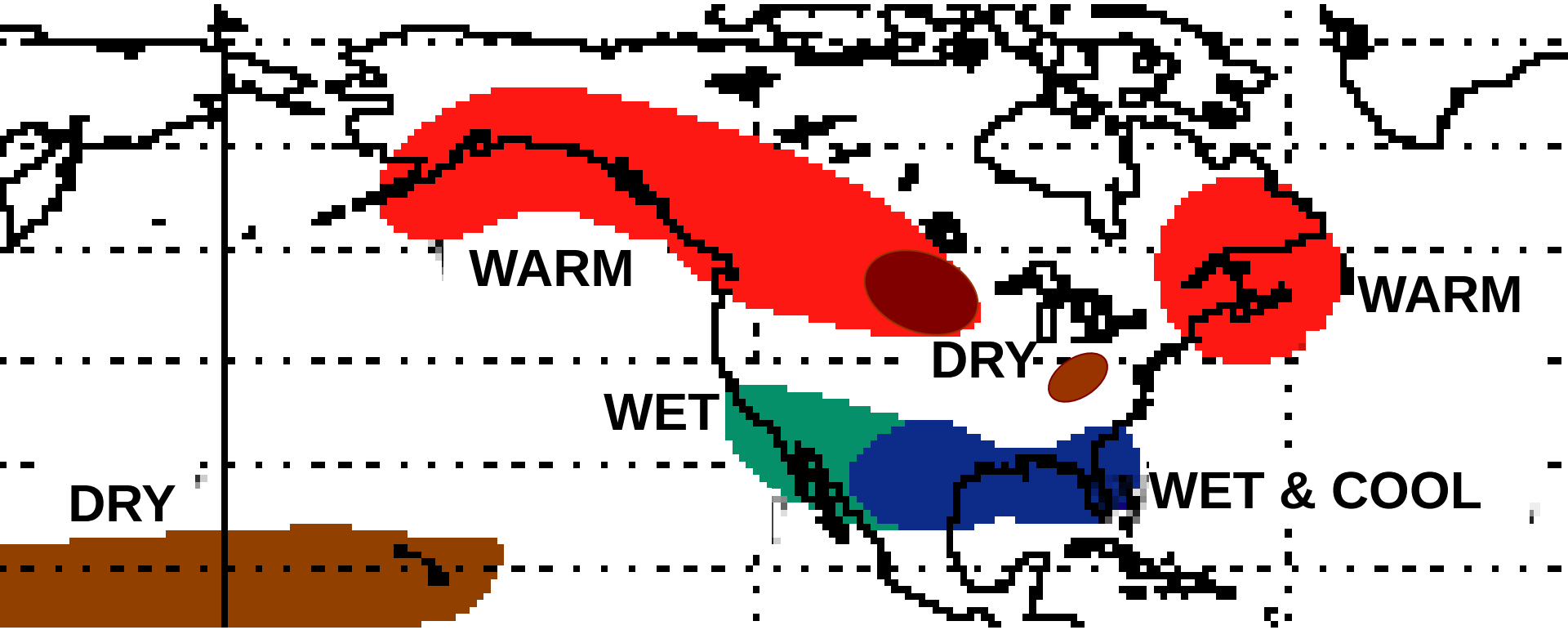
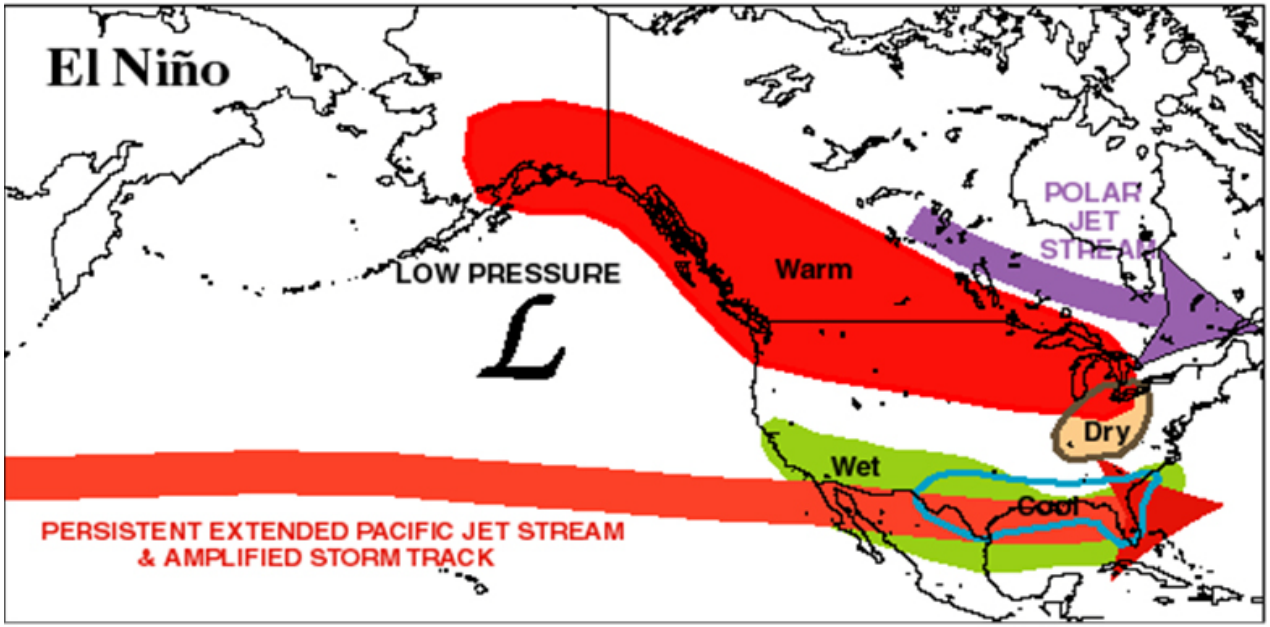
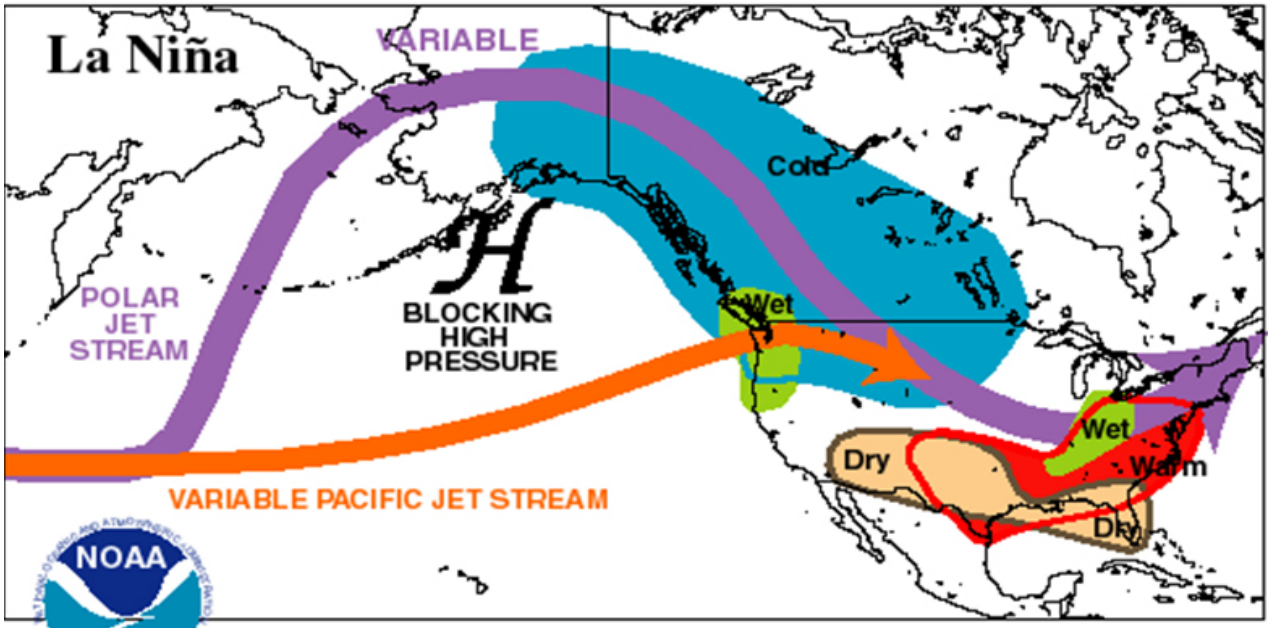


Figure 1. Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 29 August 2012. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1981-2010 base period weekly means.

Expected El Niño Impacts
Autumn 2012 – Spring 2013







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