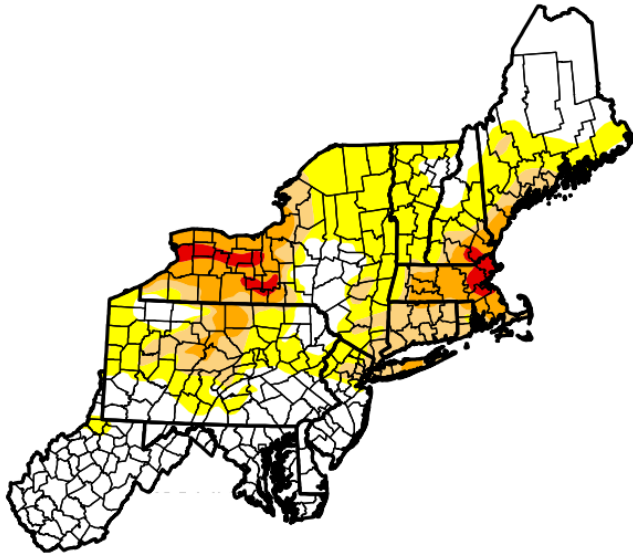


USDA Farm Service Agency Programs 2016 Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor Northeast



August 23, 2016
(Released Thursday, Aug. 25, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	44.14	55.86	25.61	12.16	2.32	0.00
Last Week 8/16/2016	42.57	57.43	26.80	12.02	2.32	0.00
3 Months Ago 5/24/2016	60.17	39.83	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12/29/2015	62.10	37.90	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 9/29/2015	42.41	57.59	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 8/25/2015	76.67	23.33	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:



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

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<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

FSA Emergency Disaster Designation:

“Fast Track Secretarial disaster designations may be made for severe drought, which provide for a nearly automatic designation when, during the growing season, any portion of a county meets the D2 (Severe Drought) drought intensity value for eight consecutive weeks or a higher drought intensity value for any length of time as reported in the U.S. Drought Monitor.”

Source: http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/2015/2015_disaster_assistance_prog_June2015.pdf

USDA Farm Service Agency Programs

2016 Drought

FSA Programs with high levels of applications in drought-affected counties

FSA Program	Program Summary	Other Information
Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)	provides financial assistance for noninsurable crop losses due to drought, flood, hurricane, or other natural disasters.	
Tree Assistance Program (TAP)	provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or, where applicable, rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines lost by natural disasters.	The stand must have >15% mortality rate
Livestock Forage Program (LFP)	provides compensation for grazing losses for covered livestock on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or certain crops planted specifically for grazing. The grazing losses must be due to a qualifying drought condition or fire on Federally managed land during the normal grazing period for the county	Qualifying drought conditions are determined by the U.S. Drought Monitor and payment levels based partially on severity

USDA Farm Service Agency Programs

2016 Drought

FSA Programs with high levels of applications in drought-affected counties (cont.)

FSA Program	Program Summary	Other Information
Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	provides funding to rehabilitate farmland damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters, and for carrying out emergency water conservation measures during periods of severe drought	
Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)	provides payments to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish to help compensate for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires	Water transportation provision permitted for drought as a cause of loss.
Emergency Loan Program (EM)	provides EM loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine.	Authorized with USDA Secretarial Disaster Designation

USDA Farm Service Agency Programs

2016 Drought

- All crops affected
 - Largest losses have occurred for forage (hay) crops at over 50% loss rates, but more for some producers
- Loss assessments in Massachusetts are estimated to total at least \$13.6 million for all crops affected, with the drought ongoing
- Both non-irrigated and irrigated fields/crops impacted

USDA Farm Service Agency Programs 2016 Drought

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