

# USDA DROUGHT ASSISTANCE INFORMATION



Illinois State FSA Office  
August 2012

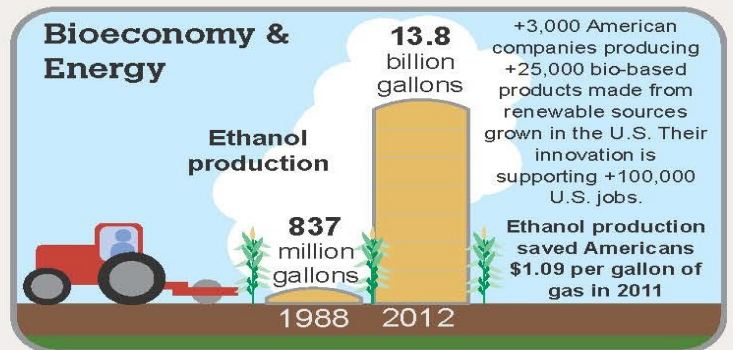
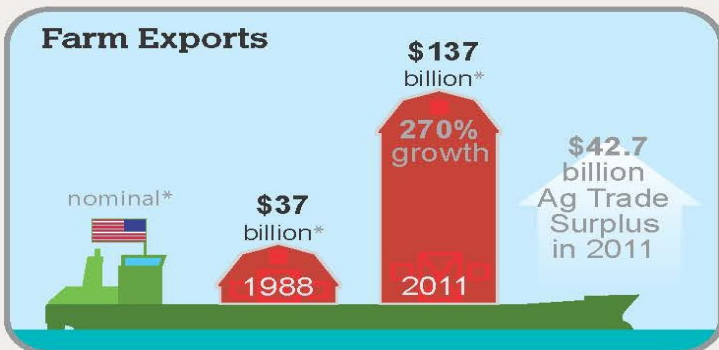
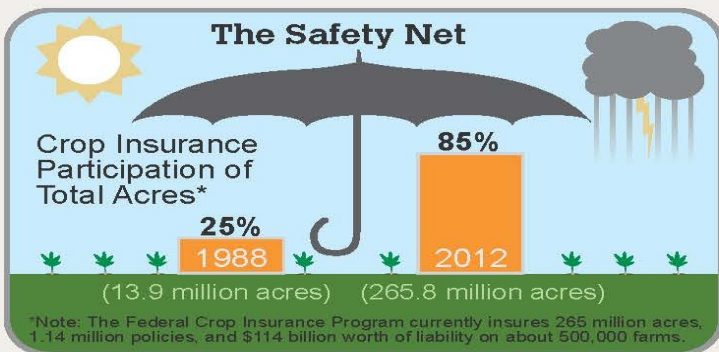
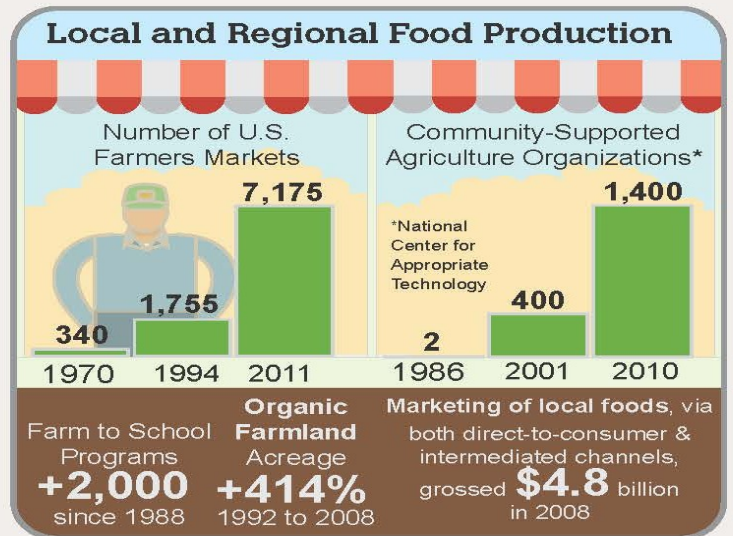
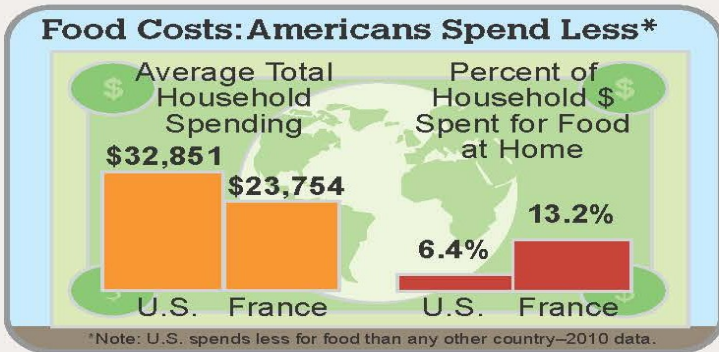
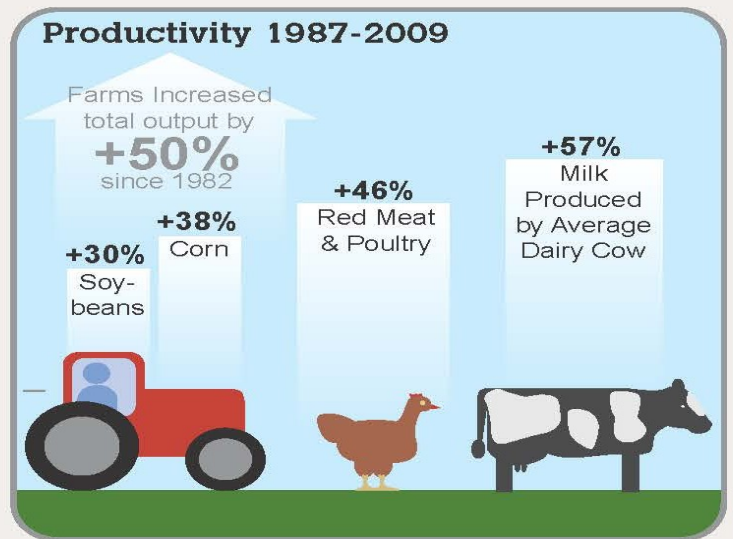
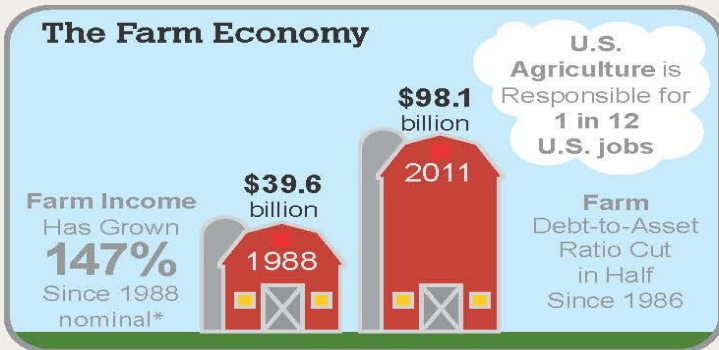




United States Department of Agriculture

# Resilience of American Agriculture— Innovation, Diversity and Growing Markets

The drought of 2012 is the most serious to impact U.S. agriculture since 1988. The illustrations below help to show the resiliency of the U.S. agriculture sector and how it is better positioned today to endure this natural disaster.





## *Drought Disaster Frequently Asked Questions* *Illinois Farm Service Agency*

Adverse weather conditions across the state and the ending of the disaster assistance programs in the 2008 Farm Bill has created numerous questions for producers potentially facing crop or livestock losses.

These frequently asked questions will provide some information producers with current or pending losses due to the current adverse weather conditions. For additional questions, producers are encouraged to contact their local USDA Service Center.

Producers need to also report all cropland and pastureland, even if they are not participating in other FSA programs as previous disaster assistance programs required producers to file crop reports to qualify.

### **What does the drought status mean to me?**

The current drought status for an area determines what additional resources may become available to producers.

### **How do I know what the current drought status is in my area of the state?**

The Drought Monitor provides the status of the drought across the state on a weekly basis. This tool can be accessed at <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

### **Are there any disaster programs available right now?**

At this time, there are no disaster programs available to producers. In the 2008 Farm Bill, disaster legislation was passed which included the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE), Livestock Forage Program (LFP), Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), and the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP). Unfortunately, these programs ended with the 2011 crop year on September 30, 2011. This does not mean that these programs may be renewed in the 2012 Farm Bill. Please keep in mind that discussions are currently underway regarding the 2012 Farm Bill. The Secretary of Agriculture is aware of the importance of the situation. Please continue to watch the FSA website for information.

### **I understand that there is currently no disaster assistance programs, but is there anything available to help producers at this time?**

The first step that needs to take place is a disaster declaration. If counties receive a Secretarial or Presidential disaster declaration, low interest farm emergency loans would become available to producers with production losses. For more information on emergency loans, visit:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/frmapp>

### **Has Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) ground been opened up for haying or grazing?**



Managed haying or grazing MAY be an option for qualifying producers. However, CRP ground cannot be hayed or grazed until AFTER the primary nesting season ends at midnight on August 1. Producers interested in learning if they qualify for managed haying or grazing need to contact their local USDA Service Center or visit the FSA website at [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov). Please note that producers MUST contact the county office to obtain guidance and fill out appropriate paperwork BEFORE doing anything on CRP acres.

### **Will Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) ground be opened up for emergency haying or grazing?**

If USDA requirements are met by a county, emergency grazing may become available before August 2<sup>nd</sup>. Emergency haying will never be approved prior to August 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Counties are currently in the process of reviewing data and requesting eligibility for CRP for potential

emergency haying and grazing. Please note that producers MUST contact the county office to obtain guidance and fill out appropriate paperwork BEFORE doing anything on CRP acres.

### **What do I do if I have NAP (Non-insured Assistance Programs)?**

The Non-insured Assistance Program (NAP) provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory or prevented planting occur due to a natural disaster. This program functions similarly to private crop insurance, but covers crops that crop insurance does not. For 2012, crops to be eligible for NAP, insurance had to be purchased by May 15, 2012 for spring-seeded crops.

If producers have a crop covered by NAP that appears affected by disaster, producers must notify the FSA office and complete a Notice of Loss Form, CCC-576. This must be completed within 15 calendar days of which ever occurs earlier:

- Natural disaster occurrence;
- Final planting date if planting was prevented by a natural disaster;
- Date damage to the crop or loss of production became apparent;
- The normal harvest date.

### **What do I do if I am going to start chopping**

Producers who plan to either harvest or destroy crops affected by disaster, need to contact their crop insurance agent BEFORE doing anything. Agents will instruct producers as to the steps that need to be taken to maintain eligibility for crop insurance.

If producers do not have crop insurance, records and documentation of production must be kept in the event of the implementation of future disaster assistance programs. Producers need to also have a complete and accurate acreage report filed with the local USDA Service Center. Crop reports should include all crops planted after the initial crop.

### **What should I do now?**

The most important thing producers can do at this point is to maintain accurate and detailed documentation of production and loss. Producers need to track any acres lost or harvested. If harvesting anything including hay, corn, beans, etc, producers need to keep track of production from the field. Documentation is vital to ensure

producers the opportunity to participate in any new or continues disaster assistance programs that may be authorized in the 2012 Farm Bill.

Producers carrying crop insurance need to stay in regular contact with their agent so that the agents may provide assistance to ensure producers maintain eligibility for insurance coverage.

### **Is there any other information available?**

UW-Extension has a page devoted to information for handling drought:

<http://fyi.uwex.edu/drought2012/>

Please continue to watch various newspapers and websites for information as it is changing daily.

### **Additional Information**

As always, producers are encouraged to report all cropland and pastureland in addition to maintaining documentation of losses. Producers who do not market crops nor have appraisals performed should be keeping contemporaneous records of production. Changes may occur to the reporting and documentation with the passage of the new Farm Bill, but by reporting crops and maintaining quality documentation, producers may be able to meet the proper reporting and documentation requirements for any new disaster assistance programs implemented.

Producers are also encouraged to report crop conditions to their county FSA office so that the information may be used to support the potential request for disaster declarations.

For more information or questions about disaster assistance programs, contact the local USDA Service Center or visit [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov).

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## Disaster Assistance Program Loss Documentation

### Farm Service Agency

Adverse weather conditions across the state and the ending of the disaster assistance programs in the 2008 Farm Bill has created numerous questions for producers potentially facing crop or livestock losses.

The USDA Farm Service Agency encourages producers with current or pending losses due to adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, disease or other conditions to document losses following the guidelines provided. Properly documenting losses may provide producers with the opportunity to participate in any new or continuing disaster assistance programs that may be authorized in the 2012 Farm Bill.

Producers need to also report all cropland and pastureland, even if they are not participating in other FSA programs as previous disaster assistance programs

required producers to file crop reports to qualify.



### Crop Loss Documentation

Producers who suffer crop losses due to natural disasters may need to provide verifiable types of records, if they exist, or reliable records.

Verifiable types of records may include:

- sale receipts from buyers;
- invoices from custom harvesting;
- truck or warehouse scale tickets;
- actual measurements or appraisals by FSA, RMA or reinsured companies, LA's, Feed Company representatives, or FSA State Committee approved consultants; or
- similar records that represent actual and specific production data.

Reliable types of records may include:

- ledgers of commodity sales volume or income;
- income statements of deposits;
- register tapes;
- records to verify production input costs;
- producer diaries, ledgers, or receipts;
- pick records;
- other USDA program data (FSA loans, etc).

If the crop was sold or disposed of through commercial

channels, acceptable production records include:

- commercial receipts;
- settlement sheets;
- ledger sheets or load summaries from warehouse, process, or buyer; or
- appraisal information.

If the crop was farm-stored, sold, fed to livestock, or disposed of through noncommercial channels, acceptable production records include:

- truck scale tickets;
- appraisal information;
- contemporaneous reliable diaries; or
- other documentary evidence, such as contemporaneous reliable measurements.

### Livestock Loss Documentation

Producers who suffer livestock losses due to natural disasters, adverse weather conditions need to provide verifiable or reliable records. Verifiable documentation may include:

- rendering truck receipts or certificates;
- FEMA records;
- National Guard records;
- veterinary records;
- records assembled for tax purposes;
- private insurance documents;
- written contracts;
- bank or other loan documents;
- purchase records;
- production records; or
- property tax records.

Reliable documentation for livestock losses may include:

- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of the event;
- pictures with a date;
- brand inspection records;
- dairy herd improvement records; or
- other similar reliable documents.

### Livestock Stored, Harvested or Purchased Feed Loss Documentation

Producers suffering losses of stored, harvested or purchased feed for livestock may need have the original receipts of purchase that includes:

- date of feed purchase;
- name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor;

- type and quantity of feed purchased;
- cost of feed purchased;
- and signature of feed vendor if no license to conduct this type of transaction

### **Honeybee and Feed Loss Documentation**

Documentation for honeybee purchased and harvested feed losses may include:

- original receipts for purchased feed;
- weight tickets;
- truck scale tickets;
- contemporaneous diaries verifying the crop was stored with intent to feed;
- custom harvest documents clearly identifying the amount of feed produced.

Documentation for honeybee losses may include:

- a report of acreage (colonies reported);
- loan records;
- private insurance documents;
- property tax records;
- sales and purchase receipts;
- State colony registration documentation;
- chattel inspections;
- proof of good management practices, including adequate feed for colonies, preventative treatment for varroa mites and disease, and other proper maintenance practices;
- any additional documentation the producer may have, including State health certifications for varroa mite or noseema levels reflecting the lack of mites or disease.

### **Farm-Raised Fish and Feed Loss Documentation**

Documentation for purchased and harvested feed losses or physical losses for farm-raised fish may include:

- acreage reports (surface acres of water);
- loan records;
- private insurance documents;
- property tax records;
- sales and purchase receipts;
- chattel inspections;
- sales receipts.

### **Orchardists and Nursery Trees, Bushes and Vines Loss Documentation**

Orchardists and nursery tree growers with damaged or lost trees, bushes, or vines due to natural disasters should keep documentation of the loss or damage such as the following:

- receipts for original purchase of the trees, bushes, or vines;

- documentation of labor and equipment used to plant or remove the lost trees, bushes, or vines;
- chemical, fertilizer, or other related receipts to substantiate the existence of the trees, bushes, or vines;
- Risk Management Agency (RMA) appraisal worksheet;
- certifications of tree, bush, or vine losses by third parties, such as consultants, Extension Service, universities, or Government personnel, but only if there is no other documentation available.

### **Additional Information**

As always, producers are encouraged to report all cropland and pastureland in addition to maintaining documentation of losses. Producers who do not market crops nor have appraisals performed should be keeping contemporaneous records of production. Changes may occur to the reporting and documentation with the passage of the new Farm Bill, but by reporting crops and maintaining quality documentation, producers may be able to meet the proper reporting and documentation requirements for any new disaster assistance programs implemented.

Producers are also encouraged to report crop conditions to their county FSA office so that the information may be used to support the potential request for disaster declarations.



For more information or questions about disaster assistance programs, contact the local USDA Service Center or visit [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov).

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# 2012 Haying & Grazing of CRP Acres Information

*Illinois Farm Service Agency*

2012	Emergency		Managed	
	Haying	Grazing	Haying	Grazing
<b>Start Date</b>	8/2/2012	8/2/2012	8/2/2012	8/2/2012
<b>End Date</b>	8/31/2012	9/30/2012	8/31/2012	9/30/2012
<b>Remove bales or livestock</b>	8/31/2012	9/30/2012	8/31/2012	9/30/2012
<b>Report to FSA</b>	Within 10 days of the ending date. Annual rental payments will not be issued until reported.			
<b>Eligible Acres</b>	Leave 50% of field or contiguous CRP fields unhayed.	Leave 25% of field or contiguous CRP fields ungrazed or graze not more than 75% of the stocking rate.	Not required to leave any acres unhayed or ungrazed.	
<b>Eligible Practices</b>	CP1, CP2, CP4B, CP4D, CP8A, CP10, CP23, CP23A, CP27, CP28, SAFE CP38E *CP25 if requested by COC		CP1, CP2, CP4B, CP4D, CP10, SAFE CP38E	
<b>Payment Reduction</b>	10% of per acre rental rate times acres actually hayed or grazed		25% of per acre rental rate times acres actually hayed or grazed	
<b>Can you lease the rights to hay or graze? Can you sell the hay?</b>	Yes. Hay may be sold or a second party may bale BUT haying privilege may not be sublet to a third party.	Yes. Someone else may graze their livestock, BUT grazing may not be sublet to a third party.	Yes	
<b>Can you hay and graze the same acres?</b>	No. Acres may be either hayed or grazed, but not both. Only one cutting of hay is permitted.			

USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program available to agricultural producers to help them safeguard environmentally sensitive land. Producers enrolled in CRP establish long-term, resource conserving covers to improve quality of water, control soil erosion, and enhance wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

### Haying and Grazing

Haying and grazing of CRP acreage is authorized under certain conditions to improve the quality and performance of the CRP cover or to provide

emergency relief to livestock producers due to certain natural disasters. There are two types of haying and grazing authorizations: managed and emergency.

### Primary Nesting Season

CRP acreage may not be hayed or grazed during the primary nesting and brood rearing season. For Illinois, this is from April 15 through August 1. These dates were established by the Illinois State Technical Committee.

### Managed Haying and Grazing

Managed haying and grazing is authorized no more frequently than one out of every three years after the CRP cover is fully established.

CRP participants requesting managed haying and grazing must file a request with their local FSA office and obtain a modified conservation plan from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) before the activity may begin. The payment reduction is 25% of the per acre rental rate for the acres hayed or grazed.

### **Emergency Haying and Grazing**

Emergency haying and grazing of CRP acreage may be authorized to provide relief to livestock producers in areas affected by a severe drought or similar natural disaster.

Emergency authorization is provided by either a national FSA office authorization or by a state FSA committee determination after the nesting season utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor.

CRP participants requesting emergency haying and grazing must file a request with their local FSA office and obtain a modified conservation plan from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) before the activity may begin. For 2012, the payment reduction was reduced from 25% of the per acre rental rate for the acres hayed or grazed to 10%.

### **National FSA Authorization**

County eligibility is based on a county FSA committee request documenting a 40% or greater loss in normal hay and pasture production and either:

- for drought conditions, precipitation levels at an average of 40% or greater loss of normal precipitation for the 4 most recent months plus the days in the current month before the date of request; or
- for excessive moisture conditions, precipitation levels at an average of 140% or greater increase in normal precipitation during the 4 most recent consecutive months plus the days in the current month before the date of request.

Emergency haying or grazing is limited to the acreage physically located within the boundary of the eligible county or portion of a county. Under this authority, acreage will only be authorized for a specified time and may end earlier than announced if conditions improve.

### **State FSA Committee Determination**

County FSA committees may request emergency haying or grazing for all or part of a county from the state FSA committee using the U.S. Drought Monitor after the primary nesting season has ended. The state FSA committee may approve emergency haying and grazing on a county-by-county basis if the county is designated level D2 or higher according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. The U.S. Drought Monitor is available online at <http://drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html>.

### **Ineligible Acreage**

Acreage ineligible for managed or emergency haying and grazing includes acreage devoted to:

- Useful life easements;
- Land within 120 feet of a stream or other permanent water body;
- Any practices not listed in the previous table.

*For more information, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov) or contact your local USDA Service Center.*

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## Emergency Conservation Program

### Overview

USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for implementing emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress.

### Program Administration

ECP is administered by FSA state and county committees. Subject to availability of funds, locally-elected county committees are authorized to implement ECP for all disasters except drought, which is authorized by the FSA national office.

### Land Eligibility

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

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

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

### Payments

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

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

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

### Emergency Conservation Practices

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

- Debris removal from farmland;
- Restoring livestock fences and conservation structures; and
- Providing water for livestock during periods of severe drought.

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

### Sign-up Periods

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

### For More Information

More information on ECP is available at FSA offices and on FSA's Web site at: <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov>

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# FACT SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FARM SERVICE AGENCY

July 2012

## Emergency Loan Program

### Overview

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters or quarantine.

### Loan Uses

Emergency loan funds may be used to:

- Restore or replace essential property;
- Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year;
- Pay essential family living expenses;
- Reorganize the farming operation and;
- Refinance certain debts.

### Eligibility

Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:

- Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared, designated, or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for emergency loans. A disaster designation by the FSA administrator authorizes emergency loan assistance for physical losses only in the designated and contiguous counties;
- Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience;
- Are citizens or permanent residents of the United States;
- Have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate or chattel property;
- Have an acceptable credit history;
- Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources;
- Can provide collateral to secure the loan and;
- Have repayment ability.

### Loan Requirements

FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:

- Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records;
- Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff and;
- Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management training program and obtain crop insurance.

### Collateral is Required

All emergency loans must be fully collateralized. The specific type of collateral may vary depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability and the individual circumstances of the applicant. If applicants cannot provide adequate collateral, their repayment ability may be considered as collateral to secure the loan. A first lien is required on property or products acquired, produced or refinanced with loan funds.

### Loan Limit

Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, to a maximum amount of \$500,000.

### Loan Terms

Loans for crop, livestock, and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within one to seven years, depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability and collateral available as loan security. In special circumstances, terms of up to 20 years may be authorized. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. In certain circumstances, repayment may be made over a maximum of 40 years.

### Interest Rate

The current annual interest rate for emergency loans is 2.25 percent.

### Application Deadline

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

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## **FROM DAN RUTHERFORD – THE ILLINOIS STATE TREASURER**

### **Disaster Recovery Loans**

As Illinois farmers endure one of the harshest summer droughts in years, Illinois State Treasurer Dan Rutherford is encouraging agricultural professionals to consider low-interest disaster recovery loans that are made possible with funding from the Treasurer's Office.

“I offer my sympathies to all Illinois farmers who are so desperately in need of rain and I want to remind them of help that is available through my office. Farmers whose crops have been reduced or even completely destroyed by drought may need assistance – these loans can even bridge the gap until insurance checks come through,” said Rutherford. “I want every victim of this drought to know what help is available.”

These “Disaster Recovery” loans allow home, business and farm owners to secure below-market rates with participating financial institutions for up to the first five years of a loan. The maximum interest rate ranges from **2.20% - 2.89%** depending on length of term between one and five years. Loans are available to qualified borrowers who need help covering immediate costs that will eventually be covered by insurance (bridge loans), and to help cover costs if there is no insurance. The interest is low because the Treasurer's Office “buys down” the interest rate by depositing money at a discounted rate into an eligible financial institution.

Many financial institutions across the state have agreed to partner with the Treasurer's Office to make these low-interest loans available. For more information, or to find an electronic version of the “Disaster Recovery” application, go to [www.treasurer.il.gov](http://www.treasurer.il.gov) or call the Disaster Recovery Hotline at **866-523-0641**.



## **ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU**

**This is a great link regarding drought information from the Illinois Farm Bureau. The Illinois Farm Bureau provides frequent updates to this site.**

**[www.ilfb.org/drought](http://www.ilfb.org/drought)**

# For More Information On Farm Programs Please Contact Your Local County FSA Office

County	Town	Phone #	County	Town	Phone #
Adams	Quincy	217-224-9307	Livingston	Pontiac	815-844-6127
Alexander/Pulaski	Tamms	618-747-2305	Logan	Lincoln	217-735-5508
Bond	Greenville	618-664-3590	McDonough	Macomb	309-833-1711
Boone	Belvidere	815-544-3465	McHenry/Lake	Woodstock	815-338-0444
Brown	Mt. Sterling	217-773-3993	McLean	Normal	309-452-3848
Bureau	Princeton	815-875-8732	Macon	Decatur	217-877-5670
Calhoun	Hardin	618-576-2717	Macoupin	Carlinville	217-854-2626
Carroll	Mount Carroll	815-244-2945	Madison	Edwardsville	618-656-7300
Cass	Virginia	217-452-7781	Marion	Salem	618-548-2230
Champaign	Champaign	217-352-3536	Marshall/Putnam	Henry	309-364-3913
Christian	Taylorville	217-824-2123	Mason	Havana	309-543-2582
Clark	Martinsville	217-382-4123	Menard	Petersburg	217-632-2431
Clay	Louisville	618-665-3341	Mercer	Aledo	309-582-5153
Clinton	Breese	618-526-7815	Monroe	Waterloo	618-939-6181
Coles	Charleston	217-345-3901	Montgomery	Hillsboro	217-532-3361
Crawford	Robinson	618-544-7517	Morgan	Jacksonville	217-243-1535
Cumberland	Toledo	217-849-2201	Moultrie	Sullivan	217-728-8813
DeKalb	Sycamore	815-756-3234	Ogle	Oregon	815-732-6127
DeWitt	Clinton	217-935-2181	Peoria	Edwards	309-671-7040
Douglas	Tuscola	217-253-3340	Perry	Pinckneyville	618-357-6016
Edgar	Paris	217-465-5325	Piatt	Monticello	217-762-2571
Effingham	Effingham	217-347-7107	Pike	Pittsfield	217-285-5448
Fayette	Vandalia	618-283-2311	Randolph	Sparta	618-443-4381
Ford	Paxton	217-379-4388	Richland	Olney	618-392-7141
Franklin	Benton	618-438-4021	Rock Island	Milan	309-764-1486
Fulton	Lewistown	309-547-2233	St. Clair	Belleville	618-235-2500
Gallatin/Hardin	Ridgway	618-272-4521	Saline	Harrisburg	618-252-8621
Greene	Carrollton	217-942-5402	Sangamon	Springfield	217-241-6635
Grundy	Morris	815-942-0359	Schuyler	Rushville	217-322-3358
Hamilton	McLeansboro	618-643-4326	Scott	Winchester	217-742-9561
Hancock	Carthage	217-357-2188	Shelby	Shelbyville	217-774-5561
Henderson	Stronghurst	309-924-1173	Stark	Toulon	309-286-2261
Henry	Cambridge	309-937-3377	Stephenson	Freeport	815-235-2141
Iroquois	Watseka	815-432-3946	Tazewell	Pekin	309-346-4462
Jackson	Murphysboro	618-684-3471	Union	Anna	618-833-5666
Jasper	Newton	618-783-2319	Vermilion	Danville	217-442-8511
Jefferson	Mt. Vernon	618-244-0773	Wabash	Mt.Carmel	618-263-3593
Jersey	Jerseyville	618-498-6836	Warren	Monmouth	309-734-9308
JoDaviess	Elizabeth	815-858-3418	Washington	Nashville	618-327-8862
Johnson/Massac/Pope	Vienna	618-658-3411	Wayne/Edwards	Fairfield	618-842-7602
Kane/DuPage	St. Charles	630-584-7960	White	Carmi	618-382-2213
Kankakee	Bourbonnais	815-937-8940	Whiteside	Morrison	815-772-2124
Kendall	Yorkville	630-553-5821	Will/Cook	New Lenox	815-485-0068
Knox	Galesburg	309-342-5138	Williamson	Marion	618-993-5396
LaSalle	Ottawa	815-433-0551	Winnebago	Rockford	815-965-2392
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	618-943-2621	Woodford	Eureka	309-467-2308
Lee	Amboy	815-857-3621			