



Help with Equipment, Buildings and Property (continued)

measures such as fencing along a stream. FSA's Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) makes payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest land to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by floods and other natural disasters. FSA county committees request funding for these programs and the FSA national office approves the funding for the programs to be implemented.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP) provides funding to project sponsors to reduce the threat to life and property due to soil erosion and flooding. Typical activities include clearing debris and sediment from clogged waterways, stabilizing river banks and repairing levee breaches. The repair measures must be environmentally and economically sound. Additional information can be found at the following webpage link: www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/

USDA Rural Development's Home Repair Program can help people with damaged homes that need rehabilitation and repair. In an emergency, USDA can also help rural residents manage payments on existing loans or get new loans for needed repairs. Additionally, residents living in Rural Development-financed apartments who have been displaced by wide spread flooding may qualify to receive priority admission to any vacant USDA Rural Development apartment units.

USDA Agency Contacts in Washington

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
John H Grendon DVM MPH, ESF #11 Coordinator
Phone: (970) 631-4008
Email: John.H.Grendon@aphis.usda.gov

Farm Service Agency
State Office 316 W. Boone, Ste. 568
Spokane, WA 99201
Phone: (509) 323-3000
Web: www.fsa.usda.gov/wa
(includes county office locator)

Natural Resources Conservation Service
State Office 316 W. Boone, Ste 450
Spokane, WA 99201
Phone: (509) 323-2900
Web: www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov
(includes county office locator)

Risk Management Agency
Spokane Regional Office
11707 E. Sprague Avenue, Suite 201
Spokane, WA 99206
Phone: (509) 228-6320
Email: rsowa@rma.usda.gov
Web: www.rma.usda.gov

Rural Development
State Office 1835 Black Lake Blvd SW, Ste B
Olympia, WA 98512
Phone: (360) 704-7700
Web: www.rurdev.usda.gov/wa
(includes area office contacts)

WSU Extension
Web: <http://extension.wsu.edu/> (includes county office contacts)

WSU Extension Disaster Education Network
Web: <http://ext.wsu.edu/eden>

State Contacts
Access WA Flood Emergency
Web: <http://mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division/hazards/flood>

Washington State Department of Agriculture
PO Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
Phone: (360) 902-1800
Web: <http://agr.wa.gov>

Department of Ecology
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Phone: (360) 407-6000
Web: www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/floods



Help in the midst of FLOOD



United States Department of Agriculture
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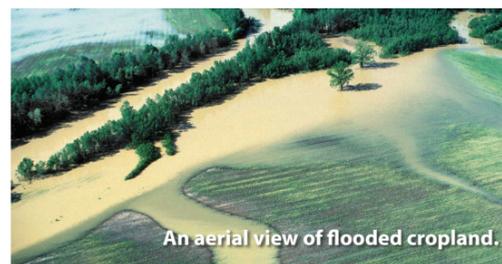
In collaboration with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies, you can prevent, respond to and repair flood damage on your land.

Floods cause loss of life and damage to structures, crops, livestock, fences, land, flood control structures, roads, and utilities. Floods also cause erosion and landslides, and can transport debris and toxic products that cause secondary damage. Flood damage in Washington State exceeds damage by all other natural hazards. Chances are agricultural producers near rivers and streams will experience flood-related losses at some point. Every county has received a Presidential disaster designation for flooding, at least once, since 1970. (Washington State Emergency Management Division) This brochure covers federal assistance for flood disasters and important state contacts. It provides useful information to help producers prepare for and recover from floods.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies provide producers with assistance ranging from data and reports, which serve as early flood warnings, to crop insurance opportunities for damaged or lost crops, to other recovery needs following floods.

Flood Assistance

Programs and services available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture



An aerial view of flooded cropland.

Flood Preparation & Planning—Before the Flood

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) annually monitors the snowpack in the western United States. The data gathered is combined with other weather data to report the current snowpack and to predict spring and summer streamflow. The Water Supply Outlook Reports contain useful data for predicting the risk of spring flooding. The Basin Outlook Reports and other climate data can be located at the following webpage link: www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

Washington State University (WSU) Extension is linked with the national Extension clearinghouse of web-based information eXtension. Extension provides a wealth of flood planning considerations, lessons learned from previous floods and more on the Extension Disaster Education Network flood webpage: www.extension.org/floods. WSU Extension also has a website devoted to state disaster planning and response including floods: <http://ext.wsu.edu/eden>.

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) operates and manages the Federal Crop Insurance program. Private-sector insurance companies sell and service the Federal crop insurance policies. Multi-Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) is a federally subsidized program, assisting farm producers with the payment of their crop insurance premium costs and covers more than just floods. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) administers the Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) that covers crops for which insurance is unavailable. Both MPCI and NAP may provide financial compensation if a producer has a crop loss but

crop insurance and NAP coverage must be purchased by set dates in advance of a loss. Crop insurance and FSA require crop acreage reports of acres planted and covered. Check with your local FSA office or RMA office about crop coverage purchase dates.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers the Emergency Watershed Protection - Floodplain Easement (EWP-FPE) Program. Major wildfires can lead to devastating flooding after loss of vegetation in a watershed. NRCS may purchase easements on floodplain lands where there is a risk to life and property and lands that have been impaired within the last 12 months, or that have a history of repeated flooding. Floodplain easements restore, protect, maintain, and enhance the functions of the floodplain. NRCS also provides technical assistance to restore floodplains. Follow the webpage link for additional information: www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/financial/ewp/?cid=nrcs143_008225

Flood Recovery—After the Flood

It is important for producers to report crop and livestock loss and damages as soon as the loss/damage becomes apparent. Reports should be made to the Farm Service Agency and crop insurance agents. Many programs have deadlines for reporting loss/damage.

WSU Extension offers advice for cleanup and recovery through the Disaster Education Network flood webpage: www.extension.org/floods.

Help with Crops

Flooding or excessive rain can cause crop loss, damage, or prevent planting of a crop. RMA's Multi-Peril Crop Insurance and FSA's Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program are the primary means to financially compensate producers for these situations. RMA also has Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP) insurance available in all counties. FSA has a Tree Assistance Program (TAP) to help cover the costs

Disaster Designations

The availability of some federal programs and services depends on the issue of an official disaster designation. Different types of disaster designations prompt different types of federal assistance. If the Governor makes a determination that a disaster exceeds the resources or authority of the state, the Governor will request a federal disaster designation. For agriculture, this could be a designation by the Secretary of Agriculture or the President. Presidential or Secretarial disaster designations trigger assistance from federal agencies. Secretarial designations result in emergency loan availability for agriculture. Not all federal programs require a designation.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has overall responsibility for coordinating disaster response among the many federal agencies. FEMA has a website (<http://www.ready.gov/floods>) devoted to flood preparation and recovery. The main webpage for FEMA includes a map of disaster designations (<http://www.fema.gov>).

of replanting trees, bushes and vines lost to natural disasters. Producers must report losses as soon as the damage or losses become apparent.

RMA lists crops covered and details related to coverage on its website, www.rma.usda.gov, along with a list of crop agents which can be found at: www.rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html.

Help with Livestock

Floods can result in loss of livestock, feed or forage. FSA's Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) partially reimburses producers for the death of commercial livestock due to flooding and other natural disasters. FSA's Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) provides financial compensation for livestock feed and grazing losses. It also



The Emergency Watershed Protection Program can help reserve floodplain easements on your land.



covers some livestock deaths not covered by the Livestock Indemnity Program. ELAP includes death losses of eligible bait fish or game fish. The disaster programs include livestock raised for commercial purposes but not for recreational purposes. Producers must report losses as soon as the damage or losses become apparent.

FSA also maintains an electronic site for producers in need of hay or who have hay available to exchange. Hay exchange site: www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=online&subject=landing&topic=hay

Help with Equipment, Buildings and Property

The Farm Service Agency's low-interest Emergency Loan Program 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. This program is triggered by a Secretarial Disaster Designation. In some cases, a Presidential Disaster Designation may make the program available.

FSA's Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by floods and other natural disasters. The program includes replacing conservation

Participating Agencies

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Farm Services Agency

Risk Management Agency

Rural Development

Washington State University Extension

National Agriculture Statistics Service



Flood waters can cause major soil erosion.