



# Post-Wildfire Resources

**A healthy farm or ranch is nothing without a healthy YOU**

## Signs and Symptoms of Mental Health Challenges

- Change in routines or social activities
- Decline in the care of domestic animals
- Increase in illness or other chronic conditions
- Increase in farm accidents
- Decline in the appearance of the farmstead
- Decreased interest in activities or events
- Signs of stress in children

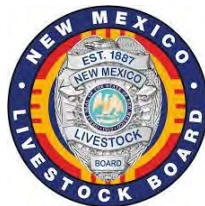
## Five Steps to Help Someone in Emotional Pain

1	2	3	4	5
Ask	Be there	Stay connected	Keep them safe	Help them connect

SCAN ME



Please take a few minutes to answer this brief assessment regarding stress and health in your community. Your responses will be completely anonymous and used to determine the resources that will be developed and provided throughout New Mexico.



**BE BOLD.** Shape the Future.  
**College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences**  
Cooperative Extension Service

New Mexico State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educator. NMSU and Department of Agriculture Cooperating. This project is funded by National Institute of Food and Agriculture through the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

**MSC 3189, Box 30005  
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-8005  
Telephone (575) 646-3007**

**MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM**  
*Governor*

**JEFF M. WITTE**  
*Secretary*

July 28, 2022

Greetings:

The past few months have been trying times for agricultural producers in New Mexico, especially those who have been impacted by fires, floods, damaging winds, and persistent drought. In response to these challenges, New Mexico Department of Agriculture, New Mexico Livestock Board, and New Mexico State University's Cooperative Extension Service in partnership with countless other federal, state, and local partners have worked to provide assistance to farmers and ranchers in many different forms.

This packet is yet another way to spread the word about some of the resources that are available to the agricultural community. Enclosed is information related to feed and water for livestock, disaster programs that are made possible through the Farm Bill, information about dealing with stress and coping with disaster, and more. The information here is not inclusive of all the programs and resources that are available, so contact information for some of the agencies that can help has also been included. We encourage you to reach out to your local Cooperative Extension Service agent, United State Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency office, or New Mexico Livestock Board inspector if you have further questions.

I have always been proud of the way the agricultural community stands together during times of hardship. The pressure of feeding the world is real. While our New Mexico farmers and ranchers are resilient, they are not immune to stress; so it is important to make sure that we are looking after the mental and emotional wellbeing of ourselves, our loved ones, and our communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "JM Witte".

Jeff M. Witte

JMW/mw/ra/ya

Included in this packet are resources on:

1. Tips for Talking with and Helping Children and Youth Cope After a Disaster or Traumatic Event, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
2. Tips for Survivors of a Disaster or Traumatic Event, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
3. Private Land Suppression Repair Survey
4. Feeding Cattle after Fire During Drought, Craig Gifford
5. Surface Water Quality Issues Associated with Wildfires, Rossana Sallenave, Ph.D.
6. Livestock Forage Disaster Program, USDA Farm Service Agency
7. Livestock Indemnity Program, USDA Farm Service Agency
8. Emergency Forest Restoration Program, USDA Farm Service Agency
9. New Mexico State and Federal Wildfire Resources, Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

### Additional Resources

- **New Mexico Livestock Board**
  - Phone: (505) 841-6161
  - Website: <https://www.nmlbonline.com/>
- **Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management**
  - Phone: (505) 476-9600
  - Website: <https://www.nmdhsem.org/>
- **New Mexico Department of Agriculture**
  - Phone: (575) 646-3007
  - Website: <https://nmdeptag.nmsu.edu/>
- **New Mexico Here to Help**
  - Website: <https://www.nmflb.org/Get-Involved/Here-To-Help-NM>
- **Mora/San Miguel County Farm Service Agency:** (505) 425-3594
- **Colfax County Farm Service Agency:** (575) 445-9471
- **Taos County Farm Service Agency:** (575) 758-3863
- **NMSU Wildfire Resources**
  - Website: <https://aces.nmsu.edu/county/bernalillo/farmranch/wildfire-resources.html>



# Tips for Talking With and Helping Children and Youth Cope After a Disaster or Traumatic Event:

## A GUIDE FOR PARENTS, CAREGIVERS, AND TEACHERS

---

*Adult support and reassurance is the key to helping children through a traumatic time.*

---

Children and youth can face emotional strains after a traumatic event such as a car crash or violence.<sup>1</sup> Disasters also may leave them with long-lasting harmful effects.<sup>2</sup> When children experience a trauma, watch it on TV, or overhear others discussing it, they can feel scared, confused, or anxious. Young people react to trauma differently than adults. Some may react right away; others may show signs that they are having a difficult time much later. As such, adults do not always know when a child needs help coping. This tip sheet will help parents, caregivers, and teachers learn some common reactions, respond in a helpful way, and know when to seek support.

### Possible Reactions to a Disaster or Traumatic Event

Many of the reactions noted below are normal when children and youth are handling the stress right after an event. If any of these behaviors lasts for more than 2 to 4 weeks, or if they suddenly appear later on, these children may need more help coping. Information about where to find help is in the **Helpful Resources** section of this tip sheet.

### PRESCHOOL CHILDREN, 0–5 YEARS OLD

Very young children may go back to thumb sucking or wetting the bed at night after a trauma. They may fear strangers, darkness, or monsters. It is fairly common for preschool children to become clingy with a parent, caregiver, or teacher or to want to stay in a place where they feel safe. They may express the trauma repeatedly in their play or tell exaggerated stories about what happened. Some children's eating and sleeping habits may change. They also may have aches and pains that cannot be explained. Other symptoms to watch for are aggressive or withdrawn behavior, hyperactivity, speech difficulties, and disobedience.

- **Infants and Toddlers, 0–2 years old,** cannot understand that a trauma is happening, but they know when their caregiver is upset. They may start to show the same emotions as their caregivers, or they may act differently, like crying for no reason, withdrawing from people, and not playing with their toys.
- **Children, 3–5 years old,** can understand the effects of trauma. They may have trouble adjusting to change and loss. They may depend on the adults around them to help them feel better.



## EARLY CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE, 6–19 YEARS OLD

Children and youth in these age ranges may have some of the same reactions to trauma as younger children. Often, younger children want much more attention from parents or caregivers. They may stop doing their school work or chores at home. Some youth may feel helpless and guilty because they cannot take on adult roles as their family or the community responds to a trauma or disaster.

- **Children, 6–10 years old,** may fear going to school and stop spending time with friends. They may have trouble paying attention and do poorly in school overall. Some may become aggressive for no clear reason. Or they may act younger than their age by asking to be fed or dressed by their parent or caregiver.
- **Youth and Adolescents, 11–19 years old,** go through a lot of physical and emotional changes because of their developmental stage. So, it may be even harder for them to cope with trauma. Older teens may deny their reactions to themselves and their caregivers. They may respond with a routine “I’m okay” or even silence when they are upset. Or, they may complain about physical aches or pains because they cannot identify what is really bothering them emotionally. Some may start arguments at home and/or at school, resisting any structure or authority. They also may engage in risky behaviors such as using alcohol or drugs.

## How Parents, Caregivers, and Teachers Can Support Children’s Recovery

The good news is that children and youth are usually quite resilient. Most of the time they get back to feeling okay soon after a trauma. With the right support from the adults around them, they can thrive and recover. The most important ways to help are to make sure children feel connected, cared about, and loved.

- Parents, teachers, and other caregivers can help children express their emotions through conversation, writing, drawing, and singing. Most children want to talk about a trauma, so let them. Accept their feelings and tell them it is okay to feel sad, upset, or stressed. Crying is often a way to relieve stress and grief. **Pay attention and be a good listener.**
- Adults can ask the teens and youth they are caring for what they know about the event. What are they hearing in school or seeing on TV? Try to watch news coverage on TV or the Internet with them. And, limit access so they have time away from reminders about the trauma. Don’t let talking about the trauma take over the family or classroom discussion for long periods of time. **Allow them to ask questions.**
- Adults can help children and youth see the good that can come out of a trauma. Heroic actions, families and friends who help, and support from people in the community are examples. Children may better cope with a trauma or disaster by helping others. They can write caring letters to those who have been hurt or have lost their homes; they can send thank you notes to people who helped. **Encourage these kinds of activities.**
- If human violence or error caused an event, be careful not to blame a cultural, racial, or ethnic group, or persons with psychiatric disabilities. This may be a good opportunity to talk with children about discrimination and diversity. **Let children know that they are not to blame when bad things happen.**
- It’s okay for children and youth to see adults sad or crying, but try not to show intense emotions. Screaming and hitting or kicking furniture or walls can be scary for children. **Violence can further frighten children or lead to more trauma.<sup>3</sup>**
- Adults can show children and youth how to take care of themselves. If you are in good physical and emotional health, you are more likely to be readily available to support the children you care about. **Model self-care, set routines, eat healthy meals, get enough sleep, exercise, and take deep breaths to handle stress.**

## Tips for Talking With Children and Youth of Different Age Groups After a Disaster or Traumatic Event

### PRESCHOOL CHILDREN, 0–5 YEARS OLD

Give these very young children a lot of cuddling and verbal support:

- Take a deep breath before holding or picking them up, and focus on them, not the trauma.
- Get down to their eye level and speak in a calm, gentle voice using words they can understand.
- Tell them that you still care for them and will continue to take care of them so they feel safe.

### EARLY CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE, 6–19 YEARS OLD

Nurture children and youth in this age group:

- Ask your child or the children in your care what worries them and what might help them cope.
  - Offer comfort with gentle words, a hug when appropriate, or just your presence.
  - Spend more time with the children than usual, even for a short while. Returning to school activities and getting back to routines at home is important too.
  - Excuse traumatized children from chores for a day or two. After that, make sure they have age-appropriate tasks and can participate in a way that makes them feel useful.
  - Support children spending time with friends or having quiet time to write or create art.
  - Encourage children to participate in recreational activities so they can move around and play with others.
- Address your own trauma in a healthy way. Avoid hitting, isolating, abandoning, or making fun of children.
  - Let children know that you care about them—spend time doing something special with them, and make sure to check on them in a nonintrusive way.



**A NOTE OF CAUTION:** Be careful not to pressure children to talk about a trauma or join in expressive activities. While most children will easily talk about what happened, some may become frightened. Some may even get traumatized again by talking about it, listening to others talk about it, or looking at drawings of the event. Allow children to remove themselves from these activities, and monitor them for signs of distress.

## Helpful Resources

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Disaster Technical Assistance Center (SAMHSA DTAC)  
Toll-Free: 1-800-308-3515  
Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov/dtac>

### **Treatment Locators**

Mental Health Treatment Facility Locator  
Toll-Free: 1-800-789-2647 (English and español)  
TDD: 1-866-889-2647  
Website: <http://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/MHTreatmentLocator>

MentalHealth.gov  
Website: <http://www.mentalhealth.gov>  
*MentalHealth.gov provides U.S. government information and resources on mental health.*

Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator  
Toll-Free: 1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357)  
(24/7 English and español); TDD: 1-800-487-4889  
Website: <http://www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov>

### **Hotlines**

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline  
Toll-Free: 1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255)  
TTY: 1-800-799-4TTY (1-800-799-4889)  
Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov>  
*This resource can be found by accessing the Suicide Prevention Lifeline box once on the SAMHSA website.*

Disaster Distress Helpline  
Toll-Free: 1-800-985-5990 Text "TalkWithUs" to 66746  
Website: <http://disasterdistress.samhsa.gov>

Child Welfare Information Gateway  
Toll-Free: 1-800-4-A-CHILD (1-800-422-4453)  
Website: <http://www.childwelfare.gov/responding/how.cfm>

### **Additional Behavioral Health Resources**

National Child Traumatic Stress Network  
Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov/traumaJustice>  
*This behavioral health resource can be accessed by visiting the SAMHSA website and then selecting the related link.*

Administration for Children and Families  
Website: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/>

## When Children, Youth, Parents, Caregivers, or Teachers Need More Help

In some instances, a child and his or her family may have trouble getting past a trauma. Parents or caregivers may be afraid to leave a child alone. Teachers may see that a student is upset or seems different. It may be helpful for everyone to work together. Consider talking with a mental health professional to help identify the areas of difficulty. Together, everyone can decide how to help and learn from each other. If a child has lost a loved one, consider working with someone who knows how to support children who are grieving.<sup>4</sup> Find a caring professional in the **Helpful Resources** section of this tip sheet.

- <sup>1</sup> National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (n.d.). Traffic safety facts, 2003 data: Children. (DOT HS 809 762). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Retrieved from <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/809762.pdf>.
- <sup>2,4</sup> National Commission on Children and Disasters. (2010). National Commission on Children and Disasters: 2010 report to the President and Congress. (AHRQ Publication No. 10-MO37). Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Retrieved from <http://archive.ahrq.gov/prep/nccdreport/nccdreport.pdf>.
- <sup>3</sup> Children's Bureau. (2010). Child maltreatment 2009. Washington, DC: Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2009>.



HHS Publication No. SMA-12-4732  
(Revised 2013)



# Tips for Survivors of a Disaster or Traumatic Event:

## WHAT TO EXPECT IN YOUR PERSONAL, FAMILY, WORK, AND FINANCIAL LIFE

### About Disasters and Traumatic Events

Disasters and traumatic events touch all of our lives. About two thirds of the U.S. population have reported experiencing at least one personal traumatic event before the age of 18.<sup>1</sup> Many people experience trauma due to natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and other storms and human-caused events like mass violence and terrorism. For some survivors, disasters can remind them of earlier trauma and make it harder to recover. But with good social support and coping skills, most survivors have the ability to recover and are quite resilient. For those who continue to suffer, help is available.

### After a Disaster or Traumatic Event

What follows are examples of the types of emotional, behavioral, physical, and cognitive responses that are all common reactions to a disaster or other traumatic event.

#### WHAT TO EXPECT IN YOUR PERSONAL LIFE

Anxiety, sadness, and trouble sleeping are the most common responses to traumatic events. So are headaches and stomach aches, overeating, and loss of appetite. Grief may be felt intensely on and off for at least a year if someone has lost a loved one in the event.

Anger is a common response experienced more by men, while self-blame appears more often in women. Some people will look at what their lives were like prior to a trauma and make comparisons. Others may be concerned about their own and their family's safety. Additionally, everyone has different ways of coping, which can make people act differently than they usually do.

#### WHAT TO EXPECT IN YOUR FAMILY LIFE

The effect of a disaster or traumatic event goes far beyond its immediate devastation. It takes time for survivors to grieve and rebuild individual and family lives. Everyday routines may not return to normal for months, or even years, especially following a large-scale disaster or traumatic event. Alternate living conditions (e.g., temporary housing) can disrupt day-to-day activities and create shifts in roles and responsibilities, leading to strains in relationships. These disruptions in routine can make life unfamiliar or unpredictable and change everyone's expectations. Remember, also, that children's stress may be a reflection of how their parents are handling the stress.

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/findings.htm>.



## WHAT TO EXPECT IN YOUR WORK AND FINANCIAL LIFE

Workplace routines may change, or businesses may close altogether, if there is extensive physical damage to buildings and roads. Daily travel and commuting patterns may be disrupted because of the loss of a car or road reconstruction. The stress of a traumatic event may lead to poor work performance, and short tempers may surface at the workplace. Those who experience work disruptions may be unable to regain their previous standard of living, and reduced income may lead to unpaid bills. Seeking financial assistance to rebuild and repair damages can add to the already high levels of stress and frustration caused by the disaster or traumatic event.

## WHAT HELPS

Everyone has different ways of coping, but there are some steps to recovery from a disaster or traumatic event that are known to help many people. Start by realizing that you survived the disaster or trauma and that life doesn't have to stop.

- **Talk with someone.** Connecting with and talking to others who accept and understand your feelings is the best way to help yourself. Reach out to a trusted friend, family member, or faith leader and talk about how you are doing.
- **Move your body.** It is the next best way to relieve stress. Try deep breathing, gentle stretching, and walking. These are the simplest exercises that can help. Other types of exercise can also relieve stress (use caution when lifting heavy weights, as excess adrenaline from stress can cause muscle damage).

- **Meditate and listen to music** timed to your breathing. These are effective ways to calm yourself.
- **Promote physical care** by eating healthy meals and snacks, getting enough rest, and drinking plenty of water. Model these behaviors for your family.
- **Reestablish routines.** Get back to doing the things you would normally do every day. This can help you regain a sense of control over your life and reduce anxiety.
- **Know that it's okay to celebrate successes** in the recovery process and have moments of joy even after a trauma. Return to doing things you enjoy as a family and spending time with friends.
- **Try not to let thoughts about the disaster or trauma take over your thinking.** If you are having difficulty making sense of the trauma or are questioning why this event happened, seek out a mental health professional or, if you prefer, speak with a trusted faith-based or spiritual leader.



- **Speak with a financial advisor.**

For help with financial matters, talking with a professional financial advisor may ease your stress and the feeling that you have to manage it alone. An advisor may have useful suggestions for addressing financial concerns, and may be able to help directly or to connect you with resources to help in other ways.



## Signs That Survivors Need More Help Managing Stress

Sometimes excessive ongoing stress or medical problems that existed before the disaster or trauma can make recovery difficult. Some of the more serious signs of stress include the following:

- Disorientation or confusion and difficulty communicating thoughts
- Inability to see or hear properly
- Limited attention span and difficulty concentrating
- Feelings of becoming easily frustrated
- Overwhelming guilt and self-doubt
- Feelings of hopelessness
- Frequent mood swings or continuous crying
- Colds or flu-like symptoms
- Reluctance to leave home
- Fear of crowds, strangers, or being alone
- Increased use of illegal drugs, alcohol, or prescription medication.
- Worsening of existing medical problems.

---

If you or a member of your family experience trouble coping, or these signs continue for more than 2 to 4 weeks, ask for help. Consult a counselor or mental health professional, or see the **Helpful Resources** on the next page. In the workplace, you may be able to get assistance from your human resources department or your company's Employee Assistance Program.

---

## Helpful Resources

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Disaster Technical Assistance Center (SAMHSA DTAC)

Toll-Free: 1-800-308-3515

Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov/dtac>

### National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov/traumaJustice>

*This behavioral health resource can be accessed by visiting the SAMHSA website and then selecting the related link.*

### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)\*

Toll-Free: 1-800-621-FEMA (1-800-621-3362)

Website: <http://www.fema.gov>

### Department of Veterans Affairs\*

#### National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

PTSD Information Voicemail: 1-802-296-6300

Website: <http://www.ptsd.va.gov>

## Treatment Locators

### Mental Health Treatment Facility Locator

Toll-Free: 1-800-789-2647 (English and español)

TDD: 1-866-889-2647

Website: <http://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/MHTreatmentLocator>

### MentalHealth.gov

Website: <http://www.mentalhealth.gov>

*MentalHealth.gov provides U.S. government information and resources on mental health.*

### Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator

Toll-Free: 1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357)

(24/7 English and español); TDD: 1-800-487-4889

Website: <http://www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov>

## Hotlines

### National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

Toll-Free: 1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255)

TTY: 1-800-799-4TTY (1-800-799-4889)

Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov>

*This resource can be found by accessing the Suicide Prevention Lifeline box once on the SAMHSA website.*

### Workplace Helpline

Toll-Free: 1-800-WORKPLACE (1-800-967-5752)

Website: <http://workplace.samhsa.gov>

*\*Note: Inclusion of a resource in this fact sheet does not imply endorsement by the Center for Mental Health Services, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*

# Disaster Distress Helpline

PHONE: 1-800-985-5990 TEXT: "TalkWithUs" to 66746

WEB: <http://disasterdistress.samhsa.gov>



HHS Publication No. SMA-13-4775  
(Revised 2013)

# Private Land Suppression Repair Survey



If your property sustained damages from fire suppression activities, please complete the fire suppression repair form.

<https://tinyurl.com/suppressionrepair>

Call 720-417-8048 for assistance

## Encuesta Sobre Reparación De Supresión En Tierras Privadas



Si su propiedad a sostenido daños debido a las actividades de supresión del incendio, por favor llena la forma de reparación de supresión del incendio.

<https://tinyurl.com/suppressionrepair>

Si necesita asistencia llame 505-398-3889



# Feeding Cattle after Fire or During Drought

Craig Gifford<sup>1</sup>

• Cooperative Extension Service •

The College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences is an engine for economic and community development in New Mexico, improving the lives of New Mexicans through academic, research, and Extension programs.

## INTRODUCTION

Unfortunately, the mega-drought gripping the Southwest has led to deteriorating forage conditions on NM rangelands. In some cases, drought and fire have completely destroyed rangelands which means that ranchers are facing complete forage replacement rather than supplementation. If faced with this situation, the first thing to consider is where cattle will be fed and what challenges the location faces. If temporary dry lots are needed, electric fencing can be an economical and effective method to contain



cattle in a smaller footprint. Removing cattle from damaged rangeland is preferable to feeding cattle while allowing them full access to the range. Restricting cattle to a smaller area with easy access can also reduce the daily costs associated with feeding while taking full advantage of the nutrients you are supplying. The more cattle have to travel for feed and water results in increased energy demands and thus more feed. However, cattle in close proximity allows easier spread of disease should the herd be exposed to a pathogen; it is crucial to monitor the herd for disease frequently.

Once a location is set, deciding what to feed can be another challenge. In the current economic climate, inflation has driven up the prices of many commodities as well as the cost to transport them. Cows can utilize a wide variety of feedstuffs as long as the diet meets their requirements. Consider cost per unit of protein and/or energy in purchasing and feeding these ingredients and include transportation and storage losses. NMSU Extension can help balance rations for ingredients available to you. The guidelines in this article are general recommendations, but talking with your County Agent is recommended to tailor a feeding program to meet your needs.



## FEEDING CONSIDERATIONS

The label contains all the information necessary for the use. In general, cattle will eat 2.4% of their body weight on a dry matter basis. For example, a 1000 lb cow will eat approximately 24 lbs of dry matter per day. The key to feeding cattle is making sure the ration meets the animal's daily nutrient requirements. In NM, it is likely that the majority of forage replacement will be filled with hay. It is imperative to have your hay tested to know the energy and protein levels, and it is impossible to determine this by visual inspection of the hay. Some hay is of high enough quality that no additional supplementation is required other than mineral and lower quality hay will require supplementation with energy and/or protein.

**Alfalfa** is an excellent forage that typically fulfills protein requirements while providing a good energy and mineral content. It is best to mix alfalfa with other forages rather than feed a straight alfalfa diet. Depending on costs and quality, 5-7 lbs of alfalfa/head/day will usually meet the protein requirements for cows, but can be fed to as much as 50% of the diet. Certainly more alfalfa can be fed per day, but typically there are cheaper options and gut health can become a concern.

**Sorghum, sudan, millet, wheat, beardless wheat, oat, barley, and other "small grain" hays** can also be an excellent forage source. Nitrate levels can be a concern if the forage was stressed prior to harvest and quality depends on several factors including fertilization level and plant stage at harvest. High quality hays in these classes can be sufficient to comprise 100% of a cow's diet when supplemented with mineral.

Though there are exceptions, **grass hays** are usually too low in protein for lactating cows and some lower quality grass hay may be deficient in energy as well. Grass hay is a great option to mix with alfalfa.

**Wheat midds** are a high fiber and high energy supplement. They are an excellent forage replacement option in rations but must be accompanied with a good mineral supplement. North Dakota researchers have used diets of 16.7 pounds of wheat midds, 10.5 pounds of straw and 5.5 pounds of alfalfa/grass hay daily along with a vitamin/mineral supplement for lactating cows.

**Soy hulls and cottonseed hulls** are also good energy supplements that can be economical depending on market conditions. They make excellent additions if hay supplies are difficult to find.

Aside from alfalfa, **dried distillers grains (DDGs)** are an excellent protein source that also benefits from a high fat content in some cases which boosts the energy value. If you have high levels of sulfate in your water, that can be a concern when coupled with DDG supplementation.

**Cottonseed meal, commercial tubs, cubes, blocks, etc.** can also be used to boost protein levels in a ration as needed. Cubes or other commercial supplements in combination with average quality grass hay can be an economical option if available.

**Corn** and other high starch feeds can be excellent sources of energy especially when used in combination with protein supplements like alfalfa. However, feeding corn in combination with low quality hay can actually depress forage digestibility. It is important to balance the amount of corn fed to meet the animal's needs as well as ensure the remaining diet has sufficient protein to keep the rumen microbial population healthy.

In summary, there are numerous options for feeding cattle. However, the current economic climate may be cost prohibitory. Talking with your County Agent and Extension Specialists will help identify the lowest cost option available to you. Also consult with your local feed dealers to see what options they may have. Under extreme conditions, it may also be more economical to place the cows in a feedlot or look for pasture elsewhere.

# Surface Water Quality Issues Associated with Wildfires

Rossana Sallenave, Ph.D.

• Cooperative Extension Service •

The College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences is an engine for economic and community development in New Mexico, improving the lives of New Mexicans through academic, research, and Extension programs.

### INTRODUCTION

Catastrophic wildfires such as the Hermit Peak fire can have effects on the physical, chemical, and biological properties of surface waters. Wildfires followed by monsoon rains can lead to flooding, and surface water bodies such as ponds and streams are susceptible to influxes of large quantities of sediment, organic debris, ash, fire retardant, nutrients from all the decaying vegetation, and other potential contaminants that may significantly degrade water quality and impair aquatic habitats. The decomposition process consumes oxygen, leading to drops undissolved oxygen, which can result in fish kills.

### Impacts to Livestock Water

**ASH:** Ash often contains elevated levels of ammonium, nitrate, phosphate, and potassium, and may also contain trace levels of antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, or zinc, however concentrations in water that exceed guidelines for livestock drinking water have rarely been documented (Waskom et al.2013). Testing of the water is recommended prior to allowing livestock to drink if the producer suspects that the water has been impacted. Table 1 lists levels generally considered safe for some potentially toxic nutrients and contaminants in water for cattle. If livestock show signs of illness, a veterinarian should be consulted, and an alternative water source should be used until their drinking source has been tested. Water quality should improve in the pond is being recharged with clean stream water of groundwater.

**Table 1. Contaminant levels generally considered safe**

Element	ppm
Aluminum	5.0
Arsenic	0.2
Boron	5.0
Cadmium	0.05
Chromium	1.0
Cobalt	1.0
Copper	0.5
Fluorine	2.0
Lead	0.1
Mercury	0.01
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.05
Sulfate	1000.0
Vanadium	0.1
Zinc	25.0



**NITRATES:** Nitrate and phosphorus levels will increase in surface waters increase following a wildfire. The nitrates are not very toxic, but in the rumen the bacteria reduce them to nitrites that then get into the blood stream. Nitrites convert the red pigment, hemoglobin (responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to the tissues) to a dark brown pigment, methemoglobin, which will not carry oxygen. For more information on how nitrate can affect livestock refer to Guide M-114 (Sallenave, 2017). The maximum contaminant level (uppermost limit at which water is considered safe) of Nitrate-N is 100 mg/L (100 ppm).

**TURBIDITY:** Wildfires defoliate soils leaving them bare and susceptible to erosion. These soils and sediments will result in turbid (cloudy) waters caused by suspended particles. High turbidity may also affect the palatability and acceptance of livestock water.

**CYANIDE:** Cyanide can be of special concern after wildfires because it is a product of some types of the red fire-retardant slurry. Some cyanide is produced naturally in wildfires, but increased levels of cyanide are most likely due to the use of fire-retardant slurry. According to experts, this should rarely be a problem unless the livestock are in direct contact with the slurry, or the slurry is in or washed into livestock drinking water supplies (Surber, 2002).

**CYANOBACTERIA:** The increased water temperature and nutrients following wildfires will also increase algae growth in surface waters. Cyanobacteria, also known as blue-green algae can be toxic to animals. Refer to Guide W-106 (Sallenave, 2020) for more information about Blue-green algae and how to mitigate for their presence. The presence of blue-green algae does not necessarily indicate that toxins are being produced. There is no good method to predict whether or not the algae will produce the toxins. If you suspect algae toxicity, look for any dead animals around the water source, as nearly all animals are affected.

## Impacts to Irrigation Water

Surface water bodies that have received runoff from a wildfire are usually dark in color, and may have a higher pH, and increased total salt, ash, and sediment concentrations. Irrigation water with pH greater than 8.5 is considered high and can affect the availability of certain plant nutrients. It can also increase the sodium hazard if the water has a high sodium adsorption ratio (SAR). However, high concentrations of ash and sediment generally pose more of a physical problem with irrigation infrastructure (by clogging filtration systems of sprinklers and drip systems, for example) and systems (restricting head gates and diversion structures) than a chemical hazard to crops.

## References

- Sallenave, R. 2016. Water quality for livestock and poultry. Guide M-112. New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service <https://pubs.nmsu.edu/m/M112.pdf>
- Sallenave, R. 2017. Nitrate in drinking water. Guide M-114. New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service <https://pubs.nmsu.edu/m/M114.pdf>
- Sallenave, R. 2020. Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae) in our waters: Agricultural best management practices (BMPs) to increase resilience to algal blooms. Guide W-106. New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service <https://pubs.nmsu.edu/w/W106.pdf>
- Serber, G. 2002. Water quality concerns after wildfire. Section 3. From: After Wildfire – Information for landowners coping with the aftermath of wildfire. James E. Knight, editor. Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources Programs, Montana State University, Bozeman. <https://sjbpublichealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07Water-Quality-After-Wildfires.pdf>
- Waskom, R., J. Kallenberger, B. Grotz, and T. Bauder. 2013. Addressing the impacts of Wildfire on water resources. Fact sheet. No. 6.706. Colorado State University Extension. <https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/natres/06706.pdf>





# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## LFP - Livestock Forage Disaster Program

### Overview

The Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) provides payments to:

- Eligible livestock owners and contract growers who have covered livestock and
- Who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage (native and improved pasture land with permanent vegetative cover
- Or certain crops planted specifically for grazing) that have suffered a loss of grazed forage due to a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county.

LFP also provides payments to:

- Eligible livestock owners or contract growers that have covered livestock and
- Who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage on rangeland managed by a federal agency if, the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.

The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year.

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

### Eligible Counties for Drought

An eligible livestock owner or contract grower who, as a grazed forage crop producer, owns or leases grazing land or pastureland physically located in a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a:

- D2 (severe drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least eight consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to one monthly payment;
- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to three monthly payments;
- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least four weeks during the normal grazing period or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to four monthly payments; or
- D4 (exceptional drought) in a county for four weeks (not necessarily four consecutive weeks) during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to five monthly payments.



A map of eligible counties for LFP drought can be found at [fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index](https://fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index).

### Eligible Livestock

Eligible livestock are grazing animals that satisfy the majority of net energy requirement of nutrition via grazing of forage grasses or legumes and include such species as alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo/bison, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer or sheep.

Within those species animals that are eligible include those that are or would have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland:

- During the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county; or
- When the federal agency prohibited the livestock owner or contract grower from having livestock graze the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire.

**Eligible Livestock must:**

- Have been owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or held by a contract grower during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition;
- Have been sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or one or both of the two production years immediately preceding the current production year;
- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition;
- Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation (such excluded uses include, but are not limited to, wild free-roaming animals or animals used for recreational purposes such as pleasure, hunting, pets, roping or for show); and
- Not have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire as part of the normal business operation of the livestock owner or contract grower.

**Eligible Producers**

To be eligible for LFP, persons or legal entities must be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, partnership of U.S. citizens, a legal entity organized under State law, or an Indian tribe or tribal organization defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act that:

- Own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower of covered livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire;
- Provide pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land as of the date of the qualifying drought or fire that is either:
  - Physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county; or
  - Rangeland managed by a federal agency for which the otherwise eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normally permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire.
- Certify that they have suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire; and
- Timely file an acreage report for all grazing land for which a grazing loss is being claimed.

**Payments**

FSA will calculate LFP payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to payment factors of one, three, four or five times the LFP monthly payment rate. The LFP monthly payment rate for drought is equal to 60 percent of the lesser of either the monthly feed cost:

- For all covered livestock owned or leased by the eligible livestock producer; or
- Calculated by using the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer.

Total LFP payments to an eligible livestock owner or contract grower in a calendar year for grazing losses will not exceed five monthly payments for the same kind, type, and weight range of livestock.

In the case of an eligible livestock owner or contract grower who sold or otherwise disposed of livestock because of drought conditions in one or both of the two previous production years immediately preceding the current production year, the payment rate will equal 80 percent of the monthly payment rate.

FSA will calculate LFP payments for eligible livestock owners or contract growers for losses suffered because of a qualifying fire on federally managed rangeland for which the producer is prohibited from grazing the normally permitted livestock. The payment begins on the first day the permitted livestock are prohibited from grazing the eligible rangeland and ending on the earlier of the last day of the federal lease of the eligible livestock producer or the day that would make the period a 180 calendar-day period. The payment rate is 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the owner or contract grower is prohibited from having livestock graze the managed rangeland because of a qualifying fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.



### Payments Limitation

The Agriculture Improvement Act (2018 Farm Bill) established a maximum annual per person and legal entity payment limitation for LFP (without regard to any other program) of \$125,000.

Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, no person or legal entity, excluding a joint venture or general partnership, may receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 total in payments under LFP. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive LFP payments.

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

### Enrollment

Eligible livestock producers who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage must provide a completed application for payment and required supporting documentation to their FSA office within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.

Contract growers must include a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining contract grower eligibility.

Supporting documents must show evidence of loss and that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased. If a loss of grazing was due to a fire that the eligible livestock producer was prohibited by the federal agency from having livestock graze the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a fire.

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

### For More Information

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

LIVESTOCK PAYMENT RATES							
KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Beef	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$28.07	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
		Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Dairy	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$72.98	\$76.29	\$82.91	\$81.07	\$122.95
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
		Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Beefalo	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$28.07	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
		Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$28.07	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
		Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Sheep	All		\$7.02	\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82
Goats	All		\$7.02	\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82
Deer	All		\$7.02	\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82
Equine	All		\$20.77	\$21.71	\$23.60	\$23.07	\$34.99
Elk	All			\$15.85	\$17.22	\$16.84	\$25.54
		Less than 400 pounds	\$6.18				
		400 to 799 pounds	\$11.51				
		800 pounds or more	\$15.16				
Reindeer	All		\$6.18	\$6.46	\$7.02	\$6.87	\$10.42
Alpacas	All		\$23.12	\$24.17	\$26.27	\$25.68	\$38.95
Emus	All		\$14.37	\$15.02	\$16.32	\$15.96	\$24.20
Llamas	All		\$10.25	\$10.71	\$11.64	\$11.38	\$17.26

*NOTE: A grazing animal is defined as those species of livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirement through the consumption of growing forage grasses and legumes, regardless whether or not they are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. Unweaned livestock are not considered a grazing animal and are ineligible for LFP.*

*The LFP monthly payment rate for losses because of a qualifying drought is calculated at 60 percent of the smaller of the monthly feed cost payment rate per head in the table above or the monthly feed cost based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing or pastureland acres.*





# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Livestock Indemnity Program

### Overview

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

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

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

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

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

### Eligible Livestock Owners

#### To be eligible for LIP:

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



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

#### Eligible livestock must:

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

The following types of livestock may be eligible for LIP:

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

### Eligible Livestock Contract Growers (Poultry and Swine)

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

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

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

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

### Eligible Loss Conditions

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

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

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

Eligible disease means a disease that is exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event that directly results in eligible livestock losses, including, but not limited to, anthrax, cyanobacteria, (beginning in 2015 calendar year), larkspur poisoning (beginning in 2015 calendar year) and Mycoplasma Bovis in Bison (beginning in 2021). In addition, eligible disease means a disease that is caused and/or transmitted by vectors and vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, whether or not they were or were not implemented, that directly result in death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality, including but not limited to Blue Tongue, EHD and CVV.

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

## Payments

### Livestock Death Losses

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

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

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

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

### Injured Livestock

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

### Payment Limitations and Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

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

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

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

For more information on payment limitations, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/limits](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/limits).

## Applying for LIP

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

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

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

For 2022 LIP losses, livestock owners and contract growers may apply for 2022 LIP benefits in the physical location county where the loss occurred.

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

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

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

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





### Livestock Loss Documentation

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

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

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

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

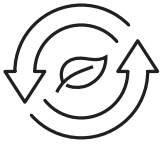
The documentation for injured livestock sales must have the price for which the animal was sold as well as information on livestock kind, type, and weight sold.

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

### For More Information

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





# DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)

### Overview

The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster.

### How to Apply

EFRP enrollment is administered by FSA state and county committees and county offices. Producers should inquire with their local FSA county office regarding EFRP enrollment periods and eligibility.

### How it Works

FSA county committees determine land eligibility using on-site damage inspections that assess the type and extent of damage. To be eligible for EFRP, NIPF land must:

- Have existing tree cover (or had tree cover immediately before the natural disaster occurred and is suitable for growing trees); and
- Be owned by any nonindustrial private individual, group, association, corporation, or other private legal entity.

### Cost-Share Payments

Cost-share payments are:

- Up to 75 percent of the cost to implement approved restoration practices; and
- Limited to \$500,000 per person or legal entity per disaster.

### Eligible Forest Restoration Practices

To restore NIPF, EFRP participants may implement emergency forest restoration practices, such as:

- Debris removal, such as down or damaged trees, in order to establish a new stand or provide for natural regeneration;
- Site preparation, planting materials, and labor to replant forest stand;
- Restoration of forestland roads, fire lanes, fuel breaks, or erosion control structures;
- Fencing, tree shelters, and tree tubes to protect trees from wildlife damage; and
- Wildlife enhancement to provide cover openings and wildlife habitat.



### For More Information

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

# State Wildfire Resources



## NM Aging & Long-Term Services Department

☎ **505-476-4846**

Disability and access concerns, Senior Services 60+ and Medication and medical equipment needs.

## NM Human Services Department

SNAP and Medicaid Benefits

☎ **800-283-4465**

Behavioral Health

☎ **855-662-7474**

☎ **855-227-5435 (TTY)**

SNAP, Medicaid, behavioral health support.

## NM Department of Agriculture

☎ **575-646-3007**

Livestock evacuation.

## NM State Police

Northern Communications

☎ **505-425-6771 (option 1)**

Central Communications

☎ **505-841-9256 (option 1)**

Southern Communications

☎ **505-382-2500 (option 1)**

Assistance with evacuations.

## NM Office of Superintendent of Insurance

☎ **833-485-1336**

For assistance with insurance questions.

## NM Department of Health

☎ **505-827-2613**

Health-related assistance at the shelters.

## NM Environment Department

☎ **505-467-9415**

Water quality and testing.

## NM Department of Finance Administration

☎ **505-469-4420**

Emergency rental assistance.

## NM Department of Workforce Solutions

☎ **877-664-6984**

Disaster Unemployment Assistance.

## NM Livestock Board

☎ **505-841-6161**

Coordination for livestock evacuation, sheltering, and identification.

# FEMA Wildfire Resources



To apply for FEMA assistance: call the Helpline **800-621-3362** or visit [disasterassistance.gov](https://www.fema.gov/disasterassistance)

## Rental Assistance

Financial assistance to pay for temporary housing if a homeowner or renter is displaced from their primary home.

## Lodging Expense Reimbursement

Reimbursement for out-of-pocket lodging expenses that are not covered by insurance benefits.

## Home Repair Assistance

Financial assistance to help with uninsured or underinsured home repairs to an owner-occupied primary residence.

## Disaster Recovery Centers

DRCs offer dedicated and accessible locations where specialists can help explain the types of assistance available through FEMA.

Search for the Disaster Recovery Center closest to you at: [fema.gov/DRCLocator](https://www.fema.gov/DRCLocator)

# Other Resources

## American Red Cross

📞 505-265-8514

🌐 [redcross.org](http://redcross.org)

Provides sheltering, food distribution and emergency sheltering.

## Small Business Administration



📞 800-659-2955

🌐 [disasterloanassistance.sba.gov](http://disasterloanassistance.sba.gov)

SBA disaster loans are the primary source of money for homeowners and renters to pay for repair or replacement costs not fully covered by insurance or other compensation.



# Local Resources

## HELPNM

📞 505-265-3717

🌐 [helpnm.com](http://helpnm.com)

HelpNM.com helps provide vouchers for food, shelter, etc. to individuals that have been affected by the wildfires.

## ALL TOGETHER NM

📞 505-988-9715

🌐 [alltogethernm.org](http://alltogethernm.org)

Grants from the All Together NM fund will go to emergency shelter, food and water distribution, and access to medical support.



FEMA



# NM Fire Resource Hotline

📞 800-432-2080

# New Mexico State and Federal Wildfire Resources

May 2022

