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Hurricane Preparation and Recovery for Alabama

Cotton Producers Guide



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DISCLAIMER

Information in this document was provided by USDA and various university Extension staff and based on shared experiences preparing for and recovering from hurricane impacts. However, individual producer situations will vary, and STATE OR LOCAL GUIDANCE OR REGULATIONS, AND INSURANCE POLICIES SUPERCEDE THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS GUIDE. This guidance should not be interpreted as required actions by regulatory or insurance agencies. Check with your local Extension agent; county, State, or Federal contact; consultant; or insurance agent regarding the appropriateness of these recommendations to your specific situation.

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**Hurricane Preparation and Recovery
for Alabama**

Cotton Producers Guide

This guide will focus on:

- Site establishment and operations
- Considerations for defoliation and harvest of bolls before and after a hurricane

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Introduction

Preparing for and recovering from hurricane events



People who live and work in the Southeastern United States are unfortunately familiar with the devastation and loss of life and property that can accompany a hurricane event. While hurricanes have always been a threat to the Southeast, with an average of over two strikes per year since 1900, the threat posed by hurricanes is growing. Recent studies suggest that as ocean temperatures continue to rise, hurricane intensity is increasing. Hurricanes of the future will likely be slower moving, higher category hurricanes that produce destructive winds and flooding.

To help producers remain resilient and productive in the face of this threat, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Southeast Climate Hub developed this guide containing steps that can be taken to prepare for and recover from hurricane events. This guide is separated into four primary sections:

- The **Building a Resilient Operation** section outlines a range of considerations and systems that producers can put in place to increase their resilience to hurricanes.
- The **Long-Term Operation Maintenance** section lists specific pre-hurricane actions and periodic checks to be done on an annual basis (before hurricane season) and monthly basis (during hurricane season).
- The **Short-Term Preparedness** section lists specific actions to be done in the week before a hurricane arrives.
- The **Post-Hurricane Recovery** section outlines activities that producers can take to minimize their losses following a hurricane. It begins with actions immediately following a hurricane that are focused on safety and continues with ongoing actions a week out and a month out.

The guide also includes four appendices, including two customizable templates for a **Farm Emergency Plan** and an **Emergency Contacts List**. Directions on what to include in these two documents is outlined in the **Building a Resilient Operation** section. Their use is described in the **Short-term Preparedness** section. Both the plan and list should be periodically reviewed, as mentioned in the **Long-term Operation Maintenance** section. The appendix also includes an **Initial Site Planning** guide that can be referenced if purchasing or leasing new land, and **Resource Links** to helpful Federal, State and university Extension websites that are also referenced throughout the guide.

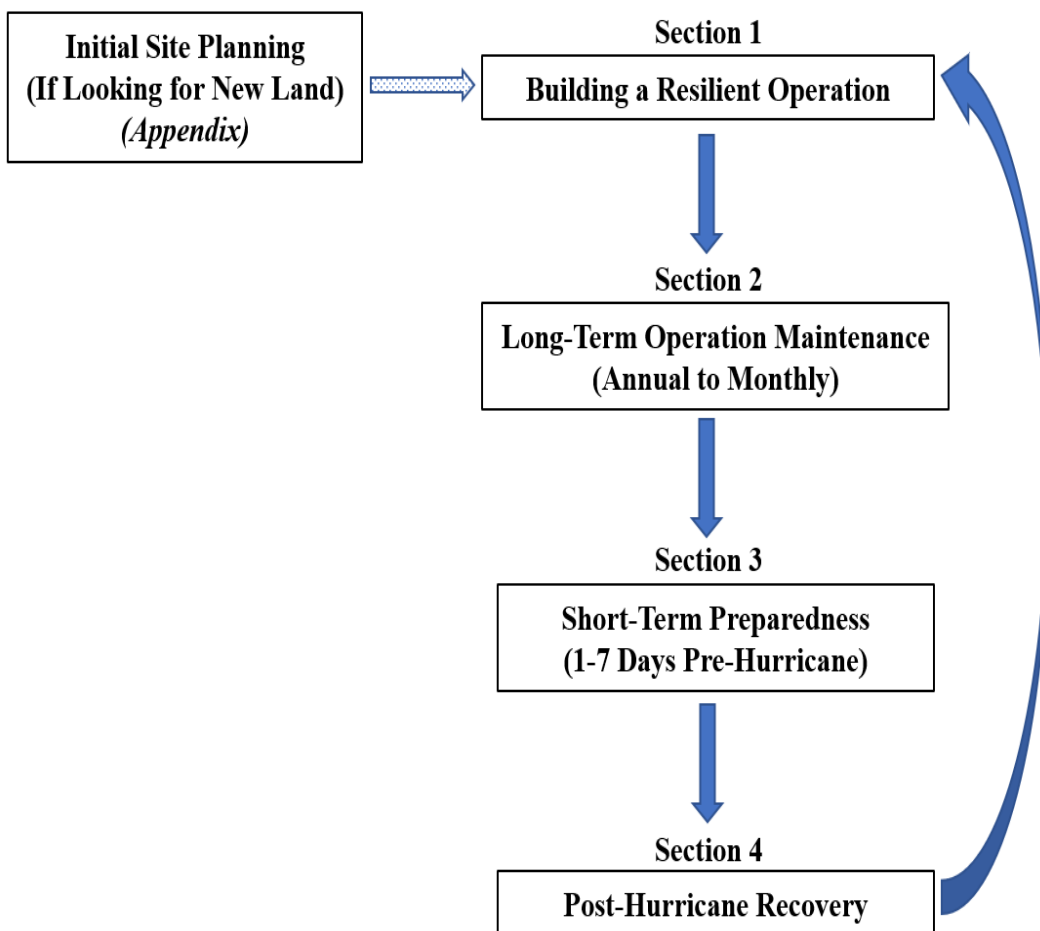


Figure 1. Flowchart for Cotton Producers Guide

Building a Resilient Operation

Systems that are recommended to be put in place well before the arrival of any hurricane to increase productivity and reduce your risk of damage and reduce recovery time

Agricultural operations in the Southeast U.S. can implement a range of measures to increase their resilience to hurricanes and tropical storms. Contact your local Extension office and other State and Federal resources for further information.

Personal Safety

- For safety tips and resources that facilitate informed decision making before, during, and after a hurricane strikes, see the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [Ready.gov website](#) and NOAA National Weather Service [Weather-Ready Nation Hurricanes website](#).

Recordkeeping, documentation, and insurance

- The importance of pre- and post-hurricane documentation cannot be overstated. Assistance for disaster recovery may not be available until months or years after a hurricane. Therefore, it is important for purposes of insurance compensation and recovery assistance to do thorough record keeping of the damages and losses sustained on your farm as well as your cleanup and recovery efforts.
- The worst time to find out that you do not have enough insurance, or the right insurance, to cover your damages is when you need help recovering. Regularly review your insurance policies with your agent to be sure you have adequate coverage, including flood insurance, for your facilities, vehicles, farm buildings and other structures, and crops. Be aware that there are limitations on how soon insurance coverage will take effect. Generally, insurance policies will not cover damage if the policy was not in place before a hurricane has formed.
- Establish an inventory system so that you know exactly what's on your farm at all times for potential insurance claims and disaster recovery assistance. It is critical to have a documented inventory (e.g., photos, videos, and lists) of your house, farm buildings, vehicles, and valuable equipment on your farm *before* a disaster occurs. Maintain accurate records of harvest, equipment inventories, and supplies purchased. This inventory and documentation will be essential for filing insurance claims after the hurricane. Keep copies of this inventory in multiple places such as on your computer, off-site in a safe location, and on a cloud-based server using an established procedure to update and transmit the information weekly.

- Take these records with you when evacuating for hurricanes:
 - Inventories and documentation for insurance and disaster recovery
 - Farm Emergency Plan
 - Emergency Contacts List
- For more information, see:
 - The USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) Crop Insurance [website](#) for news and information about insurance, including the [Hurricane Insurance Protection—Wind Index \(HIP-WI\) Endorsement](#), for farmers and ranchers. Use their [agent locator](#) to search for approved insurance providers.
 - The U.S. DHS Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program [website](#) to learn more about flood insurance options for qualifying home and business owners.

Infrastructure

Buildings

- Consult topography and flood maps when building new facilities.
- Locate buildings above the 100-year flood zone whenever possible, and construct buildings and other structures to a minimum wind rating of 140 miles per hour (mph), preferably 180 mph. For more guidance on protecting farm structures and buildings from winds and flooding, see the FEMA [Compilation of Wind-Resistant Provisions](#) and [Design Guide for Improving Critical Facility Safety from Flooding and High Winds](#).

Power and back-up power

Circuit breakers

- Know the location of your main circuit breaker and breaker box. The box is generally located inside of buildings, but additional breakers may be located outside.
- Ensure that the breakers, including the main breaker, are correctly labeled. Correct labeling will help you ensure power is cut to the appropriate appliances or to the entire building.

Back-up power

- Create a Backup Power Plan, and store with your Farm Emergency Plan (see “Emergency planning and creation of Farm Emergency Plan” below).
- Check with local, county, and State codes for any requirements to supply backup power during short-term emergencies.
- To provide power when the main power goes out, supply critical operating areas with a standby generator wired with a transfer switch. Several types of generators and diesel-powered pumps are available. Ensure that your generator is

capable of supplying the power required by the irrigation pump to convey water to the entire area. Install generators with enough fuel storage for at least 2 weeks of full operation.

- Post the operating procedures near each generator. Consult your owner's manual for specific safety, maintenance, and operational recommendations.

Roads

- The primary driveway into the farm should have adequate drainage to prevent flooding. The road should be well packed with a solid base that will hold up to heavy equipment and trucks during extreme conditions. For more information on maintaining unpaved roads, see the USDA [Environmentally Sensitive Road Maintenance Practices for Dirt and Gravel Roads](#).
- If you do not have a secondary entrance to your farm, construct one if possible to provide alternative access from a different road in the event the primary entrance is blocked.
- If the farm is in a location where all roads leading in and out may flood, purchase or make arrangements to rent or borrow a boat that can safely navigate the floodwaters to gain faster post-hurricane access to your property.

Drainage

- Total water management is essential, including irrigation and drainage systems, and must take into account the water table and soil drainage.
- Increased sand content improves drainage, whereas higher silt and clay contents reduce drainage. In soils prone to developing a hard pan, perform deep tillage using a subsoil implement such as a ripper-bedder, or strip tillage to help improve soil percolation and reduce the time that water stands in flooded areas.
- Develop surface and subsoil drainage including a system of canals, ditches, beds, and/or drain tiles. Ditches between beds must have enough capacity to accommodate and channel excess water.
- Consider creating water retention areas to reduce overall flooding during low- to moderate-intensity hurricanes.
- Place modules or bales in the highest spots available to reduce the likelihood of flood damage.
- Make sure culverts are properly designed regarding size and location.
- For more information about water management, see:
 - Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education's (SARE) *Building Soils for Better Crops* [Irrigation](#) and [Drainage](#) chapters

Water table

- The amount of flooding will be determined by your land's topography, the amount of precipitation received, and the pre-hurricane water table. The higher the pre-hurricane water table, the more likely that flooding will occur for a given amount of precipitation. The chance of flooding can be estimated by measuring the pre-hurricane water table and considering the effects of varying precipitation amounts:

A general rule of thumb is that 1 inch of rain will cause the water table to rise about 10 inches in fine textured soils, 6 inches in most of the flatwoods sandy soils, and 4 inches in coarse sands. It may take 4 to 6 days for the water table to return to its desired levels following rains of 1 inch or more. For example, if the water table is at 50 inches, 6 inches of precipitation will cause localized flooding on fine textured soils, but no flooding would occur on sandy soils.

Irrigation

- Locate irrigation pumps in elevated areas to reduce flooding risks to the pump and install them with a backflow prevention device to avoid contamination in case of power loss. Keep the access road to the pump clear so that it is easier to bring in generators or diesel-powered pumps after a hurricane.
- Install anchor points for pivots. Options include sinking eye bolts at marked locations and anchoring with tie-down straps, or "drill and drop" systems.

Trees and windbreaks

- Remove trees that could potentially blow down and block the entrance to the farm.
- If land is elevated and unprotected, consider creating wind breaks along the edge of fields. This is particularly valuable if adjoining land has bare soil and can prevent or reduce sandblasting of plants during a hurricane.
- Trees and shrubs used as windbreaks should be native species that will develop strong, deep root systems and be hardy enough to resist breaking during high winds. For example, red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) resists strong winds very well. Keep trees or shrubs pruned and free of dead or dying branches.
- For more information about how windbreaks can protect crops and provide economic, environmental, and commercial benefits, see the USDA National Agroforestry Center [website](#).

Debris disposal

- Create a plan for salvage operations including a method of debris disposal. Learn what materials and the specifications regarding composition of materials the landfill nearest your farm will accept and identify alternatives if needed. For

disposal of chemicals or other hazardous materials, follow specific procedures to meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.

Crop concerns

Variety selection

- Minimizing the amount of cotton open in the field at any given time is a good way to spread risk of hurricane damage. Planting varieties with a range of maturity times in addition to spreading out planting dates can, therefore, help reduce losses. The use of hurricane-proof varieties would be a good strategy if hurricanes were guaranteed to come through quickly and be followed by sunny weather. However, while hurricane-proof varieties may better withstand winds and rain, they are more susceptible to hardlock, which can be devastating when cloudy wet weather occurs during boll opening. Therefore, the best strategy is to spread risk by using varieties with varying degrees of hurricane resistance and a range of early to late varieties.
- For the latest variety trials results, see the Alabama Cooperative Extension System [website](#).

Planting dates

- To reduce the risk of a hurricane destroying your entire crop, consider planting the crop over a wide range of planting dates to avoid having the entire crop in a vulnerable condition—open and defoliated—when a hurricane arrives.
- Hurricanes occurring in August or early September cause the most damage to cotton crops, and planting cotton early and harvesting early is one way to reduce damage from these hurricanes. In some cases, this may mean planting after a winter small grain crop or winter annual grazing. Cotton planted later usually performs the best during early-season hurricanes (May-June); however, hurricanes have historically been far less common during these months.
- To ensure that any hurricane damage to your crop is covered by your crop insurance, plant your crop before the final planting day for crop insurance in your State. This may vary by county and year, so use the [USDA RMA Actuarial Information Browser Tool](#) to determine the final planting date for your crop. While the late planting period continues beyond the final planting date, check with your insurance provider for details that may apply if you plant during this time period. Look closely at insurance policies to determine specific details, as requirements can change.

Growth regulators

- Post-hurricane lodging and tangling of branches can be significantly reduced when growth regulators are used to control plant height. Mepiquat chloride can

help reduce the size of the cotton plant when used properly (See product labeling for application rate information).

Cover crops and crop rotation

- Consider planting cover crops in rotations of 3 to 4 years to improve soil health, reduce pest pressure, and help reduce the development of disease should field access become restricted due to a hurricane.
- See the following resources for integrating cover crops into your management plan:
 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) [website](#)
 - Alabama Cooperative Extension System [website](#)
 - SARE [Cover Crop Economics: Opportunities to Improve Your Bottom Line in Row Crops](#)
- To learn about cover crops and Federal crop insurance, visit the USDA RMA [Cover Crops and Federal Crop Insurance website](#).

Emergency planning

Farm Emergency Plan

- U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations require an employer with more than 10 employees to have a printed copy of an emergency action plan readily accessible to all employees. (If you have 10 employees or fewer, the emergency plan may be reviewed orally.) For more information about emergency preparedness for farm workers, see the OSHA [Agricultural Safety Fact Sheet](#).
- Consider bringing together a disaster planning team, which could consist of the farm owner and engaged family members, the farm manager, an insurance representative, county Extension agent, and other individuals.
- Create your Farm Emergency Plan. See **Appendix: Farm Emergency Plan** for a sample plan that you can customize for your operation. The plan should include a checklist of tasks necessary to secure the facilities, fuel supplies, chemical supplies, and equipment; protect any animals on site; disconnect electricity and gas service; ensure that critical supplies are well stocked; etc.
- Make sure all of your employees know the formats (electronic or hard copy) and locations where the Farm Emergency Plan is stored.
- Consider creating a “hurricane suggestion box” where employees can place ideas for training and planning they believe would increase the operation’s resilience and safety in the face of a hurricane, based on their previous experience.

Maps and signage

- Prepare or update maps for all facilities, including locations of alternate entry/exit routes, electrical equipment (with shut-off options), fuel storage tanks (both above and below ground), propane tanks, compressed gas (for welding, etc.), and chemical spill equipment.

Hurricane tracking apps

- Download one or more computer and mobile device applications (apps) that model hurricane track predictions, send alerts, and track hurricane impacts. Given the rapid advance of mobile technologies, check for new options each year prior to hurricane season. The NOAA National Hurricane Center [website](#) is a good source for keeping up to date on the latest hurricane activities. For more information about emergency alerts, see the U.S. DHS Ready.gov [website](#).

Roles and responsibilities

- Designate an Emergency Response Team for your farm. Members of the team should be:
 - Thoroughly trained and physically capable of performing assigned duties
 - Knowledgeable about the hazards found on the farm
 - Trained in decision making regarding when to take actions themselves and when to wait on outside emergency responders
- Define a chain of command with clearly defined primary and secondary roles and each person's responsibilities. Some individuals may not be reachable after a hurricane, so alternative levels of authority need to be established to resolve critical issues quickly. In your Farm Emergency Plan, list who will be responsible for each task and how they'll report fire, flooding, building collapses, and other emergencies. Identify procedures to be followed by the people who remain to handle critical operations.

Communication

Emergency Contacts List

- Develop and maintain a list of all people connected with your operation that should be contacted in an emergency. See **Appendix: Emergency Contacts List** for a template that you can customize. The Emergency Contacts List should include names, phone numbers, email addresses, locations, and all other pertinent information for individuals (owners, family members, employees, employee family members), emergency responders, State and local agencies, contractors and suppliers, and anyone else who is on your farm on a regular basis or provides crucial emergency services.
- Keep copies of your Emergency Contacts List—hard copies as well as electronic copies—in multiple locations including your home, office, and vehicle; with

all family members and key employees; and in additional safe locations. It is a good idea to have this information stored on your and your employees' cellular devices.

Lines of communication with local businesses and officials

- Establish communication with your local law enforcement and fire departments, electricity and gas providers, and other key groups to help them understand the nature of your business so that they can respond as needed in the event of a hurricane. Let them know the number of employees typically on site, the potential impact of the hurricane on crops, and the potential hazards that could lead to environmental contamination in the event of a flood or structural damage.

Post-hurricane communications

- Purchase a battery-powered or hand-crank radio to stay up to date about conditions beyond your property in case you lose electricity for an extended period of time.
- Consider ahead of time the locations where producers and others could meet if all communication lines are down (e.g., a local feed or equipment supplier).
- Contact a local AM radio station to see whether it could serve as a communication channel in the aftermath of a hurricane.
- For more information about communicating before, during, and after a major disaster, see the FEMA [website](#).

Electricity and gas

- Contact your local utility company for guidance on how to disconnect power in the event of downed lines. Record their instructions in your Farm Emergency Plan.
- If certain equipment requires specialized shutdown procedures, train employees in these procedures.

Equipment operation

- Train personnel in the safe operation of unfamiliar equipment (such as generators or drainage pumps) that they may have to use in case of a hurricane.
- Make sure that appropriate employees are prepared to set up your back-up generators. They should refer to your Back-up Power Plan for information about where generators and generator fuel can be found, where they should be placed in preparation for a hurricane, and how they are to be connected to the electrical loads they will power.

Drones

- Consider getting an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) (i.e., drone) pilot license and purchasing a UAV. Small UAV quadcopters or hexacopters that can be equipped with visual or RGB cameras are relatively inexpensive (\$500 to more than \$2,000). Use of UAVs will help with damage assessment if accessing fields directly is impossible or unsafe. For regulations and information about operating a UAV, see:
 - U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration [Unmanned Aircraft Systems website](#)
 - University of Florida IFAS Extension [Preflight and Flight Instructions on the Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles \(UAVs\) for Agricultural Applications](#)

Chemical safety

- Take the necessary steps to prevent chemical spills from storage tanks containing fuel, herbicides, pesticides or other potentially dangerous liquids.

Basic emergency response skills

- Train all members of your Emergency Response Team in the use of various types of fire extinguishers, first aid, and CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation).

Long-Term Operation Maintenance

Periodic checks of systems already in place
(described in the previous section)

Prior to hurricane season

Contact your local Extension office and other State and Federal resources for further information specific to your circumstances.

Annual review of emergency planning tasks

Farm Emergency Plan review and reassessment

- Review your Farm Emergency Plan with your employees to ensure that they are familiar with all elements. Make any necessary additions or updates.
- Review your Emergency Contacts List with your employees and update it with current names and contact information.
- Review items provided in the “hurricane suggestion box,” and add them to your Farm Emergency Plan or training list as relevant.

Employee training

- Identify key tasks that employees will need to complete during hurricane preparation and recovery operations.
- Once each year, provide training for all employees that will participate in the key tasks identified above.

Personal health and safety tasks

- Make sure you and your employees have up-to-date tetanus shots.
- For information and links to time-specific guidance for preparing yourself and your home, visit the Ready.gov Hurricanes [website](#).
- Download the FEMA [Mobile App](#) to learn emergency safety tips, receive real-time weather alerts and important disaster planning reminders, information about shelters and recovery centers, and more.

Recordkeeping, documentation, and insurance

- At the time of renewal, review your insurance policies with your agent to be sure that you have adequate flood insurance and coverage for vehicles, farm buildings and structures, and crops.
- Keep records of harvest, equipment inventories, and purchases of supplies up to date. Long-term records will help to establish a production baseline from

which losses can be determined. Be sure that copies of each are in a safe location chosen in the **Building a Resilient Operation** section above.

Infrastructure

Buildings and facilities

- Inspect all buildings and all facilities for structural soundness. Perform maintenance on facilities and infrastructure to repair items such as loose roofing materials or improperly/inadequately grounded electrical equipment to reduce hazard risk during a hurricane.

Drainage

- Clean out culverts and ditches in order to improve drainage, both before and during the peak hurricane season. Keep ditches clear through a good maintenance program including chemical weed control. Regrade areas of the property that are prone to flooding to improve drainage.
- Check any new construction areas, housing developments, or Department of Transportation projects nearby to see whether they are affecting your land's drainage. Determine where the water is draining now, and address any new drainage needs before hurricane season begins.

Maintenance of trees, windbreaks, and roads

- Remove dead and dying branches from trees on your property. Clear trees of dead branches in advance of hurricane season, with particular attention to branches that overhang barns, buildings, fences, power lines, and other infrastructure.
- Maintain windbreaks with regular pruning, especially if they are close to aerial power or telephone lines. To learn more about proper pruning practices, see:
 - Inland Urban Forest Council [A Practical Guide to Proper Pruning of Trees and Shrubs](#)
 - OSHA Line-Clearing Tree Trimming Operations [website](#)
- Evaluate roads for any repairs or improvements needed before a hurricane arrives

Harvest equipment

- If possible, ensure that you have access to additional harvest equipment for increasing row capacity, as this can reduce the time required to harvest portions of your acreage under time-limited windows, such as when a hurricane is approaching. The demand for this equipment will rapidly increase as the hurricane approaches so plan early for this contingency.

Generators

- Do routine annual maintenance on backup generators. Replace old stored fuel with new, fresh fuel. Replace fuel filters, test all generator circuits, and make sure you have all necessary supplies on hand, including spare belts and fuel filters.

- Ensure that all essential equipment functions when powered by the backup generator.

Emergency equipment and supplies

- Maintain an ample supply of emergency medical supplies, and have raincoats and boots available for employees.
- Maintain a supply of drinking water and dry and canned food sufficient for at least 2 weeks for employees who become stranded at the farm or who need to return to the farm before utility and emergency services are restored.
- Maintain an ample supply of weather-proofing supplies such as tarps and sandbags; fencing supplies; plumbing supplies; lumber, construction tools, nails, and ropes; portable lights; batteries; and battery-powered or hand-crank radios.

Monthly considerations during hurricane season

See **Appendix: Resource Links** for local Extension offices and other State and Federal resources which you may consult for further information.

Weather monitoring

- During the June to November hurricane season, pay regular attention to long-term weather forecasts. Check your weather tracker daily if a hurricane is forecast to move closer to your area.

Equipment and supplies

- Check list of equipment and supplies for repairs that may be needed after the hurricane.
- Note supplies that take longer to deliver and order early to ensure they are available after a hurricane. Stockpile chemicals that are essential for your operation.
- Refresh emergency medical supplies, water, and dry and canned food supplies.
- Obtain sufficient quantities of plywood to protect windows and doors and store in a dry area. As the hurricane gets closer, plywood may be scarce or unavailable.

Farm equipment

- Make sure that sprayers, tractors, and harvest equipment are in good working order to ensure that the crop can be harvested as efficiently as possible when conditions allow.
- Contact your equipment manufacturers to establish procedures for dealing with damaged equipment. Make sure you won't invalidate your warranty if you attempt repairs yourself.

Fuel

- Consider fuel needs for tractors, generators, and farm vehicles. Any fuel stored on site poses a contamination risk if storage tanks are not adequately protected from flooding, especially if stored at a low elevation. Maintain additional fuel supplies on the farm in elevated tanks protected from flooding. This could even be in trailer- or truck-mounted diesel tanks. If secure storage facilities are available on site, arrange for fuel deliveries several days prior to the expected hurricane impact.

Generators

- Verify there is adequate fuel to power the generators for at least 2 weeks.

Crop

- Farmers in the Southeast United States growing both cotton and peanuts often harvest peanuts first even though both crops are mature and ready for harvest at the same time. Growers should be prepared to harvest cotton first since it may take a month or more to harvest the peanuts, which would leave cotton exposed to weathering and hurricanes that may come through. If cotton is out of the field and at the gin, you may have the benefit of being insured by the gin.
- Contact your gin operator to determine who is liable for damage once the cotton reaches the gin.

Short-Term Preparedness

Specific actions to be done in the week
before a hurricane arrives

Bracing for the hurricane

(1–7 days before a hurricane is forecast to strike)

First and foremost, take whatever precautions necessary to protect your family, your employees, and yourself. After that is accomplished, focus on protecting your farm. Once forecasters have put your area in a hurricane's path, there are a number of precautions you should take to prepare.

Employees' roles and responsibilities

- Review your Farm Emergency Plan with all employees and discuss each person's responsibilities.
- Continue to monitor hurricane track and strength updates. Listen closely for evacuation orders in your area.
- Determine whether individual employees plan to evacuate or stay during the hurricane. For those who evacuate, establish a schedule for checking in after the hurricane so that they know the extent of the damages and when it is safe to return. For employees who stay, be sure they have safe lodging, sufficient food and water, and an established plan for checking in.
- Ensure that all managers know their responsibilities prior to, during, and after the hurricane. Handling the hurricane damage is too much work for 1 or 2 people.
- Ensure that personnel have training in first aid and key personnel know how to operate unfamiliar equipment (for example, a chainsaw to remove trees blocking roads).

Communications

- Ensure that all communication equipment is in good working order. Mobile devices are good for communication, but ensure radios are available and in good conditions of use. Keep mobile devices fully charged. Have rechargeable battery packs or charging cables for your vehicle to maintain communication. Texting may be a more valuable form of communication than calling when the phone networks may be overwhelmed.

Food, water, and cash

- Make sure your operation still has at least a 2-week supply of drinking water as well as dry and canned food.
- Secure cash reserves for purchasing supplies after the hurricane. In widespread power outages, credit and debit cards will not work, and many vendors do not accept checks.

Recordkeeping, documentation, and insurance

- Ensure that important documents are in a safe dry place and that duplicates are in alternative locations off site.
- Document the condition of your facilities, roads, equipment, and crop. Take photographs and video (where helpful), record crop maturity, and estimate yield, as this will aid with insurance claims and disaster recovery assistance. If crops are damaged or lost, these records will help with the damage assessment and post-hurricane claims. Check with your Extension or crop advisor on the best way to calculate a yield estimate for your crop.
- If you have insurance through FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program, your policy may cover up to \$1,000 in loss-avoidance measures such as installing sandbags and water pumps to protect insured property. Check with your insurance provider to confirm. Keep copies of all receipts and a record of the time spent performing the work and submit these documents to your insurance adjuster when you file a claim to be reimbursed.

Equipment

- Ensure that all emergency equipment is ready (e.g., compressors and heavy machinery).
- Make sure chainsaws are in good working condition. Stock up on fuel mixture and bar and chain oil. Sharpen the chain, keep the saw file and saw wrench close at hand, and make sure you have a spare chain.
- Move all non-critical farm equipment to higher elevations or store in secure buildings.
- Move pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers to a secure place, on high ground above any potential flooding if possible.
- Ensure that tanks containing fuel, fertilizer, and other liquids are kept full and tied down.
- Make sure that farm equipment you will need after the hurricane, such as tractors with front-end loaders or skid-steer loaders, is fully fueled and operational.
- Unplug computers and other electronic equipment to protect from electrical surges, and store these items safely.

Bales and modules

- If possible, move bales or modules to a safer (higher) location.

Infrastructure

Backup generators

- Be sure your backup generators are fully operational, with full fuel tanks and portable fuel storage tanks. Your generators may have to run for several days until the power company can restore electricity. Review the owner's manual for the maximum run time and other unit specifics.

Fuel

- Make sure that you have a minimum of a 2-weeks supply of diesel and gas. Be sure the supplier understands how much you use daily and that it is necessary for farm operations. If secure storage facilities are available on site, arrange for fuel deliveries several days prior to the expected hurricane impact. Consider fuel needs for tractors, generators and farm vehicles.
- Service stations will not be able to supply fuel if they do not have electric power for the pumps, so make sure portable fuel storage tanks are full.
- Any fuel stored on site poses a contamination risk if storage tanks cannot be adequately protected from anticipated flooding. Move them to higher ground or secure in place.

Electricity and gas shut-off

- Consult your Farm Emergency Plan and follow procedures for disconnecting electrical power and gas to some or all buildings and any non-critical equipment in danger of being flooded.

Buildings and grounds

- Secure building components—Check on the security of roofing and siding materials and windows and doors, and make sure all other building components are tied down securely.
- Secure outdoor objects—Secure outside objects around your farm so that they don't blow away or become hazardous projectiles.

Roads

- If the roads leading to the farm are likely to flood, stage your boat in a secure, easy-to-access location.

Drainage

- Check drainage ditches and culverts around your facilities and remove any debris.
- Pump down all water from ditches to the maximum extent possible.

Supplies

- Review inventories and order any additional supplies that can be delivered before the hurricane.

Crop

Defoliating and harvesting

- If the crop has reached maturity, harvest the fields most vulnerable to flooding or restricted access, and/or the fields that are most mature.
- Avoid defoliating cotton when a hurricane is approaching unless you think you can harvest it before the hurricane arrives, as the leaves will help protect open cotton from the winds and rain. Opened bolls having experienced heavy wind and rain are prone to falling out onto the ground. In past hurricanes, cotton that was defoliated prior to the hurricane consistently experienced more lint loss than cotton that had not yet been defoliated (especially those that still had some closed bolls).
- Closed bolls are protected bolls during hurricanes. If cotton has not been defoliated and has a significant level of closed, harvestable bolls—and cannot be harvested prior to a hurricane’s arrival—do not attempt to defoliate prior to the hurricane.

Personal safety the day before the hurricane hits

- Perform a final verification of the hurricane track and strength. Listen closely for evacuation orders for your area.
- Obey all mandatory evacuation orders. Failure to do so, can put you and your workers at risk, and could tie-up rescue resources. Do not require your personnel to be present on the farm either, since they also have to prepare themselves and their families.
- Make sure your employees have evacuated to secure areas at least 1 day prior to hurricane impact. If some staff will remain on site, confirm that they have access to structures on high ground or elevated slabs or pylons that can withstand hurricane winds and rain, sufficient stores of clean water and food, medical supplies, working radios or cell phones, and sufficient battery or generator power. Those workers remaining on site will likely need to rely on cell phone/text communication with evacuated supervisors and colleagues, since local radio and television communications often black out for several hours as a hurricane

passes. Local first responders may also be out of communication at the time of hurricane impact.

- Personnel remaining on site to monitor the farm until the last moment should keep an eye on water levels in low-lying areas so that they may give sufficient warning and allow workers to exit the operation before levees, surrounding roads, and highways are blocked with floodwaters.

Post-Hurricane Recovery

Activities that can be taken to minimize losses immediately after, a week after, and a month after a hurricane

Immediately after the hurricane has passed

Safety

- Make safety your first priority. Do not rush back into a facility until you are sure it is safe. Use extreme caution due to the potentially injurious situations presented by weakened trees and damaged structures, equipment, and electrical and gas systems.
- Continue to watch the weather forecast. Are waters still forecast to rise more than they are now? Some floodwaters peak up to a week after the hurricane.

Electricity and gas

- Avoid downed power lines as these may still be live and represent an electrocution hazard. Operate on the assumption that all downed power lines are live. Remember that a downed power line on a fence may energize the fence.
- When restoring electricity to buildings that have flooded, use extreme caution and consult with an electrician and your power provider. See the Alabama Cooperative Extension System guidance on [restoring electrical power](#) after flooding.
- Natural gas or liquid petroleum (LP) gas leaks can cause deadly explosions. Check for natural gas or LP gas leaks, and if a leak is suspected, turn off the gas, evacuate the area, and notify your gas company and local law enforcement. Tell employees to stay clear.

Groundwater

- After a flood event, groundwater should be used with caution if contamination is suspected anywhere in the general vicinity.

Roads and buildings

- Before entering any buildings, check for levee breaches, rising or incoming water, and evidence of structural fire or damage.
- As soon as it is safe, call in the employees needed for inspection and clearing debris from roads. Cordon off areas that are unsafe.

Security

- Watch your farm for unwelcome visitors like looters. Secure your equipment and farm entrances, and make sure your security cameras are operational.

Recordkeeping, documentation, and insurance

- Do not begin cleaning up or repairing damage until you have thoroughly documented the damage. Contact your crop insurance adjuster as soon as possible to decide on the best plan moving forward with potential damage to your crop. (See “Within a week following hurricane impacts” below regarding post-hurricane documentation.)
- If you have experienced flooding and have flood insurance through the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program, visit their [website](#) for more information about starting a claim.

Within a week following hurricane impacts

Personal health and safety

- Take care of yourself during recovery. Disasters and the recovery period afterward take a toll on human health. Disaster recovery takes a long time and can be very stressful. For guidance to help you through this difficult time, see:
 - Colorado State University Extension [Coping with Natural Disasters](#)
 - North Carolina Cooperative Extension [Tips for Handling Family Stress After Disasters](#)

Communications

- The local supply/seed stores are often natural sources of information if the power is down and electronic communication is limited. In addition, radio stations have generators that allow them to transmit if their towers are not damaged.

Recovery assistance

- Before beginning cleanup, talk with your insurance company and consult with disaster assistance program agents to learn about available programs, eligibility requirements, and application procedures. (See “Disaster assistance” below for more information about assistance programs.)

Documentation of damage

- Many disaster assistance programs will become available after the disaster, perhaps even years later, and an operation can only receive assistance for damage that was documented. For instance, the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), administered by FSA, can compensate farmers for repairing damage due to a natural disaster which would create new conservation problems. The work must

be documented, and farmers must have gotten authorization from their local USDA office in advance.

Photos and video

- Take photos or video first, before beginning any cleanup or repairs. Photograph and take video of damaged crops and property, with written notes describing what is in the pictures and where they were taken. This “after” documentation will be used with your pre-hurricane, “before” documentation to clearly show your losses.

Drones

- If you own and have a license to operate a UAV (i.e., drone), utilize it now to take aerial photographs of damage to your fields. Some local Extension offices might have access to drones and personnel with a drone pilot license to assist you.

Written records

- Keep a notebook with you throughout the recovery period. Describe the work you did and record all expenses. Keep a running log of names and what was discussed during conversations with insurance, State, and Federal agency contacts to create a valuable, third-party record of your recovery efforts that can be used later as documentation for disaster assistance programs. You may not remember everything that was discussed at these meetings, so have a second person involved in the conversations if possible so that one can ask questions and the other can take notes.

Estimating losses

Several types of losses may be covered by insurance and recovery programs:

- Productivity losses:
 - The best way to estimate productivity losses is to count the number of locks of seed cotton blown onto the ground and determine how many bolls per foot of row are lost. It takes about 12 bolls per foot of row (on 36-inch rows) to make a bale, and roughly four locks to make a boll. Therefore, one lock per foot of row would loosely equate to 10 to 11 lbs of lint per acre. With this example, four locks per foot of row blown onto the ground would roughly equate to approximately 50 lbs. per acre in lint loss. A precise estimate is not possible due to differences in boll size, seed weight, and other factors, and it may be more accurate to evaluate the cotton that remains harvestable than to estimate how much was lost. Knowing what is left and weighing that figure against your actual production history in your insurance policy may be the best influence over the “harvest or abandon” decisions at this point.
- Quality losses:
 - Although there is no real way to predict quality losses, it is safe to assume that some quality loss may have occurred if bolls were open prior to the hurricane. Quality losses will be more severe if the remaining lint is muddy

or experienced flooding or standing water. This will largely be dictated by weather conditions from this point forward. Therefore, the degree of quality loss is very unpredictable until after harvest, ginning and the HVI results are returned. This information can be provided to the insurance adjuster.

- Estimating residual damage:
 - Residual damage includes cotton knocked off by sprayers and cotton that rots or sprouts due to its proximity to the ground. There is no way to predict this damage. If the weather stays dry and the cotton opens soon, the plants should straighten up some and minimize this damage. If you have to make an estimate, do not count on any bolls touching the ground at this point to be harvestable in fields that are flooded or have standing water that doesn't recede quickly.

Disaster assistance

- Communicate early and often with recovery assistance contacts. Check in with them throughout the recovery process. Note that assistance will vary from one hurricane to the next and one budget year to the next.
- Call your local FSA Office to report any losses or damages and inquire about available assistance programs, application procedures, and deadlines.
- Check in with your local Cooperative Extension office, USDA agencies, and your State department of agriculture to see what assistance may be available following the hurricane.
- Consult the following resources:
 - FEMA Individual Disaster Assistance website to find the closest recovery center and other resources to assist you during your recovery
 - USDA Disaster Resource Center's Storm website for updates on emergency designation areas and available assistance programs
 - Farmers.gov, including the five-step Disaster Assistance Discovery Tool to learn which USDA disaster assistance programs are available to assist you with your recovery
 - U.S. Department of Labor's Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program website
- To learn more about USDA Disaster Assistance Programs that may be right for you, see:
 - Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)—FSA program that provides assistance for eligible farmers who suffer losses or are prevented from planting agricultural commodities that are not eligible for protection by Federal crop insurance
 - Emergency Farm Loans—FSA program that provides eligible farmers and ranchers low-interest loans to help them recover from production and physical losses

- Disaster Set-Aside Program—FSA program that allows eligible FSA borrowers to skip an annual installment payment and move it to the end of the loan repayment period
- Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Recovery Assistance—NRCS program that provides financial and technical assistance to quickly address serious and long-lasting damage to infrastructure and land
- EWP Floodplain Easement Program (EWPP-FPE)—NRCS program option for converting land to permanent easements for the purpose of improving floodplain management and reducing the threat to life and property
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)—Year-round NRCS rehabilitation program with funding authority to provide financial assistance to repair and prevent excessive soil erosion caused or impacted by natural disasters
- Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)—FSA program with technical assistance through NRCS that helps eligible farmers and ranchers repair damage to farmlands caused by natural disasters

Insurance claims process

- Begin the insurance claims process (Federal, private, or both). Accurate losses of inventory and equipment may not be fully documented yet, but insurance claims can take months to resolve following hurricane events so start the paperwork now.

Infrastructure assessment and repairs

- Assess damage to equipment and infrastructure and form a prioritized list of needed repairs.
- Gather quotes from qualified vendors to make repairs to facilities and equipment. Vendors are often overwhelmed in the months following a hurricane, so making contact soon after the hurricane is important for an expedient response.
- Monitor fuel levels in backup generators and order additional fuel as needed.

Crops

Wind defoliation

- Resume defoliation as soon as possible after a hurricane to help the cotton “straighten” back up and reduce boll rot. Hurricane winds will have likely defoliated a few older leaves that were already aging. Some remaining leaves may begin to turn reddish because of wind injury to the leaves, and some of these leaves may go ahead and defoliate themselves. The “self-defoliation” caused by wind damage is usually not adequate, and defoliant will still need to be applied.
- You should be able to evaluate the degree of natural defoliation that will occur by thumping leaves to determine whether they have formed an abscission zone.

The loss of these leaves could allow for better airflow and sunlight penetration into the canopy, aiding more rapid drying of both open and closed bolls. In these cases, the wind could serve as a preconditioner to defoliation. Fields in which leaves were defoliated by wind and remaining leaves are beginning to senesce may be easier to defoliate.

Harvesting

- Assess equipment damage and take this into account for upcoming harvest operations. This will help in developing a plan for the coming weeks and months.
- Any fields that were damaged but not flooded and are able to be harvested should be prioritized from the least to most damaged to minimize profit losses.
- Harvest flooded fields and module them separately from non-flooded fields. Make note of which modules were harvested from flooded areas. The use of cotton seed for livestock feed may be influenced by flooding.

Weeds

- If your fields have been flooded with off-farm water sources, be aware of weed seeds that have not traditionally been a problem on your farm but could have been carried in and be aware of the management implications from this in subsequent seasons.

Potential salt damage

- Higher soil salt levels can accompany storm surges and cause severe damage and die-back to your crops. Cotton is classified as tolerant to salt water but yields will decrease with elevated salt levels. Avoid measuring EC with a probe, as this will result in artificially high values.
- The most important salts to be aware of after a storm surge are sodium, chloride, and some extended nitrates. Some of the salts can be leached out with additional watering, but this can also result in nutrient deficiencies that must be addressed with fertilization following a soil test.
- Contact your university Extension office if you suspect your crops have been damaged by salt water.

Within a month after hurricane impacts

Recovery assistance and insurance claims

- After many natural disasters that result in widespread damage, additional programs often become available to aid with agricultural losses. These programs are not guaranteed, however, and are generally handled on a case-by-case basis depending on the hurricane's impact. In addition, some programs require additional processing time for a special appropriation from the U.S. Congress and Presidential approval.

- While a special allocation may not be immediately available, it is important to document losses and to illustrate to your legislators the impact of the hurricane on your operation. This information will help promote policy decisions and additional allocations that may become available.
- Continue to follow up on the insurance claims process. Begin filing for any additional State or Federal disaster assistance programs for hurricane recovery.
- Visit the USDA Disaster Resource Center Storms [website](#) for updated information about FEMA aid and other disaster programs.
- Continue to document everything and keep a record of conversations with agency contacts. This creates a valuable, third-party record of your recovery efforts that may be used later as documentation for assistance programs.

Organic certification

- If your farm is organic, it is important to consider how the hurricane impacts may affect your certification. Temporary variances from some organic practices are possible, so contact your certifier to determine whether your practices qualify. It is most important to report prohibited substances that may have infiltrated your farm during the hurricane.

Infrastructure and equipment

- Continue to gather quotes from qualified vendors to make repairs to facilities and equipment. Vendors are often overwhelmed in the months following a hurricane, so making contact soon after the hurricane is important for an expedient response.
- Monitor buildings for water damage or mold development, and monitor wells for coliform bacteria.
- Continue to refill fuel tanks and check backup generators until full power is restored.
- Perform general and preventative maintenance on any equipment that was flooded. Keep all receipts for parts and labor as well as a list of any equipment that is determined to be a total loss.
- Examine drainage ditches and canals to determine to what extent they were silted in by floodwaters and need repair and cleaning of debris. Clean and/or repair drainage ditches on site.

Crop concerns

Managing regrowth

- Cotton that is blown overexposes many of the axial buds, which were previously shaded, to direct sunlight, and this sunlight together with high soil moisture will promote rapid and significant regrowth of foliage, which can make harvest more difficult and affect the quality of the crop. In more severe cases where fields are flooded, some plants may drown, and regrowth may not be as big of a problem. Be ready to address this regrowth. It may be necessary to evaluate your crop on a field-by-field basis to make defoliation decisions. Be prepared to include TDZ of some form in your tank mixes, with no less than 3.2 ounces per acre of 4-pound active ingredient per gallon TDZ. TDZ+diuron products are used at much different rates

Assessment of closed bolls' risk of hardlock or rot

- Dry weather and sunshine are ideal for closed bolls following the hurricane. Although these bolls remained protected during the hurricane, they are prone to rot or hardlock after the hurricane if they are blown over and are in direct contact with other wet plant material or wet soil. Small bolls will likely abort at this point and should therefore not be counted as harvestable. The longer that wet conditions prevail, the more likely closed bolls will rot. Due to thrashing from the wind, some ethylene buildup is likely already underway in bolls that are close to maturity, and therefore they will likely open soon. High moisture conditions that occur when these bolls first pop open may result in increased hardlock.

Defoliation

- If cotton is ready for defoliation, proceed with defoliation if fields are passable. This will enable some cotton to stand up, allow more lint to be harvested, and reduce quality losses.
- Quick defoliation (using a tank mix that includes a high rate of an ethephon-containing product) as soon as fields are passable may help minimize rotting. However, dry conditions and sunlight at this point will have much more of a favorable impact on closed bolls. Additionally, defoliation can help straighten up lodged plants further reducing contact of closed bolls with the ground or other plant tissue.

Defoliation practices

- Several tank mixes can be used, with several combinations of various products. Contact your county agents or cotton Extension specialists for product selection. Here are a few other tips:
 - Use appropriate application volume. 20 gallons per acre (GPA) is best and a little better than a 15 GPA mix. A 10 GPA mix is much less effective.

- Use appropriate tips. Hollow cones are best at fogging the entire canopy and achieving adequate coverage when used at the recommended ground speed (often slower than most farmers' application speed). Flat fans or twin fans equipped to apply the ideal application volume mentioned above are a good tradeoff for droplet size. Avoid larger droplet nozzles such as AI or TTI tips.
- The first couple of days following defoliation can have a big influence on overall defoliation; therefore, defoliate on a warm sunny day that is likely to be followed by another warm sunny day. Defoliating on cloudy, cooler days will result in less effective defoliation and could necessitate a second application.
- Use optimal rates of ethephon and TDZ in your tank mixes. Match rates to prevailing and expected temperatures and crop conditions.
- If cotton is ready, defoliate it, as this may help preserve yields and quality. However, don't defoliate more than can be harvested 10 to 14 days later. Let the picker follow the sprayer at a similar pace throughout the fall. Defoliating your entire crop before you begin harvesting only prolongs lint exposure to weather, results in more regrowth, and potentially risks yields if more extreme weather occurs. If another tropical hurricane heads your way, DO NOT defoliate any cotton that still has closed bolls (protected bolls) unless you can harvest it before the hurricane arrives.
- For more information, see the MidSouth Cotton Specialists Working Group [2018 Mid-South Cotton Defoliation Guide](#).

Preconditioning

- If you follow the manufacturer's instructions for selecting the appropriate weather conditions, application volume, nozzles, and product, a one-shot defoliation program should be effective without preconditioning.
- Preconditioning to improve defoliation is sometimes recommended for cotton that is blown over. Preconditioning has shown inconsistent results, however, so if you plan to precondition your cotton, target the fields that are ready for normal defoliation anyway and not the fields that you know won't likely be harvested in the next 10 to 14 days. Be aware that this strategy will require two trips through the field and may not improve defoliation enough to justify the cost.
- If you choose to precondition, use low rates of Folex (4 to 6 ounces per acre) alone, TDZ alone, or Ethephon alone.

Harvesting

- Finally, be ready with the picker. When all harvestable bolls are open and nearly or all leaves have been removed, harvest as soon as possible to prevent damage or loss of boll quality.
- In fields where the cotton was planted parallel to the hurricane winds, try to harvest into the leaning cotton and deadheading back for picker efficiency to see if harvest efficiency is improved.

- When harvesting wind-damaged cotton, it is important to slow down the picker to improve picking and to reduce shattering of any open bolls. Picking at speeds where rotation of spindles around the drum matches ground speed can result in cleaner picking. Consult operation manuals to make sure that lifters are properly adjusted.

Caution about adding wood debris to agricultural land

Following recent hurricanes, farmers have been approached by contractors wishing to spread chipped and shredded tree debris on their land, often paying hundreds of dollars per acre to do so. While these additional dollars may be very helpful at this time, you will need to consider how this influx of carbon will likely require additional nitrogen inputs to maintain crop productivity in the future. If you are approached about considering this type of contract, ask lots of questions, know exactly what is going to be applied and at what rate, and factor in additional nitrogen fertilizer costs. If you want help determining the impact of a land application for your specific operation, contact your local county Extension agent. Like many other farming decisions, this all comes down to how much income it will produce versus the additional management it will require. For more information, see [University of Florida IFAS Extension Considerations Before Contracting for Chipped or Shredded Wood Debris Application on Agricultural Land](#)

Appendix

Farm Emergency Plan

Hurricane preparedness can have a direct effect on your farm's profitability and long-term survival. For agricultural operations in hurricane-vulnerable regions, it is critical to have a Farm Emergency Plan in place outlining key tasks and different people's roles and responsibilities as you brace for the hurricane. Your Farm Emergency Plan can save valuable time in a chaotic situation when multiple challenges clamor for immediate attention, helping you prioritize your actions and recover from the hurricane as efficiently as possible.

Use this sample plan to customize for your operation. Preparation for these tasks—putting the systems in place—is described in the main guide (see “Emergency planning and creation of Farm Emergency Plan” in the **Building a Resilient Operation** section). Though there is some overlap with the tasks listed in the **Short-Term Preparedness** section, this sample plan is intended to be a document you can use during an actual emergency.

Before the hurricane

Tracking the hurricane

- Use your hurricane tracking app. The NOAA National Hurricane Center [website](#) is a good source for keeping up to date on the latest hurricane activities. Learn more about emergency alerts at the U.S. DHS Ready.gov [website](#).

Emergency Response Team

- Gather the members of your farm's Emergency Response Team, who have been thoroughly trained in their respective tasks and are knowledgeable about the hazards found on the farm.
- Review the chain of command and individuals' primary and secondary roles and responsibilities.
- Discuss modes of communication as well as alternatives in case any communication channels become unusable during or after the hurricane.
- Review your farm's Emergency Contacts List.

Employees' status and location

- Review procedures to account for all people and employees after an emergency evacuation. Determine who will evacuate and who (if anyone) will stay during the hurricane. For those who evacuate, establish a schedule for checking in after the hurricane. For those who stay, be sure they have safe lodging and sufficient food and water and establish a clear plan for them to check in.

Maps and emergency escape routes

- Using the map of your farm with all buildings and contents, review emergency escape routes and hurricane preparation procedures for each building, facility, and area of the operation.

Emergency equipment and supplies

Locate the following equipment and supplies:

- Emergency medical supplies
- Raincoats and boots
- Weather-proofing supplies such as tarps and sandbags
- Fencing supplies
- Plumbing supplies
- Lumber, construction tools, nails, and ropes
- Portable lights, batteries, and battery-powered or hand-crank radios

Food, water, and cash

- Make sure there is a 2-week supply of dry and canned food and drinking water (at least ½ gallon per person per day) stored on site if personnel will be staying on site.
- Secure cash reserves to use for purchasing supplies after the hurricane.

Facility security

- Ensure that important documents are in a safe, dry place.
- Check on the security of roofing and siding materials and windows and doors, and make sure all other building components are tied down securely.
- Secure outside objects around your farm, so that they don't blow away or become hazardous projectiles.
- Protect greenhouses (if applicable).
- Check drainage ditches and culverts around your facilities for debris.
- Pump down all water from ditches.

Equipment

- Ensure that all emergency equipment is ready (chainsaws, compressors, heavy machinery, etc.).
- Move all non-critical farm equipment to higher elevations or secure locations.
- Move pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers to a secure place, on high ground if possible.
- Make sure that farm equipment you will need after the hurricane, such as tractors with front-end loaders or skid-steer loaders, is fully fueled.
- Be sure your backup generator(s) are fully operational. Fill the fuel tank(s) and portable fuel storage tanks.

Fuel

- Make sure you have a minimum of a 2-week supply of diesel and gas. Be sure the supplier understands how much you use daily and that it is necessary for farm operations. If secure storage facilities are available on site, arrange for fuel deliveries several days prior to the expected hurricane impact. Consider fuel needs for tractors, generators, and farm vehicles.
- Any fuel stored on site poses a contamination risk if storage tanks cannot be adequately protected from anticipated flooding. Move to higher ground or secure in place.
- Since fuel may be unavailable if service stations have no power, make sure portable fuel storage tanks are full.
- Ensure that tanks containing fuel, fertilizer, and other liquids are kept full and are tied down.

Backup generators

- Retrieve backup generators and fuel and place them where needed.
- Connect generators to critical electrical loads as outlined in your Backup Power Plan.

Electricity and gas shutdown

[Outline the shutdown procedures for electricity and gas, according to instructions you are given by your utilities and other experts.]

[Outline the shutdown procedures for specific equipment.]

| Service or equipment to be shut down | Procedures for shutdown |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |

Crop

[Add actions specific to your crop.]

Immediately after the hurricane

Safety

- Make safety your first priority. Do not rush back into a facility until you are sure it is safe. Use extreme caution due to the potentially injurious situations presented by weakened trees and damaged structures, equipment, and electrical and gas systems.
- Continue to watch the weather forecast. Are waters still forecast to rise more than they are now? Some floodwaters peak up to a week after the hurricane.

Electricity and gas

- Avoid downed power lines as these may still be live and represent an electrocution hazard. Operate on the assumption that all downed power lines are live. Remember that a downed power line on a fence may energize the fence.
- When restoring electricity to buildings that have flooded, use extreme caution and consult with an electrician and your power provider. See the Alabama Cooperative Extension System guidance on [restoring electrical power after flooding](#).
- Natural gas or liquid petroleum (LP) gas leaks can cause deadly explosions. Check for natural gas or LP gas leaks, and if a leak is suspected, turn off the main property gas line, evacuate the area, and notify your gas company and the authorities. Tell employees to stay clear.

Roads and buildings

- Before entering any buildings, check for levee breaches, rising or incoming water, and evidence of structural fire or damage.
- As soon as it is safe, call in the employees needed for inspection and clearing debris from roads.
- Cordon off areas that are unsafe.

Security

- Watch your farm for unwelcome visitors like looters. Secure your equipment and farm entrances, and make sure your security cameras are operational.

Insurance and documentation

- Do not begin cleaning up or repairing damage until you have thoroughly documented the damage. Contact your crop insurance adjuster as soon as

possible to decide on the best plan for moving forward with potential damage assessment, cleanup, and repair.

- If you have experienced flooding and have flood insurance through the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program, visit their [website](#) to learn how to start a claim.

Emergency Contacts List

You may customize this for your operation. Delete items that do not pertain to your commodity or location and add companies or organizations specific to your commodity.

Individuals

| Name(s) | Role(s) | Phone number(s) | Notes |
|---------|--|-----------------|-------|
| | Owner(s) | | |
| | Members of the Emergency Response Team | | |
| | Other key employees or managers | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Emergency Services

| Organization | Name(s) | Phone number(s) | Notes |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Emergency medical responders | | | |
| Hospitals | | | |
| Fire department | | | |
| Sheriff's office | | | |
| Emergency management agency | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Utilities, Roads, and Trees

| Organization | Name(s) | Phone number(s) | Notes |
|--|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Electric utility or cooperative | | | |
| Natural gas utility | | | |
| Water utility | | | |
| County road department or State Department of Transportation | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Insurance Companies

| Organization | Name(s) | Phone number(s) | Notes |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Commodity insurance companies | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Contractors

| Organization | Name(s) | Phone number(s) | Notes |
|--|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Electrical contractor | | | |
| Plumbing contractor | | | |
| Mechanic | | | |
| Fuel supplier | | | |
| Generator servicing | | | |
| Equipment dealer | | | |
| Equipment rental company (emergency generators, lifts, etc.) | | | |
| | | | |

Federal, State, and County Organizations

| Organization | Name(s) | Phone number(s) | Notes |
|---|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| State Department of Agriculture | | | |
| County/ University Extension Office | | | |
| County emergency management agency | | | |
| County Health Department | | | |
| USDA Farm Service Agency | | | |
| USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) | | | |
| U.S. DHS Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) | | | |

Initial Site Planning

Considerations when deciding on a new location to establish or purchase farmland

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) developed a [map](#) for illustrating the probability that an area of the country will be hit by multiple hurricanes, expressed as the number of years between hurricanes, (known as the return period, Figure A1). While no model can determine when and where hurricanes will strike during any given hurricane season, the return period map is a good indication of relative hurricane risk.

It is important to remember that this map represents a long-term average and that even if the average return rate for a hurricane is 25 years, hurricanes could still occur at one spot on successive years or even in the same year. It is also important to understand that while most data show only where hurricanes have made landfall, they can also move hundreds of miles inland causing significant wind damage and flooding.

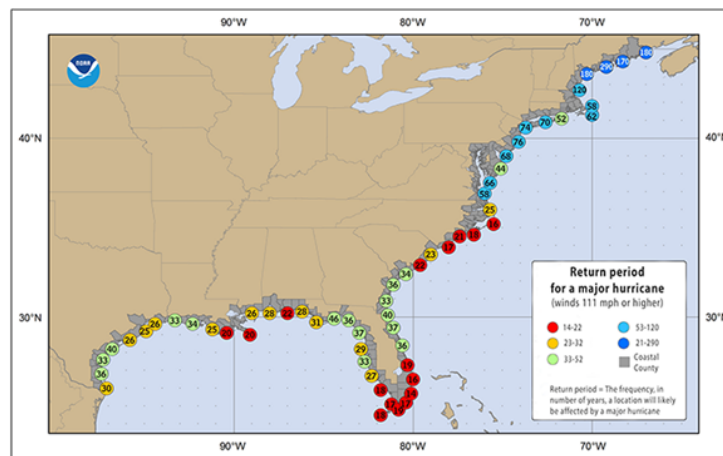


Figure A1. Return period (years) for major hurricanes for the coastal Eastern United States. Graphic provided by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Use NOAA's [Historical Hurricane Tracks tool](#) for a map and dates of hurricanes that have impacted your area in the past 150 years. The timing and track of historic hurricanes may be different than those for future hurricanes and should be used with caution.

Site characteristics

Topography

- When planning for long-term preparedness, evaluate a potential site for your operations with an eye toward reducing the risk of surface flooding or coastal storm surge. It is unlikely that all risks can be avoided. However, the negative considerations of an elevated open site are often less than those of low-lying areas susceptible to flooding.
- Land should be gently sloping with adequate drainage. Avoid steeper slopes if possible and terrace them if necessary.
- If possible, choose a site that has higher-elevation areas so that farm equipment can be easily moved to avoid flooding. Think about potential flooding when considering locations where modules or bales can be placed, as placing them in the highest spots available will reduce the likelihood of flood damage.

Flood risk and storm surge

- Assess historic and predictable patterns of flooding to determine which areas are at the highest risk of damage during extreme weather.
- Consult the following Federal and State-level resources for estimating flood risk:
 - U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) [Flood Map Service Center](#)—for official flood maps
 - Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs [Flood Map website](#)
- Determine proximity to bodies of water at risk for storm surge. In some areas, storm surge can cause flooding many miles inland from the coast. View the NOAA [National Storm Surge Hazard Map](#) to assess your risk and plan a safe evacuation route.

Roads and utilities

- Choose a site with good roads that will allow multiple escape routes when evacuating from hurricanes and tropical storms that can cause rising flood waters, storm surge, or downed trees.
- Plan to have utilities and other critical infrastructure permanently constructed on higher ground to avoid equipment and infrastructure damage during flooding.
- Search for areas with resilient electrical grids. Avoid relatively isolated sites with limited access to electrical utilities.

Natural windbreaks

- If possible, choose a site with natural windbreaks, such as wooded areas surrounding the field.

Resource Links

Alabama Resource Links

University Extension, State, and Federal websites

| University Extension Websites | Purpose |
|--|--|
| <u>Cotton</u> * | Resources to help farmers improve cotton management and productivity |
| <u>Extension Office Locator</u> * | Contact information for University Extension Agents in your county |
| <u>Disaster</u> * | Resources to help prepare for and recover from hurricanes and other disasters |
| <u>Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)</u> | Information and program resources to help with hurricane preparedness and recovery |

* Alabama Cooperative Extension System

| State Websites | Purpose |
|--|---|
| Alabama <u>Governor's Office</u> | News and information from the Governor, including evacuation orders and emergency declarations |
| Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries (<u>ADAI</u>) | Main source for answers to your agricultural-related questions |
| Alabama <u>Emergency Management Agency</u> | News and resources to help you prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, including hurricanes. |

APPENDIX: Resource Links

| Federal Websites | Purpose |
|--|--|
| United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) | News and announcements related to agricultural commodities and disaster recovery programs |
| USDA Disaster Resource Center | Resources to help you build long-term resilience to and recover from hurricanes and other disasters |
| USDA Office Locator | Contact information for USDA offices in your county, including FSA, NRCS, Rural Development, and Conservation Districts |
| USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) | Assistance with securing loans, receiving payments, and applying for disaster relief programs |
| USDA FSA Alabama | Focus on State FSA resources, including financial and technical information sharing |
| USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) | Financial and technical assistance for farmers, ranchers and forest landowners |
| USDA NRCS Alabama | Focus on State NRCS resources, including financial and technical information sharing |
| USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) | Assistance with Federal Crop Insurance and managing risk |
| USDA RMA Agent Locator | Contact information for local RMA offices in your county |
| US Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) | News and information to help you prepare for and recover from hurricanes and other disasters |
| US Department of Homeland Security Hurricane Preparedness | Resources to help individuals prepare for and recover from hurricanes |
| US Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) | Resources to view historical, current and predicted hurricane activity and warnings in your areas |
| NOAA National Hurricane Center | Current and forecasted tropical cyclone activity, educational resources, and advisory warnings for your area of interest |
| NOAA National Weather Service Weather-Ready Nation | Latest news, information and technology to enable informed decision-making before, during, and after a hurricane strikes |

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[In review]. Cotton producers guide. In: McNulty, Steven; Gavazzi, Michael; Matchett, Karin, eds. Hurricane preparation and recovery in the Southeastern United States. Gen. Tech. Rep. SRS-xxx. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern Research Station.



USDA Southeast Climate Hub

<https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/southeast/>

To access this guide, as well as those produced
for other commodities, please visit:

<https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/southeast/topics/>



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