

Farm Service Agency  
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Stillwater, OK 74074-2653

For: State and County Offices

**CDP, LAP, and NAP Forage Issues**

Approved by: State Executive Director



**1 Background**

**A Forage Uses**

Some grasses/forages are used for both grazing and hay in the same crop year. Hay is eligible for CDP, and grazing is eligible for LAP, but the same acre cannot be used for both programs for the same period of time. If grazing occurs during one part of the growing season, and haying occurs during a different part of the growing season, the same acre can be eligible for both programs, subject to appropriate yield adjustments.

**2 Normal Growing and Harvesting Dates**

**A Establishing Dates**

The COF shall establish normal growing and harvesting dates for:

- nativegrass hay
- mixed grass hay
- improved grass hay
- forage sorghums (sudan, sudex, etc.)
- alfalfa.

The yields in the CDP crop table provided to each COF are based on:

- one cutting for native grass hay
- two cuttings for mixed grass, improved grass and forage sorghum
- four cuttings for alfalfa.

Each county will need to establish dates appropriate for the county.

**Disposal Date**  
March 1, 2004

**Distribution**  
County Offices

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### 2. Normal Growing and Harvesting Dates, Continued

#### B Examples

The following examples are provided for illustrative purposes and may not reflect the dates best suited for your county.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>GROWING SEASON</u>	<u>HAY DATE(S)</u>	<u>DAYS</u>
Native	April 15 to July 31	July 31	107
Mixed Grass	May 1 to Sept 15	July 1 and Sept 15	138
Improved	May 1 to Sept 15	July 1 and Sept 15	138
F. Sorghum	May 15 to Oct 1	July 15 and Oct 1	138
Alfalfa	March 15 to Oct 15	Final date Oct 15	214

### 3. Native Grass

#### A Crop Eligibility

Because of the unique characteristics of a nativegrass hay meadow, i.e., cut for hay one time and usually not grazed until frost, nativegrass will be handled differently for CDP vs. LAP than other grass hay types. To begin with, eligibility for CDP must be established. If the producer grazed in the spring beyond April 15, at a time when moisture was available and the upcoming summer drought was unforeseen, the producer did not demonstrate intent to produce hay, and the acreage should be handled on a LAP application. If the producer deferred grazing from April 15 until some point in the summer that was sufficiently late enough to establish an intent to hay, then the acreage is eligible for CDP regardless of whether a hay crop was taken, a decision to graze in lieu of hay was made, or deferred grazing was continued because of the lack of adequate forage for either purpose.

#### B Mechanically Harvested as Hay

If the producer has an acceptable record of production (see 5-DAP, paragraph 45 for explanation of acceptable), the production to count for CDP shall be just that record of production and no more. Any grazing which occurred subsequent to the hay operation and before July 31 (normal ending hay date, see example chart above) would have been by dire emergency, put the meadow at risk of damage, and so inconsequential in terms of production as to be immeasurable. Any grazing between July 31 and frost (usually not done because it can damage the meadow, but may have been done in 2001/2002 as an emergency) had no impact on hay production; therefore, the grazing need not be accounted for under CDP.

**3. Native Grass, Continued**

**B Mechanically Harvested as Hay, Continued**

If the producer does not have an acceptable record of production, the producer shall certify the production, and the COC shall assign production to count as the larger of certified production, or the production determined by multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degree of loss times the native grass hay yield from the CDP crop table times the acres. Again, subsequent grazing is of no consequence.

**C. Not Mechanically Harvested**

To be eligible for CDP, native grass that was not mechanically harvested, and subsequently grazed or left standing, must have had grazing deferred for an appropriate period of time.

The producer will certify to no record of production, and the COC shall assign production to count equal to multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degree of loss times the nativegrass hay yield from the CDP crop table times the acres.

**D. LAP Considerations**

A nativegrass hay meadow could be included on a LAP application for part of the approved LAP period. It should not be included for more than 123 days (August 1 to December 1 – could be different depending on the dates set by COC). Because of the way the LAP software functions, the meadow would be included on the LAP application for the entire approved LAP period. The approved LAP periods have not been determined as of this date, but it is unlikely any county will have an approved LAP period beginning earlier than June 1 of the applicable year. Any county with a June 1 beginning LAP date, that includes nativegrass on the LAP application with that beginning date, should make an adjustment to carrying capacity or acres to reflect there were 45 ineligible days.

Notes: No adjustment is necessary for counties whose LAP period begins August 1 or later, or later than the date set by the COC if different than August 1.

This example used December 1 as an ending LAP date. If the county ending date is November 15, 108 instead of 123 would be the maximum days.

**4. Improved Grasses**

**A. Typical Operation**

A typical operation for improved grasses would consist of deferred grazing beginning May 1, cutting hay on July 1 and September 15, then grazing from September 15 to frost.

**4. Improved Grasses, Continued**

**B. Mechanically Harvested as Hay Twice**

If the producer has an acceptable record of production, the production to count for CDP shall be just that record of production and no more. Any grazing which may have occurred subsequent to the second cutting of hay and before September 15 is inconsequential. Any grazing after September 15 had no impact on the hay yield.

If the producer does not have an acceptable record of production, the producer shall certify the production, and the COC shall assign production to count as the larger of the certified production, or the production determined by multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degree of loss times the bermudgrass hay yield from the CDP crop table times the acres. Grazing is of no consequence.

**C. Mechanically Harvested as Hay Once**

If the producer has an acceptable record of production, the production to count for CDP shall be that record of production plus any grazing benefit derived between July 1 and September 15, calculated per instructions which follow in this bulletin.

If the producer does not have an acceptable record of production, the producer shall certify the production, and add any grazing benefit derived between July 1 and September 15. Calculate the grazing benefit per instructions in this bulletin. Compare this production (certified plus grazing) to the result of multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degree of loss times the bermudgrass hay yield from the CDP crop table times the acres. Use the higher of the two as production to count.

**D. Not Mechanically Harvested**

To be eligible for CDP, improved grasses that are intended for two cuttings, not mechanically harvested and subsequently grazed or left standing must have had grazing deferred for an appropriate period of time.

The producer will certify to no record of production and the COC shall assign production to count equal to multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degree of loss times the bermudgrass hay yield from the CDP crop table times the acres.

**E. LAP Considerations**

A bermudgrass hay meadow may be included on a LAP application for part of the approved LAP period. It should not be included for more than 77 days (September 16 to December 1). Because of the way the LAP software functions, the meadow will be

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### E. LAP Considerations, Continued

included on the LAP application for the entire approved LAP period. To reflect the fact that the hay meadow is not eligible for the entire period, either the acreage or the carrying capacity must be adjusted on the LAP application. Failure to make the appropriate adjustment will result in the same loss being covered under both CDP and LAP, and an overpayment will result.

Note: This example used December 1 as an ending LAP date. If the county ending date is November 15, 62 instead of 77 would be the maximum days.

## 5. Improved Grass For Which the Normal Operation is to Hay One Time

### A. Adjusting CDP Yield

5-DAP, paragraph 65, allows COC's to adjust the expected yield when the producer's practice (intends one cutting) is not the same as the practice upon which the expected yield was established (two cuttings).

The COC shall determine what percent of the expected production is normally derived from each cutting (e.g. 50/50 or 60/40). Multiply the percent determined for the first cutting times the expected yield from the CDP crop table to arrive at the yield to be used on applications where the intent was only one cutting. Adjust the yield in the CDP software on an individual application basis.

If the producer has an acceptable record of production, use that record as the production to count. If the producer does not have an acceptable record of production, the producer shall certify as to the amount of production. Assign as production to count, the higher of the producer's certification, or the result of multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degrees of loss times the CDP crop table yield times the percent of crop established for the first cutting (50% or 60% from the example above, but could be different depending on what the COC sets) times acres.

### B. LAP Considerations

A hay meadow may be included on a LAP application for part of the approved LAP period. For the one harvest producer it should not be included for more than 154 days (July 1 to December 1). Because of the way the LAP software functions, the meadow would be included on the LAP application for the entire approved LAP period. To reflect the fact that the hay meadow is not eligible for the entire period, either the acreage or the carrying capacity must be adjusted on the LAP application. No adjustment in acreage or carrying capacity on the LAP application is necessary if the LAP start date is July 1 or later.

Note: This example used December 1 as an ending LAP date. If the county ending date is November 15, 139 instead of 154 would be the maximum days.

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### B. LAP Considerations, Continued

It would seem somewhat unusual that a one cutting bermuda or other improved grass hay producer would have very many grazing days prior to July 1; therefore, grazing during the normal hay production period for producers whose normal operation is to harvest hay only once will not be covered. Such a practice calls into question the eligibility of the acreage for CDP, and in these cases the acreage is more appropriately handled as LAP.

## 6. Grazing Calculation

### A. Making Calculation

Take the number of days grazed during the normal hay production period divided by the number of days in the normal hay production period (see chart on page 2) and multiply the resulting factor times the production determined by multiplying the reciprocal of the STC approved maximum degree of loss times the yield from the CDP crop table times the acres.

### B. Example

Bermudagrass Hay Yield 3.0 tons

STC Approved Maximum Loss 80% (reciprocal = 20%)

Normal Hay Production Period 138 days

Days Grazed During the Normal Hay Period (as reported by producer) 30 days

$$\frac{30 \text{ days}}{138 \text{ days}} = .2174 \text{ factor}$$

$$3.0 \text{ tons} \times .2 = .6 \text{ tons}$$

$$.6 \text{ tons} \times .2174 = .13 \text{ tons}$$

For this example, add .13 tons/acre to the hay production when the above scenarios call for adding production because of grazing.

## 7. NAP Consideration

### A. Rule

1-NAP (Rev.1), paragraph 193, requires that losses on acreage intended to be mechanically harvested that is ultimately only grazed must be paid based on AUD's.

### B. Eligible Acreage

Acreage included on a NAP notice of loss as intended to be cut for hay that is grazed and paid under NAP using AUD's is eligible for CDP.

Grass acreage that was covered and paid as NAP grazing would be eligible for LAP.