

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Emergency Assistance for Livestock,
Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program
1-ELAP**

Amendment 12

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 57 A has been amended to clarify ineligibility on local hauling.

Subparagraphs 58 A and B have been amended to update national average prices for livestock feed hauling for 2022.

Subparagraphs 58 C has been amended to clarify feed can be produced or purchased for feed transportation.

Subparagraph 58 F has been amended to clarify the items loaded on the CCC-851-1 for feed transportation and livestock transportation.

Paragraph 60.5 has been added to provide an example for livestock feed hauling for 2022 and beyond to calculate a producer's livestock feed transportation rate.

Part 6 has been withdrawn because the InfoPath Software is no longer available.

| Page Control Chart | | |
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| 1-4 5 (remove) | 2-207 through 2-214 2-219 2-220 (add) 2-221, 2-222 (add) 6-1 6-2 (remove) 6-3 through 6-52 (remove) 6-52.5, 6-52.6 (remove) 6-53 through 6-60 (remove) 6-60.5, 6-60.6 (remove) 6-61 through 6-86 (remove) 6-86.5, 6-86.6 (remove) 6-87 through 6-92 (remove) 6-93 (remove) | 3, page 1 page 2 (remove) |

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Section 5 Cattle Tick Fever

56 General Provisions

A Eligibility

To be considered eligible additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever, the eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, must be treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever.

B Payment Rates

The cattle tick fever payment rates, cost per head (all ages) to gather livestock to be inspected and treated for cattle tick fever, are as follows:

- cattle = \$8.00
- horses = \$8.00
- goats = \$2.00
- sheep = \$2.00.

C Cattle Tick Fever Payment Calculation

Eligible producers **must** certify that they have suffered additional cost related to gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever. Payment for cattle tick fever is equal to the sum of the result of multiplying the following for each treatment:

- national payment factor, as determined in paragraph 33, times
- number of eligible livestock treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever, times
- the average cost to gather livestock, per head, as provided in subparagraph B.

D Payment Calculation Example

Producer A completed CCC-860 as an SDA producer. Producer A has 50 cows, 2 bulls, 47 calves and 25 goats. All of these animals were rounded up 10 times to be inspected and treated for cattle tick fever, according to APHIS records. The average cost per head to gather livestock established by STC is \$8 per head for cows, bulls and calves and \$2 per head for goats.

99 (total number of cows, bulls and calves treated) \times 10 (total number of treatments) \times $\$8$ (average cost, per head, to gather cows, bulls and calves) = $\$7,920$.

25 (total number of goats) \times 10 (total number of treatments) \times $\$2$ (payment rate for goats) = $\$500$.

90 percent \times $\$8,420$ (total cost of cattle tick fever) = $\$7,578$ (calculated payment amount) before applicable reductions.

Section 6 Livestock Feed Transportation

57 General Provisions

A Eligibility

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock, all of the following must be met:--*

- livestock feed must be transported additional mileage above normal mileage the livestock producer typically travels to purchase livestock feed, not to exceed 1,000 miles
- livestock feed must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred.
- additional cost of transporting livestock feed must be due to an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that occurred during the normal grazing period, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C) that occurred during the normal grazing period

Additional cost for transporting livestock feed is eligible under ELAP when:

- livestock feed is transported after the normal grazing period, if the beginning date of the eligible drought occurred inside the normal grazing period.
- livestock feed transported to livestock located on land enrolled in CRP, if the producer has an approved conservation plan with acceptable grazing practices.

Important: Livestock owners are **not** eligible for livestock feed transportation for:

- the first 25 miles, per truckload, that livestock feed is transported
- *--empty miles (empty truckloads) that may have been traveled to purchase livestock feed
- normal commuting miles or everyday travel from a secondary job as determined by COC if normal miles are used in hauling feedstuffs or forage, which is considered normal travel
- feed purchased from outside of normal miles if COC determines that feed or forage is available much closer to drought-stricken livestock.--*

--57 General Provisions*B Required Documentation**

The information required from a participant to apply for additional cost resulting from transporting livestock feed additional mileage above normal to eligible livestock, will be a self-certification by the participant or authorized representative. Participants must self-certify to both of the following for current year in which the loss occurred and normal year:

- number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled
- mileage per truckload hauled.

If supporting documentation is requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide records that substantiate the reported information. Examples of supporting documentation the producer could provide to use as evidence for verification purposes of number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled and mileage per truckload includes, but not limited to, original livestock feed receipts or summary purchase feed receipts from the vendor. See paragraph 4 for erroneous information and misrepresentation.

C Eligible Adverse Weather Event

Eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, is currently the only nationwide eligible adverse weather event for livestock feed transportation cost. If STC determines there is a shortage of local or regional feed availability due to a specific loss condition, other than drought, the STC may request that DAFP add the eligible loss condition for livestock feed transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible loss condition required the transportation of livestock feed above normal to eligible livestock on eligible grazing land.

Important: See 1-LFP, subparagraph 23 B for determining the beginning date of an eligible drought.--*

58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation

A National Average Price

The established national average price to transport a truckload of feed that will be used in the payment calculation is **set per truckload by year.**

| Year | National Average Price |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 2021 | \$6.60 |
| 2022 | \$6.44 |

--*

B Payment Calculation

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock feed above normal mileage to eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 41 B, of the cost to transport livestock feed above normal mileage, calculated by multiplying:

- eligible mileage above normal, as determined in subparagraph C, times
- dollar amount per truckload per year established in subparagraph A
- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as applicable.

C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock owner’s eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- eligible current year mileage, as determine in subparagraph D, minus
- eligible normal year mileage, as determined in subparagraph E, minus
- local mileage deduction, determined in subparagraph F.

***Note:** Eligible livestock feed includes both purchased and mechanically harvested feed.

--58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)*D Eligible Current Year Mileage**

Eligible Current Year Mileage must be determined for all truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for all truckloads over 1,000 miles.

For Livestock owner's eligible current year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- eligible current year mileage.

Note: Eligible current year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60 for an example of completing an application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than a 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles.

E Eligible Normal Year Mileage

Livestock owner's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- eligible normal year mileage.

Note: Eligible normal year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60 for an example of completing an application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than a 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles.--*

58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)**F Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. A local mileage deduction will only be calculated for the number of truckloads hauled in the current year in excess of the number of truckloads hauled in a normal year.

A local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, minus
 - number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year

Note: If result is negative, then zero.

- times, 25 miles,
- equals, local mileage deduction.

Important: A local mileage deduction only applies to truckloads less than 1,000
*--miles. All truckloads hauled in the current year and in a normal year must
be loaded in the workbook. Current year mileage below 25 miles will not
be counted in the payment calculation, but all truckloads will be
counted.--*

*--59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1

A Example 1 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Jane purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay at 100 miles to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Jane hauls 40 loads of hay at 300 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Jane certifies that she is not an underserved producer and she shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 1 – CCC-851

Jane’s ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

| PART L – FEED TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| CURRENT YEAR | | | | | NORMAL YEAR | | | | |
| 81. Number of Truckloads | 82. Mileage Per Truckload | 83. Share % | COC USE ONLY | | 86. Number of Truckloads | 87. Mileage Per Truckload | 88. Share % | COC USE ONLY | |
| | | | 84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads | 85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload | | | | 89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads | 90. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload |
| 40 | 300 | 100 | | | 10 | 100 | 100 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

C Example 1 – CCC-851-1

Jane’s livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part L, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

| PART K – FEED TRANSPORTING | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| Current Year | | | | Normal Year | | | |
| 117. Number of Truckloads | 118. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles) | 119. Share | 120. Total Mileage | 121. Number of Truckloads | 122. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles) | 123. Share | 124. Total Mileage |
| 40 | 300 | 100% | 12,000 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 125. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 120) | | | 12,000 | | | | |
| 126. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 124) | | | | | | | 1,000 |
| 127. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 125 minus 126) | | | | | | | 11,000 |
| 128. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 117 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 121) | | | | | | | 30 |
| 129. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 128 times 25) | | | | | | | 750 |
| 130. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 127 minus 129) | | | | | | | 10,250 |
| 131. National Mileage Rate | | | | | | | \$ 6.60 |
| 132. National Payment Factor | | | | | | | 60 |
| 133. Reductions | | | | | | | 0 |
| 134. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation (Item 130 times 131 times 132) minus Item 133 | | | | | | | \$ 40,590 |

--*

59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)**D Example 1 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Jane only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Jane does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Jane's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 40, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 300, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 12,000, eligible current year mileage.

E Example 1 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Jane only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Jane does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Jane's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 10, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.

--60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)*F Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Brown's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 4 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
 - 12 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
 - 0 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, then zero.

- times, 25 miles, equals
- 0 miles, local mileage deduction.

G Example 2 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Brown's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 5,600, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 2,200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 0, local mileage deduction, equals
- 3,400 eligible mileage above normal.

H Example 2 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Brown's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 3,400, eligible mileage above normal, times
- \$6.60 per truckload, times
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$20,196 gross calculated payment.--*

***--60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3**

A Example 3 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Timothy purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 100 miles per load to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Timothy hauls 20 loads of hay for 200 miles per load during the current grazing period. Timothy also commutes back and forth to his ranch from a second job. Timothy purchases salt and mineral from town, and occasionally purchases and hauls sweet feed to ration to his feeder cattle. Timothy hauls 60 loads of sweet feed, one bag a day 50 miles, to try and qualify for feed transportation. Timothy certifies that he is not an underserved producer, and he shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 3 – CCC-851

Timothy’s ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

| CCC-851 (06-24-22) Page 4 of 4 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING | | | | | | | | | |
| CURRENT YEAR | | | | | NORMAL YEAR | | | | |
| 81. Number of Truckloads | 82. Mileage per Truckload | 83. Share % | COC USE ONLY | | 86. Number of Truckloads | 87. Mileage per Truckload | 88. Share % | COC USE ONLY | |
| | | | 84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads | 85. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload | | | | 89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads | 90. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload |
| 20 | 200 | 100.00% | | | 10 | 100 | 100.00% | | |
| 60 | 50 | 100.00% | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

C Example 3 – CCC-851-1

Timothy’s livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part L, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

| PART K – FEED AND LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| Current Year | | | | Normal Year | | | |
| 117. Number of Truckloads | 118. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles) | 119. Share | 120. Total Mileage | 121. Number of Truckloads | 122. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles) | 123. Share | 124. Total Mileage |
| 20 | 200 | 100.00% | 4,000 | 10 | 100 | 100.00% | 1,000 |
| 60 | 50 | 100.00% | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 125. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 120) | | | | | | | 4,000 |
| 126. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 124) | | | | | | | 1,000 |
| 127. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 125 minus 124) | | | | | | | 3,000 |
| 128. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 117 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 121) | | | | | | | 10 |
| 129. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 128 times 25) | | | | | | | 250.00 |
| 130. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 127 minus 129) | | | | | | | 2,750.00 |
| 131. National Mileage Rate | | | | | | | \$6.44 |
| 132. National Payment Factor | | | | | | | 60% |
| 133. Reductions | | | | | | | \$0.00 |
| 134. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 130 times 131 times 132) minus Item 133) | | | | | | | \$10,626.00 |

--*

--60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)*D Example 3 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 20, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 200, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 4,000, eligible current year mileage.

Timothy turned in miles driven from his normal work route home with sweet feed. Despite the fact that Timothy had turned in these truckloads, COC determined that this was part of a normal commute. COC determines that this feed transportation is outside of the normal scope of feed or forage hauling due to drought. It may have been in excess of normal, but it was determined to not be due to drought related loss, rather a normal commute. The 60 loads for 50 miles turned in are reduced by COC to zero miles on the CCC-851 and are not used in the calculation on the CCC-851-1.

E Example 3 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 10, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.--*

--60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)*F Example 3 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Timothy's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 20 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
 - 10 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
 - 10 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

- times, 25 miles, equals
- 250 miles, local mileage deduction.

G Example 3 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Timothy's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 4,000, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 250, local mileage deduction, equals
- 2,750 eligible mileage above normal.

H Example 3 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Timothy's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 2,750, eligible mileage above normal, times
- \$6.44 per truckload (2022 rate), times
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$10,626 gross calculated payment amount.--*

Part 6 Withdrawn--Amend. 12

159-181 (Withdrawn--Amend. 12)

182-199 (Reserved)

Menu and Screen Index

The following menus and screens are displayed in this handbook.

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