

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
for 2011 and Subsequent Years
1-LDAP (Revision 1)**

Amendment 16

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 72 B has been amended to clarify situations where STC has authority to accept and approve LIP late-filed notices of loss under equitable relief provisions.

Subparagraph 411 K has been amended to include an exception when grazing land that is leased on a cost per head, per month, is considered eligible grazing land for LFP.

Subparagraph 830 G has been amended to include an exception when grazing land that is leased on a cost per head, per month, is considered eligible grazing land for ELAP.

Subparagraph 831 A has been amended to provide the 2015 ELAP payment rate per head for eligible livestock based on the number of pounds of corn equivalent per head, as established by FSA, determined necessary to provide the energy requirements for the specific kind/type of livestock for 1 calendar day.

Subparagraph 831 G has been amended to provide the 2015 ELAP per head payment rates, by livestock category, for eligible livestock owners.

Subparagraph 831 J has been amended to correct the example of the payment calculation for water transportation.

Subparagraphs 891 A and 899.12 A have been amended to clarify that CCC-851-1, Part A must be completed for losses because of water transportation expenses.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
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72 Notice of Loss (Continued)

A Filing Notice of Loss (Continued)

A notice of loss may be filed by the participant or participant's representative by 1 of the following alternative methods:

- telephone
- facsimile
- e-mail.

Note: The participant is not required to sign the notice of loss if 1 of the alternative methods is used. However, the employee accepting the "notice of loss" shall enter the method by which the "notice of loss" was filed in CCC-852, item 8A if the participant or participant's representative did not sign.

Example: Producer A lost 5 adult beef cows as the result of a blizzard on January 15, 2015. Producer A telephones County Office on January 25, 2015, and reports that he/she lost 5 adult beef cows because of a blizzard that occurred on January 15, 2015. County Office enters "phone" in item 8A as the method for which the "Notice of Loss" was reported.

Producer A lost 6 adult beef cows as the result of a flood that occurred on May 15, 2015. Producer A e-mails County Office on May 31, 2015, and reports he/she lost 6 adult beef cows because of a flood that occurred on May 15, County Office enters "e-mail" in item 8A as the method for which the subsequent "Notice of Loss" was reported.

72 Notice of Loss (Continued)

B Late-Filed Notice of Loss – Equitable Relief

A participant must provide a notice of loss in the FSA administrative County Office the earlier of the following unless 1 of the exceptions in subparagraph A applies:

- 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock was apparent to the participant
- 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss of livestock occurred.

There have been extenuating circumstances where a livestock producer has failed to provide *--a notice of loss within the prescribed timeframe, such as, but not limited to, the following examples:--*

- producer was hospitalized for several months during the time when he/she had lost livestock because of the blizzard, but was unable to provide a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the blizzard occurred because he/she was ill
- widespread adverse weather event occurred, such as a flood, resulting in a large number of livestock producers suffering livestock losses and a producer missed providing a notice of loss with the prescribed timeframe by 1 or 2 calendar days.

In these types of situations, DAFP is granting STC's authority to accept and approve late-filed notices of loss under equitable relief provisions. All other requests for equitable relief under LIP **must** be submitted to DAFP.

Note: Late-filed applications for payment require DAFP approval.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

- acreage enrolled in CRP
- irrigated pastures or crops
- acreage intended for grain, such as corn and grain sorghum, where the stalks or aftermath is grazed

Note: 7 CFR Part 1416.205(a)(2) specifically provides that corn stalks and grain sorghum stalks are **not** considered crops planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock.

- seeded small grain forage crops that are planted with the specific purpose of harvesting forage or seed

Note: Seeded small grain forage crops include the following:

- barley
 - millet
 - oats
 - rye
 - triticale
 - wheat.
- grazing land that is leased under any of the following conditions:
 - basis of weight gain
 - cost per head, per day or per month

Example: Owner A has an agreement with Producer B under which Owner A pays \$.30 per day for 100 yearlings grazed on Producer B's pasture. Owner A pays **only** for the number of days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Owner A pays only for the actual days grazed, Owner A suffers no grazing loss, and is **ineligible** for LFP.

411 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

K Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

***--Exception:** If a lease (considered a combination lease) provides for a guaranteed amount per month and a share of the crop or crop proceeds, the agreement will be considered a cash lease.

Note: Some grazed forage leases on a cost-per-head-per-month basis are combination leases where the tenant is responsible for expenses, such as fence maintenance and repair, maintenance of property and wells, windmills, stock tanks, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities, and conducting controlled burns or mechanical control of cedar trees and other shrubs, etc., which is tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease. The risk of the expenses under leases of this type, whether actually incurred or not, is the same as a guaranteed minimum and the arrangement is viewed as a cash lease, whether or not the lease also provides for a share to the landlord or not.

Example: Owner B has an agreement with Producer A under which Owner B pays \$10 per month for 100 yearlings to graze on Producer A's pasture. Owner B also is responsible for expenses related to maintenance and repair of the fences, maintenance of water wells, windmills, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities. Owner B has had this type of agreement with Producer A for over 10 years. Because this is a cost-per-head-per-month lease that is a combination lease where Owner B is responsible for expenses tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease, then this type of lease is considered a cash lease.--*

- on an AUM-only basis, when the lessee incurs no additional expense for pasture maintenance, wells, fences, etc.

L Establishing Grazing Loss Percentages

There is **no** requirement for a producer to suffer a certain percentage of loss to be eligible for LFP. In addition, there is **no** requirement for STC or COC to establish a minimum or maximum amount of loss to be eligible for LFP; therefore, STC and COC shall **not** establish minimum or maximum loss percentages for LFP. The producer will **not** be required to report a loss percentage to be eligible for LFP.

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**F Eligible Grazing Lands (Continued)**

Acreage leases and rental agreements for private or Federal- and State-owned land intended for grazing may include many unique arrangements for compensation and provide varying degrees of control for use of the acreage. Many leases, particularly those with grazing arrangements, are similar to sales agreements. For example, the lessee pays only for the days actual grazing occurs or according to the rate of gain of the grazing animals, etc. These leases do **not** convey control of the acreage nor does the lessee acquire risk in production of the specific crop acreage under these arrangements. To ensure that eligibility requirements have been met, the livestock producer shall provide signed copies of the following, as applicable:

- BLM grazing permit/lease and final bill or invoice
- FS grazing permit/lease and final bill or invoice
- State land lease and State land subleases
- written acreage lease or rental agreement.

* * *

***--Note:** The notes in subparagraph 411 J, about completing CCC-855 under LFP, apply to CCC-855's filed under ELAP.--*

COC shall review all acreage leases, including CCC-855's, to determine whether the livestock producer's contributions are at risk in the pastureland and grazing land for which benefits are being requested under ELAP. COC shall document in the COC minutes that the cash-leased pastureland or grazing land that is leased meets the eligibility criteria for leased pastureland or grazing land under ELAP.

G Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

- acreage enrolled in CRP
- acreage intended for grain, such as corn, where the stocks or aftermath is grazed
- improved pasture, native pasture, forage sorghum crops and annual ryegrass acreage intended for forage or seed

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

G Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

- seeded small grain forage crops that are planted with the specific purpose of harvesting forage or seed

Note: Seeded small grain forage crops include the following:

- barley
 - millet
 - oats
 - rye
 - teff
 - triticale
 - wheat.
- grazing land that is leased under any of the following conditions:
 - basis of weight gain
 - cost per head, per day or month

Example: Owner A has an agreement with Producer B under which Owner A pays \$.30 per day for 100 yearlings grazed on Producer B's pasture. Owner A pays only for the number of calendar days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Owner A pays only for the actual calendar days grazed, Owner A suffers no grazing loss, and is ineligible for ELAP.

- *--**Exception:** If a lease (considered a combination lease) provides for a guaranteed amount per month and a share of the crop or crop proceeds, the agreement will be considered a cash lease.

Note: Some grazed forage leases on a cost-per-head-per-month basis are combination leases where the tenant is responsible for expenses, such as fence maintenance and repair, maintenance of property and wells, windmills, stock tanks, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities, and conducting controlled burns or mechanical control of cedar trees and other shrubs, etc., which is tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease. The risk of the expenses under leases of this type, whether actually incurred or not, is the same as a guaranteed minimum and the arrangement is viewed as a cash lease, whether or not the lease also provides for a share to the landlord or not.--*

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

G Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

***--Example:** Owner B has an agreement with Producer A under which Owner B pays \$10 per month for 100 yearlings to graze on Producer A's pasture. Owner B also is responsible for expenses related to maintenance and repair of the fences, maintenance of water wells, windmills, and materials and labor to rebuild handling facilities. Owner B has had this type of agreement with Producer A for over 10 years. Because this is a cost-per-head-per-month lease that is a combination lease where Owner B is responsible for expenses tantamount to a guaranteed amount of lease, then this type of lease is considered a cash lease.--*

- on an AUM-only basis, when the lessee incurs no additional expense for pasture maintenance, wells, fences, etc.

H Establishing Grazing Loss Percentages

There is no requirement for a producer to suffer a certain percentage of grazing loss to be eligible for ELAP. In addition there is no requirement that STC or COC establish a minimum or maximum amount of loss to be eligible for ELAP; therefore, STC's or COC's shall **not** establish minimum or maximum loss percentages for ELAP. The producer will **not** be required to report a loss percentage to be eligible for ELAP.

Note: Payments to eligible livestock producers for grazing losses will be calculated based on losses for no more than 150 calendar days during the program year.

I Normal Grazing Periods for ELAP

The normal grazing periods established for all pasture or grazing crop types for ELAP shall be the normal grazing periods established for all pasture or grazing crop types established for LFP according to subparagraph 410 M.

J Grazing Loss

For ELAP purposes, a grazing loss is based on the number of lost grazing days. This is the number of days the livestock producer had to remove his livestock from the eligible pasture or had to feed additional livestock feed above normal quantities, because of an eligible adverse weather event or eligible loss condition.

For 2012, 2013, and 2014 program year losses, eligible livestock producers **must** certify to the number of days grazing was lost because of an eligible adverse weather event or eligible loss condition.

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**J Grazing Loss (Continued)**

For 2015 and subsequent program year losses, eligible livestock producers **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation of either of the following:

- additional livestock feed fed above normal quantities, required to maintain the livestock until additional feed is available
- proof of removing the livestock from the effected pasture.

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer who may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate that additional feed fed or proof of removing the livestock from the effected pasture.

If verifiable records do **not** exist, then reliable records **must** be considered acceptable, as determined by COC according to subparagraph 888 A. If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept a producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in subparagraph 888 A when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

K Proof of Death

Participants **must** provide verifiable documentation of livestock deaths, including livestock that the participant claims died because of normal mortality. Adequate documentation **must** be provided that proves the death of eligible livestock occurred as a direct result of an eligible loss condition in the program year for which benefits are being requested, including deaths because of normal mortality.

To be eligible for deer death losses because of blue tongue or EHD, the producer **must** provide acceptable documentation that proves:

- the death of eligible deer occurred as a direct result of blue tongue or EHD in the program year for which benefits are being requested, including deaths because of normal mortality
- appropriate steps were taken to implement insect control and prevention measures before and during the disease outbreak, that may include destroying insect habitat, using insecticides, or moving animals into barns during the insect peak activity time (dusk until dawn).

See subparagraph 73 E for types of acceptable verifiable evidence of livestock death losses under LIP that also applies to livestock death losses under ELAP.

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**K Proof of Death (Continued)**

If adequate verifiable proof of death documentation is **not** available, including proof of death for normal mortality, the participant may provide reliable records, along with verifiable beginning and ending inventory records, as proof of death.

See subparagraph 73 F and H for types of reliable records and proof and reasonableness of livestock inventory under LIP that also apply to livestock death losses under ELAP.

See subparagraph 888 A on determining acceptable verifiable and reliable records.

L Water Transporting Eligibility

ELAP will cover the cost of transporting water as an eligible livestock feed cost **beginning on October 1, 2013** (2014 ELAP program year). The cost of transporting water includes costs associated with water transport equipment fees, labor, and contracted water transporting fees. Eligible drought is the only eligible adverse weather event eligible for water transporting.

To be eligible to receive ELAP benefits for water transporting, the producer **must** meet all of the following:

- meet the definition of an eligible producer as defined in paragraph 816
- suffers losses resulting from additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock:
 - as defined in subparagraph A, during the eligible drought
 - that were grazing eligible grazing lands:
 - defined in subparagraph F
 - that had adequate livestock watering systems or facilities **before** the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred
 - to which the producer is **not** normally required to transport water
 - that were grazing eligible grazing types as defined in subparagraph E during the normal grazing period

830 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

L Water Transporting Eligibility (Continued)

- transporting water to eligible livestock to fill tanks or troughs located in a county designated on the Drought Monitor as a D3 or greater in any area of the county on or after October 1, 2013.

Note: Transporting water to fill earthen structures is **not** eligible under ELAP.

Important: The National Office will notify State and County Offices of counties eligible for losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water by posting a list of eligible counties, by State, by pasture type, every Thursday at <http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/ffas/farmbill/ccc/> under “LFP Eligible Counties”, as provided in subparagraph 411 B. The column titled “D3 a Qualifying Date” on the LFP Eligible Counties Report provides the beginning dates of the D3 drought occurring at any time during the normal grazing period.

M Documentation of Water Transporting

Producers will have to show documentation that water was transported during the eligible drought to eligible livestock that are on eligible grazing land. Documentation **must** include the method used to transport water (personal labor/equipment, hired labor/rented equipment, or contracted water transportation service), the number of gallons of water transported and the number of eligible livestock the water was transported to. Acceptable documentation will include verifiable or reliable documentation.

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer who may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of water transported. Verifiable records include but are **not** limited to the following:

- water bills/invoices
- hired labor receipts for transporting water
- contract receipts for transporting water.

Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. Reliable records may include but are **not** limited to the following:

- contemporaneous records
- producer diaries
- calendars.

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations

A Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Grazing Losses

The daily livestock payment rates per head for eligible livestock is based, in part, on the number of pounds of corn equivalent per head, as established by FSA, determined necessary to provide the energy requirements for the specific kind/type of livestock for 1 calendar day. The following provides the daily payment rate per head by eligible livestock category.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head			
			2012	2013	2014	*-2015
Alpacas	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Buffalo/Beefalo	Adult	Cows and Bulls	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Deer	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Elk		Less than 400 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
		400 pounds to 799 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
		800 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Emus	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Equine	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Goats	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Llamas	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Poultry		Less than 3 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
		3 pounds to 7.9 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
		8 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Reindeer	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Sheep	All		1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
Swine		Less than 45 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
		45 to 124 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
		125 to 234 pounds	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
	Sow	235 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360
	Boar	235 pounds or more	1.727	1.909	1.752	1.360--*

**831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations
(Continued)****B National Payment Factor for Livestock Losses**

For an eligible livestock producer, payments for livestock grazing and feed losses, and losses resulting from transporting water and gathering livestock for treatment of cattle tick fever, will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, as defined in paragraph 802.

For an eligible livestock producer, payments for livestock death losses will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 75 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, as defined in paragraph 802.

Note: If at the end of the program year the \$20 million funding cap is **not** reached, the Deputy Administrator has the discretion to increase the national payment factor, up to 80 percent, for the program year.

C Payment Calculations for Per Acre Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire

Payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses, except for losses because of wildfires on non-Federal land, will be calculated based on a national payment factor of 60 to 90 percent, as determined in subparagraph B, of the lesser of:

- the total value of the feed cost for all eligible livestock owned by the eligible livestock producer based on the number of days grazing was lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of daily feed cost for all eligible livestock

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations (Continued)

F Payment Calculations for Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

Total Feed Losses

\$1,000 (cost of helicopter) + \$5,000 (value of additional livestock feed purchased) = \$6,000 total feed losses for purchasing additional livestock feed above normal and additional feed expenses.

150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs

100 head adult beef cows (number of livestock for which 1,000 bushels of corn was fed and for which the helicopter was hired) x 1.00 (AU Conversion Factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x \$1.909 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$28,635 (calculated 150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer B's 100 head of adult beef cows).

Calculated Livestock Feed Payment

\$6,000 (smaller of total feed costs or calculated 150-calendar-day feed costs for Producer B's 100 head adult beef cows) x 90 percent (national payment factor) = \$5,400 calculated livestock feed payment, before a national factor, if applicable.

Note: This example is assuming the producer did **not** suffer a grazing loss.

Example 3: In 2013, Producer C has 100 percent interest in 500 head of adult beef cows that were or would have been grazing 1,000 acres of fire affected pastureland. COC established a carrying capacity of the pasture land affected by fire of 2.5 acres per AU. Producer C purchased 5,000 bushels of corn to feed the 500 head of adult beef cows. The 5,000 bushels of corn to feed 500 head of adult beef cows was lost because of a flood. Producer C did complete CCC-860 as a beginning farmer so Producer C's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

Producer C timely filed CCC-851 and provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 5,000 bushels of corn showing a value of \$25,000.

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations (Continued)

F Payment Calculations for Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

Total Feed Losses

\$25,000 (total feed losses for purchased feed intended to be fed to livestock that were or would have been grazing fire affected pastureland).

150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs

- 1,000 acres of pastureland affected by fire, divided by 2.5 acres per AU = 400 maximum AU's on 1,000 acres
- 400 (maximum AU's) x \$1.909 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$114,540 (150-calendar-day feed cost for 500 head of adult beef cows that were or would have been grazing fire affected pastureland).

Calculated Livestock Feed Payment

\$25,000 (smaller of total feed cost or calculated 150-calendar-day feed costs for Producer C's 500 head of adult beef cows on fire affected pastureland), before a National factor, if applicable.

G Payment Rates for Livestock Death Losses

ELAP provides separate payment rates for eligible livestock owners and eligible contract growers. Payment rates for livestock owners are based on a national payment factor of 75 to 90 percent, as determined in subparagraph B, of a fair market value, as determined by FSA, for the specific livestock category.

The following table provides ELAP per head payment rates, by livestock category, for **eligible livestock owners**.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	2012	2013	2014	*--2015
Alpacas			\$350.00	\$357.15	\$360.00	\$360.00
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,825.57	\$1,842.18	\$2,120.65	\$2,621.04
		Cow	\$1,404.28	\$1,417.06	\$1,631.27	\$2,016.19
	Nonadult	Less than 400 pounds	\$614.62	\$605.94	\$738.36	\$955.31
		400 to 799 pounds	\$892.19	\$854.91	\$997.79	\$1,515.48
		800 pounds or more	\$1,296.62	\$1,290.66	\$1,532.52	\$1,833.88--*

**831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations
(Continued)**
G Payment Rates for Livestock Death Losses (Continued)

Kind	Type	Weight Range	2012	2013	2014	*--2015
Buffalo/ Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$2,317.73	\$2,338.82	\$2,692.37	\$3,327.67
		Cow	\$1,236.13	\$1,247.37	\$1,435.93	\$1,774.76
	Nonadult	Less than 400 pounds	\$583.88	\$575.65	\$701.44	\$907.55
		400 to 799 pounds	\$847.58	\$812.16	\$947.90	\$1,439.71
		800 pounds or more	\$1,231.79	\$1,226.12	\$1,455.90	\$1,742.19
Chickens	Broilers/Pullets (Regular Size)		\$3.22	\$3.46	\$3.46	\$3.43
	Chicks		\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.29
	Layers		\$18.17	\$19.32	\$20.18	\$26.15
	Pullets/Cornish Hens (Small Size)		\$2.26	\$2.44	\$2.44	\$2.20
	Roasters		\$4.20	\$4.55	\$4.55	\$4.43
Dairy	Adult	Bull	\$1,450.00	\$1,380.00	\$1,440.00	\$1,966.67
		Cow	\$1,450.00	\$1,380.00	\$1,440.00	\$1,966.67
	Nonadult	Less than 400 pounds	\$362.50	\$345.00	\$360.00	\$491.67
		400 to 799 pounds	\$725.00	\$690.00	\$720.00	\$983.33
		800 pounds or more	\$1,171.15	\$1,114.62	\$1,163.08	\$1,588.47
Deer		\$550.00	\$561.24	\$572.71	\$690.81	
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.89	\$0.88	\$0.88	\$0.89
	Ducks		\$5.54	\$5.49	\$5.49	\$5.59
Elk		\$763.45	\$779.05	\$794.98	\$958.92	
Emus		\$200.00	\$204.09	\$228.45	\$275.56	
Equine		\$850.00	\$867.37	\$970.91	\$1,171.12	
Geese	Goose		\$17.17	\$28.41	\$28.41	\$21.04
	Gosling		\$3.61	\$5.97	\$5.97	\$4.41
Goats	Bucks		\$161.56	\$162.62	\$167.44	\$181.80
	Nannies		\$131.35	\$131.38	\$140.73	\$147.27
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$88.96	\$62.30	\$107.00	\$104.77
Llamas		\$280.00	\$285.72	\$290.00	\$290.00	
Reindeer		\$550.00	\$561.24	\$572.71	\$690.81	
Sheep	Ewes		\$234.63	\$139.82	\$159.77	\$181.79
	Lambs		\$191.60	\$134.18	\$230.46	\$225.65
	Rams		\$231.94	\$181.77	\$186.92	\$191.96
Swine	Feeder Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$58.53	\$56.80	\$91.67	\$88.20
	Lightweight Barrows/ Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$90.30	\$98.57	\$118.26	\$125.24
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/ Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$139.48	\$140.33	\$144.85	\$162.28
	Boars/Sows	450 pounds or more	\$295.73	\$312.51	\$389.48	\$407.31
Turkeys	Poults		\$1.47	\$1.51	\$1.53	\$1.67
	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$19.27	\$17.99	\$18.24	\$19.44--*

**831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations
(Continued)**

G Payment Rates for Livestock Death Losses (Continued)

The following table provides the per head payment rates, by livestock category, for eligible contract growers owners for ELAP. Payment rates for livestock contract growers are based on a national payment factor of 75 to 90 percent, as determined in subparagraph B, of the average income loss sustained, as determined by FSA, by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock.

The following table provides ELAP per head payment rates, by livestock category, for **eligible livestock owners**.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	2012	2013	2014	*--2015
Chickens	Broilers/Pullets (Regular Size)		\$0.35	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.39
	Layers		\$1.09	\$1.09	\$1.21	\$1.57
	Pullets/Cornish Hens (Small Size)		\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.27	\$0.24
	Roasters		\$0.46	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.48
Ducks			\$0.61	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.61
Geese			\$1.89	\$3.12	\$3.12	\$3.08
Swine	Feeder pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$6.65	\$6.45	\$10.41	\$10.01
	Lightweight Barrows/Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$14.87	\$14.80	\$17.76	\$18.81
	Sows/Boars/Barrows/Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$20.95	\$21.07	\$21.75	\$24.37
	Boars/Sows	450 pounds or more	\$121.53	\$128.42	\$160.06	\$167.39
Turkeys	Toms/Fryers/Roasters		\$2.12	\$1.98	\$2.01	\$2.13--*

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations
(Continued)

J Payment Calculations for Water Transporting (Continued)

The following table provides the established national average prices per gallon to transport water, based on the method the producer uses to transport water in the applicable program year.

Method of Transporting Water	National Average Price/Gallon
Personal labor/equipment	\$0.035
Hired labor/rented equipment	\$0.05
Contracted water transportation	\$0.07

Note: Personal labor includes those laborers normally involved in the farming or ranching operation.

DAFP may establish higher average prices per gallon to transport water for a State or region of a State, based on a recommendation from STC, if the State can document a higher rate for transporting water exists.

*--The daily water requirements for livestock, per head and AU, to be used in the calculations in this subparagraph are provided in the following table.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Daily Water Requirement Per Head (Gallons Per Day)	Daily Water Requirement Per AU (Gallons Per Day)
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	18	18
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	9	9
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	30	15
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	15	7.5
Equine	All		12	12
Goats	All		4	16
Sheep	All		4	16

--*

Important: Calculating benefits for eligible livestock will be on an AU basis and will require different types of livestock to be converted to an AU basis according to Exhibit 16.

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations (Continued)

J Payment Calculations for Water Transporting (Continued)

Example: Producer A suffers additional cost for transporting water to eligible livestock in County A because of an eligible drought that occurred on March 1, 2014. Producer A had to transport water to 1,000 head of eligible sheep that were grazing an eligible native pasture. A total of 15,000 gallons of water was transported from March 3, 2014 to April 15, 2014. Producer A used personal labor and equipment to transport the water. Producer A did **not** complete CCC-860 so Producer A's payment will be calculated based on 60 percent of the smaller of:

--1,000 (head of sheep) x 0.25 (AU conversion factor) x 16 (daily water requirement for sheep/AU) x \$0.035 (per gallon) x 150 (days) = \$21,000--

15,000 (gallons of water) x \$0.035 (per gallon) = \$525

\$525 (the lesser value of 150 days of water transporting or actual number of gallons transported) x 60 percent = \$315

K Payment Calculations for Cattle Tick Fever

Eligible producers **must** certify that they have suffered additional cost related to gathering livestock to treat 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 subparagraph B, times
- number of eligible livestock treated by APHIS for cattle tick fever, times
- the average cost to gather livestock, per head.

STC, with DAFP approval, will establish the average cost to gather livestock per head.

STC **must** determine the average cost, per head, to gather livestock, and submit the recommendation to DAFP for approval.

891 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1

Complete CCC-851-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC-851, item 1.
2	Enter the producer’s name from CCC-851, item 5A.
3	Enter the program year from CCC-851, item 2.
4	Enter the application number from CCC-851, item 4.
<p>Part A – Livestock Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire (Part A must be completed for grazing losses - non-fire, *--feed losses/additional expenses, and water transportation losses.)--*</p>	
5	<p>Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 9, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that incurred a grazing non-fire and/or feed/additional expense loss.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required for those livestock that were or would have been grazing eligible pasture or grazing land acres during the eligible loss event, excluding fire.</p> <p>Livestock that were or would have been grazing fire affected pasture or grazing land acres shall not be entered in Part A.</p>
6	Enter the livestock by kind, type, and weight range from CCC-851, item 10 for the applicable livestock.
7	<p>Enter the livestock inventory from CCC-851, item 11.</p> <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 13, then item 13 for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range shall be used instead of item 11.</p>
8	Enter the AU conversion factor, provided in Exhibit 16, for the animal type entered in item 6.
9	<p>Enter the actual number of days the producer’s eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture, not to exceed 150 calendar days per program year, from CCC-851:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 21 for owned or cash-leased land (non-fire affected); if an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 24, for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, then item 24 shall be used instead of item 21 • item 28 for AUM/AU leased land (non-fire affected); if an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 30, then for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, item 30 shall be used instead of item 28.

891 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
10	Enter the share the producer has in the livestock entered in item 6, from CCC-851, item 12.
11	Enter the payment rate per head for the applicable livestock kind, type, and weight range, entered in item 6, from the table provided in subparagraph 831 A for the applicable program year in which the loss occurred.
12	Enter the total value of livestock feed cost calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 7, times • item 8, times • item 9, times • item 10, times • item 11. The result shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
13	Enter the value of livestock feed cost for 150 days calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • items 7, times • item 8, times • item 10, times • item 11, times • 150 calendar days. The result should be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
14	Enter total sum of item 12 for all livestock groups listed in item 5.
***	***

899.12 CCC-851-1, Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen

A Introduction

After all of the required fields on the Application Information Screen have been completed, Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen will be displayed that allows the user to enter information for livestock grazing losses from CCC-851, Part C, items 8 through 13 and the number of lost grazing days, as applicable.

***--Important:** Part A must be completed for the following types of livestock losses:

- grazing losses - non-fire
- feed losses/additional expenses
- water transportation.--*

B Example of Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen

The following is an example of the Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen.

Application Info	Part A	Part B	Part C & D	Part E	Part F	Part G & H	Part I	Part J	Part K & L	Submit/Save/Print
Part A - LIVESTOCK FORAGE INFORMATION - GRAZING LOSS - Non-Fire										
State Code - County Code:			Participant's Name:			Program Year:		Application No:		
01 - 001			Producer A			2014		1		
If applicable, enter the application data for LIVESTOCK FORAGE INFORMATION - GRAZING LOSS - Non-Fire below:										
Note: Click <input type="button" value="v"/> and then "Insert tbl_ccc851 after" to add another line.										
5. Livestock Group	6. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	7. Livestock Inventory	8. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	9. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	10. Participant Share	11. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	12. Value of Livestock Feed Cost	13. 150 Day Livestock Feed Cost		
A	Beef-Adult-Cows and Bulls	100	1.00	5	1.0000	\$1.752	\$876	\$26,280		
14. Total Value of Livestock Feed Cost:						\$876				
<input type="button" value=" < Back to Application Info"/>					<input type="button" value=" Continue to Part B >"/>					

***--899.12 CCC-851-1, Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen
(Continued)**

C Action

The following table provides instructions for completing the Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen.

Item	Instruction
Part A - Livestock Forage Information - Grazing Loss - Non-Fire Screen	
5	Enter sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 9, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that incurred a grazing nonfire and/or feed/additional expense loss. Notes: An entry is only required for those livestock that were or would have been grazing eligible pasture or grazing land acres during the eligible loss event, excluding fire. Livestock that were or would have been grazing fire affected pasture or grazing land acres shall not be entered in Part A.
6	From the drop-down list, select the livestock by kind, type, and weight range from CCC-851, item 10 for the applicable livestock.
7	Enter livestock inventory from CCC-851, item 11. Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 13, then for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, item 13 shall be used instead of item 11.
8	No entry required by user. The AU conversion factor, provided in Exhibit 16, for the animal type selected in item 6, will be displayed.

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