

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Livestock Forage Disaster Program
1-LFP**

Amendment 4

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 2 B has been amended to correct the 1-NAP reference.

Subparagraph 23 B has been amended to clarify:

- calculation of qualifying drought beginning date
- use of the “Livestock Number”
- entry of livestock inventories in CCC-853 Part C.

Subparagraph 24 B has been amended clarify policy and eligibility of deceased producers.

Subparagraphs 25 A, 56 B, and 56 C have been amended to clarify that covered livestock only includes weaned livestock.

Subparagraph 25 B has been amended to clarify that the mitigated livestock kind/type/weight class of livestock at the time of sale is the same livestock kind/type/weight class for LFP application and eligibility purposes.

Subparagraph 26 B has been amended to include millet as an eligible small grain crop for LFP.

Subparagraph 26 E has been amended to clarify determination of eligible crop acreage share and risk.

Subparagraph 27 A has been amended to clarify the beginning date for grazing periods that are established or amended.

Subparagraph 56 C has been amended to correct the 2021 daily AU feed rate, and to include the daily AU feed rate, monthly forage value, and payment rates for 2022.

Subparagraphs 89 A and 90 B have been amended to clarify the use of “Livestock Number” and the entry of livestock inventories in CCC-853 Part C.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Exhibit 7 has been added to provide instructions on accessing “CARS Crosswalk Tables” in the LFP Application Software “Admin Menu” to identify eligible crops for each LFP pasture type.

Page Control Chart		
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2 Responsibilities

A DAFP Responsibilities

DAFP will develop all LFP regulations and policy and ensure that LFP is administered according to LFP regulations.

B STC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and C, STC's will:

- direct the administration of LFP in the State through SED
- ensure that FSA State and County Offices, and COC's follow LFP provisions
- take any action **required** by either regulation or procedure that COC has **not** taken
- correct, or require COC to correct, any action that is not according to LFP regulations or procedure
- require COC to withhold taking any action that is not according to LFP regulations or procedure
- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- provide COC and DD with a copy of STC or DAFP determination for appeals or relief cases
- require all applications executed by State Office employees, STC, members, COC members, CED's, County Office employees, and their spouses be sent to STC, or designee for approval/disapproval
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- establish acres per AU (carrying capacities) and normal grazing periods for grazing and *--forward recommendations to DAFP according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2)--*
- thoroughly document, in the STC minutes, all program recommendations, such grazing periods, carrying capacities, program and eligibility determinations, appeals, etc.
- require the first 10 applications in the Service Center be reviewed by a State Office representative according to subparagraph 88 D to ensure that the program is being implemented according to LFP provisions

Note: STC's may establish additional reviews to ensure that LFP is administered according to these provisions.

2 Responsibilities (Continued)

B STC Responsibilities (Continued)

- STC will ensure that producers are properly notified of LFP provisions and program availability in the county, including deadlines for submitting the following:
 - CCC-853 Application for benefits
 - FSA-578 Report of acreage
 - required signatures
 - supporting documentation, including but not limited to leases, CCC-855, contract grower agreements, eligibility forms, etc.
- take oversight actions to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to subparagraph 58 E.

C SED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and C, SED's will:

- ensure that FSA State and County Offices administer LFP according to regulations and procedure, are thoroughly trained, understand the intent of LFP, and be alert to improper administration of the LFP program and/or abuse
 - ensure that State Office representatives conduct reviews according to subparagraph 88 D
- Note:** SED's may establish additional reviews to ensure that LFP is administered according to these provisions. SED's may also require that second party reviews be conducted on all LFP applications if County Offices continue to be problematic with IPIA and improper payments.
- immediately notify the National Office Livestock Forage Disaster Program Manager of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
 - take oversight actions to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to subparagraph 58 E
 - handle appeals according to 1-APP
 - ensure that **all** County Offices publicize LFP provisions according to paragraph 3.

23 Eligible Grazing Losses (Continued)**A Eligible Grazing Losses Because of Drought (Continued)**

- D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for:
 - at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period (nonconsecutive weeks) for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county
 - or is rated as having a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific grazing land or pastureland for the county
- D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period (nonconsecutive weeks) for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county.

Note: The grazing losses that occur because of a qualifying drought **must** occur during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land during the calendar year for which benefits are being requested. Whenever an intensity rating of D2, D3, or D4 occurs in any area of the county, the entire county is eligible under a qualifying drought and eligible livestock producers who certify a grazing loss are eligible for LFP.

23 Eligible Grazing Losses (Continued)

B Determining Beginning Date of Qualifying Drought

*--The National Office receives drought data from the U.S. Drought Monitor on a weekly basis. The determination of the beginning date of a qualifying drought by pasture type is based on the start and ending dates of a D2, D3, or D4 drought intensity rating(s) on the U. S. Drought Monitor weekly report data. The U.S. Drought Monitor report is created weekly on Tuesdays, released on Thursdays, and is effective until the following Monday. For D2, D3b, and D4b qualifying drought, the start date of qualifying drought, for counting the duration of consecutive or non-consecutive weeks for eligibility purposes, is the later of either the Tuesday report date or the beginning date of the grazing period if it falls within that week's report. The end date is the required number of weeks from the start date for eligibility purposes which is the date of qualifying drought. Since the duration requirement for D3a and D4a is 1 day, the date of qualifying drought is the later of either the beginning date of the week's qualifying report, or the first date of the grazing season, if it falls within that qualifying week's report. The date of qualifying drought as determined, must fall during the established grazing period for the county and pasture type.

The National Office will notify State and County Offices eligible for LFP by posting a list of eligible counties by pasture type every Thursday at <https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/program-areas/dafp/dap/lfp/index> under "LFP Eligible Counties".--*

The LFP Eligible Counties Report contains the following columns:

- State
- County
- Program Year
- Pasture Type
- *--D2 Qualifying Drought Start and End Dates (duration of 8 consecutive weeks)
- D3a Qualifying Drought Start and End Dates (duration of 1 day)
- D3b Qualifying Drought Start and End Dates (duration of 4 non-consecutive weeks)
- D4a Qualifying Drought Start and End Dates (duration of 1 day)
- D4b Qualifying Drought Start and End Dates (duration of 4 non-consecutive weeks)--*
- Date of Qualifying Drought
- Drought Factor
- Grazing Period Start and End Dates
- Maximum Eligible Payment Months
- Payment Factor.

Note: The report only contains counties that are eligible for 1 or more pasture types. If a county is **not** listed, that county is **not** eligible for any pasture types.

23 Eligible Grazing Losses (Continued)

B Determining Beginning Date of Qualifying Drought (Continued)

COC will use the County Eligibility Report found in the Livestock Forage Program Application software in the “Report” section of the main menu to determine the beginning date of each qualifying drought to determine the eligibility of covered livestock. See 1-LDAP for instructions on accessing the LFP Reports option.

The beginning date of a qualifying drought is used to determine livestock eligibility, according to paragraph 25, and grazing land eligibility according to paragraph 26. The beginning date of a qualifying drought for a specific type of grazing land or pastureland is the earliest date of the following:

- the **last day** of the 8-consecutive-week period during the normal grazing period for the specific type of pasture that the county was rated D2 on the U.S. Drought Monitor

Example: Normal grazing period for native pasture in County A is April 1 through October 31. County A had a D2 drought intensity rating for 8 consecutive weeks for the period April 5 through May 30, 2019. The last day of the 8-week period that the county reached the D2 drought intensity rating was May 30, which is the beginning date of the qualifying drought.

- the **first day** that a county was rated a D3 or D4 on the U.S. Drought Monitor during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land, during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land.

Note: See paragraph 56 A for drought intensity payment factors.

***--Example 1:** Normal grazing period in County B for improved pasture is March 1 through September 1. County B was rated a D3 drought intensity rating on March 8. The beginning date of the qualifying drought for County B’s improved pasture type is March 8. County B continued with a D3 drought intensity rating on the March 15, April 12, and April 19 reports, 4 non-consecutive weeks. March 8 remains the beginning date of the qualifying drought; however, the county triggers for an additional payment factor from 3 to 4 because of the additional non-consecutive weeks of a D3 drought intensity rating.

Example 2: Normal grazing period in County B for improved pasture is January 1 through September 1. County B was rated a D4 on January 1. January 1 is the beginning date of the qualifying drought for County B’s improved pasture type.--*

23 Eligible Grazing Losses (Continued)

B Determining Beginning Date of Qualifying Drought (Continued)

Because of the different drought intensity factor criteria, the LFP eligible counties report may list multiple qualifying start dates for a county by pasture type. The beginning date of a qualifying drought is the **earliest** qualifying start date for that specific type of pasture.

PASTURE_TYPE	D2_START	D2_END	D3A_START	D3A_END	D3B_START	D3B_END	D4A_START	D4A_END	D4B_START	D4B_END	DATE OF	FSA_STAT	FSA_COU
LONG SEASON SMALL GRAINS	20191119	20200113	20191105		20191105	20200224	20200317				20191105	48-TX	Jim Hogg
NATIVE PASTURE			20200211		20200211	20200309	20200317				20200211	48-TX	Jim Hogg
FULL SEASON IMPROVED			20200211		20200211	20200309	20200317				20200211	48-TX	Jim Hogg
SHORT SEASON SMALL GRAINS	20191119	20200113	20191105								20191105	48-TX	Jim Hogg
ANNUAL RYEGRASS			20200211		20200211	20200309	20200317				20200211	48-TX	Jim Hogg

Example: Jim Hogg County has a native pasture in D3 with a qualifying start date of February 11, 2020; a D3b qualifying start date of March 9, 2020; and a D4a qualifying start date of March 17, 2020. The earliest qualifying start date for native pasture is the D3a qualifying start date of February 11, 2020, and that is the date the county will use as the “beginning date of the qualifying drought” to determine livestock and grazing land eligibility.

In this example, Jim Hogg County has 5 different pasture types eligible for LFP with 2 different beginning dates of qualifying drought (November 5, 2019, and February 11, 2020). When completing CCC-853, livestock inventories may differ according to pasture types because of those differing dates of qualifying drought --and must be reported accordingly on CCC-853. The use of different “Livestock Number” identification in Part C, item 10, according to paragraph 89 may be used to assign livestock to applicable forage, however the total livestock entered in Part C cannot exceed the total livestock inventory or mitigated livestock for the producer to ensure that the maximum payment amount from total livestock monthly feed costs is calculated correctly.--*

24 Eligible Livestock Producers for LFP (Continued)

B Eligible Livestock Producers

To be considered eligible for LFP, the person or legal entity meeting the requirements of subparagraph A **must**:

- during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire, own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower or covered livestock
- as of the date of the qualifying drought or fire, provide grazing land or pastureland for covered livestock, including cash-rented grazing land or pastureland that is either:
 - physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the specific forage crop acreage in the county, or
 - rangeland managed by a Federal Agency for which the otherwise eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the Federal Agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire
- certify that the livestock producer has suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire to be eligible for LFP payments
- file FSA-578 either timely filed or meeting all late filed provisions, according to 2-CP, for grazing land for which a loss is being claimed.

*--Deceased producers who had covered livestock and provided grazing land or pastureland for covered livestock during the program year and prior to the date of qualifying drought or wildfire are considered eligible producers for LFP if the livestock and pastureland were owned, are in probate, or are transferred to an individual or entity with right of survivorship during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire.

Example: Joe Rancher filed a 2022 acreage report in Elko County on December 15, 2021, for his pastureland which included some owned and leased land. Mr. Rancher died on February 1, 2022. All pastureland and livestock were owned with right of survivorship with his wife Jill Rancher. Mr. Rancher also had federal land leased under his name. Elko County triggered for LFP on May 1, 2022. Even though Mr. Rancher died prior to the 60 calendar days period before the beginning date of qualifying drought or fire, Mr. Rancher is the eligible LFP producer and Mrs. Rancher could make application for Mr. Rancher because she is now the owner of the land and livestock through right of survivorship. No adjustments to the acreage report or leases are necessary to meet all the LFP eligibility requirements. See subparagraph 58 B for issuing payments to deceased individuals.--*

24 Eligible Livestock Producers for LFP (Continued)

C Contract Growers

Contract grower, according to 7 CFR § 1416.202, is a person or legal entity that was engaged in a farming operation not as an owner of the covered livestock but in a business whose income is dependent on the actual weight gain and/or number of offspring of the covered livestock.

Note: The regulations at 7 CFR § 1416.206 (b) provide that contract growers **must** provide copies of grower contracts and other supporting documents to the administrative FSA County Office **not** later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.

25 Eligible Covered Livestock for LFP

A Eligible Covered Livestock

To be considered eligible covered livestock, livestock **must** meet **all** of the following conditions:

- *--be weaned grazing animals such as adult and nonadult beef cattle, adult and nonadult--* beefalo, adult and nonadult buffalo/bison, adult and nonadult dairy cattle, alpacas, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer, or sheep

- be livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland in the eligible county:
 - during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the eligible county during the qualifying drought

Note: Livestock that would **not** have normally been grazing the land in the eligible county will **not** be eligible to be included in the calculation for determining monthly feed cost. However, if the livestock would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land but the producer had to move the livestock to another county for grazing, the livestock would be eligible to be included when calculating the monthly feed cost.

- when the Federal agency prohibited the eligible livestock producer from using the managed rangeland for grazing because of a qualifying fire
- be livestock that the eligible livestock producer:
 - during the 60 days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire, owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or was a contract grower
 - sold or otherwise disposed of because of a qualifying drought during:
 - the current production year
 - 1 or both of the 2 production years immediately preceding the current production year
 - been livestock produced and maintained for commercial use or be livestock that is produced and maintained for producing livestock products for commercial use, such as milk from dairy, as part of the contract grower's or livestock producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire

25 Eligible Covered Livestock for LFP (Continued)**A Eligible Covered Livestock (Continued)**

- **not** have been livestock produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use, including, but not limited to, consumption by the owner, lessee, or contract grower, any uses of wild free roaming animals or use of the animals for recreational purposes such as pleasure, roping, hunting, pets, or for show
- **not** have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation
- **not** have been livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot, on the beginning date of the qualifying drought or fire, as part of the normal business operation of the producer.

The eligible covered livestock categories are:

- Adult beef cows or bulls
- Non-adult beef cattle
- Adult beefalo cows or bulls
- Non-adult beefalo
- Adult buffalo or bison cows or bulls
- Non-adult buffalo or bison
- Adult dairy cows or bulls
- Non-adult dairy cattle
- Alpacas
- Deer
- Elk
- Emu
- Equine
- Goats
- Llamas
- Reindeer
- Sheep.

Note: Unweaned non-adult beef cattle, beefalo, buffalo, bison, or dairy cattle are not considered grazing animals as defined and are not eligible for LFP.

25 Eligible Covered Livestock for LFP (Continued)

B Eligible Mitigated Livestock

Eligible mitigated livestock are livestock of an eligible livestock producer that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland in the qualifying drought county during the normal grazing period, and meets **at least 1** of the following:

- were sold during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought because of drought
- were sold **before** the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the qualify drought and meet **all** the following:
 - the county was suffering a systemic drought from the previous calendar year
 - county was rated as having a qualifying drought according to paragraph 23 in the program year immediately preceding the current program year
 - during the week the livestock were sold during the current program year the county had a U.S. Drought Monitor rating of D2 or greater
 - livestock were sold 1 or both of the 2 program years immediately preceding the current program year.

***--Note:** The livestock kind/type/weight class at the time of sale is the same category of covered mitigated livestock used for LFP application purposes.--*

Systemic drought means the U.S. Drought Monitor indicates drought conditions are continuous from the previous calendar year.

Current year mitigated livestock means livestock that are sold or disposed of during the current program year.

25 Eligible Covered Livestock for LFP (Continued)**B Eligible Mitigated Livestock (Continued)**

Prior year mitigated livestock means livestock that are sold or disposed of during the prior program year or 2 program years immediately preceding the current program year.

Note: Livestock sold because of fire are not considered mitigated livestock.

Example 1: Livestock Sold (Part of Normal Business Operation)

Producer Sam has a cow/calf operation in County A which he derives income from the sale of stockers. The stockers are normally born in February and are weaned when they reach 500 pounds. The stockers are then placed on long season small grain grazing land in County A to graze during the normal grazing period (November 15 to May 15). Producer Sam's normal practice is to sell the stockers to the feedlot on approximately May 15.

County A met the D2 for 8 consecutive weeks on March 29, 2019. Producer Sam sold the stockers on March 15, 2019, 2 months earlier than normal during the current production cycle, because of the severity of drought conditions. The stockers would be considered current year mitigated livestock. However, they will not be considered mitigated livestock in future program years because the stockers would not have been eligible covered livestock that would normally have been grazing eligible grazing land in future product years.

26 Eligible Grazing Land for LFP

A Overview

A grazing loss because of drought is eligible for LFP only if the grazing loss for the covered livestock occurs on land that, as of the date of the qualifying drought, is:

- native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover
- planted to a crop planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock, as reported on the producer's acreage report, including crops such as forage sorghum, small grains, annual planted ryegrass, or annual planted crabgrass
- grazing land or pastureland that is owned or leased by the eligible livestock producer that is physically located in a county that is affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county.

A grazing loss because of fire qualifies for LFP only if:

- a grazing loss occurs on rangeland that is managed by a Federal agency
- the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the Federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the federally managed rangeland because of a qualifying fire.

B Eligible Grazing Pastureland or Grazing Land for Grazing Losses Because of Drought

The eligible livestock producer must, as of the date of the qualifying drought, have risk in the pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, that is Native and Improved Grasses, Mixed Forage, Small Grains, and Forage Sorghum crops reported with the intended use of grazing.

Note: Small Grain crops include:

- Barley
- *--Millet, effective 2019 and subsequent years

Note: Alternatively, millet may be included in the "Forage Sorghum" pasture type if the grazing season is similar in the applicable area.--*

- Oats
- Rye
- Triticale
- Wheat.

26 Eligible Grazing Land for LFP (Continued)

B Eligible Grazing Pastureland or Grazing Land for Grazing Losses Because of Drought (Continued)

The following are eligible pastureland and grazing land for grazing losses because of drought:

- privately owned, cash or share leased pasture or rangeland that is used to provide grazing for covered livestock
- State and Federal lands, if either of the following apply:
 - the land is leased on a long-term basis that COC determines requires lessee contribution, including but **not** limited to wells, fences, or other maintenance and upkeep inputs
 - pasture or grazing land is leased for cash or fixed amount for an established grazing period
- previously irrigated grazing land that was **not** irrigated during the current production year because of lack of surface water due to a qualifying eligible drought condition

***--Notes:** COC must determine, based on information provided by the producer, if the grazing land certified as irrigated was not irrigated during the current production year because of **lack of surface water resulting from a qualifying drought condition**. If COC determines that the grazing land was not irrigated during the grazing period because of lack of surface water as a result of a qualifying drought condition, then COC is authorized to adjust the producer's eligible acreage on CCC-853 to include the grazing land using the irrigated carrying capacity for LFP purposes. COC's should use the same provisions as used under NAP for covering irrigated grazing losses according to 1-NAP and 2-CP.

The CARS interface in the LFP software will prevent acreage certified as irrigated according to 2-CP imported to the CCC-853 application. Previously irrigated acreage determined eligible by COC will need to be administered according to subparagraph 88 B as a COC adjustment.

- land enrolled in GRP seeded to one of the eligible grazing types listed in subparagraph 27 B

Exception: The producer is not eligible for LFP during the time period the GRP conservation plan prohibits grazing during the normal grazing period.

- land enrolled in EQIP seeded to one of the eligible grazing types listed in subparagraph 27 B.--*

Exception: The producer is not eligible for LFP during the time period the EQIP contract prohibits grazing during the normal grazing period.

26 Eligible Grazing Land for LFP (Continued)

D Ineligible Grazing Land

- acreage enrolled in WRP
- irrigated pastures or crop acreage
- * * *
- 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 crops or sorghum forage crops that are planted after the final planting date for the planting period
- first year seeded biennial or perennial forage crop
- double cropped acreage combinations not approved by STC according to 2-CP
- cover crops
- on an AUM-only basis, when the lessee incurs no additional expense for pasture maintenance, wells, fences, etc.
- grazing land that is leased under any of the following conditions:
 - basis of weight gain
 - cost per head, per day or per month.

Example: Livestock Owner A has an agreement with Producer B under which Livestock Owner A pays \$.30 per day for 100 yearlings grazed on Producer B's pasture. Livestock Owner A pays **only** for the number of days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Livestock Owner A pays only for the actual days grazed, Livestock Owner A is not a forage crop producer and suffers no grazing loss and is **ineligible** for LFP.

26 Eligible Grazing Land for LFP (Continued)

E Lease Agreements

COC or CED, if delegated, will review all acreage leases, including CCC-855's to determine whether:

- the lease conveys control, however limited, to the lessee
- lessee is at risk of a loss of production of forage on the grazing land or pastureland crop acreage for which benefits are being requested for LFP.

Notes: If the lease prohibits the sublease of the land, the sublessee associated to the sublease will be ineligible for LFP benefits on that acreage.

The determination of eligible crop acreage share and risk in the acreage must be *--the same for all other FSA and RMA program purposes, including but not limited to ARC/PLC, NAP, ELAP, and PRF.--*

Eligibility determinations must be documented in the COC minutes. These include things such as that cash leased grazing land or pastureland that meets the eligibility criteria for leased grazing land or pastureland under LFP. In cases where a CED, if delegated, makes a determination of crop acreage share and risk in the grazing land and pastureland may result in an adverse determination, the CED must obtain concurrence from COC.

The name of the lessee on the lease must reflect the name of the applicant requesting benefits on CCC-853 for the leased land.

Acreage leases and rental agreements for Private, Federal and State-owned land intended for grazing may include many arrangements for compensation and provide varying degrees of control for using the acreage. Many leases, particularly leases 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.

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.

27 Normal Grazing Periods for LFP

A Establishing Normal Grazing Periods and Carrying Capacities for LFP

LFP provides payments to eligible livestock producers that have suffered livestock grazing losses because of a qualifying drought or fire during the normal grazing period for the county.

For drought, the losses **must** have occurred:

- on land that is native or improved pastureland or rangeland with permanent vegetative cover, or is planted to a crop planted specifically for grazing for covered livestock
- because of a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county during the calendar year.

The grazing periods established for LFP must be the same as the grazing periods that have been established for NAP, and in accordance to the grazing period established in the NCT.

Grazing period for small grains may begin in 1 calendar year and end in the succeeding calendar year.

Note: The LFP program year for small grain grazing is the same as the NAP normal grazing period for small grains, and in accordance to the grazing period established in the NCT.

Example: <u>Pasture Type</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Forage Sorghum	June 15	October 31
Improved Pasture	March 1	October 31
Native Pasture	March 1	October 31
Long Season Small Grains	October 15	June 1
Short Season Small Grains	October 15	March 1
Short Season Spring Small Grains	November 15	June 1
Short Season Fall/Winter Small Grains	November 15	March 1

Example 1: In County A, producers plant small grains with the intent to graze the small grains for the full growing season. The normal grazing period for long season small grains grazing in County A is October 15, 2019, through June 1, 2019. The normal grazing period for long season small grains would be established as follows.

	<u>Pasture Type/Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>
	Long Season Small Grains October 15	June 1

27 Normal Grazing Periods for LFP (Continued)

A Establishing Normal Grazing Periods and Carrying Capacities for LFP (Continued)

STC must review normal grazing periods and acres per AU (carrying capacity) established for NAP and LFP for each crop with an intended use of grazing to ensure that the:

- normal stocking rate and number of grazing days established under NAP acres per AU (carrying capacity) can normally be sustained without detrimental effects on the land resource excluding supplemental feedstuff
- stocking rate under NAP reflects the specific number of acres of forage capable of supporting one AU for the specified grazing days during the grazing period without supplemental feedstuff

Note: If stocking rates/carrying capacities (acres per AU) need to be adjusted, States should work together with neighboring States, in addition to NRCS and/or Extension Service to assist in this process.

- normal grazing periods (beginning and ending grazing period dates) are established correctly taking into consideration factors such as topography, climate, altitude, and land mix, which affects grazing in the same county or area within the county for the same *--forage type(s), such as native grass and ensure that grazing periods are established according to the:
 - beginning date of the grazing period (start date) is rounded to the 1st or 15th of the month
 - normal harvest date (end date) is rounded to the 15th or last day of the month
 - proposed number of grazing days is calculated based on the proposed beginning of the grazing period and proposed normal harvest date (grazing period end date)

Note 1: NAP and LFP State program specialists must work together to ensure that NAP, LFP, and ELAP program requirements are addressed and consistency is maintained between programs when establishing normal grazing periods and acres per AU (carrying capacity).

Note 2: If the NAP application closing date has passed for the specific pasture or grazing crop type for the applicable year, the normal grazing period for that specific pasture or grazing crop for that crop year may **not** be changed.--*

27 Normal Grazing Periods for LFP (Continued)**A Establishing Normal Grazing Periods for LFP (Continued)**

- acres per animal unit, grazing days, and final harvest date (grazing period ending date) are loaded in the NCT for the applicable crop according to 3-NAP
- loaded into the LFP Normal Grazing Period Table
- document review of grazing periods in the STC minutes.

B Establishing Both Warm and Cool Season Grazing Periods for LFP

STC's may seek approval from DAFP to establish **both** warm and cool season grazing periods. Before a State can establish both warm and cool season grazing periods, DAFP approval must be obtained.

Note: The establishment of both **warm and cool season** grazing periods:

- does **not require** the grazing periods to be equal in length of time
- combined **will not** exceed 12 months
- **cannot** result in an overlap of the grazing periods.

27 Normal Grazing Periods for LFP (Continued)**C Eligible Grazing Types**

Different types or varieties of pasture and grazing crops for a county shall be grouped into 1 of the following pasture types for LFP purposes:

- full season improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- native pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- full season improved mixed forage planted specifically for providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- warm season improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- cool season improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- short season small grain crops planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- short season spring small grains planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- short season fall/winter small grains planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- long season small grain crops planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual ryegrass planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual crabgrass planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- forage sorghum crops planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated).

Section 2 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions

56 Drought Payment Calculation

A General Payment Information

An eligible livestock producer will be eligible to receive LFP payments for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to a factor of 1, 3, 4, or 5 times the monthly payment rate calculated according to subparagraph B.

To be eligible to receive a factor of:

- 1-month payment, that is a payment equal to the monthly feed cost as determined according to subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D2 severe drought (intensity) in any area of the county for at least 8 consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county
- 3-month payment, that is a payment equal to 3 times the monthly feed cost as determined according to subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated at least a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county
- 4-month payment, that is a payment equal to 4 times the monthly feed cost as determined under subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county
- 5-month payment, that is a payment equal to 5 times the monthly feed cost as determined under subparagraph B, the eligible livestock producer **must** own or lease grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 weeks during the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county.

56 Drought Payment Calculation (Continued)

B LFP Monthly Payment Rate

The monthly payment rate will be equal to 60 percent of the **lesser of** either the monthly feed cost:

- *--for all weaned covered livestock owned or leased by the eligible livestock producer, or--*
- calculated by using the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer.

--In the case of an eligible weaned livestock producer that sold or otherwise disposed of-- covered livestock because of drought conditions in 1 or both of the 2 previous production years, the payment rate will be equal to 80 percent of the monthly payment rate. See subparagraph 25 B for eligible mitigated livestock.

C Monthly Feed Cost Payment Rates for Covered Livestock

The monthly feed cost for covered 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 30 calendar days.

The AU daily feed rate and monthly forage value determined according to [7 CFR 1416.207] is the following.

Year	Daily AU Feed Rate	Monthly Value of Forage
2019	\$0.9781	\$29.34
2020	\$1.0629	\$31.89
*--2021	\$1.0393	\$31.18
2022	\$1.5763	\$47.29--*

56 Drought Payment Calculation (Continued)

C Monthly Feed Cost Payment Rates for Covered Livestock (Continued)

The following provides the monthly payment rate per head by covered livestock category. See Exhibit 6 for the Standard AU Conversion Chart.

Kind of Livestock	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head			
			2019	2020	2021	*--2022
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$76.29	\$82.91	\$81.07	\$122.95
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Beefalo	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$29.34	\$31.89	\$31.18	\$47.29
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$22.01	\$23.92	\$23.38	\$35.47
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	\$14.67	\$15.94	\$15.59	\$23.64
Sheep	All		\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82
Goats	All		\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82
Deer	All		\$7.34	\$7.97	\$7.79	\$11.82
Equine	All		\$21.71	\$23.60	\$23.07	\$34.99
Elk	All		\$15.85	\$17.22	\$16.84	\$25.54
Reindeer	All		\$6.46	\$7.02	\$6.87	\$10.42
Alpacas	All		\$24.17	\$26.27	\$25.68	\$38.95
Emus	All		\$15.02	\$16.32	\$15.96	\$24.20
Llamas	All		\$10.71	\$11.64	\$11.38	\$17.26--*

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

The monthly feed cost for covered livestock will be calculated by multiplying the monthly payment rate per head, from the table, times the number of eligible covered livestock.

56 Drought Payment Calculation (Continued)**D Example of Monthly Payment Rate Calculation**

The LFP monthly payment rate for losses because of qualifying drought are calculated at 60 percent of the lesser of step 1 or step 2 below as follows:

Step 1: The monthly feed cost for all covered livestock calculated by multiplying the monthly feed cost payment rate for each specific kind, type and weight range from the table in subparagraph C, times the number of head of eligible covered livestock for each specific kind/type and weight range of livestock and totaling the result.

Example: Participant has 100 head of adult beef cows that suffer a grazing loss during 2019, because of a qualifying drought. The monthly feed cost for the 100 head of adult beef cows equals the monthly payment rate from the table in subparagraph C times the number of head of eligible covered livestock.

100 head adult beef cattle x \$29.34 (monthly payment rate per head) =
\$2,934 (monthly feed cost payment rate for adult beef cattle).

89 CCC-853, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-853 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part B - Disaster Information	
8	<p>Check (✓) appropriate box or boxes to indicate the type of qualifying disaster conditions causing the grazing loss. Indicate whether the grazing loss is a result of drought, fire, or both. If:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •*--fire is checked, go to item 9 • drought is checked, go to item 10.--* <p>Note: A producer cannot receive assistance for grazing losses because of drought and fire on the same acres.</p>
9	<p>Enter date and location of the qualifying fire conditions that occurred on Federal managed rangelands only, for which the producer is prohibited by the Federal Agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock covered by the Federal lease. Leave item 8 blank if fire was not selected as a qualifying grazing loss condition in *--item 8.</p> <p>Each date and location of a qualifying fire condition will be sequentially numbered, starting with 1. This will be used to identify the fire event numbers, by occurrence in Part E, item 32.--*</p>
* * *	* * *

89 CCC-853, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-853 (Continued)

Item	Instruction						
Part C - Livestock Information Drought							
10	<p>Enter sequential corresponding number to be associated to each livestock kind, type, and weight range to be entered in item 11 will be assigned by the automated system.</p> <p>Example: <u>Item 10</u> <u>Item 11</u></p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">1</td> <td>Adult Beef Cows</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Nonadult Beef Cattle > 500 lbs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Sheep</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note: An entry is only required in this field for those livestock that are or would *--have been grazing the drought affected pasture or grazing land. This entry can be used to assign specific livestock kind/type/weight class to specific forage in Part C; however, livestock inventories should not be duplicated and exceed total livestock inventory or mitigated livestock for the producer to ensure that the maximum payment amount from total livestock monthly feed costs is calculated correctly.--*</p>	1	Adult Beef Cows	2	Nonadult Beef Cattle > 500 lbs.	3	Sheep
1	Adult Beef Cows						
2	Nonadult Beef Cattle > 500 lbs.						
3	Sheep						
11	<p>Enter covered livestock by kind, type, and weight range that were owned/leased by the producer or that the producer was a contract grower of during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the applicable qualifying drought.</p> <p>Note: Livestock kind, type, and weight range can be obtained from the local FSA office or LFP Fact Sheet available at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov.</p>						
12	<p>Enter number of covered livestock owned/leased by the producer or that the producer was a contract grower of that was in inventory 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the applicable qualifying drought.</p>						
13	<p>Enter number of covered livestock that were sold or otherwise disposed of because of a qualifying drought condition during the current production year.</p> <p>Note: The current production year is defined as the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred for which benefits are being requested.</p> <p>Example: The normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land (native pasture) is May 1 through October 1, 2020. The D2 designation occurred on August 17, 2020. The qualifying 8 consecutive week drought condition occurred August 17, 2020. The producer sold 48 head of livestock on July 17, 2020, because of drought conditions. The 48 head of livestock were sold within the current calendar year, because of the qualifying drought condition, would be considered mitigated livestock in the current production year. The 48 head of livestock would be entered in item 13.</p>						

89 CCC-853, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-853 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D - Forage Information Drought (Continued)	
--22	<p>Enter the date of the applicable qualifying drought event for each pasture type in item 23 that a grazing loss occurred.</p> <p>Note: This date can be found on the LFP Eligible Counties Report at http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/ffas/farmbill/ccc/ or on the County Eligibility Report found in the LFP Application Software “Report” section of the Main Menu. See subparagraph 23 B.--</p>
23	<p>Enter all pasture types for owned or cash-leased land normally used in the operation to support eligible covered livestock during the qualifying drought condition grazing loss events for the applicable livestock numbers.</p> <p>Pasture types, planted specifically for grazing, include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • native • full season improved • full season improved mixed forage • warm season improved • cool season improved • short season small grains • short season Spring small grains • short season Fall/Winter small grains • long season small grains • forage sorghum • annual ryegrass • annual crabgrass. <p>Note: STC’s must designate grazed forage types for improved pasture in the county as either of the following to be consistent with NAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full season improved • cool season and warm season improved. <p>Only enter pasture types for Federal or State land if the agreement is by the acre and does not provide for an allotted number of AU or AUM that can be grazed for an established period of time.</p>

89 CCC-853, Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-853 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D - Forage Information Drought (Continued)	
24	<p>Enter acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 23. Acreage data must be obtained from the producer's FSA-578 for the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.</p> <p>Note: If multiple participants are using the same pasture acres for their livestock, the acres must be prorated and reported in CARS according to 2-CP.</p> <p>Example 1: Participant A has 200 head of eligible livestock and Participant B has 75 head, a total of 275 head grazing the *--same 500 pasture acres.--*</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Calculate prorated acres according to the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Participant A: 200 head/275 head = .7273 Participant B: 75 head/275 head = .2727</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*--.7273 x 500 ac. = 363.65 total acres for Participant A .2727 x 500 ac. = 136.35 total acres for Participant B.--*</p> <p>Example 2: Participant A and Participant B have a 50-50 owner share in 200 head of eligible livestock. The 200 head of eligible *--livestock graze 500 acres of native pasture.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Calculate prorated acres according to the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.50 x 500 ac. = 250 total acres for Participant A .50 x 500 ac. = 250 total acres for Participant B.--*</p>
25	<p>Enter applicable carrying capacity for the specific type of pasture entered in item 23.</p> <p>Note: This entry will be the STC/COC-approved carrying capacity for the specific type of pasture in item 23 as established under NAP.</p>
26	<p>COC will enter the adjusted acres, if applicable.</p> <p>Note: An entry is only required when COC determines acres different than the acres certified to by the producer.</p> <p>The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 26.</p>

90 CCC-853-1, Estimated Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Completing CCC-853-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
21 (Cntd)	<p>Pasture types planted specifically for grazing include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • native • full season improved • full season improved mixed forage • warm season improved • cool season improved • short season small grains • short season Spring small grains • short season Fall/Winter small grains • long season small grains • forage sorghum • annual ryegrass • annual crabgrass. <p>STC's must designate grazed forage types for improved pasture in the county as either of the following to be consistent with NAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full season improved • cool season and warm season improved. <p>Only enter pasture types for Federal or State land if the agreement is by the acre and does not provide for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time.</p>

90 CCC-853-1, Estimated Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Completing CCC-853-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
22	<p>Enter number of acres, by pasture type, from CCC-853, item 24, normally used in the operation to support eligible covered livestock during the qualifying drought condition for privately owned/cashed leased land.</p> <p>If multiple participants are using the same pasture acres during the qualifying drought period, the acres must be prorated.</p> <p>Example 1: Participant A has 200 head of eligible livestock and Participant B has 75 head, a total of 275 head grazing the same 500 pasture acres.</p> <p>Calculate prorated acres according to the following.</p> <p>Participant A: $200 \text{ head} / 275 \text{ head} = .7273$. Participant B: $75 \text{ head} / 275 \text{ head} = .2727$.</p> <p>$.7273 \times 500 \text{ acres} = 363.65 \text{ total acres for Participant A}$. $.2727 \times 500 \text{ acres} = 136.35 \text{ total acres for Participant B}$.</p> <p>Example 2: Participant A and Participant B have a 50-50 owner share in 200 head of eligible livestock. The 200 head of eligible livestock graze 500 acres of native pasture.</p> <p>Calculate prorated acres according to the following.</p> <p>$.50 \times 500 \text{ acres} = 250.0 \text{ total acres for Participant A}$. $.50 \times 500 \text{ acres} = 250.0 \text{ total acres for Participant B}$.</p> <p>Notes: If an entry is entered in CCC-853, item 26, then item 26 for the specific pasture type will be used instead of item 24.</p> <p>Only enter pasture types for Federal or State land if the agreement is by the acre and does not provide for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time.</p>
23	<p>Enter carrying capacity or acres/AU for the applicable type of pasture type from CCC-853, item 25.</p> <p>Note: This entry will be the STC/COC-approved carrying capacity for the specific type of pasture in item 21 as established under NAP.</p>

90 CCC-853-1, Estimated Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Completing CCC-853-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
41	Enter smaller of item 38 or item 40. This is the net calculated payment amount for the specific type of pasture.
42	Enter total of all item 41 line entries. This is the total net calculated payment amounts for all pasture types for drought.
Part F - Fire - Federally Managed Lands - Maximum Calculated Payment by Federal Lease	
Note: This Part F calculation will be completed for each fire event number listed on CCC-853, item 32.	
43	Enter fire event number from CCC-853, item 32.
44	<p>Enter participant's permitted AU's from CCC-853, item 35 for the specific fire event number.</p> <p>Notes: If an entry is entered in CCC-853, item 39, then item 39 will be used instead of item 35.</p> <p>The permitted AU's will be listed on the producer's Federal grazing lease. If AUM's are listed on the lease, AU's can be calculated by dividing the AUM's by the number of months in the grazing lease.</p> <p>*--Example: Federal permit allows grazing 500 AUM's for 5 months.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$500 \text{ AUM's} / 5 \text{ months} = 100 \text{ AU's.} \text{--}^*$</p> <p>Ensure that AU's for each specific animal type is converted to an AU equivalent. Round to the nearest whole number. See Exhibit 6.</p> <p>Example: 100 sheep x .25 AU's = 25 AU's.</p>
45	<p>Enter permitted grazing days from CCC-853, item 36, not to exceed 180 calendar days per calendar year. The permitted grazing days will be listed on the Federal grazing permit. The statute limits the grazing days to a maximum of 180 calendar days.</p> <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-853, item 40, then item 40 will be used instead of item 36.</p>

90 CCC-853-1, Estimated Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Completing CCC-853-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
46	Enter total permitted AUD's by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 44, times • item 45, not to exceed 180 calendar days.
47	*--Enter AUD payment rate according to subparagraph 56 C.--*
48	National payment factor of 50 percent.
49	Enter calculated maximum payment amount for each specific fire event by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 46, times • item 47, times • item 48. Round to the nearest whole dollar.
50	Enter total of all entries in item 49. This is the total maximum calculated payments from Federal leases.

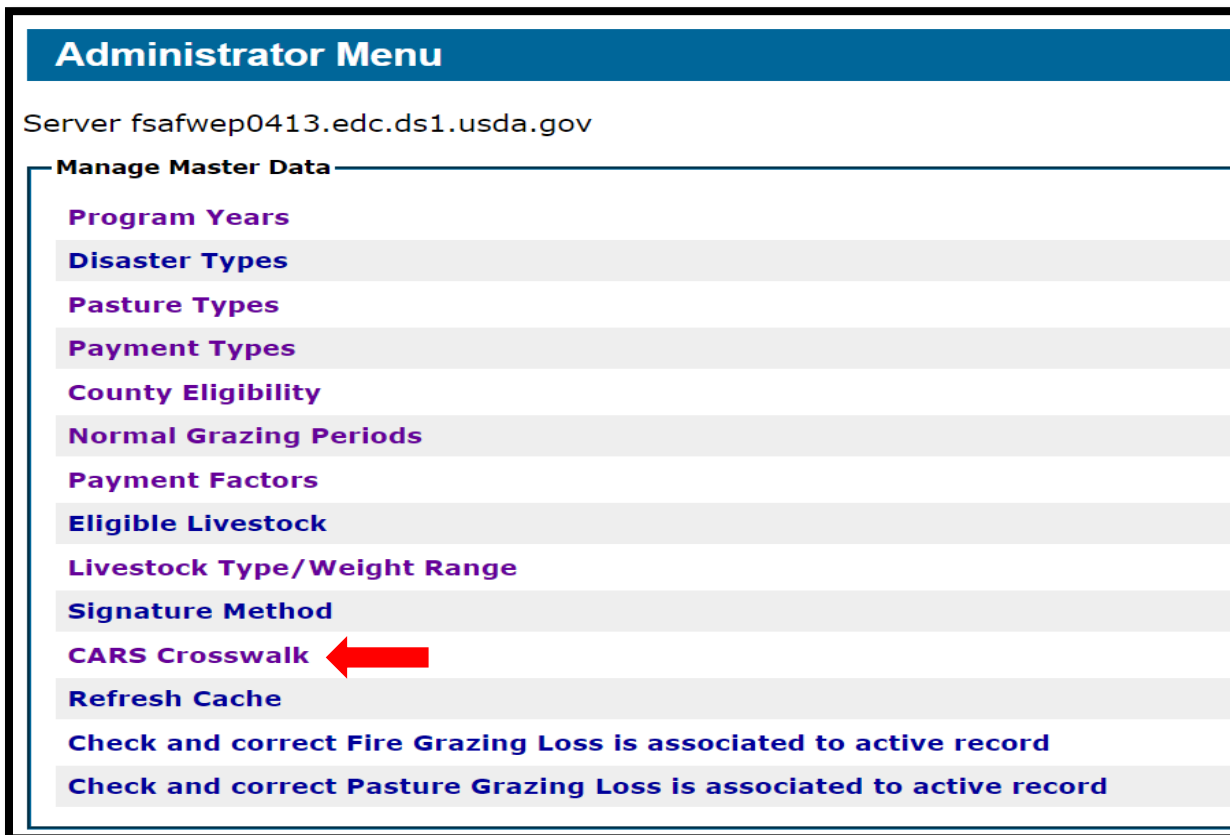
CARS Crosswalk Tables

In the LFP Application Software “Admin Menu”, authorized State Office specialists have access to “CARS Crosswalk Tables” that illustrate eligible crops under each LFP pasture type. This can be access at the following link: [Livestock Forage Program \(LFP\) - CARS Crosswalk \(usda.gov\)](http://Livestock Forage Program (LFP) - CARS Crosswalk (usda.gov)) or to access:

1. Select “Admin Menu” on the LFP main page in the LFP Application Software in FSA Program Applications:



2. Select “CARS Crosswalk”:



CARS Crosswalk Tables (Continued)

- Select “Program Year”, “Disaster Type”, and “Pasture Type”. A listing of all the eligible crops will be listed for each program year, disaster type, and pasture type:

CARS Crosswalk

[Go Back to Admin Menu](#)

Program Year:

Disaster Type:

Pasture Types:

Status	Crop	Report Unit	State	Action	
Approved	Barley(0091)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Barley(0091)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Millet(0080)	Acres	ID	Edit Delete -	
Approved	Mixed Forage(0296) 2+	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Oats(0016)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Oats(0016)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Oats(0016)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Oats(0016)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Rye(0094)	Acres	All	- Delete -	
Approved	Triticale(0158)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Hard Amber Durum, Spring(HAD)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Hard Amber Durum, Winter(HAW)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Hard Red Spring(HRS)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Hard Red Winter(HRW)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Hard White Spring(HWS)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Hard White Winter(HWR)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Soft Red Winter(SRW)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Soft White Spring(SWS)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -
Approved	Wheat(0011) Soft White Winter(SWW)	GZ	Acres	All	- Delete -

If there is a crop missing that a state would like to be considered, submit a request memo along with supporting documentation that provides research and scientific support and justification for the request to the LFP Program Manager via email and the request will be provided to DAFP for consideration.