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## Easy Steps to Get Started With FSA

### Jump-Start Your Farming or Ranching Operation With FSA

**Do you farm or ranch and want to grow your operation or make improvements?**

*The Farm Service Agency offers financial assistance to help farmers start a farm, expand their operation, improve natural resources or recover from natural disasters. Get started today to see how FSA can help you.*



Contact your local Farm Service Agency County Office to schedule an appointment. You can find your local county office online at <http://offices.usda.gov>.

During your first visit, be sure to bring:

- Proof of identity (driver's license, social security card, IRS EIN number)
- Proof of Ownership (copy of recorded deed)
- Leases
- Entity Identification Status (articles of incorporation, trust & estate documents, partnership agreement)

We will sit down with you one-on-one, review your documents and register your farm with FSA. Registering your farm allows you to apply for FSA programs. We then discuss what programs and loans are best to help you accomplish your goals. As a registered farm, you also will receive monthly newsletters, have access to various resources and be eligible to vote in FSA County Committee Elections.

After we determine your eligibility to participate in FSA programs and loans, we walk you through the application process. More information may be needed depending on the program.





### Conservation Reserve Program

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#### OVERVIEW

USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program that contracts with agricultural producers so that environmentally sensitive agricultural land is not farmed or ranched, but instead used for conservation benefits. CRP participants establish long-term, resource-conserving plant species, such as approved grasses or trees (known as "covers") to control soil erosion, improve water quality and develop wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

In its 30th year, CRP is authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 and was reauthorized by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill). The program is also governed by regulations published in 7 CFR, part 1410. The program is implemented by FSA on behalf of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation.

#### BENEFITS

CRP protects tens of millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion and is designed to safeguard the nation's natural resources. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, CRP protects groundwater and helps improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds and streams. The vegetative covers also make CRP a major contributor to increased wildlife populations in many parts of the country.

Since it was established on Dec. 23, 1985, CRP has:

- Prevented more than 9 billion tons of soil from eroding, enough soil to fill 600 million dump trucks;
- Reduced nitrogen and phosphorous runoff relative to annually tilled cropland by 95 and 85 percent respectively;

- Sequestered an annual average of 49 million tons of greenhouse gases, equal to taking 9 million cars off the road.

Since 1996, CRP has created nearly 2.7 million acres of restored wetlands.

As of 2015, CRP is protecting more than 170,000 stream miles with riparian forest and grass buffers, enough to go around the world 7 times.

#### ADMINISTRATION

FSA administers CRP while technical support functions are provided by:

- USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS);
- USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA);
- State forestry agencies;
- Local soil and water conservation districts and;
- Other non-federal providers of technical assistance.

#### GENERAL ENROLLMENT AUTHORITY

Under general enrollment authority, producers can offer land for CRP general enrollment only during announced enrollment periods. There is a general enrollment period scheduled to begin Dec. 1, 2015, through Feb. 26, 2016.

#### CONTINUOUS ENROLLMENT AUTHORITY

Under CRP continuous enrollment authority, environmentally sensitive land devoted to certain conservation practices may be enrolled in CRP at any time. Certain eligibility requirements still apply, but offers are not subject to competitive bidding. Further information on CRP continuous enrollments is available in the FSA fact sheet "Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Enrollments."

**GRASSLANDS ENROLLMENTS**

CRP Grasslands helps landowners and operators protect grassland, including rangeland, and pastureland, and certain other lands, while maintaining the areas as grazing lands. The program emphasizes support for grazing operations, plant and animal biodiversity, and grassland and land containing shrubs and forbs under the greatest threat of conversion. Further information on CRP Grassland enrollments is available in the FSA fact sheet “**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP – Grasslands.)**”

For information on enrolling land in CRP contact a local FSA office. To find a local office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

**RANKING LAND OFFERS DURING GENERAL ENROLLMENT PERIODS**

Offers for CRP contracts are ranked according to the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI). FSA collects data for each of the EBI factors based on the relative environmental benefits for the land offered. Each eligible offer is ranked in comparison to all other offers and selections made from that ranking. FSA uses the following EBI factors to assess the environmental benefits for the land offered:

- Wildlife habitat benefits resulting from covers on contract acres;
- Water quality benefits from reduced erosion, runoff and leaching;
- On-farm benefits from reduced erosion;
- Benefits that will likely endure beyond the contract period;
- Air quality benefits from reduced wind erosion and;
- Cost.

**ELIGIBLE PRODUCERS**

A producer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to close of the CRP general enrollment period, unless:

- The new owner acquired the land due to the previous owner’s death;

- The ownership change occurred due to foreclosure where the owner exercised a timely right of redemption in accordance with state law or;
- The circumstances of the acquisition present adequate assurance to FSA that the new owner did not acquire the land for the purpose of placing it in CRP.

**ELIGIBLE LAND**

Land must be cropland that is planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity for four of six crop years from 2008 to 2013, and that is physically and legally capable of being planted (no planting restrictions due to an easement or other legally binding instrument) in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity. Land also must meet one of the following criteria:

- Have a weighted average erosion index of eight or higher;
- Be enrolled in a CRP contract that expires Sept. 30 or;
- Be located in a national or state CRP conservation priority area.

**PAYMENTS**

FSA provides CRP participants with annual rental payments, including certain incentive payments and cost-share assistance:

- **Rental Payments**  
In return for establishing long-term, resource-conserving covers, FSA provides annual rental payments to participants. FSA bases rental rates on the relative productivity of the soils within each county and the average dry-land cash rent using data provided by the National Agricultural Statistics Service or cash-rent equivalent as guidelines. The maximum CRP rental rate for each offer is calculated in advance of enrollment. Producers may offer land at that rate or offer a lower rental rate to increase the likelihood that their offer will be accepted.

- **Cost-Share Assistance**  
FSA provides cost-share assistance to participants who establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The cost-share assistance can be an amount not more than 50 percent of the participants' costs in establishing approved practices.

## **OTHER INCENTIVES**

FSA may offer additional financial incentives of up to 20 percent of the annual payment for certain continuous enrollment practices.

## **MORE INFORMATION**

This fact sheet is provided for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For details, contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>. To learn more about FSA conservation programs, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/conservation](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/conservation).

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# Crop Acreage Reporting

## What You Need to Know



## Overview

As a farmer or rancher, you should file acreage reports with USDA. It is an important part of determining your eligibility for key programs, including price support, disaster relief, and conservation programs.

A crop acreage report documents all crops and their intended uses and is an important part of record-keeping for your farm or ranch. This report is needed to access many USDA assistance programs.

You can file acreage reports by filling out the FSA-578 form. Your local USDA service center staff can help you file by providing you with maps and deadlines to simplify the reporting process. Producers can also use FSA's self-service portal, FSAFarm+ to securely view or print maps. To enroll in the online service, contact your local FSA office.

## How it Works

To file an acreage report, you need:

- An FSA map of your farm or ranch, and your tract and field numbers
- Information on the crops you intend to plant
- The intended use of your crops
- The number of acres of crops you are reporting
- Approximate crop boundaries, planting patterns and dates, irrigation practices, and producer shares

Reporting dates vary by crop and by county. Ask your local USDA service center staff for details.

## Find your Local Office

To find your local office, go to:

- [offices.usda.gov](https://offices.usda.gov)
- [farmers.gov/service-locator](https://farmers.gov/service-locator)

## Crop Acreage Reporting Frequently Asked Questions

### Q: Can I report cover crops?

Crops that are used for erosion control, soil health, or water quality can be reported as cover crops. However, if a cover crop is harvested for anything other than forage or grazing, it's no longer a cover crop and the report must be revised.

### Q: When should I report prevented planting and failed acres?

Many programs require that prevented planting and failed acres be reported within 15 days of the disaster.

### Q: What if my crops are organic?

Crops aren't required to be reported as organic, but if you choose to do so you should bring your current organic plan and documentation verifying the certified organic status of your crops.

*Continued on next page*

**Q: Why should I file my acreage report late and pay the fee if there is no payment for which I'm eligible?**

Acreage reporting establishes your eligibility for many programs including disaster programs. Even if there is no program payment that might be at issue when an acreage report could be filed or filed late with a fee, it is always better to file an acreage report and remit the late-file fee than to choose not to report the acreage.

Sometimes program or payment eligibility decisions or application deadlines extend beyond the final date when a late-filed acreage report can be filed. So electing not to file and pay a fee could be final with regard to the potential eligibility of those acres and producers sharing in the acres. Having an acreage report on file helps ensure eligibility for payments and disaster assistance, especially unforeseen future disasters or program payment eligibility.

**Q: Do I really need to come in every time and certify my acreage report?**

Yes. Some crops have multiple plantings and each planting must be reported. Some crops are eligible for continuous certification. This means after a crop is reported once, the certification remains in effect until a change is made or the Conservation Reserve Program contract has expired. To see if your crops are eligible for continuous certification check with your local office.

**Q: I'm a beginning farmer or it is my first year farming on a tract of land. Do I need to file additional paperwork to file an acreage report?**

Make sure you have a farm number, that your tract information is current and that you are in FSA's system.

To get a farm number, bring proof of identity, a copy of your deed or leasing documents, and any entity documentation for your business (limited partnership, estate or trust documents).

**Q: How do I find my local office?**

You can go online to [offices.usda.gov](http://offices.usda.gov) or [farmers.gov](http://farmers.gov) to locate your USDA service center.

**Q: Do I need an appointment?**

No. But they are strongly encouraged.

**Q: Should I still report my acreage if I am a very small farmer?**

Yes. FSA works with farms and ranches of all sizes. In the event of a disaster you may be eligible for assistance, so it is important to report your crops.

**Q: If I already reported my acres to my crop insurance agency, do I still need to submit a report to FSA?**

Yes. FSA and participating insurance providers approved by the Risk Management Agency (RMA) can provide the common information from their acreage reports at one office and the information will be electronically shared with the other location. However, producers must still sign reports for both FSA and the insurance provider.







## Farm Service Agency

# Dairy Margin Coverage Program

FACT SHEET

June 2019

## Overview

The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes the new **Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program**, which replaces the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy). Much like the MPP-Dairy program, the DMC program is a voluntary program that provides dairy operations with risk management coverage that will pay producers when the difference (the margin) between the national price of milk and the average cost of feed falls below a certain level selected by the program participants.

## Who is Eligible?

All dairy operations in the United States are eligible for the DMC program. An operation can be run either by a single producer or multiple producers who commercially produce and market cows' milk. Each producer on the operation must share in the risk of producing milk and make contributions (including land, labor, management, equipment, or capital) to the operation of the dairy that are at least equal to the individual or entity's share of the proceeds of the operation.



An eligible dairy operation must:

- have a production history determined by the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA).
- be registered to participate during a signup announced by FSA.
- pay a \$100 administrative fee annually for each year of participation, except if the dairy operation qualifies for a waiver for limited resource, beginning, socially disadvantaged, or veteran farmers and ranchers.
- select a coverage level ranging from \$4.00 to \$9.50 per hundredweight in \$0.50 increments.
- select a coverage percentage of the dairy operation's production history ranging from 5 percent to 95 percent, in 5 percent increments.

If a dairy is operated by more than one producer, it will be registered as a single operation. If producers operate two or more dairies, each operation will be registered separately.

Eligible program participants in DMC are also eligible to participate in the Livestock Gross Margin for Dairy Producers Program and the Dairy Revenue Protection Program administered by the Risk Management Agency.

## How it works:

### Production History

For most operations, production history is based on the highest milk production in 2011, 2012, and 2013. Newer dairy operations have other options for determining production history.

The production history determined for a dairy operation participating in the DMC program may only be adjusted once to reflect any increase in the national average milk production.

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## DAIRY MARGIN COVERAGE PROGRAM - JUNE 2019

### Administrative and Premium Fees and Premium Fee Discount

The DMC program offers:

- catastrophic coverage at no cost, other than an annual \$100 administrative fee.
- greater coverage, at various levels, for a premium in addition to a \$100 administrative fee.

The schedule of premiums is provided in the following table.

Coverage Level	Tier 1 Premium per cwt for covered production history of 5 mil lbs. or less	Tier 2 Premium per cwt, all years for covered production history over 5 mil lbs.
\$4.00	None	None
\$4.50	\$0.0025	\$0.0025
\$5.00	\$0.005	\$0.005
\$5.50	\$0.030	\$0.100
\$6.00	\$0.050	\$0.310
\$6.50	\$0.070	\$0.650
\$7.00	\$0.080	\$1.107
\$7.50	\$0.090	\$1.413
\$8.00	\$0.100	\$1.813
\$8.50	\$0.105	N/A
\$9.00	\$0.110	N/A
\$9.50	\$0.150	N/A

A dairy operation that selects dairy margin coverage above the catastrophic level coverage is required to pay, in addition to the annual administrative fee, if applicable, an annual premium based on the coverage level and percentage of production history. A second election on production above 5 million pounds in Tier II (between \$4 and \$8) may be chosen if \$8.50 or above is elected in Tier I.

New dairy operations that first register for the DMC program for a calendar year after the start of a calendar year can lock-in coverage for the premium discount by paying a pro-rated premium. That premium will be based on the portion of the calendar year for which the dairy purchases the coverage.

A dairy operation that makes a one-time election of coverage level and coverage percentage that are applicable to each of calendar years 2019 through 2023 will receive a 25 percent discount on premium rates.

### For More Information

For more information about FSA programs, visit [fsa.usda.gov](http://fsa.usda.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](http://farmers.gov).

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply.





## Farm Service Agency

### ELAP

# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program

FACT SHEET

June 2019

## Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the use of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds each fiscal year for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). ELAP provides financial assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease, certain adverse weather events or loss conditions, including blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP assistance is provided for losses not covered by other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as losses not covered by the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

The 2018 Farm Bill, enacted Dec. 20, 2018, amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year. Those amendments included:

- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years;
- providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning or veteran farmer or rancher;
- in addition to covering the cost related to gathering livestock to treat for cattle tick fever, ELAP will now cover the cost related to gathering livestock to inspect for cattle tick fever;
- no longer covering livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes these diseases under LIP.

ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

## Who Is Eligible?

### Eligible Losses

ELAP provides assistance for livestock feed and grazing losses that are not due to drought or wildfires on federally managed lands; losses resulting from the cost of transporting water to livestock due to an eligible drought; losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock for treatment and/or inspection related to cattle tick fever, honeybee feed, colony and hive losses; and farm-raised fish feed and death losses.



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## ELAP - JUNE 2019

### Eligibility Requirements and Payment Calculations

For additional information regarding eligibility requirements and payment calculations for a specific type of livestock, honeybee and/or farm-raised fish loss, see the ELAP - Farm-Raised Fish Assistance, ELAP - Honeybee Assistance or ELAP – Livestock Assistance fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](http://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP).

### Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning or Veteran Farmers or Ranchers

An eligible livestock, honeybee or farm-raised fish producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource or a beginning or veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for the losses under ELAP.

### Payment Limitations

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from a combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, effective for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP benefits. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of average AGI apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an average AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 is not eligible to receive ELAP payments.

Direct attribution provisions also apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](http://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

### How It Works

#### Applying for Assistance

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. The 2019 ELAP application period ends no later than Nov. 1, 2019.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for their business.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for losses.

Date of Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
Within a program year	30 days after loss is apparent	Nov. 1, 2019

### More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](http://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](http://farmers.gov).





## Farm Service Agency

### ELAP - FARM-RAISED FISH ASSISTANCE

# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program



FACT SHEET  
July 2019

## Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorize the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible owners of livestock, honeybees and farmraised fish. It covers losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs, such as the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

The 2018 Farm Bill, enacted Dec. 20, 2018, amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year. Those amendments included:

- Providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning or veteran farmer or rancher;
- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years (as discussed in this fact sheet).

ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).



## Eligible Producer

An eligible producer is a person or legal entity who, in addition to meeting other payment eligibility requirements, is an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, who shares in the risk of producing an eligible:

- Aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment that is being maintained for commercial use as part of the producer’s farming operation; and
- Who:
  - Owned or leased property with readily identifiable boundaries;
  - Had control of the waterbed, the ground under the specific type of water and not just control over a column of water; and
  - Provided purchased or produced feed to the farm-raised fish.

## Eligible Fish

The fish must have been:

- Bait or game fish that were propagated and reared in a controlled environment;
- Maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation;
- Destroyed as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.



## ELAP - FARM-RAISED FISH ASSISTANCE - JULY 2019

### Eligible Feed

Feed must be intended for fish that are:

- An aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment;
- Maintained and harvested for commercial use as part of a farming operation; and
- Physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Alligators and turtles are not eligible for losses under ELAP.

### Eligible Losses

ELAP covers:

- Death losses, in excess of normal mortality, of eligible bait fish or game fish caused by an eligible adverse weather or loss condition incurred in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred; and
- Purchased or produced farm-raised fish feed losses for feed that was intended to be fed to eligible farm-raised fish and was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.

### Eligible Conditions

The loss must be the direct result of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including but not limited to:

- Earthquakes;
- Excessive heat (death losses only);
- Excessive winds (feed losses only);
- Flooding;
- Hurricanes;
- Tidal surge;
- Tornadoes; and
- Volcanic eruption.

### Fish Loss Payments

Payments are based on the state's average fair market value for the type of bait or game fish lost as established by FSA. ELAP payments for bait and game fish death losses will be based on a minimum of 75 percent of the result of multiplying:

- The number of bait or game fish lost in excess of normal mortality rates due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, times;
- The state's average fair market value for the type of bait or game fish as established by FSA.

### Feed Loss Payments

Payments are based on a minimum of 60 percent of the actual cost of purchased or harvested feed intended for eligible fish and was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition in the program year in which the loss occurred.

### Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning or Veteran Farmers and Ranchers

With respect to the national payment rates referenced above, an eligible farm-raised fish producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource or a beginning or veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for fish losses under ELAP.



## ELAP - FARM-RAISED FISH ASSISTANCE - JULY 2019

### Payment Limitations

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from the combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI, as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400 that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive ELAP payments. Direct attribution provisions apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered (for payment limitation and eligibility purposes) to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](http://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

### Applying for Assistance

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For 2019 program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1, 2019.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered farm-raised fish losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA office that maintains the farm records for their business. The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for farm-raised fish losses.

Date of Farm-Raised Fish Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
Program year 2019	By the later of 30 calendar days of when the loss of farm-raised fish is first apparent	Nov. 1, 2019

FSA will use data furnished by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Furnishing the data is voluntary; however, without all required data, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](http://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](http://farmers.gov).









# Farm Service Agency ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program



**FACT SHEET**  
July 2019

### Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) amended the 2014 Farm Bill which authorized the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish. It covers losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including blizzards, disease (including cattle tick fever), water shortages and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs such as the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

The 2018 Farm Bill, enacted Dec. 20, 2018, amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year. Those amendments included:

- providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning or veteran farmer or rancher.

- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years (as discussed in this fact sheet);
- in addition to covering the cost related to gathering livestock to treat for cattle tick fever, ELAP will now cover the cost related to gathering livestock to inspect for cattle tick fever;
- no longer covering livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes these diseases to be covered under LIP.

ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

### How it Works

There are three categories of livestock losses covered by ELAP, described in greater detail within this fact sheet:

- Livestock feed and grazing losses that are not due to drought or wildfires on federally managed lands;
- Losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to livestock due to an eligible drought; and
- Losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock for treatment and inspection related to cattle tick fever.



## ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE - JULY 2019

### Who Is Eligible?

#### Livestock Feed and Grazing Losses

##### Eligible Livestock

For livestock feed and grazing losses, livestock must be:

- Grazing animals, such as alpacas, adult or non-adult dairy cattle, adult or non-adult beef cattle, adult or non-adult buffalo, adult or non-adult beefalo, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer and sheep;
- Livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland during the normal grazing period for the specific pasture type of grazing land or pastureland in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days prior to the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot are not eligible for livestock feed and grazing losses under ELAP.

##### Eligible Producer

An eligible producer is a person or legal entity who, in addition to satisfying other payment eligibility requirements, is an owner or contract grower of livestock that shares in the livestock or the risk of producing the livestock who:

- During the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase or been a contract grower of eligible livestock;

- Suffered a loss on land that is either:
  - Native or improved pastureland with a permanent vegetative cover; or
  - Planted to a crop specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock; and
- Provided pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period to eligible livestock, including cash-leased pastureland or grazing land for livestock that is physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred during the normal grazing period.

##### Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Condition

Eligible adverse weather or loss conditions for livestock feed and grazing losses include, but are not limited to:

- Blizzard;
- Eligible winter storm;
- Flood;
- Hurricane;
- Lightning;
- Tidal surge;
- Tornado;
- Volcanic eruption; or
- Wildfire on non-federal land.

Drought and wildfire on federally managed land are not eligible adverse weather or loss conditions for livestock feed and grazing losses under ELAP. These conditions are covered by LFP.

## ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE - JULY 2019

### Eligible Grazing Losses

Eligible grazing losses must be incurred on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred and because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

The daily livestock payment rates per head for eligible livestock grazing losses for 2019 is \$0.978.

### Eligible Feed Losses

Eligible feed losses under ELAP are losses:

- Of purchased forage or feedstuffs;
- Of mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs;
- Resulting from the additional costs incurred for transporting feed to eligible livestock because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Resulting from the additional costs of purchasing additional feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, until additional livestock feed becomes available.

Eligible feed losses must not exceed 150 days of lost feed.

### Grazing Loss Payments, Excluding Wildfires on Non-Federal Land

Payments for eligible grazing losses, except grazing losses due to wildfires on non-federal land, will be calculated based on a minimum of 60 percent of the lesser of the total value of:

- The feed cost for all covered livestock owned by the eligible livestock producer based on the number of grazing days lost, not to exceed 150 days of daily feed cost for all covered livestock; or
- Grazing lost for eligible livestock based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer for the number of grazing days lost, not to exceed 150 days of lost grazing.

### Grazing Loss Payments for Wildfires on Non-Federal Land

Payments for eligible livestock producers for losses suffered because of a wildfire on non-federal land will be calculated based on a minimum of 60 percent of:

- The result of dividing the number of acres of grazing land or pastureland acres affected by the wildfire by the normal carrying capacity of the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland, multiplied by;
- The daily value of grazing multiplied by;
- The number of days grazing was lost due to the wildfire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

### Livestock Feed Payment Calculations

Payment calculations for feed losses will be based on a minimum of 60 percent of the producer's actual cost for:

- Livestock feed that was purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs intended for use as feed for the producer's eligible livestock that was physically damaged or destroyed due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition;
- The additional costs incurred for transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- The additional cost of purchasing additional livestock feed above normal to maintain the eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition until additional livestock feed becomes available.

FSA will calculate ELAP payments for an eligible livestock producer for livestock feed and grazing losses for no more than 150 calendar days.

## ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE - JUNE 2019

### Losses Resulting from Additional Cost of Transporting Water

#### Eligible Livestock

For losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water, eligible livestock must be:

- Alpacas, adult or non-adult dairy cattle, adult or non-adult beef cattle, adult or non-adult buffalo, adult or non-adult beefalo, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer and sheep;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days prior to the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition;
- Livestock that are grazing eligible pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period for the specific pasture type of grazing land or pastureland that:
  - Are physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred;
  - Had adequate livestock watering systems or facilities before the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred; and
  - Do not normally require the transport of water by the producer; and
- Maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot are not eligible for livestock losses resulting from transporting water under ELAP.

#### Eligible Producer

For losses resulting from transporting water, producers must have, during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase or been a contract grower of eligible livestock.

#### Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Condition

Eligible adverse weather for losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock includes an eligible drought, meaning that any area of the county has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D3 (extreme drought) intensity that directly impacts water availability at any time during the normal grazing period.

#### Eligible Losses from Transporting Water

Eligible losses due to the additional costs of transporting water under ELAP are losses that:

- Are due to an eligible drought;
- Are for the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock, including, but not limited to, costs associated with water transport equipment fees, labor and contracted water transportation fees; and
- Do not include the cost of the water itself.

#### Payments for Losses from Transporting Water

Payments for losses due to transporting water will be based on a minimum of 60 percent of the lesser of:

- The total value of the cost to transport water to eligible livestock for 150 days, based on the daily water requirements for the eligible livestock; or
- The total value of the cost to transport water to eligible livestock for the program year, based on the actual number of gallons of water the eligible producer transported to eligible livestock for the program year.



## ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE - JULY 2019

The national average price per gallon to transport water is provided in the following table based on the method the producer uses to transport water for the applicable program year. A state or regional price may be established based on the recommendation and documentation by the FSA State Committee.

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

### Losses Related to Treatment and Inspection for Cattle Tick Fever

#### Eligible Livestock

For losses resulting from the additional cost to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever, eligible livestock must be:

- Adult or non-adult dairy cattle, adult or non-adult beef cattle, adult or non-adult buffalo and adult or non-adult beefalo;
- Owned, cash-leased, purchased, under contract for purchase or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days prior to the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

Livestock that were or would have been in a feedlot are not eligible for livestock losses resulting from the additional cost to treat for cattle tick fever under ELAP.

### Eligible Losses for Gathering Livestock to Treat and/or Inspect for Cattle Tick Fever

Eligible losses include those losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever. To be considered an eligible loss, acceptable records that provide the number of livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever and the number of treatments given during the program year must be on file with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

### Payments for Losses for Gathering Livestock to Treat and/or Inspect for Cattle Tick Fever

Payments for losses resulting from the additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever will be equal to the sum of the following for each treatment:

- A minimum national payment factor of 60 percent multiplied by;
- The number of eligible livestock treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever, multiplied by;
- The average cost to gather livestock, per head, as established by FSA.

### Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning, or Veteran Farmers and Ranchers

With respect to the national payment rates referenced above, an eligible livestock producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource or a beginning or veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for livestock losses under ELAP.





## ELAP - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE - JULY 2019

### Payment Limitations

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from the combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP benefits. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of average AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an average AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive ELAP payments.

Direct attribution provisions also apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. For more information on payment limitations, visit [fsa.usda.gov/limits](http://fsa.usda.gov/limits).

### How to Apply

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For the 2019 program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1, 2019.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered livestock losses should submit a notice of loss to the local FSA office that maintains their farm records.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for livestock losses.

Date of Livestock Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date to Submit an Application for Payment
Program year 2019	30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is first apparent	Nov. 1, 2019

The producer must include a copy of the grower contract if they are a contract grower and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility. Supporting documents must show evidence of loss, current physical location of livestock in inventory and evidence that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased.

FSA will use data furnished by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Furnishing the data is voluntary; however, without all required data, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

### More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](http://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](http://farmers.gov).





### Emergency Loan Program

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#### OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) provides emergency loans to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters or quarantine.

#### LOAN USES

Emergency loan funds may be used to:

- Restore or replace essential property;
- Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year;
- Pay essential family living expenses;
- Reorganize the farming operation; and
- Refinance certain debts.

#### ELIGIBILITY

Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:

- Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a primary disaster area or quarantine area. All counties contiguous to the declared, designated or quarantined primary counties also are eligible for emergency loans. A disaster designation by the FSA Administrator authorizes emergency loan assistance for physical losses only in the designated and contiguous counties;
- Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience;
- Are citizens or permanent residents of the United States;
- Have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate or chattel property;
- Have an acceptable credit history;
- Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources;

- Can provide collateral to secure the loan; and
- Have repayment ability.

#### LOAN REQUIREMENTS

FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:

- Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records;
- Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff; and
- Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management training program and obtain crop insurance.

#### COLLATERAL IS REQUIRED

All emergency loans must be fully collateralized. The specific type of collateral may vary depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability and the individual circumstances of the applicant. If applicants cannot provide adequate collateral, their repayment ability may be considered as collateral to secure the loan. A first lien is required on property or products acquired, produced or refinanced with loan funds.

#### LOAN LIMIT

Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses to a maximum amount of \$500,000.

#### LOAN TERMS

Loans for crop, livestock and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within one to seven years, depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability and collateral available as loan security. In special circumstances, terms of up to 20 years may be authorized. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. In certain

circumstances, repayment may be made over a maximum of 40 years.

## **CURRENT INTEREST RATE**

To find the current emergency loan interest rate, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/farmloans](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/farmloans).

## **APPLICATION DEADLINE**

Applications for emergency loans must be received within eight months of the county's disaster or quarantine designation date.

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA disaster assistance, visit <http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov>. For more information about FSA farm loans, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/farmloans](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/farmloans). Further information about this and other FSA programs is available on the FSA website at [www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov) or from your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

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*In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.*

*Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.*

*To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at [http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint\\_filing\\_cust.html](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html) and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:*

- 1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;*
- 2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or*
- 3) email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).*

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## Farm Storage Facility Loans

### OVERVIEW

Farm Storage Facility Loans (FSFLs) provide low-interest financing for producers to store, handle and/or transport eligible commodities they produce. This includes the following:

- Acquire, construct or upgrade new or used, portable or permanently affixed, on-farm storage and handling facilities;
- Acquire new or used storage and handling trucks; and
- Acquire portable or permanently affixed storage and handling equipment.

The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA).

A producer may borrow up to \$500,000 per loan, with a minimum down payment of 15 percent. Loan terms are up to 12 years, depending on the amount of the loan. Producers must demonstrate storage needs based on three years of production history. FSA also provides a microloan option that, while available to all eligible farmers and ranchers, also should be of particular interest to new or small producers where there is a need for financing options for loans up to \$50,000 at a lower down payment with reduced documentation.

Applicants for all loans will be charged a nonrefundable \$100 application fee.

### MICROLOANS

Producers who select the microloan option can borrow up to \$50,000, with the minimum down payment reduced to 5 percent and shorter loan terms. Producers can self-certify the storage needs of the eligible commodity and are not required to demonstrate storage needs based on production history.

### ELIGIBLE COMMODITIES

The following commodities are eligible:

- Corn, grain sorghum, rice, soybeans, oats, peanuts, wheat, barley or minor oilseeds harvested as whole grain;
- Corn, grain sorghum, wheat, oats or barley harvested as other-than-whole grain;
- Other grains (triticale, speltz and buckwheat);
- Pulse crops (lentils, chickpeas and dry peas);
- Hay;
- Honey;

- Renewable biomass;
- Fruits (includes nuts) and vegetables - cold storage facilities;
- Floriculture;
- Hops;
- Malted small grains;
- Maple sap;
- Maple syrup;
- Milk;
- Cheese;
- Butter;
- Yogurt;
- Eggs;
- Meat/poultry (unprocessed);
- Rye; and
- Aquaculture.

### ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

These loans must be approved by the local FSA state or county committee before any site preparation and/or construction can be started.

All loan requests are subject to an environmental evaluation. Accepting delivery of equipment, starting any site preparation or construction before loan approval may impede the successful completion of an environmental evaluation and may adversely affect loan eligibility.

### ELIGIBLE FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND UPGRADES

The following types of new/used facilities and upgrades are eligible and must have a useful life for at least the term of the loan:

- Conventional cribs or bins;
- Oxygen-limiting structures and remanufactured oxygen-limiting structures;
- Flat-type storage structures;
- Electrical equipment and handling equipment, excluding the installation of electrical service to the electrical meter;
- Safety equipment, such as interior and exterior ladders and lighting;
- Equipment to improve, maintain or monitor the quality of stored grain;
- Concrete foundations, aprons, pits and pads, including site preparation, off-farm labor and material, essential to the proper operation of the grain storage and handling equipment;

# FACT SHEET

## Farm Storage Facility Loans

November 2017

- Renovation of existing farm storage facilities, under certain circumstances, if the renovation is for maintaining or replacing items;
- Grain handling and grain drying equipment determined by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be needed and essential to the proper operation of a grain storage system (with or without a loan for the storage facility);
- Structures that are bunker-type, horizontal or open silo structures, with at least two concrete walls and a concrete floor;
- Structures suitable for storing hay built according to acceptable design guidelines;
- Structures suitable for storing renewable biomass;
- Bulk tanks for storing milk or maple sap;
- Cold storage buildings, including prefabricated buildings that are suitable for eligible commodities. Also may include cooling, circulating and monitoring equipment and electrical equipment, including labor and materials for installation of lights, motors and wiring integral to the proper operation of a cold storage facility; and
- Storage and handling trucks, including refrigerated trucks.

### ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

An eligible borrower is any person who is a landowner, landlord, leaseholder, tenant or sharecropper. Eligible borrowers must be able to show repayment ability and meet other requirements to qualify for a loan. Contact an FSA office for more details.

### WHERE TO FILE THE APPLICATION

Loan applications should be filed in the administrative FSA county office that maintains the farm's records.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

This fact sheet is provided for informational purposes; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. For more information about FSFLs, visit [www.fsa.usda.gov/pricesupport](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pricesupport) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.

Other examples of equipment include but are not limited to the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• baggers</li><li>• boxers</li><li>• brush polishers</li><li>• bulk bin tipplers</li><li>• case palletizers</li><li>• cement flooring</li><li>• circulation fans</li><li>• cold dip tanks</li><li>• conveyors</li><li>• drying tunnels</li><li>• dumpers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• electrical equipment</li><li>• food safety-related equipment</li><li>• hoppers</li><li>• hydrocoolers</li><li>• hydrolifts</li><li>• ice machines</li><li>• quality graders</li><li>• refrigeration units or systems</li><li>• roller creepfeeders</li><li>• roller spray units</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• safety equipment meeting Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements</li><li>• sealants</li><li>• sizers</li><li>• sorting bins and/or tables</li><li>• storage and handling trucks</li><li>• washers</li><li>• waxers</li><li>• weight graders</li></ul>

#### Notes:

- Eligible storage structures and handling equipment, having a useful life for the entire term of the loan, may be permanently affixed or portable.
- Facilities built for commercial purposes and not for the sole use of the borrower(s) are not eligible for financing.

*In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.*

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**Farm Service Agency**  
**LFP**

**Livestock Forage Disaster Program**

**FACT SHEET**  
July 2019

**Overview**

The Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) provides payments to eligible livestock owners and contract growers who have covered livestock and who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage (native and improved pasture land with permanent vegetative cover or certain crops planted specifically for grazing) that have suffered grazing losses due to a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county.

LFP also provides payments to eligible livestock owners or contract growers that have covered livestock and who are also producers of grazed forage crop acreage on rangeland managed by a federal agency if the eligible livestock producer is prohibited by the federal agency from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.

The qualifying drought and qualifying grazing losses, and/or notification of prohibition to graze Federal land due to fire, must have occurred in the grazing period and crop year.



LFP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**Eligible Counties for Drought**

An eligible livestock owner or contract grower who, as a grazed forage crop producer, owns or leases grazing land or pastureland physically located in a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a:

- **D2 (severe drought)** intensity in any area of the county for at least eight consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to one monthly payment;
- **D3 (extreme drought)** intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to three monthly payments;
- **D3 (extreme drought)** intensity in any area of the county for at least four weeks during the normal grazing period or is rated a D4 (exceptional drought) intensity at any time during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to four monthly payments; or
- **D4 (exceptional drought)** in a county for four weeks (not necessarily four consecutive weeks) during the normal grazing period is eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to five monthly payments.

A map of eligible counties for LFP drought may be found at [fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index](http://fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-forage/index).



## LIVESTOCK FORAGE DISASTER PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

### Eligible Livestock

Eligible livestock are grazing animals that satisfy the majority of net energy requirement of nutrition via grazing of forage grasses or legumes and include such species as alpacas, beef cattle, buffalo/bison, beefalo, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer or sheep. Within those species animals that are eligible include those that are or would have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland:

- During the normal grazing period for the specific type of grazing land or pastureland for the county; or
- When the federal agency prohibited the livestock owner or contract grower from having livestock graze the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to fire.

### Eligible livestock must:

- Have been owned, purchased or entered into a contract to purchase during the 60 days prior to the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire condition;
- Have been held by a contract grower or sold or otherwise disposed of due to a qualifying drought condition during the current production year or one or both of the two production years immediately preceding the current production year;
- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible drought or fire condition;
- Not have been produced and maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation (such excluded uses include, but are not limited to, wild free-roaming animals or animals used for recreational purposes such as pleasure, hunting, pets, roping or for show); and
- 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 livestock owner or contract grower.

### Eligible Producers

To be eligible for LFP, persons or legal entities must be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, partnership of U.S. citizens, or a legal entity organized under State law that:

- Own, cash or share lease, or be a contract grower of covered livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of a qualifying drought or fire;
- Provide pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land as of the date of the qualifying drought or fire that is either:
  - Physically located in a county affected by a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for 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 normally permitted livestock because of a qualifying fire.
- Certify that they have suffered a grazing loss because of a qualifying drought or fire; and
- Timely file an acreage report for all grazing land for which a grazing loss is being claimed.

### Payments

FSA will calculate LFP payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses because of a qualifying drought equal to payment factors of one, three, four or five times the LFP monthly payment rate. The LFP monthly payment rate for drought is equal to 60 percent of the lesser of either the monthly feed cost:

- For all 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.



## LIVESTOCK FORAGE DISASTER PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

Total LFP payments to an eligible livestock owner or contract grower in a calendar year for grazing losses will not exceed five monthly payments for the same kind, type, and weight range of livestock.

In the case of an eligible livestock owner or contract grower who sold or otherwise disposed of livestock because of drought conditions in one or both of the two previous production years immediately preceding the current production year, the payment rate will equal 80 percent of the monthly payment rate.

FSA will calculate LFP payments for eligible livestock owners or contract growers for losses suffered because of a qualifying fire on federally managed rangeland for which the producer is prohibited from grazing the normally permitted livestock. The payment begins on the first day the permitted livestock are prohibited from grazing the eligible rangeland and ending on the earlier of the last day of the federal lease of the eligible livestock producer or the day that would make the period a 180 calendar-day period. The payment rate is 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the owner or contract grower is prohibited from having livestock graze the managed rangeland because of a qualifying fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

### Payment Limitation

The Agriculture Improvement Act (2018 Farm Bill) established a maximum annual per person and legal entity payment limitation for LFP (without regard to any other program) of \$125,000.

Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, no person or legal entity, excluding a joint venture or general partnership, may receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 total in payments under LFP. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive LFP payments.

Direct attribution provisions apply to LFP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at

[fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](https://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

### Enrollment

Eligible livestock owners or contract growers who are producers of grazed forage crop acreage must provide a completed application for payment and required supporting documentation to their FSA office within 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the grazing loss occurred.

Contract growers must include a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining contract grower eligibility.

Supporting documents must show evidence of loss and that grazing land or pastureland is owned or leased. If a loss of grazing was due to a fire that the livestock owner or contract grower was prohibited by the federal agency from having livestock graze the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a fire.

FSA will use data provided by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Providing the data is voluntary; however, without all required data, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

### For More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other eligibility requirements or restrictions may apply. To find more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [disaster.fsa.usda.gov](https://disaster.fsa.usda.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [offices.usda.gov](https://offices.usda.gov).



## LIVESTOCK FORAGE DISASTER PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

The following table provides the monthly feed cost payment rate per head by covered livestock category:

LIVESTOCK PAYMENT RATES				
KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD	
			2018	2019
Beef	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$28.07	\$29.34
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01
	Non-Adult	Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67
Dairy	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$72.98	\$76.29
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01
	Non-Adult	Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67
Beefalo	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$28.07	\$29.34
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01
	Non-Adult	Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67
Buffalo/Bison	Adult	Bulls, Cows	\$28.07	\$29.34
	Non-Adult	500 pounds or more	\$21.05	\$22.01
	Non-Adult	Less than 500 pounds		\$14.67
Sheep	All		\$7.02	\$7.34
Goats	All		\$7.02	\$7.34
Deer	All		\$7.02	\$7.34
Equine	All		\$20.77	\$21.71
Elk	All			\$15.85
		Less than 400 pounds	\$6.18	
		400 to 799 pounds	\$11.51	
		800 pounds or more	\$15.16	
Reindeer		All	\$6.18	\$6.46
Alpacas		All	\$23.12	\$24.17
Emus		All	\$14.37	\$15.02
Llamas		All	\$10.25	\$10.71

**NOTE: A grazing animal is defined as those species of livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirement through the consumption of growing forage grasses and legumes, regardless whether or not 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 LFP monthly payment rate for losses because of a qualifying drought is calculated at 60 percent of the smaller of the monthly feed cost payment rate per head in the table above or the monthly feed cost based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing or pastureland acres.



## Farm Service Agency

### ELAP - HONEYBEE ASSISTANCE

# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program

FACT SHEET

June 2019

## Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds in a fiscal year for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish. It covers losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, such as the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) and the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP).

The 2018 Farm Bill, enacted Dec. 20, 2018, amended certain provisions related to ELAP effective with the 2019 program year. Those amendments included:

- providing reimbursement of 90 percent of the cost of losses for socially disadvantaged, limited resource or beginning or veteran farmer or rancher;
- removing ELAP from the combined ELAP and LFP maximum per person and legal entity payment limitation for the 2019 and subsequent program years (as discussed in this fact sheet).

ELAP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).



## Who Is Eligible?

### Eligible Honeybees

Eligible honeybees include bees housed in a managed hive and used for honey production, pollination or honeybee breeding. Eligible honeybees do not include wild, feral honeybees, leaf cutter bees or other bee species that are not used for producing honey, pollinating or breeding honeybees.

### Eligible Losses

Losses of colonies must be in excess of normal mortality. ELAP covers damage to hives and feed that was purchased or produced, including additional feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain honeybees until such time that additional feed becomes available.

The colony, hive and feed losses must be:

- Due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Incurred by an eligible honeybee producer in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.



## ELAP - HONEYBEE ASSISTANCE - JUNE 2019

### Eligible Conditions

The losses must be the direct result of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including but not limited to:

- Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) (colony loss only);
- Earthquake;
- Eligible winter storm (colony loss only);
- Excessive wind;
- Flood;
- Hurricane;
- Lightning;
- Tornado;
- Volcanic eruption; and
- Wildfire.

### Eligible Producer

To be eligible for losses, the producer must have:

- An interest and risk in an eligible colony for the purposes of producing honey, pollinating or breeding for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition; and
- Suffered an eligible honeybee loss in a county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

### How It Works

#### Colony Loss Payments

FSA has established a normal mortality rate for colony losses of 22 percent for the 2019 program year.

Payments for colony losses are based on the average fair market value of colonies in the program year in which the loss occurs, as established by FSA. FSA has established the average fair market value at \$140 per colony for the 2019 program year.

ELAP payments for honeybee colony losses will be based on a minimum of 75 percent of the result of multiplying:

- The number of colonies lost in excess of normal mortality (22 percent) due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, times;
- The average fair market value per colony for the applicable program year.

#### Hive Loss Payments

Payments for hive losses are based on the average fair market value of hives in the program year in which the loss occurs, as established by FSA. FSA has established average fair market value at \$258 per hive for the 2019 program year.

ELAP payments for hive losses will be based on a minimum of 75 percent of the result of multiplying:

- The number of hives lost due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, times;
- The average fair market value per hive for the applicable program year.

#### Feed Loss Payments

Payments are based on a minimum of 60 percent of the actual cost of purchased or harvested feed that was intended for honeybees and was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition. This includes additional feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain the honeybees for a short time period until additional natural feedstock becomes available.



## ELAP - HONEYBEE ASSISTANCE - JUNE 2019

### Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource or Beginning or Veteran Farmers and Ranchers

With respect to the national payment rates referenced above, an eligible honeybee producer who certifies they are socially disadvantaged, limited resource or a beginning or veteran farmer or rancher will receive 90 percent of the payment rate for honeybee losses under ELAP.

### Payment Limitations

The 2018 Farm Bill removed ELAP from the combined \$125,000 payment limitation under ELAP and LFP. Therefore, for 2019 and subsequent program years, payment limitation does not apply to ELAP benefits. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) limitation relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels of average AGI will apply. Specifically, a person or legal entity with an average AGI (as defined in 7 CFR Part 1400) that exceeds \$900,000 will not be eligible to receive ELAP payments.

Direct attribution provisions also apply to ELAP. Under direct attribution, any payment to a legal entity will also be considered for payment limitation purposes to be a payment to persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity. To learn more, visit the Payment Eligibility and Payment Limitations fact sheet at [fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations](http://fsa.usda.gov/payment-limitations).

### Applying for Assistance

Producers can apply to receive ELAP assistance at local FSA service centers. For 2019 program year losses, the application period will end no later than Nov. 1, 2019.

In addition to submitting an application for payment, producers who suffered honeybee losses must submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for their business. However, if the local FSA service center that maintains the farm records for the honeybee producer is not in close proximity to the physical location county where the honeybee loss occurs, the honeybee producer may submit a notice of loss to the local FSA service center in the county where the loss occurred.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment for eligible losses.

Honeybee Loss	Final Date to File Notice of Loss	Final Date for Payment
Program year 2019 and subsequent program years	By the later of 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent	Nov. 1 after the program year in which the loss occurred

For honeybee colony and hive losses, the participant must include proof of inventory at the beginning of the program year and inventory immediately before and after the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition. For honeybee colony losses due to CCD, the participant must provide proof that best management practices are being followed, such as honeybee colonies are provided proper nutrition, preventative





## ELAP - HONEYBEE ASSISTANCE - JUNE 2019

treatment for varroa mites and disease, proper maintenance of hive equipment, proper colony management and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility.

Payments may be made for eligible losses suffered by an eligible participant who is now deceased or is a member of a dissolved entity, if a representative, who currently has authority to act on behalf of the estate of the deceased participant, signs the application for payment. Proof of authority to sign for a deceased individual or dissolved entity must be provided. If a participant is now a dissolved general partnership or joint venture, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution or their duly authorized representative(s) must sign the application for payment.

FSA will use data furnished by the applicant to determine eligibility for program benefits. Furnishing the data is voluntary; however, without all required data, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

### More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about ELAP, visit [fsa.usda.gov/ELAP](https://fsa.usda.gov/ELAP) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](https://farmers.gov).



2018  
FARM  
BILL



# Farm Service Agency LIP

# Livestock Indemnity Program

FACT SHEET  
July 2019

## Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) to provide benefits to eligible livestock owners or contract growers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by eligible loss conditions, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian predators. In addition, LIP provides assistance to eligible livestock owners that must sell livestock at a reduced price because of an injury from an eligible loss condition.

LIP is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA). The occurrence of an eligible loss condition in and by itself - does not determine eligibility for eligible livestock losses. The livestock owner or contract grower must provide evidence acceptable to FSA that the eligible cause of loss not only occurred but directly caused loss or death.

LIP payments for owners are based on national payment rates that are 75 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock as determined by the USDA's Secretary of Agriculture. Rates for contract growers of poultry or swine will not exceed the rates for owners but are based on 75 percent of national average input costs for the applicable livestock.



The 2018 Farm Bill amended certain provisions related to LIP effective in 2019. Those amendments included:

- unweaned livestock death losses due to extreme cold are considered eligible losses without regard to any management practice, vaccination protocol, or lack of vaccination; and
- providing for compensation for livestock death losses due to diseases that are caused or transmitted by a vector and are not controlled by vaccination or an acceptable management practice. These diseases were previously covered under ELAP.

## Who Is Eligible?

### Eligible Livestock Owners

To be eligible for LIP:

- A livestock owner must have legally owned the livestock on the day the livestock died and/or were injured by an eligible loss condition
- An owner's livestock must have either:
  - died in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition, or
  - been injured as a direct result of an eligible loss condition and were subsequently sold within 30 days at a reduced price.


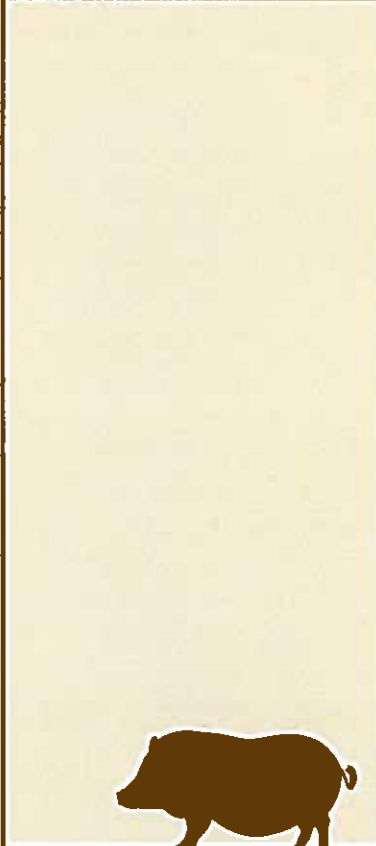


Eligible livestock must:

- Have been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day they died; and
- Not have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation. Excluded livestock includes wild free-roaming animals, pets or animals used for recreational purposes, such as hunting, roping or for show.





# LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

CATTLE	POULTRY	SWINE	OTHER
Adult Beef Bulls	Chickens, Broilers, Pullets (regular size) (4.26 to 6.25 pounds)	Swine, Suckling Nursery Pigs (less than 50 pounds)	Alpacas 
Adult Beef Cows	Chickens, Chicks	Swine, Lightweight Barrows, Gilts (50 to 150 pounds)	Deer
Adult Buffalo/ Bison Bulls	Chickens, Layers	Swine, Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts (151 to 450 pounds)	Elk
Adult Beefalo Bulls	Chickens, Pullets/Cornish Hens (small size) (Less than 4.26 pounds)	Swine, Sows, Boars (over 450 pounds)	Emus
Adult Buffalo/Bison Cows	Roasters (6.26 to 7.75 pounds)		Equine
Adult Beefalo Cows	Super Roasters/Parts (7.76 pounds or more)		Goats, Bucks
Adult Dairy Bulls	Ducks, Ducklings		Goats, Nannies
Adult Dairy Cows	Geese, Goslings		Goats, Slaughter Goats/Kids
Non-Adult Beef Cattle	Turkeys, Poult		Llamas
Non-Adult Buffalo/Bison	Turkeys, Toms, Fryers, Roasters		Reindeer
Non-Adult Beefalo			Caribou
Non-Adult Dairy Cattle			Sheep, Rams
			Sheep, Ewes
			Sheep, Lambs



## LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

### Eligible Livestock Contract Growers (Poultry and Swine)

Poultry and swine are the only kinds of livestock for which contract growers can be eligible under LIP.

To be eligible for LIP, in addition to meeting all other eligibility requirements for loss, a poultry or swine contract grower must have had the following:

- Possession and control of the eligible livestock; and
- A written agreement with the eligible livestock owner setting the specific terms, conditions and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock.

Contract growers are not eligible for losses under LIP for injured livestock that were sold at a reduced price due to an eligible loss condition.

### Eligible Loss Conditions

An eligible loss condition includes any of the following that occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested:

- Eligible adverse weather event;
- Eligible disease; and
- Eligible attack.

Eligible adverse weather event means extreme or abnormal damaging weather that is not expected to occur during the loss period for which it occurred, which directly results in eligible livestock losses. An eligible adverse weather event must occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested. Eligible adverse weather events include, but are not limited to, as determined by the FSA Deputy Administrator of Farm Programs or designee, earthquake; hail; lightning; tornado; tropical storm; typhoon; vog, if directly related to a volcanic eruption; winter storm, if the winter storm lasts for three consecutive days and is accompanied by high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall and extremely cold temperatures; hurricanes; floods; blizzards; wildfires; extreme heat; extreme cold; and straight-line winds. Drought is not an eligible adverse weather event except when

associated with anthrax, a condition that occurs because of drought and results in the death of eligible livestock.

Eligible disease means a disease that is exacerbated by an eligible adverse weather event that directly results in eligible livestock losses, including, but not limited to, anthrax, cyanobacteria, (beginning in 2015 calendar year) and larkspur poisoning (beginning in 2015 calendar year). In addition, eligible disease means a disease that is caused and/or transmitted by vectors and vaccination or acceptable management practices are not available, whether or not they were or were not implemented, that directly result in death of eligible livestock in excess of normal mortality, including but not limited to Blue Tongue, EHD and CVV.

Eligible attack means an attack by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by Federal law, including wolves and avian predators, that directly results in either injured livestock sold at a reduced price or death of eligible livestock, in excess of normal mortality.

## How It Works

### Payments

#### Livestock Death Losses

LIP payments for livestock death losses, adjusted for normal mortality, are calculated by multiplying the national payment rate for the applicable livestock category by the number of eligible livestock in that category times the producer's share. Current year national payment rates are found at the end of this fact sheet.

The LIP national payment rate for eligible livestock owners is based on 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock, as provided in Table 1.





# LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

The LIP national payment rate for eligible livestock contract growers is based on 75 percent of the average income loss sustained by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock, as provided in Table 2.

A contract grower’s LIP payment will be reduced by the amount of monetary compensation received from the owner for the loss of income suffered from the death of livestock under contract.

### Injured Livestock

For eligible livestock owners, LIP payments for injured livestock that are sold within 30 days of the date of an eligible loss condition at a reduced price due to an eligible adverse weather event or eligible attack are calculated by multiplying the national payment rate for the applicable livestock category minus the amount that the livestock owner received for the eligible livestock in that category times the livestock owner’s share. If injured eligible livestock are sold for more than the national payment rate for the applicable livestock category, there is no payment.

### Payment Limitations and Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

For the 2017 and subsequent program years, there is no per person or legal entity program year payment limitation.

In evaluating average adjusted gross income, an individual or entity is ineligible for payment under LIP if the AGI of the individual or entity exceeds \$900,000.

Direct attribution provisions apply to LIP. Under direct attribution, AGI provisions apply to the person or legal entity applying for payment as well as to those persons or legal entities with an interest in the legal entity or in a sub-entity.

For more information on payment limitations, visit [fsa.usda.gov/limits](http://fsa.usda.gov/limits).

### Applying for LIP

Owners or contract growers may apply to receive LIP benefits at local FSA offices.

Owners or contract growers who suffer livestock losses due to an eligible cause of loss must submit a notice of loss and an application for payment to the local FSA office that serves the physical location county where the livestock losses occurred. All of the owner’s or contract grower’s interest in inventory of eligible livestock in that county for the calendar year must be accounted for and summarized when determining eligibility.

An owner or contract grower must file a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is first apparent as well as file an application for payment within 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred.

For 2019 LIP losses, livestock owners and contract growers may apply for 2019 LIP benefits in the physical location county where the loss occurred.

The following table provides the final dates to file a notice of loss and application for payment:

DATE OF LIVESTOCK DEATH AND/OR INJURY	FINAL DATE TO FILE NOTICE OF LOSS	FINAL DATE TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT
Calendar year 2019 and all subsequent years	30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent	60 days after the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred

Contract growers of poultry or swine must submit a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility. Similar to requirements for owners, supporting documents must show evidence of loss, current physical location of livestock in inventory and location of the livestock at the time of death.





## LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

### Livestock Loss Documentation

Livestock owners and contract growers must record all pertinent information (including the number and kind) of all livestock and those adversely impacted by an eligible loss condition resulting in either death losses or injury and sales of injured livestock at reduced price.

Owners who sold injured livestock for a reduced price because the livestock were injured due to an eligible adverse weather event or eligible attack, must provide verifiable evidence of the reduced sale of the livestock. The injured livestock must be sold to an independent third party (such as sale barn, slaughter facility, or rendering facility).

Documents that may provide verifiable evidence of livestock sold at a reduced price include but are not limited to:

- sales receipts from a livestock auction, sale barn or other similar livestock sale facilities
- rendering facility receipts
- processing plant receipts

The documentation for injured livestock sales must have the price for which the animal was sold as well as information on livestock kind, type, and weight sold.

FSA will use information furnished by the applicant to determine eligibility. Furnishing the required information is voluntary; however, without all required information, program benefits will not be approved or provided.

### More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [disaster.fsa.usda.gov](http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov](http://farmers.gov).

2018  
FARM  
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## LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

**TABLE 1: LIP PAYMENT RATES FOR ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK OWNERS**  
(rates have been reduced by the required 75%)

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2019 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Alpacas			\$270.00
Beef	Adult	Bull	\$1,191.93
		Cow	\$916.87
	Non-adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$471.80
		400 to 799 pounds	\$661.19
		800 pounds or more	\$969.18
Buffalo/Bison	Adult	Bull	\$2,150.10
		Cow	\$1,782.16
	Non-adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$1,220.05
		400 to 799 pounds	\$1,464.58
		800 pounds or more	\$1,966.13
Beefalo	Adult	Bull	\$1,551.25
		Cow	\$1,241.35
	Non-adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$752.39
		400 to 799 pounds	\$962.46
		800 pounds or more	\$1,343.04
Caribou			\$366.16
Chickens	Broilers, Pullets (regular size)	4.26 to 6.25 pounds	\$2.80
	Chicks		\$0.28
	Layers		\$4.75
	Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$1.91
	Roasters	6.26 to 7.75 pounds	\$3.56
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$4.68
Dairy	Adult	Bull	\$1,008.75
		Cow	\$1,008.75
	Non-adult	Less than 400 pounds	\$252.19
		400 to 799 pounds	\$504.38
		800 pounds or more	\$814.76
Deer			\$366.16
Ducks	Ducklings		\$0.72
	Ducks		\$4.51
Elk			\$508.27
Emus			\$146.06
Equine			\$620.75
Geese	Goose		\$24.44
	Gosling		\$5.13
Goats	Bucks		\$164.56
	Nannies		\$115.62
	Slaughter Goats/Kids		\$68.25
Llamas			\$218.25
Reindeer			\$366.16
Sheep	Ewes		\$132.39
	Lambs		\$150.66
	Rams		\$125.09
Swine	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$39.75
	Lightweight Barrows, Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$59.44
	Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$79.13
	Boars, Sows	450 pounds or more	\$161.11
Turkeys	Poults		\$1.25
	Toms, Fryers, Roasters		\$14.72





# LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM FACT SHEET - JULY 2019

### TABLE 2: LIP PAYMENT RATES FOR ELIGIBLE LIVESTOCK CONTRACT GROWERS (rates have been reduced by the required 75%)

KIND	TYPE	WEIGHT RANGE	2019 PAYMENT RATE PER HEAD
Chickens	Broilers, Pullets (regular size)	4.26 to 6.25 pounds	\$0.31
	Chicks		\$0.21
	Layers		\$0.29
	Pullets, Cornish Hens (small size)	Less than 4.26 pounds	\$0.21
	Roasters	6.26 to 7.75 pounds	\$0.39
	Super Roasters/Parts	7.76 pounds or more	\$0.51
Ducks	Ducks		\$0.50
	Ducklings		\$0.50
Geese			\$2.69
Swine	Suckling Nursery Pigs	Less than 50 pounds	\$4.52
	Lightweight Barrows, Gilts	50 to 150 pounds	\$8.93
	Sows, Boars, Barrows, Gilts	151 to 450 pounds	\$11.88
	Boars, Sows	450 pounds or more	\$66.21
Turkeys	Poults		\$0.14
	Toms, Fryers, Roasters		\$1.62







## Farm Service Agency Service Centers - Michigan

Open Monday to Friday from 8:00am to 4:30pm.

Closed federal holidays.

### State Office

3001 Coolidge Road, Ste 350  
East Lansing, MI 48823  
Call: 517-324-5110

### Allegan Service Center

1668 Lincoln Road  
Allegan, MI 49010  
Call: 269-673-6940

### Alpena, Montmorency & Alcona Service Center

1900 M-32 W  
Alpena, MI 49707  
Call: 989-356-3596

### Antrim & Otsego Service Center

108 Depot Street  
Bellaire, MI 49615  
Call: 231-533-6450

### Arenac & Iosco Service Center

4490 W. M-61  
Standish, MI 48658  
Call: 989-846-4565

### Iosco Service Center

*Open by appointment only.*  
190 W. M-55 RR#3  
Tawas City, MI 48763  
Call: 989-362-3842

### Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon & Gogebic Service Center

16403 Ojibwa Industrial Prk Rd  
Baraga, MI 49908  
Call: 906-353-8225

### Barry Service Center

1611 S. Hanover - Suite 106  
Hastings, MI 49058  
Call: 269-948-8037

### Bay Service Center

4044 S. Three Mile Road  
Bay City, MI 48706  
Call: 989-686-0430

### Berrien Service Center

3334 Edgewood Road  
Berrien Springs, MI 49103  
Call: 269-471-9111

### Branch Service Center

387 N. Willowbrook Rd, Suite F  
Coldwater, MI 49036  
Call: 517-278-2725

### Calhoun Service Center

13464 Preston Drive, Ste. 100  
Marshall, MI 49068  
Call: 269-781-4263

### Cass Service Center

1127 E. State  
Cassopolis, MI 49031  
Call: 269-445-8641

### Chippewa, Mackinac & Luce Service Center

2847 Ashmun Road  
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783  
Call: 906-632-9611

### Clinton Service Center

2343 N. U.S. 27  
St. Johns, MI 48879  
Call: 989-224-3720

### Delta, Alger, Marquette & Schoolcraft Service Center

2003 Minneapolis Ave, Ste 102  
Gladstone, MI 49837  
Call: 906-428-1060

### Eaton Service Center

551 Courthouse Dr. Suite 2  
Charlotte, MI 48813  
Call: 517-543-1512

### Emmet & Charlevoix Service Center

2235 E. Mitchell Rd.  
Petoskey, MI 49770  
Call: 231-347-2133

### Genesee Service Center

1525 N. Elms Road  
Flint, MI 48532  
Call: 810-230-8766

### Gladwin & Clare Service Center

1501 N. State  
Gladwin, MI 48624  
Call: 989-426-9461

### Grand Traverse, Kalkaska & Leelanau Service Center

1501 S. Cass Street Suite A  
Traverse City, MI 49684  
Call: 231-941-0951

### Gratiot Service Center

301 Commerce Drive  
Ithaca, MI 48847  
Call: 989-875-3900

### Hillsdale Service Center

588 Olds St. Bldg. 2  
Jonesville, MI 49250  
Call: 517-849-9890

### Huron Service Center

1460 S. Van Dyke  
Bad Axe, MI 48413  
Call: 989-269-9549

**Ingham & Livingston Service Center**  
521 N. Okemos Street  
Mason, MI 48854  
Call: 517-676-4644

**Ionia Service Center**  
431 Swartz Court Suite 300  
Ionia, MI 48846  
Call: 616-527-2098

**Isabella Service Center**  
5979 E. Broadway Rd.  
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858  
Call: 989-772-5927

**Jackson Service Center**  
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Scottville, MI 49454  
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