

IREDELL COUNTY CENTER

Livestock News: June 2020



Coronavirus Food Assistance Program For Livestock Producers

What is CFAP? (Coronavirus Food Assistance Program)

CFAP is a program facilitated by the United States Department of Agriculture and will use funding and authorities provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, and other USDA existing authorities to provide relief to direct support agricultural producers as well as the Farmers to Families Food Box Program.

CFAP will provide vital financial assistance to producers of agricultural commodities who have suffered a 5% or greater price decline or who had losses due to market supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19 and face additional significant market costs.

Eligible Commodities Include:

Non Specialty Crops: Malting Barley, Canola, Corn, Upland Cotton, Millet, Oats, Soybeans, Sorghum, Sunflowers, Durum Wheat, and Hard Red Spring Wheat.

Livestock: Cattle, hogs, and sheep (lambs and yearlings only)

Dairy & Wool

Specialty Crops: Of significance to North Carolina: Apples, Blueberries, Peaches, Strawberries, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots, Cucumbers, Garlic, Lettuce, Green Onions, Dry Onions, Potatoes, and Sweet Potatoes

Applications are processed through your local Farm Service Agency office beginning May 26th through August 28th.

What Do I Need?

Producers must provide the following information for CFAP:

- Total sales of eligible livestock, by species and class, between January 15, 2020 to April 15, 2020 of owned inventory as of January 15, 2020 including any offspring from that inventory; and
- Highest inventory of eligible livestock, by species and class, between April 16, 2020 and May 14, 2020.

CFAP is a self-certification program, this documentation will not need to be submitted with the application. Applicants are subject to spot check and will be required to provide documentation, this information should be retained. If a producer willfully makes and represents as true any verbal or written declaration that the producer knows not to be true, in the course of applying for or participating in CFAP, the producer will be subject to prosecution.

Find your local Farm Service Agency Office at farmers.gov/cfap

**Please note that most FSA Offices are open by phone appointment only due to COVID-19*

Livestock	Eligible Livestock	Unit of Measure	CARES Act Part 1 Payment Rate	CCC Part 2 Payment Rate
Cattle	Feeder Cattle: Less than 600 Pounds	Head	\$102.00	\$33.00
	Feeder Cattle: 600 Pounds or More	Head	\$139.00	\$33.00
	Slaughter Cattle: Fed Cattle	Head	\$214.00	\$33.00
	Slaughter Cattle: Mature Cattle	Head	\$92.00	\$33.00
	All Other Cattle	Head	\$102.00	\$33.00
Hogs and Pigs	Pigs: Less than 120 Pounds	Head	\$28.00	\$17.00
	Hogs: 120 Pounds or More	Head	\$18.00	\$17.00
Lambs and Yearlings	All Sheep Less than 2 Years Old	Head	\$33.00	\$7.00

Eligible Livestock and Payment Rates for CFAP

Encourage producers to get their inventory records in order in the case of spot checks. Even a list of the amount of head and a designation (cow, heifer, calf) in each pasture and listing out pasture locations will be helpful at this time.

CFAP Eligibility

Eligible producers (person or legal entity) of specified agricultural commodities outlined above who have suffered a 5% of greater price decline as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and who face substantial marketing costs for inventories, are eligible for CFAP payments.

To be eligible for payments, a person or legal entity must have an average adjusted gross income of less than \$900,000 for tax years 2016, 2017, and 2018. However, if 75% of their adjusted gross income comes from farming, ranching, or forestry, the AGI limit of \$900,000 does not apply.

Persons and legal entities also must:

- Comply with the provisions of the "Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation" regulations, often called the conservation compliance provisions
- If a foreign person, provides land, capital, and a substantial amount of active personal labor to the farming operation; and
- Not have a controlled substance violation.

For Example:

A livestock producer has 50 head of brood cows that calved in late spring 2019. Sold 38 calves at the stockyard in February 2020 averaging 650lbs. Kept 12 heifer calves. His estimated payment would be:

38 head @ \$139/head = \$5282

Inventory on May 1: 50 cows + 12 heifers = 62 head @ \$33/head = \$2046

Total: \$7,328

New to the FSA Office?

Your local FSA staff will work with you to apply for the program and through forms that will ask for the following:

- Name and Address
- Personal Information, including your Tax ID number or SSN
- Farm Operating Structure (Individual, LLC, Corp)
- Adjusted Gross Income compliance certification to ensure eligibility, including farm income reported in 2016, 2017, & 2018. This is verified with the IRS.
- Direct deposit to enable payment processing

These forms are available on the farmers.gov/cfap and include:

- CCC-901
- CCC-941
- AD-1026 * as determined by the Natural Resource Conservation Service
- AD-2047
- SF-3881

Do NOT send info to any Farm Service Agency office unless you have spoken to the office and they have requested the information.

What About Dairy, Wool, & Contract Growers?

Dairy payments will equal the first quarter production of calendar year 2020 multiplied by the payment rate of \$4.71 per hundred weight. Dairy production second quarter is calculated from the first quarter production; second quarter calculated production is then multiplied by \$1.47 per hundred weight. Dumped milk in the months of January, February, and March is eligible for assistance.

Wool payments are the sum of unpriced inventory (must be subject to price risk) on January 15, 2020, not to exceed 50% of 2019 total production, multiplied by the payment rate of \$0.71/ lb graded, cleaned, \$0.36/lb non-graded, greasy.

A contract grower who does not own the livestock is eligible only if the contract allows the grower to have price risk in the livestock.

IREDELL COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

444 Bristol Drive • Statesville, NC 28677 PH 704.873.0507. iredell.ces.ncsu.edu

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)

All livestock (beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep) producers are eligible for relief payments via the CFAP program. Payments are calculated based on the number of animals sold between January 15 and April 15, 2020 AND livestock inventory between April 16 and May 15, 2020. To determine the amount that you are qualified for, visit farmers.com/cfap and use the Payment Calculator Tool.

Contact the Statesville Farm Service Agency to make an appointment to complete your application. Phone: (704) 872-5061

[Learn more »](#)



Pasture Weed Spotlight: Marestalk (Horseweed)

This annual weed can be found in hayfields, row crop fields, roadsides, ditches, and pastures. Marestalk is unique in that it is both a winter and summer annual. It emerges as a rosette. Plants have a single, unbranched stem and can grow up to 6 feet tall. At maturity, the plant has greenish-white flowers. Control is best achieved when the plant is smaller (4-6 inches) with a broadleaf herbicide.

[Learn more »](#)

Fly Control Options in Beef Cattle Herds

Horn, Face, and Stable Flies are the most commonly found fly species around beef cattle and cause the greatest economic effect. Studies have shown that annoyance, irritation, and blood loss caused by flies can reduce weaning weights of calves nursing fly infested cows by 12 to 14 pounds and the gain of grazing yearling steers can be reduced as much as 30 pounds during the summer grazing season. In addition to weight reductions, flies can lead to the spread of other health issues such as pinkeye. Here are some fly control options for your farm.

Fly Tags

Easy to use and longer acting
Can work for most of peak fly season (60-90 days)
Important to remove fly tags at the end of the season
Rotate between the three main classes: Pyrethroids,
Organophosphates, and Endectocides



Pour or Spray on Products

Quickest method to reduce fly populations
Shortest residual control
Pour-on dewormers are included here and typically offer 2-3 weeks
of effective fly control
Consider this a secondary method of control for early and/or late
season control

Feed Additives

Insect Growth Regulators (IGR) can be added to your mineral program or be given as a bolus. IGRs combat flies at the larva stage by reducing the number of fly eggs hatching in manure and hay piles. Begin feeding early in the season use throughout the entire fly season. These products work well when the farm is isolated or surrounded by cooperating farms who are also using IGR products.



Back Rubs/Oilers/Dusters

Self-application devices should be located where cattle are forced to go through to obtain water or minerals to insure daily usage
Allow animals to get treatment while they are scratching their backs
Rotate active chemical ingredients annually to reduce resistance
Good option for late summer or early fall after fly tags are no longer effective

No matter what system you use, rarely does one method give you complete control. Use a combination of approaches and alternate between active ingredients to combat resistance. Decide what works best for your farming operation considering your time, money, and how you manage your cattle.

Always read and follow all product labels.

Helpful Links

[See Past Newsletters »](#)

[NCSU Extension Forage Resources Portal »](#)

[NCSU Extension Beef Cattle Resources Portal »](#)

[North Carolina Cattlemen's Association »](#)

[Meat Suite »](#)

Stay Connected to Iredell County Cooperative Extension

[Iredell County Cooperative Extension Website »](#)



NC State University and N.C. A&T State University work in tandem, along with federal, state and local governments, to form a strategic partnership called N.C. Cooperative Extension.