

CFAP 2 Frequently Asked Questions

The Center gathered these answers and frequently asked questions from the USDA's webinar about CFAP 2.

If we applied to CFAP 1, do we have to fill out all the forms again for CFAP 2 or just a new AD-3117?

You will not need to submit duplicate forms—they will be on file. You will simply need to submit a new application form for CFAP2.

Are the CFAP2 dollars taxable income?

CFAP payments are considered taxable income. [Learn more.](#)

CFAP 2 direct payments are not to be repaid or a loan of any type?

CFAP payments are not a loan—they do not need to be repaid.

After submitting an application, how long will it take to receive approval and then how long will it take to receive the payment?

Application processing times will vary. Once an application is approved and payment submitted, the funds take a few days to be deposited.

As far as the funds, is it first come first serve? Are the funds likely to run out?

USDA rigorously analyzed the impacts of market disruptions and associated costs caused by COVID-19 on production agriculture. This analysis was used to determine how much funding would be needed in conjunction with the effects of payment limitations and adjusted gross income limits. This analysis can be found at farmers.gov/cfap.

Are dairy heifers and bulls/steers considered beef cattle (if being fed as such)?

Beef cattle, excluding breeding stock, are eligible for CFAP 2. Cattle that are of a dairy breed that have moved to the beef cattle market (being fed for meat/slaughter purposes) are beef cattle. Bulls kept for breeding and heifers that are replacements to the herd are not eligible.

If you collected livestock on CFAP1, you can't turn them in again, can you?

Yes, if they are an eligible commodity for CFAP 2, and part of the eligible producer's highest owned inventory (excluding breeding stock) on a date selected by the producer from April 16, 2020, to August 31, 2020.

What records need to be submitted to verify production?

No records of production are required at the time of application. If supporting documentation is requested to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide records that substantiate the reported information. Examples of supporting documentation include evidence provided by the producer that is used to substantiate the acres, sales, inventory, or production reported, including copies of receipts, ledgers of income, income statements of deposit slips, veterinarian records, register tapes, invoices for custom harvesting, and records to verify production costs, contemporaneous measurements, truck scale tickets, or contemporaneous diaries that are determined acceptable by USDA.

Can organic dairy farmers apply?

Yes, organic dairies may apply.

Is corn for silage included?

Corn that is considered an eligible price trigger crop with an intended use of silage are considered eligible acreage.

Can we use actual 2020 crop yields or APH only?

For price-trigger crops, the yield will be the weighted 2020 APH approved yield. If an approved yield is not available, the producer will be assigned the 2019 ARC-CO benchmark yield for the crop. Therefore, actual yields are not used.

Do we use 2020 acres at all?

For acreage based crops (price trigger and flat-rate crops), a producer's eligible acres will be the producer's share of 2020 determined acres, or reported acres, if determined acres are not present, reported on FSA-578, with some exclusions.

Is Sudan Grass used for forage (like alfalfa) covered under crops for CFAP2?

Sudan Grass is not an eligible price-trigger crop.

When figuring out the payment amount, are you using the crop insurance APH or FSA APH for PLC or other programs that are on file?

For price-trigger crops, the yield will be the weighted 2020 APH approved yield. If an approved yield is not available, the producer will be assigned the 2019 ARC-CO benchmark yield for the crop.