

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

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For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-ELAP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Farm Service Agency Washington, DC 20250

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Farm Service Agency Washington, DC 20250

Deep

## Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program 1-ELAP

Amendment 13

**Approved by:** Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

# Amendment Transmittal

#### A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 1 C has been amended to update the related handbooks.

Subparagraph 6 A has been amended to include program year signup notes.

Subparagraph 7 B has been amended to include acreage reports information.

Subparagraph 7 C has been amended to update the handbook reference.

Subparagraph 21 B has been amended to update the increased cost of feed delivery and include livestock transportation.

Subparagraph 22 D has been amended to include ELAP Drought Loss Conditions.

Subparagraph 22 E has been amended to update Eligible Adverse Weather for Water Transportation Losses.

Subparagraph 22 F has been amended to update to Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Feed Transportation Losses.

Subparagraph 22 G has been added to include Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Transportation Losses.

Subparagraph 24 A has been amended to include ostrich.

Subparagraph 24 B has been amended to update ineligible livestock and example.

Subparagraph 33 A has been amended to include rates for 2022 and 2023.

Subparagraph 33 B has been amended to include livestock transportation.

Subparagraph 41 A has been amended to update the paragraph reference.

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#### **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

#### A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 41 B has been amended to include livestock transportation.

Subparagraph 42 C has been amended to update the example.

Subparagraph 44 B has been amended to clarify that acceptable evidence is included in previous 2-year comparison for feed purchased above normal.

Paragraph 46 has been amended to update the paragraph title.

Subparagraph 46 A has been amended to update eligibility information.

Subparagraph 46 B has been amended to clarify snow removal requirements.

Subparagraph 51 A has been amended to update eligibility information and include a note.

Subparagraph 51 C has been amended to include important information on eligible drought.

Subparagraph 57 A has been amended to update eligibility criteria for livestock feed transportation.

Subparagraph 57 C has been amended to update eligible adverse weather event information.

Subparagraphs 58 A and B have been amended to correct mileage by truckload and include the 2023 rate.

Subparagraphs 59 A, B, and C have been amended to update the examples.

Subparagraphs 60 B and C have been amended to update the examples.

Subparagraph 60.5 C has been amended to update the example.

Subparagraphs 60.5 F and H have been amended to update the calculation numbers.

Paragraphs 60-5.16 through 60-5.20 have been added to include Section 7, Livestock Transportation.

Subparagraph 64 D has been amended to include payment rates for 2022 and 2023.

Subparagraph 64 E has been amended to include mortality rates for 2022 and 2023.

Subparagraph 79 G has been amended to clarify normal mortality for farm-raised fish.

Subparagraph 80 A has been amended to include a note on late-filed acreage reports.

Subparagraph 102 C has been amended to clarify STC relief policy.

Subparagraph 104 F has been amended to update the DD review of initial CCC-851's or CCC-934's.

## **Amendment Transmittal (Continued)**

## A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 104 G has been amended to include policy for recording and reporting DD reviews.

Subparagraph 104 H has been added to provide procedure for accessing and using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site.

Subparagraphs 104 I, J, and K have been amended to update paragraph numbering.

Subparagraph 120 B has been amended to include examples of feed and livestock transportation with 365-day grazing periods and non-365-day grazing periods.

Subparagraphs 123 A and B have been amended to update the manual CCC-851-1 instructions and example.

Paragraph 202 has been withdrawn.

Subparagraph 203 B has been amended to include sequestration rates for 2020-2030.

Exhibit 16 had been amended to update the Alpaca unit.

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#### 1 Handbook Purpose and Coverage

#### A Handbook Purpose

This handbook has been issued to provide procedure for 2019 and subsequent ELAP. ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish that have losses because of disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, including losses because of blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP assistance is for losses **not** covered under other Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs established by the 2014 Farm Bill, as amended, specifically, LFP and LIP. Eligible losses **must** have occurred in the same program year for which benefits are being requested.

#### **B** Source of Authority

ELAP will be administered using funds from CCC established under the 2014 Farm Bill, as amended.

The regulations for ELAP are in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and B.

#### C Related Handbooks

Handbooks related to ELAP include the following:

- 1-APP for program appeals
- 1-CM for signatures, power-of-attorney, and name and address files
- 9-CM for common payment systems
- 10-CM for farm records and reconstitutions for 2013 and subsequent years
- 2-CP for filing and revising acreage reports
- 6-CP for conservation compliance
- 7-CP for equitable relief and finality rule provisions
- 1-FI for processing payments initiated through NPS
- 58-FI for managing debts, receivables, and claims
- 61-FI for prompt payment information
- 63-FI for assignments and joint payments
- 64-FI for establishing and reporting receivables on NRRS
- 2-INFO for providing information to the public
- 3-PL (Rev. 1) for updating subsidiary information in the web-based system
- 5-PL for "direct attribution", average AGI provisions, and payment limitation
- •\*--6-PL for "direct attribution" and average AGI provisions.--\*

#### 2 General Provisions

#### **A Public Information**

Follow instructions in 2-INFO for providing information about ELAP.

#### **B** Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook must **not** be revised without prior approval from the National Office. Requests for revisions must be addressed to the Special Programs Manager, through the Deputy Administrator.

#### C Forms

Only forms, worksheets, applications and other documents issued by the National Office will be used for implementing ELAP.

**Any** document that collects data from a participant, regardless of whether the participant's signature is required:

- is subject to the Privacy Act and information collection procedures
- requires clearance by the following applicable offices:
  - National Office
  - Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, MSD.

Forms for ELAP will be web-based. A manual application has been developed and will be used until the web-based forms are available. There will be a separate form for each eligible type of loss for the following:

- livestock losses (CCC-851)
- honeybee and farm-raised fish losses (CCC-934).

#### **2** General Provisions (Continued)

#### **D** Deceased Individuals and Dissolved Entities

Follow 1-CM for guidance on accepting signatures for deceased individuals and dissolved entities.

#### **E** Payment Limitation

Payment limitation does not apply to ELAP program benefits.

Obtain CCC-902 from the participant if not on file. Do **not** make a "person" determination or "actively engaged in farming" determination. Obtain CCC-901 for legal entities to determine individual members of legal entities for direct attribution.

#### F AGI Provisions

The average AGI limitation provisions in 7 CFR Part 1400 relating to limits on payments for persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with certain levels average adjusted gross income that exceeds \$900,000 will **not** be eligible for benefits under ELAP.

#### **G** Sequestration Reduction

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act passed by Congress in 2011 requires USDA to implement reductions to LIP. In general, sequestration entails the permanent cancellation of budgetary resources by a uniform percentage. This uniform percentage reduction is applied to all programs, projects, and activities within a budget account.

ELAP payments will have a sequestration percentage applied to the payment amount determined after all reductions have been applied. Sequestration is:

- applied at the payment entity/producer level
- not attributed to members
- applied to the producer receiving the payment after the payment has been attributed for payment limitation purposes
- reduced from the determined payment amount for the producer as the last step before sending the payment information to NPS
- determined based on the COC approval date entered on the CCC-851 or CCC-934, according to paragraphs 120 and 121.

See 9-CM for applicable sequestration rates.

#### 3 Responsibilities

## **A STC Responsibilities**

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

- direct the administration of ELAP
- ensure that State, County Offices, and COC's follow ELAP provisions
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the STC minutes
- establish and recommend to DAFP the average cost, per head, to gather livestock for treatment and inspection of cattle tick fever according to paragraph 56
- establish the normal mortality rates for farm-raised fish death losses according to paragraph 79
- establish the fair market values for bait fish and game fish by kind/type/size according to paragraph 79
- •\*--ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 124--\*
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- require reviews be conducted by DD's according to paragraph 104 to ensure that County Offices comply with ELAP provisions

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

• take oversight actions to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to paragraph 104.

#### **B** SED Responsibilities

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

- ensure that County Offices follow ELAP provisions
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- ensure that DD's conduct reviews according to subparagraph C

**Note:** SED's may establish additional reviews to ensure that ELAP is administered according to these provisions.

#### **B SED Responsibilities** (Continued)

- ensure that all County Offices publicize ELAP provisions according to subparagraph D
- immediately notify the National Office Special Programs Manager of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, specific problems, or findings
- take oversight actions to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to paragraph 104.

## C DD Responsibilities

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

- ensure that COC's and CED's follow ELAP provisions
- •\*--ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 124--\*
- conduct reviews according to paragraph 104, and any additional reviews established by STC's or SED's according to subparagraphs A and B
- provide SED with report of all reviews according to paragraph 104
- ensure that County Offices publicize ELAP provisions according to subparagraph D.

#### **D** COC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subpart A and B, COC's will:

- fully comply with all ELAP provisions
- ensure that CED's fully comply with all ELAP provisions
- act on completed CCC-851's and CCC-934's according to paragraph 104

**Notes:** COC may delegate approval authority to the CED for routine cases involving verifiable documentation.

CED **cannot** be delegated authority to disapprove any CCC-851's or CCC-934's.

COC may **not** delegate authority to review reliable records or an applicant's self-certification, according to paragraph 104.

#### **D** COC Responsibilities (Continued)

- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- •\*--ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 124--\*
- thoroughly document all actions taken in the COC minutes

**Important:** All the following **must** be thoroughly documented for all ELAP determinations made by COC's:

- eligible adverse weather event meets the requirements in paragraph 8
- COC determined eligible adverse weather events as provided in subparagraph 8 B
- all factors reviewed or considered
- all documentation reviewed
- references to applicable handbooks, notices, and regulations
- all sources of information obtained for review or consideration.
- ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much program information as it can in a variety of different ways

Notes: However, because of limits of FSA resources, publication may or may not be by direct mail or on an individual basis. FSA meets its publication responsibilities by making broad program announcements in the press, print, an electronic media, Federal register documents, radio and television announcements, and through posting program information in USDA Service Centers. The reality of limited resources has increased the participant's responsibility for being aware of program provisions. FSA cannot be responsible for reaching out to every potential program participant with all program information. Participants must seek information on program details and not wait for FSA to individually write or communicate with them about program provisions. As resources permit, COC will ensure that program provisions are publicized and maintain a record of any and all publicity efforts, including postings in the Service Center.

ELAP Fact Sheets may be used to provide general program information. The fact sheets are available online at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov.

• take oversight actions to ensure that IPIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to paragraph 104.

#### **E** CED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and B, CED's must:

- fully comply with all ELAP provisions
- ensure that County Office employees fully comply with all ELAP provisions
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- act on completed CCC-851's and CCC-934's according to paragraph 104

**Note:** CED may delegate approval authority to PT's for routine cases. PT's must **not** be delegated authority to disapprove any CCC-851's or CCC-934's.

- ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much program information as it can in a variety of different ways according to subparagraph D
- ensure that all program and payment eligibility requirements have been met by participants before issuing any payments to ensure that IPIA provisions are met

**Note:** See paragraph 104 E for additional information.

- •\*--ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 124--\*
- immediately notify SED, through DD, of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures or when COC takes action contrary to national procedure.

## F PT Responsibilities

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

- fully comply with all ELAP provisions
- immediately notify CED of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures
- ensure that participants receive complete and accurate program information
- ensure that all program and payment eligibility requirements have been met by participants before issuing any payments to ensure that IPIA provisions are met.

**Note:** See paragraph 104 for additional information.

#### 4 Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications

#### A Reliance on Producer Records and Certifications

Livestock programs administered by DAFP require accurate information from producers. Producers must understand that failure to provide complete and accurate information and records could result in any or all of the following.

- An application for ELAP assistance being denied.
- The producer or producers being determined ineligible for ELAP assistance for the year or several years.
- The producer or producers being liable under any civil or criminal fraud statue or any other statue or provision of law.

**Note:** See paragraph 5 for misrepresentation.

#### 5 Misrepresentation

#### A Impact of Misrepresentation

[7 CFR 1416.7.] A participant who is determined to have deliberately misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination made in accordance with this part, or any other part that is applicable to this part, to receive benefits for which the participant would not otherwise be entitled, will not be entitled to program payments and must refund all such payments received, plus interest. The participant will also be denied program benefits for the immediately subsequent period of at least 2 crop years, and up to 5 crop years. Interest will run from the date of the original disbursement by CCC.

A participant will refund to CCC all program payments, in accordance with 7 CFR 1416.11, received by such participant with respect to all contracts or applications, as may be applicable, if the participant is determined to have knowingly misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination.

#### **B** Joint and Several Liability

All persons and legal entities with a financial interest in an operation or in an application for payment determined to have been paid incorrectly are jointly and severally liable for any refund, including related charges, that is determined to be due CCC for any reason.

## 6 Signup Period

#### A Program Year Signup

Beginning with the 2020 program year, the ELAP program year will be based on the calendar year.

Producers who suffer eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses must file the following:

- for livestock and farm-raised fish losses, a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent
- for honeybee losses, a notice of loss within 15 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent
- an application for payment by January 30 following the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

\*--Notes: Producers will be allowed to use a date before the 30-day period of when the loss becomes apparent if they are qualified under the eligible drought designations in Exhibit 2 (8 weeks of D2, D3, or D4). This will allow producers to timely file their applications even if they miss the 30-day period before the loss first occurred.

Producers will not be able to receive transportation payments before the eligible drought designation but can still submit a notice of loss using the date that the county triggered for eligibility. This policy is now consistent with the LFP program and affects all 3 transportation hauling (livestock, feed, and water) options under the ELAP program.

For counties not in a 365-day grazing area, producers can file a notice of loss for the eligible hauling options for prior year quaulifying drought during the current program year. Those losses are eligible until the beginning of the next grazing period.--\*

#### **B** Notice of Loss

For notice of loss for:

- livestock losses, complete CCC-851, Parts A and B
- honeybee or farm-raised fish losses, complete CCC-934, Parts A and B.

## **6** Signup Period (Continued)

#### C Application for Payment

For application for payment for:

- livestock losses, complete only those parts of CCC-851, Parts D through M that are applicable
- honeybee or farm-raised fish losses, complete only those parts of CCC-934, Parts D through J that are applicable.

#### **D** Late-Filed Provisions

COC and STC do not have authority to approve programmatic relief for late-filed ELAP applications. However, a late-filed application will be reviewed according to the following table:

**Note:** Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC is not required to submit cases to STC that COC believes do not warrant relief, nor is STC required to submit cases to DAFP that STC believes do not warrant relief. If relief is not recommended by either COC or STC, the late-file application will be disapproved and the County Office will notify the participant in writing of the decision on the participant's request for late-filed ELAP application with appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP (based on the reviewing authority's decision that the ELAP application was late and that relief was not appropriate). Cases do not have to be submitted to STC or DAFP for disapproval of relief.

If an application is submitted	THEN do the following
after the deadline but it is not	County Office will issue a letter to the participant
accompanied by a written request	explaining that FSA cannot process the application
of the participant for late-filing	because it was filed after the deadline. The letter
	must advise the participant that the participant may,
	within 30 days of the receipt of the letter advising
	that the application was filed late, file a written
	appeal with COC of the notification by County
	Office according to 1-APP.

# 6 Signup Period (Continued)

# **D** Late-Filed Provisions (Continued)

If an application is submitted	THEN do the following
after the application deadline and	COC will review and make a determination of
is either accompanied by a	whether relief is appropriate and, if so, forward a
written request for late-filing or	recommendation to STC for final action. STC will
the participant has filed a timely	review the participant's request and COC
appeal of the county FSA office's	recommendation.
notification that the application	N
cannot be processed	Notes: If the matter comes to COC by appeal, follow 1-APP for acknowledging and scheduling an appeal.
	Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC or STC can disapprove an application and choose not to forward a recommendation for relief of approval of the late-filed application to DAFP. STC will forward an appropriate recommendation to DAFP to grant programmatic relief.
	DAFP may:
	grant relief to approve the late-filed application
	<b>Note:</b> The FSA representative will sign and date the application with the effective DAFP decision date.
	deny relief and disapprove the application.
	Note: State Offices will advise COC to notify the participant in writing that relief has been disapproved by DAFP. The letter <b>must</b> include appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP.

## 7 General Eligibility Criteria

#### A Eligible Loss

An eligible loss under ELAP is a loss that an eligible producer or contract grower of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish suffers because of an eligible loss condition including, but **not** limited to, blizzards, cattle tick fever and wildfires.

**Note:** A loss covered under LFP or LIP is **not** eligible for ELAP.

To be considered an eligible loss for ELAP, the loss **must** have occurred:

- during the program year for which payment is being requested
- because of an eligible loss condition.

## **B** Acreage Reports

To be eligible for ELAP, livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish producers are required to file FSA-578. Acreage Reports must be loaded into the Crop Acreage Reporting System according to 2-CP.

\*--Important: See paragraph 80 for additional requirements for recording aquaculture.--\*

See paragraph 61 for additional requirements for recording honeybee colonies.

## **7** General Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

#### C Eligible Producers

To be considered an eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish producer, the producer **must** be an individual or entity that is:

- a citizen of the United States
- a resident alien

**Note:** Resident alien means "lawful alien".

- a partnership of citizens of the United States
- a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law
- Indian tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

\*--Note: For minor children refer to 6-PL and 1-CM.--\*

**Important:** For additional eligible producer criteria, see the following, for:

- livestock producers, paragraph 23
- honeybee producers, paragraph 61
- farm-raised fish producers, paragraph 76.

Foreign persons are always ineligible for ELAP payments regardless of whether the foreign person meets or satisfies foreign person eligibility for other programs.

#### **8** Eligible Loss Conditions

#### A Eligible Loss Condition

An eligible loss condition includes:

- eligible adverse weather event, as provided in subparagraph B
- eligible disease, as provided in subparagraph C.

#### **B** Eligible Adverse Weather Event

An eligible adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2, is one that is not expected to occur during the loss period for which it occurred, which directly results from or is exacerbated by extreme, abnormal and damaging weather that directly results in livestock, honeybees and/or farm-raised fish losses.

**Important:** For specific eligible adverse weather events, by type of loss, see:

- paragraph 22, for livestock losses
- paragraph 63, for honeybee losses,
- paragraph 78, for farm-raised fish losses.

With regard to eligible adverse weather events, producers must provide documentation acceptable to FSA based on FSA's comparison of that documentation to other sources that are widely accepted as credible for recording and tracking weather. These sources can include:

- an individual's or legal entity's personal weather data contemporaneouly uploaded to a public domain that either appears to correlate or is consistent with weather observed at nearest available official weather stations or is determined to be credible based on COC's personal knowledge of weather in the area
- National Weater Service Record Data
- NOAA
- Department of Transportation
- CoCoRAHS
- Extension Service
- Media that provides an eligible adverse weather event occurred.

#### **8** Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

#### **B** Eligible Adverse Weather Event (Continued)

**Note**: To better assist COC in locating weather data for fact finding, DAFP will maintain a non-all inclusive link to weather data sources on the DAFP Intranet training site. These weather data links can be found at <a href="https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/programs-areas/dafp/dafp-training/index">https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/programs-areas/dafp/dafp-training/index</a>.

COC's may use its knowledge of adverse weather to determine if a producer's individual claim of eligible adverse weather event is credible; however, any fact finding by COC affirming that an eligible adverse weather event occurred must be corroborated by news accounts, media, or other similar loss applications. COC's must document in the minutes the documentation to substantiate that the claimed adverse weather event occurred and the knowledge and/or data that COC used to make its determination.

In addition to the specifically named eligible adverse weather events identified in this subparagraph, COC is authorized to make an eligible adverse weather event determination associated with a producer's notice of loss when COC determines that an event(s) meet all the following 3 conditions:

- extreme weather event
- abnormal (unexpected) weather event not expected to occur during the loss period
- damaging weather event that directly causes livestock, honeybees or farm-raised fish losses.

COC must document in the COC minutes all findings and weather data that were used to support a determination of eligible adverse weather event(s). The documentation must clearly show that all the conditions were met and that the event(s) was directly responsible for the applicable losses.

All other provisions in paragraph 3 continue to apply, including STC oversight of COC actions and decisions.

#### C Eligible Disease

For ELAP purposes, the only eligible diseases are:

- CCD, for honeybee colony losses
- Cattle Tick Fever, as defined in Exhibit 2, for livestock losses resulting from inspecting and treating livestock for cattle tick fever.

#### **9-20** (**Reserved**)

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#### Part 2 Livestock

## **Section 1 Eligibility Provisions**

## 21 Eligible Livestock Losses

### A General Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible to receive assistance under ELAP for eligible losses for livestock, all of the following provisions **must be met**:

- the person or legal entity must be considered an eligible producer, according to paragraph 23
- eligible livestock losses, according to subparagraph B must have:
  - occurred in the program year for which assistance is requested
  - occurred in the physical location county where the eligible loss condition occurred
  - because of an eligible loss condition as provided in paragraph 22
- FSA-578 must be either timely filed or meet all late-filed provisions, for all grazing land acres for which a loss is claimed.

# **B** Eligible Losses

The following provides the eligible livestock losses and corresponding eligibility criteria that **must** be met to be considered eligible livestock losses under ELAP.

Eligible	
Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Grazing loss	<ul> <li>Incurred during the normal grazing period on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred.</li> </ul>
	• Because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 22.
	<b>Important:</b> A grazing loss will <b>not</b> be considered an eligible loss if:
	<ul> <li>covered by LFP, such as drought or wildfire on Federally managed land</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the producer is receiving compensation under ELAP for additional livestock feed purchases for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible loss condition.</li> </ul>
Purchased forage or feed stuffs Mechanically	• Destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 22.
harvested forage or feed stuffs	<b>Note:</b> Mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs <b>must</b> be destroyed <b>after</b> harvest to be considered an eligible loss.
	• Intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 24.
	Physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

# **B** Eligible Losses (Continued)

Eligible Livesteel	
Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Additional cost of purchasing livestock feed	Purchased above normal quantities, as determined according to paragraph 44.
above normal quantities	<b>Note:</b> Eligible additional feed purchases do <b>not</b> have to be made during the normal grazing period.
	• Required to maintain eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 24, physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred, until additional livestock feed becomes available.
	<b>Note:</b> The value of additional livestock feed purchases must <b>not</b> exceed the feed needs of the eligible livestock during the eligible loss condition, as determined according to paragraph 43.
	• Purchased during or after an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 22.
	Important: Additional livestock feed purchases made during the normal grazing period will <b>not</b> be considered eligible if the producer is receiving compensation under ELAP for grazing losses for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible loss condition.
*Increased cost of feed delivery*	• Incurred because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 22.
	Suffered in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred.
	• Incurred in combination with either of the following livestock feed losses:
	purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs damaged or destroyed
	additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities.

# **B** Eligible Losses (Continued)

Eligible Livestock	
Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Additional cost of transporting water	• Resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 22.
	Because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event, as determined by DAFP.
	• Incurred on eligible grazing lands, as provided in paragraph 25:
	<ul> <li>physically located in the county where the eligible drought, or eligible adverse weather event, occurred</li> </ul>
	that had adequate livestock watering systems or facilities before the eligible drought or adverse weather event occurred
	• that the producer is <b>not</b> normally required to transport water to the grazing land.
Additional cost associated with gathering livestock	• Livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever <b>must</b> be considered eligible livestock according to paragraph 24.
to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever	• Livestock gathered <b>must</b> be treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever.
	• APHIS <b>must</b> have records on file of the number of livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever and the number of treatments and/or inspections in the program year or producer must request an inspection receipt and provide it to the County Office.
*Additional cost for transporting livestock feed additional mileage above normal	• Livestock feed must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred.
	• Because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP, that occurred during the normal grazing period*

#### **B** Eligible Losses (Continued)

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
*Additional cost for transporting livestock additional mileage above normal	• Transporting eligible grazing livestock as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, must be transported to another grazing site, or feeding area, such as a feedlot, as provided in paragraph 22, above normal milage. Livestock must be physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred.
	• Because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP, that occurred during the normal grazing period*

#### C Multiple Livestock Losses (Continued)

When a producer has both a grazing loss and a loss resulting from additional feed purchases, above normal quantities, inside the normal grazing period, for the same eligible livestock because of the same eligible loss condition, the producer will be compensated under ELAP for the loss providing the larger payment to the producer, as determined on CCC-851-1.

#### CCC-851-1:

- calculates and compares the eligible payment for both the grazing loss and loss resulting from additional feed costs purchased above normal
- includes the larger calculated benefit amount in the producer's ELAP payment.

**Note:** An eligible livestock producer **may** receive compensation for both a grazing loss and any combination of the following livestock losses that occur inside the normal grazing period as a result of the same eligible loss condition:

- loss of purchased and mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs
- losses resulting from additional expenses for transporting feed to eligible livestock
- losses resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock
- losses resulting from gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever.

#### 22 Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions

#### **A General Provisions**

Eligible adverse weather that causes livestock losses, must meet the definition of an eligible adverse weather in Exhibit 2.

#### **B** Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Feed Losses

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for livestock **feed losses** include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- blizzards, as defined in Exhibit 2
- eligible winter storms, as defined in Exhibit 2
- excessive wind
- floods
- hurricanes
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornados
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires on non-Federally managed grazing lands
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to paragraph 8.

#### C Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Grazing Losses

Eligible adverse weather for livestock **grazing losses** include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- blizzards
- eligible winter storms, as defined in Exhibit 2
- floods
- hail, according to provisions outlined in paragraph 26
- hurricanes
- lightning
- tidal surge
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires on non-Federally managed grazing lands
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to paragraph 8.

# **22** Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions (Continued)

# \*--D ELAP Drought Loss Conditions

ELAP policy will allow producers that were already at 8 consecutive weeks of D2 drought before the start of the grazing period to use the already designated drought monitor time frame to qualify the first day of the grazing season, if the 8 consecutive weeks is ongoing and still in affect the first week of the grazing season. If a county was outside of the 8 consecutive weeks, 1 week before the start of the grazing season, the D2 designation requirements would start over.

**Note:** This is not the same policy as LFP. The LFP statute requires the entire drought designation to occur during the grazing season. ELAP does not have that requirement in statute or regulation. This closes the gap for producers that are currently unable to receive payment for LFP during those months of ELAP eligible drought conditions.

# E Eligible Adverse Weather for Water Transportation Losses--\*

A loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock **must** be because of an eligible:

- drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that:
  - is in any area of the county that has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county
  - directly impacts water availability during the normal grazing period (for example, snow pack that feeds streams and springs), as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, for losses resulting from transporting water to livestock, or
- adverse weather event, approved by DAFP, according to paragraph 51.

\*--Important: For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.--\*

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### **22** Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions (Continued)

# \*--F Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Feed Transportation Losses--\*

A loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock feed above normal to eligible livestock must be because of an eligible:

- drought as defined in Exhibit 2, that is in any area of the county that has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county
- adverse weather event, approved by DAFP, according to paragraph 51.

\*--Important: For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.--\*

All other causes of loss are not considered an eligible loss condition for livestock feed transportation, including, but not limited to, negligence, mismanagement, or fault by the producer.

# \*--G Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Transportation Losses

A loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock above normal to other grazing or feed areas because of an eligible:

- drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that is in any area of the county that has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county
- adverse weather event, approved by DAFP, according to paragraph 51.

**Important:** For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.

All other causes of loss are not considered an eligible loss condition for livestock transportation, including, but not limited to, negligence, mismanagement, or fault by the producer.--\*

## 23 Eligible Livestock Producers

# A Eligible Producers for Feed Losses, Water Transportation and Cattle Tick Fever

To be considered eligible for livestock feed losses, water transportation losses, and cattle tick fever losses, the participant **must**:

- meet the definition of eligible producer as provided in paragraph 7
- owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or been a contract grower of eligible livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- suffer an eligible livestock loss resulting from:
  - damaged or destroyed purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs
  - additional cost for purchasing additional livestock feed above normal
  - additional cost for transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock
  - water transportation due to an eligible drought
  - inspecting and/or treating for cattle tick fever.

# **B** Eligible Producer for Grazing Losses

To be considered eligible for grazing losses, the participant must:

- meet the definition of eligible producer as provided in paragraph 7
- during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather event, 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 considered an eligible grazing type, as provided in paragraph 25, either:
  - native or improved pastureland with a permanent vegetative cover
  - planted to a crop specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock
- provided eligible pastureland or grazing land, as provided in paragraph 25, during the normal grazing period for eligible livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land for eligible livestock that is physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather event occurred.

# 24 Livestock Eligibility

### A Eligible Livestock

To be considered eligible for all livestock losses provided in paragraph 21, livestock **must** meet **all** of the following conditions:

- be grazing animals such as adult and weaned nonadult beef cattle, adult and weaned nonadult beefalo, adult and nonadult weaned buffalo/bison, adult and weaned nonadult \*--dairy cattle, alpacas, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer, ostrich, or sheep--\*
- except for losses resulting from gathering livestock for cattle tick fever, be 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 for the county where the eligible loss condition occurred

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

- be livestock that is owned, leased, purchased, under contract for purchase, or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- been maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

## 24 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

### **B** Ineligible Livestock

Animals **not** eligible for ELAP include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- livestock produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation including, but **not** limited to, livestock produced or maintained for recreational purposes, such as:
  - •\*--animals maintained for consumption by the owner
  - horses or other animals used or intended to be used for racing or wagering
  - animals produced or maintained for hunting
  - any wild free roaming livestock, including horses, hogs, and deer
  - yaks
  - for grazing, feed losses, and losses resulting from transporting water, animals that are not grazing animals, and all unweaned nonadult beef cattle, dairy cattle, and buffalo/beefalo that weighed less than 500 pounds on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
  - any animals **not** included in subparagraph A.--\*
  - Example 1: Mike Jones owns 5 horses, 2 beef steers, 6 chickens, and 3 goats. Mr. Jones maintains the horses for pleasure riding and rodeo, and maintains the goats as pets for his children. He maintains the beef steers and chickens for meat and egg production to be consumed by his family. Accordingly, Mr. Jones does **not** maintain any of the livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation.
    - \*--Mr. Jones has both eligible livestock and ineligible livestock. The horses and goats would be considered eligible if they met the grazing requirement of subparagraph A. The steers and chickens are not eligible as they are listed under the ineligible livestock for ELAP purposes.--\*

# 24 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

## **B** Ineligible Livestock (Continued)

**Example 2:** Jane Black owns and raises a deer herd. Mrs. Black sells the does to a local food market to be processed into meat products. She sells the bucks to hunting preserves nationwide.

Mrs. Black is in the business of selling deer as a means of livelihood for profit; therefore, the deer are maintained for commercial use. However, they also **must** be maintained as part of a farming operation.

The County Office **must** determine whether Mrs. Black's deer business is a farming operation. Mrs. Black **must** provide evidence to satisfy COC or CED that the deer are part of a farming operation. One indicator of being a farming operation would be whether Mrs. Black files taxes as a farming operation. The County Office **cannot** request Mrs. Black to provide a copy of her tax records; however, COC or CED may ask Mrs. Black how she files her taxes for the operation.

\* \* \*

# 25 Grazing Lands and Types

# **A Eligible Grazing Types**

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

- improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- native pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- short season small grain crops planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- long season small grain crops planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual ryegrass planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual crabgrass planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- forage sorghum crop planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock. (nonirrigated).

### **B** Eligible Grazing Lands

The following are eligible grazing lands:

- State and Federal lands, if either of the following apply:
  - the land is leased on a long-term basis that COC determines requires lessee contribution including, but **not** limited to, wells, fences, or other maintenance and upkeep inputs
  - pasture or grazing land is leased for cash or fixed amount for an established grazing period

**Note:** Losses because of drought or wildfires on Federally managed land for which the participant is prohibited from grazing his permitted livestock is **not** eligible under ELAP.

# **25** Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

### **B** Eligible Grazing Lands (Continued)

• land enrolled in GRP seeded to one of the eligible grazing types in subparagraph A

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

• land enrolled in EQUIP seeded to one of the eligible grazing types in subparagraph A

**Exception:** The producer is not eligible for ELAP during the time period the EQUIP contract prohibits grazing during the normal grazing period.

• privately owned, cash or share leased pasture, rangeland or cropland that is used to provide grazing for eligible livestock.

**Note:** On non-federal (private land), livestock owners may receive an LFP payment for drought and an ELAP payment for fire on the same land.

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

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

**Note:** See 1-LFP for instructions for completing CCC-855 under LFP. The same rules apply to filing the CCC-855 under ELAP.

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

# **25** Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

# C Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

acreage enrolled in CRP

**Exception:** Land enrolled in CRP grasslands will be eligible for ELAP if all of the following are met:

- the acreage is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover
- the acreage is not a first year seeding biennial or perennial forage crop intended for grazing
- the acreage is not devoted to Practice CP42, Pollinator Habitat, which does not allow for grazing
- the acreage under CRP grasslands is not mechanically harvested at any
  time during the normal grazing period during the program year, and
  only grazed, the acreage may be eligible for ELAP, if all other ELAP
  program provisions are met and the CRP grasslands conservation plan
  does not prohibit grazing during the normal grazing period.

**Note:** CRP grasslands acreage **will not** be eligible for ELAP grazing loss if mechanically harvested for seed, hay, etc. during the normal grazing period in which it is mechanically harvested.

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

# **25** Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

# C Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

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

**Note:** Seeded small grain forage crops include the following:

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

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

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

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

# C Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

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

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

## **26** Grazing Losses Because of Hail

### A Eligibility

To be considered an eligible livestock grazing loss because of hail, the following conditions **must** be met:

- producer **must** have removed eligible livestock from the hail-affected pasture or fed additional livestock feed above normal quantities, required to maintain the livestock until additional feed becomes available, as provided in subparagraph J
- grazing losses must be claimed on a field-by-field basis; therefore, **only** the pasture type and acres affected by hail will be claimed and entered on CCC-851.

# **B** Adjusting Lost Grazing Days

When adjusting lost grazing days because of hail, COC will:

- document the timeframe the producer normally grazes the hail-affected field
- ensure that the number of lost grazing days certifed by the producer on CCC-851, item 26 or 33, as applicable:
  - does **not** exceed the number of days the producer intended to graze the pasture affected by hail
  - is reasonable considering the following:
    - intensity of the hail storm
    - hailstone size
    - growing conditions in the days after the hail storm

### **26** Grazing Loss Because of Hail (Continued)

# **B** Adjusting Lost Grazing Days (Continued)

• if needed, adjust eligible lost grazing days because of hail, on CCC-851, item 29 or 25, as applicable.

**Example:** Producer A has 100 acres of native pasture in field B that is damaged by a hail storm on July 15, 2019. Producer A moves his livestock from field B on July 15, 2019. The normal grazing period for the county is from May 1 through October 31. Producer A has a grazing plan to graze 100 acres of native pasture from June 1 through July 30, 2019. Therefore, the maximum number of lost grazing days that Producer A can claim is 15 calendar days (July 15 through 30). Producer A certifies on CCC-851, item 26, to 20 calendar days of lost grazing because of the hail storm.

COC must adjust eligible lost grazing days to 15 calendar days in CCC-851, item 29.

Because grazing losses due to hail must be claimed on a field-by-field basis, there may be situations where the normal carrying capacity established for a county needs to be adjusted to reflect the producer's normal grazing practices on the filed affect by hail.

**Example:** Producer A has 100 acres of native pasture in field B that is damaged by a hail storm on July 15, 2019. The normal grazing period for the county is 6 months (May 1 through October 31). COC established a normal carrying capacity of 12 acres per AU for 6 months. However, producer A has a grazing plan to graze field B for 60 calendar days, from June 1 through July 30, 2019. Therefore, COC may adjust the carrying capacity for field B to reflect only 60 calendar days of normal grazing.

Accordingly, COC must adjust the noraml carrying capacity of 12 acres per AU for 6 months to 4 acres per AU for 2 months. A carrying capacity of 4 acres must be entered in Producer A's CCC-851, item 27.

### **27-30 (Reserved)**

#### 31 General Provisions

# **A Establishing Grazing Loss Percentages**

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

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

# **B** Normal Grazing Periods for ELAP

The normal grazing periods established for all pasture or grazing crop types for ELAP are the normal grazing periods established for all pasture or grazing crop types established for LFP according to 1-LFP.

# C Grazing Loss

For ELAP purposes, a grazing loss is based on the number of:

- •\*--eligible AU's, on affected acres of the eligible grazing land, as determined according--\* to subparagraph D, and
- lost grazing days, based on the number of days the livestock owner had to remove his livestock from the eligible pasture or had to feed additional livestock feed above normal quantities, because of an eligible loss condition.

See subparagraph:

- 34 B for an example of calculating a grazing loss when only part of the acreage of the eligible grazing land is affected by the eligible loss condition
- 34 C for an example of calculating a grazing loss when all acreage of the eligible grazing land is affected by the eligible loss condition.

### 31 General Provisions (Continued)

# \*--D Eligible AU's on Affected Acres

For ELAP purposes, a livestock owner's grazing loss payment is limited to the number of eligible AU's on affected acres.

Eligible AU's on affected acres for a grazing loss payment is calculated as follows:

- eligible AU's on the total acres, determined by the smaller of:
  - maximum AU's the total acreage of eligible grazing land may support based on carrying capacity, or
  - total AU's of all livestock kind/type and weight range(s) in inventory on eligible grazing land

## Minus,

• maximum AU's the unaffected acres may support based on carrying capacity.

Unaffected acres are those acres that were not affected by the eligible loss condition.

**Note:** Unaffected acres will be zero if all acres of the eligible grazing land are--\* affected by the eligible loss condition.

**Note:** If the result is negative, then the livestock owner has not suffered a grazing loss.

# 32 Livestock Grazing Required Documentation

### **A** Verifiable Documentation

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation of either of the following:

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

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

# 32 Livestock Grazing Required Documentation (Continued)

#### **B** Reliable Documentation

If verifiable records do **not** exist, then records **must** be submitted to COC for review of whether the records are acceptable and reliable, according to paragraph 104. If records are **not** available or provided, COC may accept a producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer certification statements.

# 33 Livestock Payment Rates and National Payment Factors

# A Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Grazing Losses

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

Program Year	Daily Payment Rate per AU
2020	\$1.06
2021	\$1.04
*2022	\$1.58
2023	\$1.94*

# **B** National Payment Factor

- \*--Payments for livestock grazing and feed losses, losses resulting from transporting water or livestock, and gathering livestock for treatment and inspection of cattle tick fever, will be--\* based on a national payment factor of either of the following:
  - 60 percent of the calculated payment
  - 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher or veteran farmer or rancher as defined in Exhibit 2.

# 34 Per Acre Leased Grazing Losses - Excluding Fire

## **A** Payment Calculation

Payments for grazing losses, except for losses because of wildfires on non-Federal land, will be calculated based on a national payment factor of 60 to 90 percent, as determined in paragraph 33, of the lesser of:

- the total value of the feed cost for all eligible AU's owned by the eligible livestock owner
  on the eligible grazing land based on the number of days grazing was lost, not to exceed
  150 calendar days of daily feed cost for all eligible AU's
- •\*--the total value of grazing lost for all eligible AU's on affected acres as determined in--\* subparagraph 31 D, based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock owner for the number of grazing days lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of lost grazing.

**Note:** An eligible livestock owner's payment for grazing losses will be reduced by the amount the producer has received under any other supplemental disaster assistance program for the same loss, specifically LFP.

An eligible livestock owner will only be compensated for the number of days that grazing was lost, **not to exceed 150 calendar days**, in a program year for the same livestock.

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

## **B** Example 1 – Partial Grazing Land Acres Affected

### Producer A:

- suffers a 60-day grazing loss in County A in 2019 because of flooding
- •\*--has 120 head of adult beef cattle and 60 head of non-adult beef cattle, less than 500 lbs., on 1,000 acres of native pasture
- did not complete CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 60 percent factor.

Only 250 acres of native pasture are affected by the flood. COC establishes a carrying capacity of 5 acres per AU on native pasture.

# Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 120 head of adult beef cattle, times 1, AU conversion factor, equals 120 AU's
- 60 head of non-adult beef cattle, times .5, AU conversion factor, equals 30 AU's
- 150 total AU's on native pasture (120 AU's, plus 30 AU's), times
- 60 days lost grazing, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$8,802 value of feed cost.--\*

# **B** Example 1 – Partial Grazing Land Acres Affected (Continued)

# \*--Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:

The difference between:

- 150 AU's, eligible AU's on total acres, determined by the smaller of:
  - 200 maximum AU's the total acres of eligible grazing land can support based on carrying capacity (1,000 total acres, divided by a carrying capacity of 5 acres/AU = 200 maximum AU's), or
  - 150 total AU's of all livestock kind/type and weight range in inventory on native pasture

### Minus

- 150 AU, maximum AU's the unaffected acres may support based on carrying capacity determined as follows:
  - 1,000 total acres of native pasture, minus
  - 250 affected acres, equals
  - 750 unaffected acres, divided by
  - .5 carrying capacity, equals
  - 150 AU's

The results in 0 AU's. A result of 0 means a grazing loss did not occur because the 750 unaffected acreage was able to sustain a maximum of 150 AU's. Producer A had 150 AU's in inventory. **Producer A did not suffer a grazing loss.**--\*

\* \* \*

# C Example 2 – All Grazing Land Acres Affected

### Producer B:

- suffers a 45-day grazing loss in County A in 2019 because of flooding
- has 1,000 head of sheep on 1,000 acres of native pasture
- did complete CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 90 percent factor.

All 1,000 acres of native pasture are affected by the flood. COC establishes a carrying capacity of 5 acres per AU on native pasture.

### Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 1,000 head of sheep, times .25, AU conversion factor, equals
- 250 AU's, times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$11,003 value of feed cost.

## \*--Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:

### The difference between:

- 200 AU's, eligible AU's on total acres, determined by the smaller of:
  - 200 maximum AU's the total acres of eligible grazing land can support based on carrying capacity
     (1,000 total acres, divided by a carrying capacity of 5 acres/AU = 200 maximum AU's), or
  - 250 total AU's of all livestock kind/type and weight range in inventory on native pasture

#### Minus

• 0 AU's, maximum AU's the unaffected acres may support based on carrying capacity

# Eligible AU's on affected acres is equal to 200.--\*

# C Example 2 – All Grazing Land Acres Affected (Continued)

<u>Total Value of Grazing Lost Based on Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:</u>

- 200 eligible AU's on affected acres, times
- 45 days of grazing lost, times
- \$0.978, equals
- \$8,802.

\$8,802, the smaller of the total value of feed cost based on AU's in inventory (\$11,003) or value of grazing lost based on eligible AU's on affected acres (\$8,802) x 90 percent--\* factor = \$7,922 payment amount before applying reductions.

### **A** Payment Calculation

Payments for grazing losses that occur on grazing land or pastureland, except for losses because of wildfires on non-Federal land, that is leased on an AUM/AU basis will be calculated based on a national payment factor of 60 to 90 percent, as determined in paragraph 33, of the lesser of:

- •\*--the total value of the feed cost for all eligible AU's owned by the eligible livestock owner on eligible grazing land based on the number of days grazing was lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of daily feed cost for all eligible AU's
- the total value of grazing lost based on eligible AU's permitted to graze the eligible grazing land affected by the eligible loss condition, as determined in subparagraph B, for the number of grazing days lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of lost grazing.

**Note:** An eligible livestock owner will only be compensated for the number of--\* days that grazing was lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days in a program year for the same livestock.

## \*--See subparagraph:

- D for an example of calculating a grazing loss when part of the acreage of the eligible grazing land is affected by the eligible loss condition
- E for an example of calculating a grazing loss when all of the acreage of the eligible land is affected by the eligible loss condition.

### B Eligible AU's

For AUM/AU leased grazing losses, excluding fire, the eligible AU's are determined by multiplying:

- Result of dividing:
  - eligible grazing land acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by
  - total eligible grazing land acres

times.

• eligible AU's permitted to graze the eligible grazing land.

**Note:** If all acreage of the eligible grazing land is affected by the eligible loss condition, then the number of eligible AU's is equal to the eligible AU's permitted to graze the eligible grazing land.--\*

# 35 AUM/AU Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire (Continued)

## C Converting AUM's to AU's

The eligible livestock producer will report AU's on CCC-851, item 32. If the livestock producer's lease is an AUM lease, the County Office will need to convert AUM's to AU's based on the number of animals grazing for a specific time period.

**Example 1:** Federal permit allows the producer to graze 500 AUM's for 5 months.

500 AUM's / 5 months = 100 AU's.

In this example the producer would enter 100 AU's in CCC-851, item 32.

**Example 2:** Federal permit allows the producer to graze 150 AU's from September 1 through December 31 for a total of 600 AUM's.

In this example the producer would enter 150 AU's in CCC-851, item 32.

Ensure that AU's for each specific animal type are converted to an AU equivalent. See Exhibit 16.

**Example 3:** 600 sheep x .25 AU's conversion factor = 150 AU's.

# 35 AUM/AU Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire (Continued)

### \*--D Example 1 – Partial Grazing Land Acres Affected

### Producer C:

- suffers a 45 day grazing loss in County A in 2019 because of flooding
- has 400 head of sheep on 850 acres of native pasture
- has Federal permit allowing 80 AU's to graze
- did not complete CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 60 percent factor.

Only 500 acres of native pasture are affected by the flood.

## Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 400 head of sheep, times .25, AU conversion factor, equals
- 100 AU's, times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$4,401 value of feed cost.

# Total Value of Grazing Lost Based on AU's Permitted to Graze

Producer C is permitted to graze 80 AU's on 850 acres; however, only 500 acres are affected by the flood. 80 AU's must be prorated between affected and unaffected acres.

- 500 affected acres, divided by, 850 total acres, equals
- .59 factor, times
- 80 AU's, equals
- 47.2 AU's on affected acres.

Determine the total value of grazing loss according to the following:

- 47.2 AU's on affected acres, times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$2,078 value of grazing lost based on AU's permitted to graze.

\$2,078, the smaller of the total value of feed cost based on AU's in inventory (\$4,401) or value of grazing lost based on AU's permitted to graze (\$2,078) x 60 percent factor = \$1,246 payment amount before applying reductions.--\*

# 35 AUM/AU Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire (Continued)

# \*--E Example 2 – All Grazing Land Acres Affected

### Producer A:

- suffers a 45 day grazing loss in County A in 2019 because of flooding
- has 400 head of sheep on 850 acres of native pasture
- has Federal permit allowing 80 AU's to graze
- did not complete CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 60 percent factor.

All 850 acres of native pasture are affected by the flood.

## Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 400 head of sheep, times .25, AU conversion factor, equals
- 100 AU's, times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$4,401 value of feed cost.

# Total Value of Grazing Lost Based on AU's Permitted to Graze

Producer C is permitted to graze 80 AU's on 850 acres. All 500 acres are affected by the flood; therefore 80 AU's are on affected acres.

- 80 AU's on affected acres, times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$3,521 value of grazing lost based on AU's permitted to graze.

\$3,521, the smaller of the total value of feed cost based on AU's in inventory (\$4,401) or value of grazing lost based on AU's permitted to graze (\$3,521) x 60 percent factor = \$2,113 before applying reductions.--\*

## 36 Grazing Losses Because of Fire on Non-Federally Managed Land

#### A Calculation

Payments for grazing losses because of fire, on non-Federally managed land, will be compensated based on a national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as determined in paragraph 33, times the daily value of grazing, based on normal carrying capacity, for the number of days grazing was lost on the affected acres, **not** to exceed 180 calendar days during the program year.

### **B** Example 1 – Partial Grazing Land Acres Affected

#### Producer B:

- suffers a 45-day grazing loss in County A in 2019 because of fire
- •\*--has 400 head of sheep and 100 head of lambs on 850 acres of native pasture
- did not complete CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 60 percent factor.

Only 200 acres of native pasture are affected by the fire. COC sets a carrying capacity of 5 acres per AU on native pasture.

### Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 400 head of sheep, times .25, AU conversion factor, equals 100 AU's
- 100 head of lambs, times .14, AU conversion factor, equals 14 AU's
- 114 total AU's on native pasture (100 AU's plus 14 AU's), times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$5,017 value of feed cost.

# Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:

#### The difference between:

- 114 AU's, eligible AU's on total acres, determined by the smaller of:
  - 170 maximum AU's the total acres of eligible grazing land can support based on carrying capacity (850 total acres, divided by a carrying capacity of 5 acres/AU = 170 maximum AU's), or
  - 114 total AU's of all livestock kind/type and weight range in inventory on native--\* pasture

# **36** Grazing Losses Because of Fire on Non-Federally Managed Land (Continued)

### **B** Example 1 – Partial Grazing Land Acres Affected (Continued)

### Minus

- 130 AU's, maximum AU's the unaffected acres may support based on carrying capacity, \*--determined as follows:
  - 850 acres of native pasture, minus
  - 200 affected acres, equals
  - 650 unaffected acres, divided by
  - 5, carrying capacity, equals
  - 130 AU's.

The result is -16. A negative result means a grazing loss did not occur because the 650 of unaffected acreage was able to sustain a maximum of 130 AU's. Producer B had 114--\* AU's in inventory. **Producer B did not suffer a grazing loss.** 

# C Example 2 – All Grazing Land Acres Affected

#### Producer A:

- suffers a 45-day grazing loss in County A in 2019 because of fire
- •\*--has 400 head of sheep and 100 head of lambs on 850 acres of native pasture
- did not complete CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 60 percent factor.

All 850 acres of native pasture are affected by the fire. COC sets a carrying capacity of 5 acres per AU on native pasture.

# Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 400 head of sheep, times .25, AU conversion factor, equals 100 AU's
- 100 head of lambs, times .14, AU conversion factor, equals 14 AU's
- 114 total AU's on native pasture (100 AU's, plus 14 AU's), times
- 45 days lost grazing, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate, equals
- \$5,017 value of feed cost.--\*

# **36** Grazing Losses Because of Fire on Non-Federally Managed Land (Continued)

# C Example 2 – All Grazing Land Acres Affected (Continued)

# \*-- Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:

The difference between:

- 114 AU's, eligible AU's on total acres, determined by the smaller of:
  - 170 maximum AU's the total acres of eligible grazing land can support based on carrying capacity (850 total acres, divided by a carrying capacity of 5 acres/AU = 170 maximum AU's), or
  - 114 total AU's of all livestock kind/type and weight range in inventory on native pasture

Minus,

• 0 AU, maximum AU's the unaffected acres may support based on carrying capacity.

# Eligible AU's on affected acres is equal to 114.

Total Value of Grazing Lost Based on Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:

- 114 eligible AU's on affected acres, times
- 45 days of grazing lost, times
- \$0.978, equals
- \$5,017.

\$5,017, the smaller of the total value of feed cost based on AU's in inventory (\$5,017) or value of grazing lost based on eligible AU's on affected acres (\$5,017) x 60 percent payment factor = \$3,010 before payment reductions.--\*

## 37-40 (Reserved)

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#### Section 3 Livestock Feed Losses

#### 41 Livestock Feed General Provisions

## **A** Payment Calculation

ELAP payments for livestock feed losses will be based on a national payment factor of 60 or \*--90 percent, as determined in subparagraph B, of the cost of the following, **not** to exceed--\* 150 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock (except for feed losses due to fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days of feed costs) for which feed losses were incurred:

- purchased and harvested feed or feed stuffs that was lost or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition
- additional feed purchased above normal quantities required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible loss condition
- additional feed expenses incurred because of an eligible loss condition.

**Notes:** See subparagraph:

- 42 B for determining the value of purchased forage or feed stuffs
- 43 C for determining the value of forage or feed stuffs produced and harvested by the participant
- 45 B for determining the value of additional feed purchases
- 45 C for determining livestock feed needs
- 45 D for determining the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.

# **B** National Payment Factor

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

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher, or veteran farmer or rancher as defined in Exhibit 2.

# 41 Livestock Feed General Provisions (Continued)

# **C** Payment Reductions

The amount for which an eligible livestock participant may receive for feed losses under ELAP will be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or similar loss under any other disaster assistance program.

### A Required Documentation

When a participant indicates that purchased forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, intended for livestock feed is lost, damaged or destroyed, the participant **must**, provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include records that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

The County Office will validate the **original** feed receipts or summary purchase feed receipts from the vendor by:

- date stamping the front of the original receipts
- a photocopy of the validated original receipts
- attaching the photocopy to CCC-851
- returning validated original receipts to participants.

For receipts to be considered as acceptable verifiable documentation to determine the value of lost feed, the feed receipt **must** include all of the following:

- date of feed purchase
- name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor
- type and quantity of feed purchased
- cost of feed purchased
- signature of feed vendor if the vendor does **not** have a license to conduct this type of transaction.

**Example:** The participant purchased baled hay from their neighbor. The neighbor is **not** a licensed vendor; therefore, the neighbor's signature is required to be on the purchase receipt.

## **B** Determining Value of Purchased Forage or Feed Stuffs

COC will determine the value of lost feed from purchased forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, that were damaged or destroyed because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	Participant <b>must</b> provide original receipts for	
	purchased forage or feed stuffs intended for	
	use as feed for the eligible livestock.	
2	Determine whether the feed purchased was	
	feed for the eligible livestock.	
3	Determine whether the receipts provided	
	meet all requirements to be acceptable to	
	determine the value of the feed lost.	
4	Add the cost of the eligible feed purchased	Total cost of forage or feed stuffs,
	for the eligible livestock from all acceptable	other than forage grazing acres,
	purchase receipts.	purchased by the participant for the
		eligible livestock.

**Example:** Producer A purchased 75 big round bales of hay on January 15, 2019, to feed his eligible livestock located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred. The hay cost \$3,000. Producer A indicates he lost 45 of the bales of hay because of flooding that occurred on May 1, 2019.

Producer A provides County Office original receipts for the hay purchased. The receipts meet all the requirements in this subparagraph.

County Offices determines the value of the lost feed to be \$1,800 as follows:

\$3,000 (total cost of all hay) divided by 75 (total number of bales purchased) x 45 (number of bales of hay lost) = \$1,800.

**Note:** The value of feed lost in the amount of \$1,800 would be entered in CCC-851, item 55.

# 42 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

### C Example 1

In 2019, Producer C has 100 percent interest in 500 head of adult beef cows that were or would have been grazing 1,000 acres of fire affected pastureland. COC established a carrying capacity of the pastureland affected by fire of 2.5 acres per AU. Producer C purchased 5,000 bushels of corn to feed the 500 head of adult beef cows. The 5,000 bushels of corn to feed 500 head of adult beef cows was lost because of a flood. Producer C did complete CCC-860 as a beginning farmer so Producer C's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

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

#### **Total Feed Losses**

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

# \*--150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs--\*

- 1,000 acres of pastureland affected by fire, divided by 2.5 acres per AU = 400 maximum AU's on 1,000 acres
- •\*--400 (maximum AU's) x \$0.978 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$59,220 (150-calendar-day feed cost for 500 head of adult beef cows that were or--\* would have been grazing fire affected pastureland).

### **Calculated Livestock Feed Payment**

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

### 43 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses

# **A Required Documentation**

When a participant indicates that produced forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, intended for livestock feed is lost, damaged or destroyed, the participant **must**, provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on

supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and

producer's certification statements.

### 43 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

# **B** Determining Value of Produced and Harvested Forage or Feed Stuffs

COC will determine the value of lost feed from forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, that was mechanically harvested, and damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	Producers are responsible for providing all the following:	
	<ul> <li>verifiable or reliable evidence of either or both of the following as determined acceptable by COC:</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>participant had the ability to produce the kind and amount of forage or feed stuffs claimed lost, such as equipment, seed receipts, fertilizer purchase receipts, and FSA-578's</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>participant paid for the production of the forage or feed stuffs claimed lost, such as custom harvest costs</li> </ul>	
	• any evidence that supports the amount of the forage or feed stuffs claimed produced, such as but <b>not</b> limited to weight tickets, acres and yields, processing receipts.	
2	Determine whether the feed produced was feed intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible livestock.	
3	Determine a value of the forage or feed stuffs produced based on the fair market value of the forage or feed stuffs before the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.	
4	Add the determined value of all forage and feed stuffs lost.	Total cost of forage and feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, produced by participant for eligible livestock.

#### 43 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

#### C Example – Determining Value of Produced and Harvested Forage

Producer A produced 55 big round bales of hay before the flood in March 2019. Producer A produced the hay to feed to his 40 dairy cows. Producer A indicates he lost 40 of the bales of hay because of the flood.

Producer A provides evidence that he has the ability to harvest the kind of hay he claimed lost. He also provides the average weight of the bales of hay produced. COC obtains information indicating the value of the type of hay produced by Producer A before the flood.

Based on the information submitted by Producer A, the information about the value of the type of hay fed, and COC's knowledge of the value of the hay produced, COC determines the total value of the hay lost to be \$1,000.

**Note:** The value of feed lost in the amount of \$1,000 would be entered in CCC-851, item 48.

### **D** Payment Calculation Example

In 2019, Producer A has 100 percent interest in 100 head of cattle and 200 head of buffalo. Producer A purchased 1,000 bushels of corn to feed 100 head of cattle. The feed was lost because of a hurricane. In addition, Producer A raised 100 tons of alfalfa hay to feed 200 head of buffalo. The 100 tons of hay was lost because of a flood.

Producer A timely filed CCC-851 and provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 1,000 bushels of corn showing a value of \$5,000 and provided documentation that he produced 100 tons of alfalfa hay. COC determined that the value of the hay was \$100 per ton for a total value of \$10,000. Producer A did **not** complete CCC-860 so Producer A's payment will be calculated based on a 60 percent payment factor.

Producer A did **not** receive any other compensation for the same feed losses under any other program. Compensation will be calculated as follows.

### 43 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

# **D** Payment Calculation Example (Continued)

#### **Total Feed Losses**

\$5,000 (value of corn lost) + \$10,000 (value of alfalfa hay lost, as determined by COC) = \$15,000 total feed losses for purchased and harvested feed.

### 150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs

- 100 head of cattle (number of livestock for which the corn was intended to be fed) x 1.00 (AU Conversion Factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x \$0.978 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$14,670 (150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer A's 100 head of cattle).
- 200 head of buffalo (number of livestock for which alfalfa hay was intended to be fed) x 1.00 (AU conversion factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x \$0.978 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$29,340 (150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer A's 200 head of buffalo).
- \$14,670 (150-calendar-day feed cost for 100 head of cattle) + \$29,340 (150-calendar-day feed cost for 200 head of buffalo) = \$44,010 (calculated 150-calendar-day feed costs for Producer A's 100 head of cattle and 200 head of buffalo).

#### **Calculated Livestock Feed Payment**

\$15,000 (smaller of total feed costs or calculated 150-calendar-day feed costs for Producer A's 100 head of cattle and 200 head of buffalo) x 60 percent (national payment factor) = \$9,000 calculated livestock feed payment.

#### **A Required Documentation**

When a participant indicates additional feed was purchased, above normal quantities required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible loss condition and until additional livestock feed becomes available, the participant must provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC. Documentation may include original receipts or summary purchase receipts for forage or feed stuffs that was purchased by the participant as part of the participant's normal business operation from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available for the:

- program year in which additional feed costs are being claimed
- year immediately preceding the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed
- second year preceding the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** 

COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

### **A Required Documentation (Continued)**

The County Office will:

- validate the original feed receipts or the summary purchase feed receipt from the vendor by date-stamping the front of the original receipts or summary purchase receipts from the vendor
- make a photocopy of the validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts from the vendor
- attach the photocopy to CCC-851
- return validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts to participant.

For receipts to be considered acceptable verifiable documentation to determine the value of the additional feed purchases, the feed receipts or summary feed purchase receipts **must** include all of the following:

- date of feed purchase
- name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor
- type and quantity of feed purchased
- cost of feed purchased
- signature of feed vendor if the vendor does **not** have a license to conduct this type of transaction.

**Example:** The participant purchased baled hay from their neighbor. The neighbor is **not** a licensed vendor; therefore, the neighbor's signature is required to be on the purchase receipt.

### **B** Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC will determine the value of a participant's additional feed purchases, other than forage grazing acres, purchased by the participant as part of the participant's normal business operation, intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible livestock, according to the following.

Notes: COC has the discretion to adjust the value of additional feed purchases, if a:

- producer's livestock inventory changed substantially from 1 or both of the previous 2 years in comparison to the current program year
- producer had to purchase additional feed in the prior 2 years because of an eligible loss condition and it is **not** part of the producer's normal business practice to purchase feed during the timeframe of the additional feed purchases in the current program year.

COC adjustments to the value of additional livestock feed purchases must be entered in CCC-851, items 65, 66, and/or 67, as applicable, according to paragraph 120.

Step	Action
1	*Producers are responsible for providing original receipts, summary purchase
	receipts, or other acceptable evidence for the forage or feed stuffs that were
	purchased by the participant from the beginning date of the eligible loss
	condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available.
2	Producer will provide original receipts, summary purchase receipts, or other acceptable evidence for the forage or feedstuffs that were* purchased by the participant during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for both of the 2 years preceding the program year.
	<b>Note:</b> COC must determine whether similar timeframe is reasonably close to the timeframe determined in step 1.
3	Determine whether the feed purchased above normal quantities was feed that
	was fed to maintain eligible livestock in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.
4	Determine whether the receipts provided meet all requirements to be acceptable to determine the value of the additional feed costs, as provided in subparagraph A.
5	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 2, and enter the result on CCC-851, item 61 and 62, as applicable.
6	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1, and enter the result in CCC-851, item 63.

#### **B** Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases (Continued)

**Example:** The normal grazing period in County A is March 1 through September 30. Producer C's land is located in County A. Producer C claims that they purchased additional hay in April 2019 above what they normally would have purchased because of the flood that occurred April 2 through 10, 2019. Producer C was able to put their livestock back in the flood-affected pasture on April 10, 2019.

Producer C is eligible for livestock feed losses resulting from the costs of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain the livestock from the beginning date of the flood, April 2, 2019, through the ending date of the flood, April 10, 2019.

On April 3, 2019, Producer C purchased 35 bales of hay, at a total cost of \$1,400, to feed their 100 adult beef cows during the flood. The feed receipts meet all requirements in subparagraph A.

\*--On March 31, 2018, the immediately preceding program year, Producer C purchased 5 round bales of hay at a total cost of \$400 to feed their adult beef cows. Producer C provided the County Office original receipts for the hay they purchased on March 31, 2018, and they meet all requirements in subparagraph A. Producer C also provided acceptable original receipts for the purchase of 6 round bales of hay at a total cost of \$480 purchased on March 20, 2017, for the second year preceding the program year. COC determined that March 31, 2018, and March 20, 2017, are reasonably close to the beginning date of the April 2019--\* flood for the immediately preceding calendar year.

\$1,400 is the value of forage or feed stuffs purchased in the application year to be entered in CCC-851, item 63.

\$400 is the value of forage or feeds stuffs purchased in the 1 year immediately preceding the program year to be entered on CCC-851, item 61.

\$480 is the value of forage of feed stuffs purchased in the second year immediately preceding the program year to be entered on CCC-851, item 62.

\$440 (\$400 plus \$480 divided by 2 years) is the average value of forage or feed stuffs purchased in the 2 immediately preceding years to be entered in CCC-851-1, item 68E.

#### C Determining Livestock Feed Needs

Livestock feed losses resulting from the additional costs of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain the eligible livestock until additional livestock feed becomes available, must **not** exceed the value of the feed needs of the livestock during eligible loss condition. CCC-851-1, item 68H calculates the livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition for each livestock kind/type and weight range.

**Example:** The April 2019 flood prevented Producer C's livestock from grazing for 8 calendar days. Producer C does **not** file CCC-860. The 150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer C's 100 adult beef cows, as determined in CCC-851-1, item 13, is \$14,670, determined as follows:

- 100 adult beef cattle, times
- 150 calendar days, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate per head, times
- 1.00 producer share.

The value of the feed needs for the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2019 flood is \$782 as determined in CCC-851-1, item 68H, calculated by multiplying:

- 100 adult beef cattle, times
- 8 calendar days, times
- \$0.978 daily payment rate per head, times
- 1.00 producer share.

# D Determining the Value of Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Feed

For livestock feed losses resulting from the purchase of additional feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain livestock until additional feed becomes available, the value of eligible purchases of additional feed must be the smaller of either of the following, as determined in CCC-851-1, item 69:

- producer's value of additional feed costs (CCC-851-1, item 68B minus item 68E)
- value of the livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition, determined in CCC-851-1, item 68H.

**Example:** Producer C's value of additional feed costs in April 2019 is \$960 determined by subtracting:

- \$1,400, cost of additional feed purchased in 2019, minus
- \$440, average cost of prior 2 years of feed purchased.

The value of the feed needs of the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2019 flood is \$782.

Producer C's eligible purchases of additional livestock feed is \$782, the lesser of \$960, or \$782 (value of the feed needs).

**Important:** \$782 is **not** Producer C's additional feed cost payment.

### **E** Payment Calculation - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal

Eligible livestock producers will be compensated for eligible livestock feed purchased above normal quantities, calculated as follows:

- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as determined in paragraph 33, times
- value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.

**Example**: Producer C's payment for additional feed purchased above normal is \$469, calculated as follows:

- 60 percent, national payment rate, times
- \$782, value of feed needs.

This is Producer C's payment before applying any payment reductions, if applicable.

#### 45 (Withdrawn—Amend. 2)

#### \*--46 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery

### A Eligibility

To be eligible for losses resulting from additional cost to transport livestock feed to eligible livestock because of eligible disaster, the eligible livestock owner or contract grower must have incurred the cost to transport livestock feed in combination with either of the following livestock feed losses:

- purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs damaged or destroyed (CCC-851, Parts G and H)
- additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities (CCC-851, Part I).

Cost of transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock includes, but is not limited to, costs associated with equipment rental fees for hay lifts and snow removal. These costs should be for transporting the livestock feed under circumstances that are not typical. Normal costs of delivering feed using the same equipment that would be used without an eligible disaster event should not apply.

If a producer has costs that exceed the local mileage of 25 miles, those expenses should be applied for in Section 6, Livestock Feed Transportation, and follow the eligibility rules for that transportation.

ELAP payments for livestock feed losses under this section are based on a national payment factor of 60 percent, or 90 percent for underserved producers, of the cost of additional feed above normal, not to exceed 150 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock for which feed losses were incurred.

The amount for which an eligible livestock participant may receive for additional cost of feed delivery under this section for ELAP will be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or similar cost under any other disaster assistance program.

Producers should fill out the CCC-851, Part I when applying for losses that include an increased cost in feed delivery.

Producers must provide the type of equipment used, the number of hours spent moving snow, or any other unique feed delivery methods and the labor costs, if they are applicable.

STC's must set a maximum amount limit for delivery methods when a producer uses their own equipment for these unique feed delivery methods, such as snow removal.--\*

### \*--46 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery (Continued)

### A Eligibility (Continued)

The maximum limitation will be based on documented average costs. STC will base maximum limitation on current cost data, such as data from:

- NASS
- applications of payment
- quotations
- dealers
- contractors
- NIFA
- NRCS.

Data used to determine maximum limitation will be:

- summarized and forwarded to the County Offices
- updated each program year if price data changes significantly.--\*

### **B** Required Documentation

When a participant claims additional cost resulting from transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock, the participant **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation of the cost to transport feed, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the cost to transport feed, including cost associated with equipment rental for hay lifts and snow removal. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

\*--Documentation may include original receipts or summary purchase receipts for forage or feed stuffs purchased by the participant as part of the participant's normal business operation from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available, as determined acceptable to COC. These purchases are eligible until the following year's FSA grazing season begins.

Snow removal requires documentation that includes costs of the snow removal, acceptable to COC.

In the ELAP workbook, payments for snow removal and local feed hauling are loaded under the Feed Produced and Purchased tab.--\*

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

#### \*--46 **Increased Cost of Feed Delivery (Continued)--\***

#### **C** Payment Calculation Example

Producer B has 100 percent interest in 100 head of adult beef cows. Because of a January 2019 hurricane, Producer B hired a helicopter to take feed to 100 stranded adult beef cows. In addition, Producer B purchased 1,000 bushels of corn to feed the 100 head of adult beef cows. The 1,000 bushels of corn was above what Producer B would normally have purchased. Producer B completed CCC-860 as a beginning farmer so Producer B's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

Producer B timely filed CCC-851 and provided documentation to show that the cost of the helicopter was \$1,000. Producer B provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 1,000 bushels of corn showing a value of \$5,000.

#### **Total Feed Losses**

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

## 150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs

100 head adult beef cows (number of livestock for which 1,000 bushels of corn was fed and for which the helicopter was hired) x 1.00 (AU Conversion Factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x \$0.978 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$14,670(calculated 150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer B's 100 head of adult beef cows).

#### **Calculated Livestock Feed Payment**

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

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

#### **47-50** (Reserved)

#### 51 General Provisions

### A Eligibility

\*--Water transportation becomes eligible when a county qualifies for D2 (severe drought) status or greater, as defined in Exhibit 2, and can continue until the end of the calendar year. Eligible water transportation can begin the first qualifying week of consecutive D2 (severe drought) designation inside the grazing period. If a producer is not in a 365-day grazing period location, an additional notice of loss can be filed the following calendar year based on prior year drought period. The maximum 150 days are not to be exceeded when combining both notice of loss periods.--\*

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock, all of the following must be met:

- water must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that are on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25
- additional cost of transporting water must be due to an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C)
- water is being transported to eligible grazing lands that normally does not require water to be transported to.

\*--Note: If water availability does not already exist, if water is already hauled before a drought, if a well is damaged and could not be fixed, or an eligible weather event does not occur, then water transportation is not considered eligible.--\*

### **B** Required Documentation

When a participant claims additional cost resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock, the participant **must**, provide verifiable or reliable documentation of the cost to transport water, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the cost to transport water. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

#### 51 General Provisions (Continued)

### C Eligible Adverse Weather Event

The STC can request a determination from DAFP if a specific eligible adverse weather event may be deemed as an eligible loss condition for water transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible adverse weather event required the transportation of water to eligible livestock on eligible grazing lands.

\*--Important: For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 before the start of the grazing period.--\*

#### **52** Water Transportation Payment Calculation

### **A National Average Price**

The established national average prices to transport a gallon of water is \$0.07.

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

#### **B** Daily Water Requirement

The daily water requirements for livestock, per head and AU, to be used in the calculations are as follows.

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

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

#### **Water Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)**

#### C Payment Calculation

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 41 B, of the lesser of either of the following:

- the cost to transport water to eligible livestock for 150 calendar days calculated by multiplying:
  - •\*--the daily water requirement for the eligible livestock, provided in subparagraph 52 B, times
  - the number of eligible livestock converted to AU's, times
  - the national average price per gallon to transport water, provided in subparagraph 52 A, times--\*
  - 150 calendar days
- the cost to transport water to eligible livestock, based on the actual number of gallons of water the eligible producer transported to eligible livestock, calculated by multiplying:
  - actual number of gallons of water transported to eligible livestock \* \* \* times

**Important:** The actual number of gallons of water transported to eligible livestock may include gallons transported from the first day the county is \*--designated D2 through the end of the normal grazing period.

• the national average price per gallon to transport water, provided in subparagraph 52 A.--\*

### **52** Water Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)

### **D** Payment Calculation Example

Producer A suffers additional cost for transporting water to eligible livestock in County A because of an eligible drought that began on March 1, 2019. Producer A had to transport water to 1,000 head of eligible sheep that were grazing an eligible native pasture. A total of \*--15,000 gallons of water was transported from March 3 to April 15, 2019. Producer A did **not** complete CCC-860 so Producer A's payment will be calculated based on 60 percent of the smaller of:

1,000 (head of sheep) x 0.25 (AU conversion factor) x 16 (daily water requirement for sheep/AU) x \$0.07 (per gallon) x 150 (days) = \$42,000

15,000 (gallons of water) x \$0.07 (per gallon) = \$1,050

\$1,050 (the lesser value of 150 days of water transporting or actual number of gallons transported)  $\times$  60 percent = \$630--\*

#### **53-55** (Reserved)

#### **56** General Provisions

### A Eligibility

To be considered eligible additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever, the eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, must be treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever.

#### **B** Payment Rates

The cattle tick fever payment rates, cost per head (all ages) to gather livestock to be inspected and treated for cattle tick fever, are as follows:

- cattle = \$8.00
- horses = \$8.00
- goats = \$2.00
- sheep = \$2.00.

### C Cattle Tick Fever Payment Calculation

Eligible producers **must** certify that they have suffered additional cost related to gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever. Payment for cattle tick fever is equal to the sum of the result of multiplying the following for each treatment:

- national payment factor, as determined in paragraph 33, times
- number of eligible livestock treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever, times
- the average cost to gather livestock, per head, as provided in subparagraph B.

#### **D** Payment Calculation Example

Producer A completed CCC-860 as an SDA producer. Producer A has 50 cows, 2 bulls, 47 calves and 25 goats. All of these animals were rounded up 10 times to be inspected and treated for cattle tick fever, according to APHIS records. The average cost per head to gather livestock established by STC is \$8 per head for cows, bulls and calves and \$2 per head for goats.

99 (total number of cows, bulls and calves treated) x 10 (total number of treatments) x \$8 (average cost, per head, to gather cows, bulls and calves) = \$7,920.

25 (total number of goats) x 10 (total number of treatments) x 2 (payment rate for goats) = 500.

90 percent x \$8,420 (total cost of cattle tick fever) = \$7,578 (calculated payment amount) before applicable reductions.

#### 57 General Provisions

### A Eligibility

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock, all of the following must be met:

- livestock feed must be transported additional mileage above normal mileage the livestock producer typically travels to purchase livestock feed, not to exceed 1,000 miles
- livestock feed must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred.
- additional cost of transporting livestock feed must be due to an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that occurred during the normal grazing period, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C) that occurred during the normal grazing period.
- \*--Livestock feed transportation becomes eligible when a county qualifies for D2 (severe drought) status or greater, as defined in Exhibit 2, and can continue until the end of the calendar year. Eligible livestock feed transportation can begin the first qualifying week of consecutive D2 (severe drought) designation inside the grazing period. If a producer is not in a 365-day grazing period location, an additional notice of loss can be filed the following calendar year based on prior year drought period.--\*

Additional cost for transporting livestock feed is eligible under ELAP when:

- livestock feed is transported after the normal grazing period, if the beginning date of the eligible drought occurred inside the normal grazing period.
- \*--Note: This does not apply to counties that are 365-day grazing. For counties that are not 365-day grazing, producers can be eligible until the beginning of the next year's eligible grazing period begins. They would be required to file another application if the program year is not the same year as the qualifying eligible drought.--\*
  - livestock feed transported to livestock located on land enrolled in CRP, if the producer has an approved conservation plan with acceptable grazing practices.
  - •\*--various feed types include feed, forage, and feedstuffs, which could include different proteins such as cotton seed meal and beet pulp.--\*

#### **57** General Provisions (Continued)

#### A Eligibility (Continued)

- \*--Livestock owners are **not** eligible for livestock feed transportation for:--\*
  - the first 25 miles, per truckload, that livestock feed is transported
  - empty miles (empty truckloads) that may have been traveled to purchase livestock feed
  - normal commuting miles or everyday travel from a secondary job as determined by COC if normal miles are used in hauling feedstuffs or forage, which is considered normal travel
  - feed purchased from outside of normal miles if COC determines that feed or forage is available much closer to drought-stricken livestock
  - •\*--salt and minerals
  - feed, forage, and feedstuffs transported by planes, trains, helicopters, barges, or boats.

**Note:** Feed hauling can be used with various types of transportation; this includes but is not limited to pickup trucks, cars, semi-trucks with flatbed, pickup trucks with flatbed or flatbed trailer, El Camino, or van.--\*

# **B** Required Documentation

The information required from a participant to apply for additional cost resulting from transporting livestock feed additional mileage above normal to eligible livestock, will be a self-certification by the participant or authorized representative. Participants must self-certify to both of the following for current year in which the loss occurred and normal year:

- number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled
- mileage per truckload hauled.

If supporting documentation is requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide records that substantiate the reported information. Examples of supporting documentation the producer could provide to use as evidence for verification purposes of number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled and mileage per truckload includes, but not limited to, original livestock feed receipts or summary purchase feed receipts from the vendor. See paragraph 4 for erroneous information and misrepresentation.

### C Eligible Adverse Weather Event

Eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, is currently the only nationwide eligible adverse weather event for livestock feed transportation cost. If STC determines there is a shortage of local or regional feed availability due to a specific loss condition, other than drought, the STC may request that DAFP add the eligible loss condition for livestock feed transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible loss condition required the transportation of livestock feed above normal to eligible livestock on eligible grazing land.

\*--Note: If a county already qualifies under drought, they do not need to submit a request for another DAFP approved loss condition as they are qualified until the following year's normal grazing season starts.

**Important:** For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2 may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.--\*

### 58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation

#### **A National Average Price**

The established national average price to transport a truckload of feed that will be used in the \*--payment calculation is **set per mile of each truckload by year.** 

Year	National Average Price
2021	\$6.60
2022	\$6.44
2023	\$6.60

\_\_\*

### **B** Payment Calculation

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock feed above normal mileage to eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 41 B, of the cost to transport livestock feed above normal mileage, calculated by multiplying:

- •\*--eligible mileage above normal, as determined in subparagraph C, multiplied by
- dollar amount per mile of each truckload per year established in subparagraph A--\*
- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as applicable.

# C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock owner's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- eligible current year mileage, as determine in subparagraph D, minus
- eligible normal year mileage, as determined in subparagraph E, minus
- local mileage deduction, determined in subparagraph F.

**Note:** Eligible livestock feed includes both purchased and mechanically harvested feed.

#### \*--58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)

#### D Eligible Current Year Mileage

Eligible Current Year Mileage must be determined for all truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for all truckloads over 1,000 miles.

For Livestock owner's eligible current year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- eligible current year mileage.

**Note:** Eligible current year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60 for an example of completing an application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than a 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles.

# E Eligible Normal Year Mileage

Livestock owner's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- eligible normal year mileage.

**Note:** Eligible normal year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60 for an example of completing an application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than a 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles.—\*

### F Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. A local mileage deduction will only be calculated for the number of truckloads hauled in the current year in excess of the number of truckloads hauled in a normal year.

A local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
  - number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, minus
  - number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year

**Note:** If result is negative, then zero.

- times, 25 miles,
- equals, local mileage deduction.

**Important:** A local mileage deduction only applies to truckloads less than 1,000

\*--miles. All truckloads hauled in the current year and in a normal year must be loaded in the workbook. Current year mileage below 25 miles will not be counted in the payment calculation, but all truckloads will be counted.--\*

# 59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1

#### A Example 1 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Jane purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay at 100 miles to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Jane hauls 40 loads of hay at 300 miles \*--per load during the normal grazing period. Jane has not certified as an underserved---\* producer and she shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

### B Example 1 – CCC-851

Jane's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

PART L – FEED	ART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION														
CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR										
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90 OOC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload						
40	300	100			10	100	100								

# **C Example 1 – CCC-851-1**

Jane's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and	LIVESTOCK TRANSP	ORTING								
	Current	t Year			Normal Year					
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage			
40	300	100	12,000	10	100	100	1,000			
120. Net Current Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 115)	12,000							
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable i	Item(s) 119)				1,000	1,000			
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mii	nus 121)			11,000	11,000			
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal Tr	uckload (Sum of applicab	ole Item(s) 112 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)	30				
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			750				
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	ear Mileage (Item 122 i	minus 124)			10,250				
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.60				
127. National Payment F	actor					0.60				
128. Reductions						0				
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 t	imes 126 times 127) minus i	tem 128) \$ 40,590				

### 59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)

### D Example 1 - Eligible Current Year Mileage

In the current year, Jane only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Jane does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Jane's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 40, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 300, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 12,000, eligible current year mileage.

### E Example 1 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Jane only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Jane does \*--not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to--\* 1,000 miles.

Jane's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 10, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.--\*

### \*--59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)

#### **F** Example 1 - Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Jane's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
  - 40 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
  - 10 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
  - 30 truckloads

**Note:** If result is negative, then zero.

- times, 25 miles, equals
- 750 miles, local mileage deduction.

### **G** Example 1 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Jane's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 12,000, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 750, local mileage deduction, equals
- 10,250 eligible mileage above normal.

#### H Example 1 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Jane's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 10,250, eligible mileage above normal, times
- \$6.60 per truckload, times
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$40,590 gross calculated payment amount.--\*

### 60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2

#### A Example 2 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Brown purchases and hauls 12 loads of hay at 100 miles and 1 load at 1,000 miles to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Brown hauls 4 truckloads of hay at 400 miles per load and 4 truckloads at 1,200 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Brown certifies that she is an underserved producer, and she shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

### B Example 2 - CCC-851

Brown's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed as follows. \*\_\_

CCC-851 (06-2	24-22)								Page 4 of 5				
PART L – FEEI	PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION												
	CU	'EAR			NO	RMAL Y	EAR						
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90 OOC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload				
4	400	100			12	100	100						
4	1200	100			1	1,000	100						

### **C** Example 2 – CCC-851-1

Brown's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and	LIVESTOCK TRANSP	ORTING							
	Curren	t Year		Normal Year					
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage		
4	400	100	1,600	12	100	100	1,200		
4	1,000	100	4,000	1	1,000	100	1,000		
120. Net Current Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 115)	5,600						
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 119)				2,200	2,200		
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mi	nus 121)			3,400	3,400		
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal Tr	uckload (Sum of applicab	le Item(s) 112 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)	0			
124. Local Mileage Dedu	ction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			0			
125. Eligible Current Yea	r Mileage Above Normal	Year Mileage (Item 122)	ninus 124)			3,400			
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.60			
127. National Payment F	127. National Payment Factor								
128. Reductions	128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	ated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 ti	imes 126 times 127) minus i	tem 128) \$ 20,196	\$ 20,196		

### \*--60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

### D Example 2 - Eligible Current Year Mileage

In the current year, Brown hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles and truckloads of hay equal to and greater than 1,000 miles; therefore, Brown's eligible current year mileage need to be calculated separately for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 400, mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 1,600, eligible current year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 4,000, eligible current year mileage for loads greater than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage is equal to 5,600 (1,600 plus 4,000 miles).--\*

### \*--60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

#### E Example 2 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Brown hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles and truckloads of hay greater than or equal to 1,000 miles; therefore, Brown's eligible normal year mileage need to be calculated separately for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 12, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,200, eligible normal year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 1, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, times
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage is equal to 2,200 (1,200, plus 1,000 miles).--\*

### \*--60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

#### F Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Brown's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
  - 4 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
  - 12 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
  - 0 truckloads

**Note:** If result is negative, then zero.

- times, 25 miles, equals
- 0 miles, local mileage deduction.

### **G** Example 2 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Brown's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 5,600, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 2,200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 0, local mileage deduction, equals
- 3,400 eligible mileage above normal.

#### H Example 2 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Brown's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 3,400, eligible mileage above normal, times
- \$6.60 per truckload, times
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$20,196 gross calculated payment.--\*

### **60.5** Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3

#### A Example 3 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Timothy purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 100 miles per load to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Timothy hauls 20 loads of hay for 200 miles per load during the current grazing period. Timothy also commutes back and forth to his ranch from a second job. Timothy purchases salt and mineral from town, and occasionally purchases and hauls sweet feed to ration to his feeder cattle. Timothy hauls 60 loads of sweet feed, one bag a day 50 miles, to try and qualify for feed transportation. Timothy certifies that he is not an underserved producer, and he shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

### B Example 3 – CCC-851

Timothy's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

CCC-851 (06-24	4-22)								Page 4 of 4
PART L – FEED	and LIVESTOCK TR	RANSPORTING							
		CURRENT YEA	R				NORMAL	YEAR	
81.	82.	83.	COC USE	ONLY	86.	87.	88.	COC US	ONLY
Number of Truckloads	Mileage per Truckload	Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload	Number of Truckloads	Mileage per Truckload	Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload
20	200	100.00%			10	100	100.00%		
60	50	100.00%	0	0					

#### **C** Example 3 – CCC-851-1

\*--Timothy's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and	LIVESTOCK TRANSP	ORTING							
	Curren	t Year		Normal Year					
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)		118. Share	119. Total Mileage	
4	200	100	800	2	100		100	200	
120. Net Current Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 115)	800						
121. Net Normal Year Mi	leage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 119)					200		
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mi	nus 121)			ķ	600		
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal Tr	uckload (Sum of applicab	le Item(s) 112 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)		2		
124. Local Mileage Dedu	ction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)				50		
125. Eligible Current Yea	r Mileage Above Normal '	Year Mileage (Item 122)	minus 124)				550		
126. National Mileage Ra	ite					5	6.60		
127. National Payment F	actor					į	0.60		
128. Reductions	128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 ti	imes 126 times 127) minus	Item 128)	\$2,178		

### D Example 3 - Eligible Current Year Mileage

In the current year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 20, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 200, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 4,000, eligible current year mileage.

Timothy turned in miles driven from his normal work route home with sweet feed. Despite the fact that Timothy had turned in these truckloads, COC determined that this was part of a normal commute. COC determines that this feed transportation is outside of the normal scope of feed or forage hauling due to drought. It may have been in excess of normal, but it was determined to not be due to drought related loss, rather a normal commute. The 60 loads for 50 miles turned in are reduced by COC to zero miles on the CCC-851 and are not used in the calculation on the CCC-851-1.

#### E Example 3 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 10, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.--\*

### 60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)

#### F Example 3 - Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Timothy's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
  - 20 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
  - 10 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
  - 10 truckloads

**Note:** If result is negative, use zero.

- •\*--multiplied by 25 miles, equals--\*
- 250 miles, local mileage deduction.

# **G** Example 3 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Timothy's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 4,000, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 250, local mileage deduction, equals
- 2,750 eligible mileage above normal.

### **H** Example 3 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Timothy's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- •\*--2,750, eligible mileage above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.60 per mile, per truckload (2023 rate), multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$10,890 gross calculated payment amount.--\*

#### 60.6-60.15 (Reserved)

#### \*--60.16 General Provisions

### A Eligibility

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting livestock, all of the following must be met:

- livestock must be transported additional mileage above normal mileage the livestock producer typically travels to move livestock, not to exceed 1,000 miles
- livestock that were physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred must be transported to other grazing areas or feed lots
- additional cost of transporting livestock must be because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that occurred during the normal grazing period, or an eligible adverse weather event, as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C), that occurred during the normal grazing period

Livestock transportation becomes eligible when a county qualifies for D2 (severe drought) status or greater, as defined in Exhibit 2, and can continue until the end of the calendar year. Eligible livestock transportation can begin the first qualifying week of consecutive D2 (severe drought) designation inside the grazing period. If a producer is not in a 365-day grazing period location, an additional notice of loss can be filed the following calendar year based on prior year drought period.

Additional cost for transporting livestock is eligible under ELAP when:

- livestock are transported after the normal grazing period, if the beginning date of the eligible drought occurred inside the normal grazing period
- livestock transported to land enrolled in CRP, if the producer has an approved conservation plan with acceptable grazing practices.

**Important:** Livestock owners are **not** eligible for livestock transportation for:

- the first 25 miles, per truckload, that livestock are transported
- empty miles (empty truckloads) that may have traveled and return to the original location of the livestock or to the new location
- normal commuting miles or everyday travel from a secondary job as determined by COC if normal miles are used in hauling livestock, which is considered normal travel.--\*

#### **B** Required Documentation

The information required from a participant to apply for additional cost resulting from transporting livestock additional mileage above normal, will be a self-certification by the participant or authorized representative. Participants must self-certify to both of the following for current year in which the loss occurred and normal year:

- number of truckloads of livestock hauled
- mileage per truckload hauled.

If supporting documentation is requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide records that substantiate the reported information. Examples of supporting documentation the producer could provide to use as evidence for verification purposes of number of truckloads of livestock hauled and mileage per truckload includes, but not limited to, mileage logs, vendor receipts from hauling companies, and trucking and hauling records. See paragraph 4 for erroneous information and misrepresentation.

## C Eligible Adverse Weather Event

Eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, is currently the only nationwide eligible adverse weather event for livestock transportation cost. If STC determines there is a shortage of local or regional feed availability because of a specific loss condition, other than drought, the STC may request that DAFP add the eligible loss condition for livestock transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible loss condition required the transportation of livestock above normal to eligible grazing land or feed lots.

**Important:** For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2 may include consecutive weeks of D2 before the start of the grazing period.--\*

#### \*--60.17 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation

#### **A National Average Price**

The established national average price to transport a truckload of livestock that will be used in the payment calculation is **set per mile of each truckload by year.** 

Year	National Average Price
2021	\$6.60
2022	\$6.44
2023	\$6.60

## **B** Payment Calculation

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock above normal mileage for eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 41 B, of the cost to transport livestock above normal mileage, calculated by multiplying:

- eligible mileage above normal, as determined in subparagraph C, multiplied by
- dollar amount per mile per truckload per year established in subparagraph A
- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as applicable.

## C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock owner's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating transporting livestock cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- eligible current year mileage, as determine in subparagraph D, minus
- eligible normal year mileage, as determined in subparagraph E, minus
- local mileage deduction, determined in subparagraph F.

**Note:** Beginning January 1, 2023, eligible livestock transportation includes both transporting to a new area and returning livestock to their original location. The return on these livestock is limited to 1 calendar year after which they were transported, unless the county they leave is still in an eligible drought status in exhibit 2. Any transportation return beyond 2 calendar years would not be eligible.--\*

## \*--60.17 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)

## D Eligible Current Year Mileage

Eligible Current Year Mileage must be determined for all truckloads. Current year miles may not exceed 1,000 miles per truckload during the program year.

For livestock owner's, eligible current year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- eligible current year mileage.

**Note:** Eligible current year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60.18 for an example of a complete application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles. Follow subparagraph 120 instructions for completing CCC-851.

#### **E** Eligible Normal Year Mileage

Livestock owner's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- eligible normal year mileage.

**Note:** Eligible normal year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60.18 for an example of a complete application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than 1,000 miles and truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. Follow subparagraph 120 instructions for completing CCC-851.--\*

## \*--60.17 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)

# F Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. A local mileage deduction will only be calculated for the number of truckloads hauled in the current year in excess of the number of truckloads hauled in a normal year.

A local mileage deduction will be calculated according to the following:

- result of:
  - number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, minus
  - number of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year

**Note:** If result is negative, use zero.

- multiplied by 25 miles
- equals local mileage deduction.

**Important:** A local mileage deduction only applies to truckloads less than 1,000 miles. All truckloads hauled in the current year and in a normal year must be loaded in the workbook. Current year mileage below 25 miles will not be counted in the payment calculation, but all truckloads will be counted.--\*

## \*--60.18 Livestock Transportation Example 1

## A Example 1 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Bob hauls 1 load of livestock at 100 miles per load during the normal grazing period. In 2022, Bob hauls 4 loads of livestock at 300 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Bob did not certify as being an underserved producer and has 100 percent share in the livestock that is hauled in the normal and current year.

## **B** Example 1 – CCC-851

Bob's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

CCC-851 (06-2	24-22)								Page 4 of 5
PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION									
	CU	/EAR			NO	RMAL Y	EAR		
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90 GOC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
4	300	100			1	100	100		

## **C** Example 1 – CCC-851-1

Bob's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K - FEED allu	LIVESTOCK TRANSP	OKTING						
	Current	Year		Normal Year				
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage	
4	300	100	1,200	1	100	100	100	
120. Net Current Year M	lileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 115)	1,200					
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable i	tem(s) 119)				100	100	
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 m	inus 121)	1,100				
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal 7	ruckload (Sum of applicat	le Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)				
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Iten	123 times 25)			75	75	
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	ear Mileage (Item 122	minus 124)			1,025	1,025	
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.44		
127. National Payment Factor 0.60						0.60		
128. Reductions								
129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)							\$3,960.60	

## \*--60.18 Livestock Transportation Example 1 (Continued)

## D Example 1 - Eligible Current Year Mileage

In the current year, Bob only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Bob does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Bob's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 300, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock in current year, equals
- 1,200, eligible current year mileage.

## E Example 1 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Bob only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Bob does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Bob's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 1, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock in a normal year, equals
- 100, eligible normal year mileage.--\*

## \*--60.18 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)

## **F** Example 1 - Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. Bob's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
  - 4 truckloads of livestock hauled in a current year, minus
  - 1 of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year, equals
  - 3 truckloads

**Note:** If result is negative, use zero.

- multiplied by 25 miles, equals
- 75 miles, local mileage deduction.

## **G** Example 1 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Bob's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock hauling above normal is calculated as follows:

- 1,200, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 100, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 75, local mileage deduction, equals
- 1,025 eligible miles above normal.

## H Example 1 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Bob's gross calculated payment for livestock hauled is calculated by multiplying:

- 1,025, eligible miles above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.44 per mile per truckload, multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$3,960.60 gross calculated payment amount.--\*

## \*--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2

## A Example 2 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Brown hauls 12 loads of cattle at 100 miles and 1 load at 1,000 miles to eligible grazing areas in the normal grazing period. In 2022, Brown hauls 4 truckloads of cattle at 400 miles per load and 4 truckloads at 1,200 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Brown certifies that she is an underserved producer, and she has 100 percent share in the cattle that is hauled in the normal and current year.

## B Example 2 - CCC-851

Brown's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed as follows.

PART L – FEEI	and LIVESTO	K TRANS	PORTATION						
	CUI	'EAR			NO	RMAL Y	EAR		
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90 90 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
4	400	100			12	100	100		
4	1,200	100			1	1,000	100		

# **C** Example 2 – CCC-851-1

Brown's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING								
	Current	Year		Normal Year				
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage	
4	400	100	1,600	12	100	100	1,200	
4	1,000	100	4,000	1	1,000	100	1,000	
120. Net Current Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 115)	5,600					
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable i	tem(s) 119)				2,200	2,200	
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mir	nus 121)			3,400		
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal Tr	uckload (Sum of applicab	le Item(s) 112 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)	0	0	
124. Local Mileage Dedu	ction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			0	0	
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	ear Mileage (Item 122 i	ninus 124)			3,400		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.44		
127. National Payment Factor 0.90								
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcul	ated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 to	imes 126 times 127) minus l	tem 128) \$ 19,706.4		

## \*--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

## D Example 2 - Eligible Current Year Mileage

In the current year, Brown hauls truckloads of cattle under 1,000 miles and truckloads of cattle equal to and greater than 1,000 miles; therefore, Brown's eligible current year mileage needs to be calculated separately for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 400, mileage per truckload of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 1,600, eligible current year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 4,000, eligible current year mileage for loads greater than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage is equal to 5,600 (1,600 plus 4,000 miles).--\*

## \*--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

#### E Example 2 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Brown hauls truckloads of cattle under 1,000 miles and truckloads of cattle greater than or equal to 1,000 miles; therefore, Brown's eligible normal year mileage needs to be calculated separately for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 12, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,200, eligible normal year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 1, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year, multiplied by
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of livestock hauled in normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage is equal to 2,200 (1,200, plus 1,000 miles).--\*

#### \*--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

#### F Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. Brown's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
  - 4 truckloads of livestock hauled in a current year, minus
  - 12 of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, equals
  - 8 truckloads

**Note:** If result is negative, use zero.

- multiplied by 25 miles, equals
- 0 miles, local mileage deduction.

## **G** Example 2 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Brown's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock hauling cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 5,600, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 2,200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 0, local mileage deduction, equals
- 3,400 eligible miles above normal.

## H Example 2 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Brown's gross calculated payment for livestock transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 3,400, eligible miles above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.44 per mile, per truckload, multiplied by
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$19,706.40 gross calculated payment.--\*

## \*--60.20 Livestock Transportation Example 3

## A Example 3 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Timothy hauls 1 load of livestock for 100 miles during the normal grazing period and generally hauls them back in a normal year for 100 miles in 1 load. In 2023, Timothy hauls 2 loads of livestock for 200 miles per load during the current grazing period. Timothy has return miles for 2 loads for 200 miles. Timothy certifies that he is not an underserved producer, and he shares 100 percent in the livestock that is hauled in the normal and current year.

## B Example 3 – CCC-851

Timothy's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

	Page 4 of 5 PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION									
CURRENT YEAR NORMAL YEAR										
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90 90 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	
4	200	100			2	100	100			

## **C** Example 3 – CCC-851-1

Timothy's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and	LIVESTOCK TRANSP	ORTING						
	Curren	t Year		Normal Year				
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage	
4	200	100	800	2	100	100	200	
120. Net Current Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable	Item(s) 115)	800					
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable i	ltem(s) 119)				200		
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mi	nus 121)			600		
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal Ti	uckload (Sum of applicab	ole Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)				
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)	50				
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	ear Mileage (Item 122 i	minus 124)			550		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$ 6.60		
127. National Payment F	actor					0.60		
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 to	imes 126 times 127) minus l	tem 128) \$ 2,17	8	

## \*--60.20 Livestock Transportation Example 3 (Continued)

## D Example 3 - Eligible Current Year Mileage

In the current year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 200, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 800, eligible current year mileage.

## E Example 3 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 2, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 200, eligible normal year mileage.--\*

## \*--60.20 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)

#### **F** Example 3 - Local Mileage Deduction

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. Timothy's local mileage deduction will be calculated according to the following:

- result of:
  - 4 truckloads of livestock hauled in a current year, minus
  - 2 of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year, equals
  - 2 truckloads

**Note:** If result is negative, use zero.

- multiplied by, 25 miles, equals
- 50 miles, local mileage deduction.

## **G** Example 3 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Timothy's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock transportation above normal is calculated as follows:

- 800, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 50, local mileage deduction, equals
- 550, eligible miles above normal.

#### H Example 3 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Timothy's gross calculated payment for livestock transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 550, eligible mileage above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.60 per mile (2023 rate), multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$2,178 gross calculated payment amount.--\*

#### Part 3 Honeybees

## 61 General Eligibility

#### A Eligible Producer

In addition to meeting the definition of an eligible producer, as defined in paragraph 23, an eligible honeybee producer is a producer who has a risk in the honey production, pollination, or honeybee breeding operation for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding honeybees for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

## **B** 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.

## C Report of Colonies

All honeybee producers **must** file FSA-578 by:

• January 2 of the same crop year

**Example:** January 2, 2019, for losses claimed in 2019 calendar year.

- within 30 calendar days of the date colonies of bees are acquired, split, bought, sold, transported into, or out of the county.
- \*--Producers will use a manual FSA-578 to report changes to the total number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved. Manual FSA-578's **must** include the following.

Item	Entry
1	FSA FSN where producer's headquarters is located.
2	Names and shares of all producers sharing in the colonies for producing honey, pollinating, and/or breeding.
3	Number of colonies.
4	Names of counties to which colonies of bees are moved.

The producer will certify to the number of colonies reported in FSA-578 "Remarks" section.--\*

## 61 General Eligibility (Continued)

## **C** Report of Colonies (Continued)

**Notes:** The FSA-578 "Certification Statement" will read as follows:

"I certify the number of colonies reported include all colonies for which producing honey, pollinating, and/or breeding is expected."

If the total number of colonies increases on a manual FSA-578 during the crop year after the initial automated FSA-578 is filed by January 2, the automated FSA-578 will be revised with the highest number of colonies reported at any time in the crop year.

\*--Important: See paragraph 122.5 for additional guidance in calculating a honeybee producer's beginning inventory based on FSA-578's filed throughout the program year.

See Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples on calculating a producer's beginning inventory based on FSA-578's filed throughout the program year.--\*

## **D** Late-File Report of Colonies

A report of colonies submitted beyond the date in subparagraph C may be accepted if COC is satisfied that the report of colonies is accompanied by **either** of the following to support the conclusion that bees were present in the geographical area at the time of the disaster:

- a copy of the State hive registration when required by State law
- additional supporting documentation, such as moving permits, contracts with growers for pollination, loan documents, and beekeeper financial records.

## **Eligible Honeybee Losses**

## **A Eligible Losses**

To be considered eligible for benefits, an eligible honeybee producer must have suffered a loss of:

- honeybee colonies, as described in subparagraph B
- honeybee hives, as described in subparagraph C
- honeybee feed, as described in subparagraph D.

#### **B** Eligible Honeybee Colony Losses

For honeybee losses to be eligible, the honeybee colony **must** meet the following conditions:

- be maintained for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding honeybees for commercial use in a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 63 A
- be physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- be a honeybee colony in which the participant has a risk in honey production, pollination, or honeybee breeding farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- be a honeybee colony for which the producer had an eligible loss of a honeybee colony, in excess of the normal honeybee colony mortality rate for the applicable program year as provided in subparagraph 64 D,
- the loss could **not** have been prevented through reasonable available measures as determined by COC

**Notes:** Honeybee losses because of controllable conditions, such as varroa mites, is **not** an eligible loss condition.

Drought is **not** considered an eligible loss condition for honeybee colony losses.

Loss of income from pollinator contracts because of CCD is **not** an eligible loss condition under ELAP.

## **Eligible Honeybee Losses (Continued)**

#### C Eligible Hive Losses

For honeybee hive losses to be eligible, the honeybee hive **must** meet the following conditions:

- be maintained for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding honeybees for commercial use in a farming operation on the beginning date of eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 63 B
- be physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- be part of a honeybee farming operation in which the participant has a risk in honey
  production, pollination, or honeybee breeding on the beginning date of the eligible loss
  condition.

**Note:** Drought is **not** considered an eligible loss condition for honeybee hive losses.

## **D** Eligible Honeybee Feed Losses

For honeybee feed losses to be eligible, the loss **must** have been:

- a loss:
  - of purchased or harvested feed that was intended as feed for eligible honeybee colonies and that was damaged because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 63 C
  - resulting from the additional cost of purchasing additional feed, above normal
    quantities to sustain eligible honeybees for a period of time until additional feed
    becomes available because of an eligible loss condition and purchased during or after
    an eligible loss condition
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred.

## 63 Eligible Honeybee Loss Conditions

## **A Eligible Loss Conditions for Honeybee Colony**

Eligible loss conditions for honeybee colony losses include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- colony collapse disorder
- earthquake
- eligible extreme cold, as defined in Exhibit 2
- eligible sustained cold, as defined in Exhibit 2
- eligible winter storm
- excessive wind
- flood
- hurricane
- lightning
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfire
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to subparagraph 8 B.

## **B** Eligible Loss Conditions for Honeybee Hive

Eligible loss conditions for honeybee hive losses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- earthquake
- excessive wind
- flood
- hurricane
- lightning
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfire
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to subparagraph 8 B.

## 63 Eligible Honeybee Loss Conditions (Continued)

## C Eligible Loss Conditions for Honeybee Feed Losses

Eligible loss conditions for honeybee purchased or harvested feed losses include, but are not limited to:

- earthquake
- flood
- hurricane
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfire
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC, according to subparagraph 8 B.

Eligible loss conditions for honeybee additional feed purchases, above normal, include, but are not limited to:

- earthquake
- early fall frost
- excessive rain
- flood
- hurricane
- late spring frost
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornado
- volcanic eruption
- wildfire
- eligible drought
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC, according to subparagraph 8 B.

## 64 Honeybee Colony and Hive Losses

## \*--A Required Documentation for Hive and Colony Losses--\*

For eligible honeybee colony and hive losses, the participant **must** provide:

- proof of beginning inventory for the program year \* \* \* of honeybee colonies and/or hives such as, but **not** limited to, any of the following:
  - a report of acreage (colonies reported)
  - loan records
  - private insurance documents
  - property tax records (these are records actually filed with or in support of tax records which can be verified through a third party, such as a taxing authority; not just a record with "for tax purposes" annotated on them.
  - •\*--records of purchase and sales transactions of honeybee colonies and hives throughout the program year--\*
  - State colony registration documentation
  - chattel inspections

**Important:** If a subsequent eligible loss condition affects the number of colonies, County Offices must update the inventory changes for the participant's subsequent loss condition, if applicable, according to paragraph 121.

\*--In addition to the previously stated required documentation, if the participant was paid for a loss of honeybee colonies and/or hives in either or both of the two previous program years, the participant must provide documentation considered acceptable by the COC to substantiate how the current year honeybee colony and/or hive inventory was acquired.

For 2020 ELAP, if a participant claims honeybee colony or hive losses and the participant received either a 2018 or 2019 ELAP payment for honeybee colonies or hives, the participant must provide acceptable documentation to prove how the 2020 honeybee colony or hive beginning inventory was acquired.

Example: In April 2021, Producer A claims 1,000 honeybee colonies lost due to CCD. Producer A's 2021 beginning inventory is 12,500 colonies. The County Office determines that Producer A received a 2019 ELAP payment for the loss of 2,500 honeybee colonies. To be eligible for 2021 ELAP, Producer A must provide acceptable documentation to prove how he built his honeybee colony inventory back up to 12,500 colonies for 2021 after losing 2,500 colonies in 2019.--\*

## **B** Required Documentation for Colony Losses

In addition to the required documentation in subparagraph A, for eligible honeybee colony losses, the participant must provide:

- a signed certification statement on CCC-870 from the honeybee producer certifying to the observation and presence of at least 3 out of 5 CCD symptoms at the time honeybee colony losses were first apparent to the producer
- proof that the participant is following best management practices as determined by COC, such as, but **not** limited to suggested honeybee good management practices provided in Exhibit 17
- any additional documentation the producer may have, such as State health certifications for varroa mite or nosema levels reflecting the lack of mites or disease
- of leased hives, the producer must provide a written lease or statement from the lessor, that shows the producer has risk and control of the honeybees. Only one producer can claim the lost colony.
- \*--See paragraph 122.5 for additional guidance and Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples on calculating beginning inventory for colony losses.--\*

## **C** National Payment Factors

For an eligible honeybee producer, payments for **honeybee colony and hive losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 75 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher or veteran farmer or rancher, as defined in Exhibit 2.

## **D** Payment Rates

The payment rates for honeybee colonies and hives are based on the average fair market values of honeybee colonies and/or hives in the program year in which the loss occurred. FSA has established the following average fair market values for honeybee losses.

Program Year	Honeybee Colonies	Honeybee Hives
2018	\$140	\$258
2019	\$140	\$258
2020	\$110	\$190
2021	\$100	\$200
*2022	\$105	\$210
2023	\$125	\$220*

## **E Normal Mortality Rate for Honeybee Colony Losses**

ELAP compensates eligible honeybee producers for eligible honeybee colony losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible loss condition during the program \*--year. FSA has established the following normal mortality rates for honeybee colony losses.

Program Year	Mortality Rate
2018	22%
2019	22%
2020	22%
2021	22%
2022	23%
2023	24.5%

## F Payment Calculation for Honeybee Colony Losses

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee colony losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph B, of the result of multiplying:

- the result of subtracting:
  - number of honeybee colonies lost during the program year because of an eligible loss condition, minus
  - honeybee loss threshold (beginning inventory adjusted for sales and purchases through the last loss event in the program year times the applicable normal mortality rate), times
- the average fair market value per honeybee colony.

**Example:** Producer A files CCC-934 for honeybees lost to CCD on April 2, 2019.

- \*--Beginning program year inventory was 120 colonies of bees, as determined according to paragraph 122.5. Producer A lost a total of 50 colonies because of CCD. Producer A did **not** file CCC-860, therefore compensation would be--\* calculated at 75 percent of the 2019 average fair market value established for honeybee colonies, \$140, for the number of colonies lost in excess of normal mortality of 22 percent, calculated as follows.
  - •\*--100 colonies (100 beginning inventory) x 22 percent = 22 colonies (loss threshold)
  - 50 colonies, lost on April 2, 2019, because of an eligible loss condition, minus 22 colonies, loss threshold = 28 colonies eligible for payment
  - 28 colonies x \$140 (2019 average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$2,940 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee colonies--\* before applying payment reductions).

## **G** Payment Calculation for Honeybee Hive Losses

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee hive losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph B, of the result of multiplying:

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

**Example:** Producer B files CCC-934 for honeybee hives lost because of a tornado on March 20, 2019. Beginning inventory was 20 hives. Producer B's ending inventory was 15 hives which equates to 5 hives lost. Producer B did **not** file CCC-860, therefore compensation would be calculated at 75 percent of the 2019 average fair market value established for honeybee hives, \$258, for the number of hives lost as follows.

5 hives x \$258 (average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$968 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee hives before applying payment reductions).

# \*--64.5 CCC-870, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm Raised Fish Program, Colony Collapse Disorder Certification

# A Completing Manual CCC-870

Complete CCC-870 according to the following.

Item	Instruction				
1	Enter State and county code for the administrative county by physical location				
	county where honeybee colony losses occurred because of CCD.				
2	Enter the calendar year that the honeybee colony loss occurred.				
3	Enter County Office name and address.				
	Part A – Producer Information				
4	Enter the producer's name and address, including city, State and ZIP code.				
	Part B – Honeybee Producer Certification of Colony Collapse Disorder				
5	Enter the date when the honeybee colony loss became apparent.				
6	Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost due to CCD.				
7	Select all the applicable CCD symptoms that were observed and present at the time				
	of the honeybee colony losses being claimed in item 6.				
8	Enter any additional details and symptoms that were observed at the time the loss				
	became apparent.				
	Part C – Honeybee Producer Certification				
9A	Participant or representative of participant signs to indicate that honeybee colony				
	losses occurred as a result of CCD, the number honeybee colonies lost in item 6				
	were in inventory when CCD occurred, the symptoms of CCD were observed, as				
	indicated in item 7, and all other information provided is true and correct.				
9B	Signatory in item 9A shall enter their title/relationship when signing in the				
	representative capacity.				
	<b>Note:</b> If a participant/applicant is <b>not</b> signing in the representative capacity, this				
	field should be left blank. If a participant/applicant is signing on behalf of				
0.0	themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is <b>not</b> necessary.				
9C	Participant or participant's representative enters signature date.				

--\*

# \*--64.5 CCC-870, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock, Honeybee, and Farm Raised Fish Program, Colony Collapse Disorder Certification (Continued)

# **B** Example of CCC-870

Following is an example of CCC-870.

02-27-20)		MENT OF AGRICULTURE lity Credit Corporation		State and County Code	2. Calendar Year
	HONEYBEES, AND FA	ISTANCE FOR LIVES ARM-RAISED FISH P se Disorder Certificat	ROGRAM	3. County Office Name at	d Address (Include Zip Code)
info as info ent Sy fur Pa The	e following statement is made in accormation identified on this form is the amended and 7 CFR Part 1416. The armation collected on this form may be titles that have been authorized accessem of Records Notice for USDA/FS, nish the requested information will respect to the requested information will respect to the requested of the requested information will respect to the requested of the requested information will respect to the requested of the requested information will respect to the requested of the requeste	Commodity Credit Charter Ac information will be used to de the disclosed to other Federal, as to the information by statute A-2, Farm Records File (Autor sult in a determination of ineligation of the the ment: The information collect and civil fraud, privacy, and other TY FSA OFFICE.	t (15 U.S.C. 714 et etermine eligibility f State, Local governe e or regulation and/ mated). Providing hibility for emergene etion is exempted fr	seq.), the Agricultural Actor emergency loss assista prement agencies, Tribal age for as described in applica the requested information by loss assistance prograr from PRA as specified in 7	of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081 et seq), nce program benefits. The nncies, and nongovernmental ble Routine Uses identified in th is voluntary. However, failure to n benefits. U.S.C. 9091 (c) (2) (B).
1. Producer's PART B – H	Name and Address (City, State and 2  IONEYBEE PRODUCER CERTIL  lapse Disorder Loss Date	Zip Code) FICATION OF COLONY C			o Colony Collapse Disorder
o. Colorly Col	iapse disorder Loss Date	ľ	b. Number of Home	space Colonies Lost Due t	o Colony Collapse Disorder
_	lapse Disorder Observed Symptoms  The loss of live queen and/or dro		the hives		
_	Rapid decline of adult worker be			d noorly or completely	unattended
	Absence of dead adult bees inside		, ,		unattended.
_	Absence of robbing collapsed co		entrance or the	mve.	
$\overline{}$	At the time of collapse, varroa m decline.		s are not at leve	ls known to cause ecor	omic injury or population
	y additional details and symptoms that	at were observed at the time th	ne loss became app	parent.	
certify tha	r the lost honeybee colonies liste the information entered on this the best of my knowledge.	ed in Item 6, I have observ s form, whether personally		or by someone else on	
• ali	s Signature (By)			•	C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C
• ali	s Signature (By)	Representative Ca	pacity	J	0.24.0 (
ali     to  OA. Producer  accordance with dministering USE amily/parental sta pply to all prograi	i Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of A A programs are prohibited from discriminating be bus, income derived from a public assistance prog ns). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary	Representative Ca  Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulation sed on race, color, national origin, religir ram, political beliefs, or reprisal or retalic y by program or incident.	s and policies, the USDA, on, sex, gender identity (i ation for prior civil rights a	ils Agencies offices, and employ noluding gender expression), sexu sctivity, in any program or activity o	es, and institutions participating in or el orientation, dissibility, age, marital status onducted or funded by USDA (not all base
ali to  A. Producer  accordance wilt, aministering USC  milyparental sta pply to all prograi  resons with disalt  SDA's TARGET  an English.	i Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of A A programs are prohibited from discriminating ba bus, income derived from a public assistance prog	Representative Ca  Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulation sed on race, color, national origin, religi- arm, political beliefs, or reprisal or retails y by program or incident.  aation for program information (e.g., Bra lact USDA through the Federal Relay Se	s and policies, the USDA, on, sex, gender identity (i ation for prior civil rights i tille, large print, audiotape arvice at (800) 877-8339.	Its Agencies, offices, and employ noturing gender expression), sexu activity, in any program or activity of American Sign Language, etc.) s Additionally, program information	es, and institutions participating in or al orientation, disability, ege, martial state onducted or funded by USDA (not all base hould contact the responsible Agency or may be made available in languages other

## 65 Honeybee Feed Losses

#### **A Eligible Feed Losses**

For honeybee feed losses to be eligible, the loss **must** have been a loss:

- of purchased or harvested feed, as provided in subparagraphs B and D
- resulting from the additional cost of purchasing additional feed, above normal quantities to sustain eligible honeybees until additional feed becomes available, as provided in subparagraph C.

## **B** Required Documentation for Purchased Feed

Eligible honeybee participants **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC, of purchased feed intended as feed for honeybees that was lost or additional feed purchased above normal quantities.

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer who may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

Acceptable verifiable or reliable records may include, but are **not** limited to:

- original feed receipts or summary purchase receipts that provide date of feed purchase, name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor, type and quantity of feed purchased, cost of feed purchased, signature of feed vendor if the vendor does **not** have a license to conduct this type of transaction
- settlement sheets
- warehouse settlement sheets
- load summaries
- ledger tapes
- contemporaneous records.

## 65 Honeybee Feed Losses (Continued)

#### **B** Required Documentation for Purchased Feed (Continued)

The County Office must validate the original feed receipts or summary purchase feed receipts from the vendor by:

- date-stamping the front of the original receipts
- make a photocopy of the validated original receipts
- attach the photocopy to CCC-934
- return validated original receipts to participant.

If documentation is **not** available or provided, the COC may accept producer's certification of the honeybee feed loss if other similar honeybee producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** 

See subparagraph C for additional required documentation for additional feed purchased above normal.

COC **must** follow procedure established in subparagraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

## C Required Documentation for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal

For additional feed purchased above normal quantities, the producer **must** provide documentation of feed purchases to sustain the honeybees for a period of time for the:

- program year in which additional feed costs are being claimed
- 1 year before the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed
- 2 years before the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed.

**Note:** See paragraph 67 for determining the value of additional feed purchases above normal.

#### D Required Documentation for Harvested Feed

Eligible honeybee participants **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC, of harvested feed intended as feed for honeybees that was lost because of an eligible loss condition.

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer who may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. COC must determine the value of the harvested feed and document in the COC minutes the type of feed produced and how the value of the harvested feed was determined.

Acceptable verifiable and reliable documentation may include, but is **not** limited to, the following:

- weight tickets
- truck scale tickets
- contemporaneous diaries used to verify that the crop was stored with the intent to feed the crop to honeybees
- custom harvest documents that clearly identify the amount of feed produced from the applicable acreage.

If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable honeybee harvested feed losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in subparagraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

## 66 Honeybee Purchased Feed Payment Calculation

## **A National Payment Factors**

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

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher or veteran farmer or rancher, as defined in Exhibit 2.

## **B** Payment Calculation for Honeybee Feed Purchased

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee purchased feed losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, multiplied by the producer's actual cost for honeybee feed that was damaged or destroyed.

**Example 1:** Producer A purchased 1,000 pounds of sugar to feed eligible honeybees at a cost of \$500. A 2019 flood destroyed the purchased feed. Producer A files CCC-934 and provides documentation to support the feed purchase and cost. The feed purchased to feed the eligible honeybees that was lost because of the flood is an eligible feed loss under ELAP. Producer A did **not** file CCC-860, therefore Producer A will be compensated at 60 percent of the producer's actual feed cost as follows.

\$500 (cost of purchased feed that was lost) x 60 percent payment factor = \$300 (payment amount for feed lost before applying payment reductions)

## **A Payment Calculation**

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for additional honeybee feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain the honeybees for a period of time will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, multiplied by the difference of producer's:

- actual cost for honeybee feed that was purchased above normal quantities for a period of time during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, minus
- 2-year average cost for honeybee feed purchases in the 2 prior years (calculated by averaging the feed purchased in the 2 years before the program year) of the program year in which benefits are being requested for the same period of time period in which additional feed was purchased above normal in the program year in which benefits are being requested.

**Note:** See subparagraph B for determining value of additional feed purchases.

# **B** Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC must determine the value of additional honeybee feed purchases, purchased by the participant to maintain the honeybees until additional feed becomes available, according to the following.

Step	Action					
1	Participants are responsible for providing the County Office with original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the honeybee feed that was purchased by the					
	participant from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date honeybee feed becomes available.					
	<b>Note:</b> This value is entered <b>by the participant</b> on CCC-934, item 15C.					
2	Participants are responsible for providing the County Office with original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the honeybee feed that was purchased by the participant during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for the 2 preceding program years.					
	<b>Notes:</b> COC must determine whether similar timeframe is reasonably close to the timeframe determined in step 1.					
	These values are entered by the participant on CCC-934, items 15D (1 year prior) and 15E (2 years prior).					
3	Determine whether the receipts provided meet all requirements to be acceptable and used to determine the value of the additional feed costs, as provided in subparagraph 65 C.					
4	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1.					
5	Compare the value of additional honeybee feed purchases made in the program year:					
	• certified by the applicant on CCC-934, item 15C					
	• determined by the County Office in step 4.					
	If the values differ, then COC must enter the result in step 4 in "Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year" on CCC-934, item 15G.					
6	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased in the prior 2 years provided on receipts collected in step 2.					

## 67 Payment Calculation for Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)

## **B** Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases (Continued)

Step	Action
7	Compare the value of additional honeybee feed purchases made in the 2 preceding
	years:
	• certified by the applicant on CCC-934, items 15D and 15E
	• determined by the County Office in step 6.
	If the values differ, then COC must enter the result in step 6 as the "Adjusted Cost of
	Feed Purchased in 1 or 2 Year Prior" on CCC-934, item 15H and 15I respectively.
8	Total the cost of the eligible feed purchased in the prior 2 years determined in step 7
	and divide by 2 to determine the producer's average honeybee feed purchases during
	the similar timeframe for the previous 2 years.
	<b>Note:</b> Enter the result on CCC-934-1, item 43 C.
9	Determine the eligible cost of additional feed purchased by subtracting:
	• result in step 5, minus
	• result in step 8.

# C COC Adjustments to Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC has the discretion to adjust the value of additional honeybee feed purchases if a:

- producer's honeybee inventory changed substantially from 1 or both of the previous 2 years in comparison to the producer's honeybee inventory in the current program year
- producer had to purchase additional feed in the prior 2 years because of an eligible loss condition and it is **not** part of the producer's normal business practice to purchase feed during the timeframe of the additional feed purchases in the current program year.

COC adjustments to the value of additional honeybee feed purchases must be entered in CCC-934, items 15G, 15 H, and/or 15I, as applicable, according to paragraph 121.

# 67 Payment Calculation for Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)

### D Example 1

An unexpected blizzard occurs on March 1, 2019. As a result, Producer A purchases 200 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$200 to feed eligible honeybees for a short period of time. The cost of purchasing the sugar is an additional feed cost that Producer A does **not** normally incur (producer has no feed purchases in 2017 or 2018 for this timeframe) and is an eligible cost under ELAP. Producer A does **not** file CCC-860, therefore Producer A is compensated at national payment factor of 60 percent of the cost of the feed purchased as follows.

\$200 (cost of purchased feed above normal) x 60 percent payment factor = \$120 (payment for additional feed purchased above normal before applying payment reductions or national factor).

# 67 Payment Calculation for Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)

# D Example 2

An unexpected blizzard occurs in County A on March 1, 2019. Producer A has 100 percent share in the honeybees and feed purchased. Producer A purchases 600 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$600 to feed eligible honeybees to sustain the honeybees during the blizzard and until temperatures rise to normal on March 14, 2019. The feed receipts meet all of the requirements for acceptable honeybee feed receipts.

On March 10, 2019, 1 year before the program year, Producer A purchased 100 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$100. On March 9, 2017, 2 years before the program year, Producer A purchased 50 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$50. Producer A provided the County Office with the original receipt for the honeybee feed purchased on March 10, 2018, and March 9, 2017, and it meets all requirements for acceptable honeybee feed receipts. Producer A does **not** file CCC-860, therefore, Producer A will be compensated at the national payment factor of 60 percent of the producer's actual cost of additional feed purchases above normal as follows.

\$600 is the value of the additional honeybee feed purchased in the program year to be entered in CCC-934, item 15C.

\$75 (\$100, 2018 purchases, plus \$50, 2017 purchases = \$150, divided by 2) is the value of the 2-year average cost of honeybee feed purchased in the 2 prior years before the program year to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 43 C.

\$525 (\$600, feed cost in program year, minus \$75, 2 prior year feed cost average) is the eligible honeybee feed purchases.

\$525 (eligible honeybee feed purchases) X 60 percent payment factor X 1.00 producer share = \$315 (payment for additional feed purchased above normal before applying payment reductions or national factor) to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 46.

### **68-75** (**Reserved**)

### **76** General Eligibility

## A Eligible Producer

In addition to meeting the definition of an eligible producer, as defined in paragraph 23, an eligible producer of farm-raised fish is a producer of any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment, according to subparagraph B, which is being maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation.

For the farm-raised fish owner to be considered eligible, the owner **must** have:

- 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
- provided purchased or produced feed to the farm-raised fish.

**Example:** The farm-raised fish owner leased the right to grow finfish in the aquatic facility for the applicable growing period.

#### **B** Controlled Environment

\*--The producer **must** provide evidence to COC's satisfaction that the farm-raised fish are being controlled, maintained, and harvested according to normal practices. Evidence **must** prove that the aquatic environment is properly maintained, and that potential hazards are being removed.--\*

See Exhibit 2 for the definition of "controlled environment".

All portions of the aquatic environment **must** have been under the control of the farm-raised fish owner. <u>Control</u> means the farm-raised fish owner **must** have implemented the following practices.

- Flood Prevention including, but not limited to, the following:
  - placing the aquacultural facility in an area **not** prone to flood
  - in the case of raceways, devices or structures designed for the control of water level.
- **Growing media** providing an aquatic medium that:
  - provides nutrients necessary for the production of the farm-raised fish
  - protects the farm-raised fish from harmful species or chemicals.

### **B** Controlled Environment (Continued)

- Fertilization or feeding to obtain expected production results. Evidence of this practice must be provided by the producer at the request of COC. COC must be satisfied that the producer had an adequate supply of vitamins, minerals, or chemicals designed for the control of water quality and application equipment.
- Irrigation and water quality. Farm-raised fish owners should have had systems and practices in place to ensure that the farm-raised fish had adequate, quality water or aquatic medium. This includes having equipment designed to control the chemical balance and oxygenation of water. Therefore, COC must consider the following:
  - whether the source of water is adequate to ensure continued growth and survival of the aquacultural species even in the event of severe drought

**Note:** Natural sources of water, such as rainfall, are **not** eligible means for providing an adequate source of water to ensure continued growth and survival of the aquacultural species.

- whether the aquacultural facility sustained losses in previous years because of water shortages or water supply interruption. If so, list corrective actions that have been taken.
- •\*--Predator control so that losses of aquacultural species, due to pressure from other aquatic or nonaquatic species, including humans, are **not** a major factor; producers **must** use the following good aquacultural practices:
  - aquacultural species are **not** placed in an area prone to suffer loss from predators
  - aquacultural species are placed in an environment designed to prevent loss from predators
  - aquacultural facility operator has control over the property on which the aquacultural species are located through a land ownership or lease
  - aquacultural facility operator is free to conduct aquacultural operations without interference from persons with no interest in the operations.
- **Disease control**, using an effective disease control program.

**Note:** Disease is **not** a recognizable cause of loss unless in the aquacultural species can be tied to damaging weather or other adverse natural occurrence.--\*

# **General Eligibility (Continued)**

### C Eligible Farm-Raised Fish

Farm-raised fish **must** have been:

• placed in the aquacultural facility by the farm-raised fish owner and **must not** be growing naturally in the facility

**Note:** Species indigenous to the facility are **not** eligible.

- stocked or seeded on property described in subparagraph B
- stocked or seeded in containers, wire baskets, net pens, or similar device designed for the protection and containment of the seeded aquacultural species.

\*--Exception: For mollusks that are **not** stocked or seeded in containers, net pens, wire baskets, on ropes, or similar devices designed for containment and protection of the mollusks, the **only** eligible cause of loss of mollusks or missing mollusk inventory is a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-determined tropical storm, typhoon, or hurricane. The mollusks **must** be stocked or seeded on the ocean floor.--\*

Eligible farm-raised fish are any aquatic species that are propagated and reared in a controlled environment to be harvested for sale as part of a commercial farming operation.

### \*--Eligible farm-raised fish include:

- any game or bait fish raised for sport by recreational anglers
- any species of aquatic organism grown as food for human consumption
- fish raised as food for fish that are consumed by humans
- ornamental fish, as defined in Exhibit 2, propagated and reared in an aquatic medium.

STC must determine if mollusk seed/spat is an eligible farm-raised fish in their respective state. STC's that determine mollusk seed/spat as an eligible farm-raised fish must define good management practices that producers must follow to be eligible for program benefits.--\*

# **General Eligibility (Continued)**

# D Ineligible Farm-Raised Fish

Alligators and turtles are **not** considered an aquatic species, but are reptilian species, and are **not** eligible as farm-raised fish under ELAP.

\*--Note: Mollusk seed/spat may be ineligible farm-raised fish based on STC determination as discussed in subparagraph C.

# **E** Multiple Benefits

Producer may receive benefits from both NAP and ELAP for eligible losses covered by each program as authorized by the 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act.--\*

# 77 Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses

### A Eligible Losses

ELAP provides benefits to eligible farm-raised fish producers for the following losses:

- eligible farm-raised fish physical losses, as provided in paragraph 79
- farm-raised fish feed losses, as provided in paragraph 80.

### B Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses

To be considered eligible farm-raised fish for physical losses, the loss must meet all of the following conditions:

- •\*--eligible farm-raised fish according to subparagraph 76 D, in excess of normal mortality--\*
- damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 78 A
- physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition include.

\* \* \*

### C Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses

For farm-raised fish feed losses to be eligible, the feed must meet all of the following conditions:

- be purchased or harvested feed intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible \*--farm-raised fish, as provided in subparagraph B--\*
- damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 78 B
- physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

### **78 Eligible Loss Conditions**

### A Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses

Eligible loss conditions for farm-raised fish \* \* \* include \* \* \*, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- earthquakes
- excessive heat \* \* \*
- excessive wind \* \* \*
- floods
- hurricane
- tidal surge
- tornados
- volcanic eruption
- freeze \* \* \*
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to subparagraph 8 B.

#### \*--B Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses

Eligible loss conditions for farm-raised fish feed losses include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- earthquakes
- floods
- hurricane
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornados
- volcanic eruption
- wildfire
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to subparagraph 8 B.--\*

### \*--C Ineligible Loss Conditions

Losses because of managerial decisions or losses of aquacultural species normally incurred in the production cycle of the aquacultural species, that is, normal death losses, are **not** eligible for ELAP. In addition, ineligible loss conditions for farm-raised fish physical and feed losses include, but are not limited to:

- brownouts, as defined in Exhibit 2
- failure of power supply--\*

# **78** Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

### \*--C Ineligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

- growing environments that do **not** meet the requirements provided in subparagraphs 76 B and C
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the aquacultural facility

**Example:** Damaging weather interrupts electrical power service outside of the facility causing an aquacultural facility's aeration equipment to fail. The loss of aquacultural species because of the lack of oxygen from the aeration equipment failure is not eligible because a natural disaster did **not** directly impact the aquacultural species.

**Note:** If the damaging weather destroyed the facility's equipment and backup generators, then the loss of aquacultural species because of the lack of oxygen from the aeration equipment failure would be eligible because a natural disaster did directly impact the aquacultural species.

losses due to natural mortality.--\*

### 79 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses

### **A** Required Documentation

- \*--For eligible farm-raised fish physical losses, the participants must provide the following required documentation:
  - acreage report (surface acres of water)
  - verifiable or reliable documentation, as provided in subparagraphs C and D as determined acceptable by COC, of:
    - farm-raised fish death losses due to an eligible loss condition
    - inventory on the beginning and ending date of the eligible loss condition
  - documentation, as provided in subparagraph B, to determine an aquaculture facility or environment as eligible.--\*

\* \* \*

### \*--B Required Documentation for Eligible Aquaculture Facility or Environment

Eligible farm-raised fish participants **must** provide records, as **required** by COC, to determine whether the aquacultural species are produced in an eligible aquaculture facility or environment. **Required** records include, but are **not** limited to:

- feeding and fertilization
- hatchery operations
- leases
- onsite specialized equipment
- predator control
- production site preparation
- proof of stocking levels
- reproduction
- water quality
- proof that the participant is following best management practices as determined by STC.

**Note:** The following types of best management practices should be considered:

- the size and depth of the aquatic facility meets the needs of the aquatic species to survive throughout the production year
- aquatic species are adapted or adaptable to the location
- any other management practice that is appliable.

#### C Verifiable and Reliable Death Loss Records

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer that may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the number or pounds of fish lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.--\*

Acceptable verifiable or reliable records may include, but are **not** limited to:

- acreage reports (surface acres of water)
- loan records
- private insurance documents
- property tax records (these are records actually filed with or in support of tax records which can be verified through a third party, such as a taxing authority; not just a record with "for tax purposes" annotated on them)

# \*-- Verifiable and Reliable Death Loss Records (Continued)--\*

- sales and purchase receipts
- chattel inspections
- sales receipts.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

\*--If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification of the farm-raised fish death loss if other similar producers of farm-raised fish have comparable losses, as determined by COC.--\*

### \*--D Beginning and Ending Inventory

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer that may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the beginning and ending inventory immediately before and after the eligible loss condition. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. See subparagraph C for acceptable verifiable or reliable records.

If the producer provides acceptable documentation of beginning inventory on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition and COC determines that the documentation is reliable and is already adjusted for normal mortality, as described in subparagraph F, then FSA must **not** apply STC-established normal mortality rates as provided in subparagraph G.--\*

If farm-raised fish beginning inventory just before the loss **cannot** be provided, FSA may calculate the beginning inventory by considering the stocking rate of the fish, the feeding practices for the fish (if they are provided by the producer), and applying normal mortality, \*--as determined by STC according to subparagraph G, to arrive at the expected beginning--\* inventory.

Some fish operations may not be able to provide enough documentation to reliably certify beginning inventory. If available, these operations may provide the original stocking rates, feeding schedules, etc., so that FSA can apply STC-established normal mortality rates to extrapolate numbers and arrive at the reliable, expected beginning inventory before the \*--eligible loss condition.--\*

If the fish operator does not provide acceptable documentation to assist FSA in determining the beginning and ending inventory of fish, then the producer will not be eligible to receive benefits for the physical loss of fish.

### \*--E National Payment Factors--\*

For an eligible farm-raised fish producer, payments for **farm-raised fish death losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 75 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, or veteran farmer or rancher, as defined in Exhibit 2.

### \*--F Average Fair Market Values

State Offices will establish average fair market values for the different types and sizes of eligible farm-raised fish produced in the State, with the exception of ornamental fish. A single average fair market value will be established for each different type of ornamental fish regardless of the size of the ornamental fish. Average fair market values should be established according to this paragraph and 1-NAP, paragraph 278.--\*

STC's must use the best available information when establishing average fair market values. Sources of information may include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- NASS
- NIFA, formerly known as CSREES
- RD
- County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- local markets
- COC's knowledge
- prices in similar areas
- other reliable sources, such as universities, AMS Market News, and buyers.

\*--Important: If the State has established NAP prices for the applicable farm-raised fish, the NAP prices must be used for ELAP.

Average fair market values must be entered in the 2021 ELAP workbook according to 2-ELAP, paragraph 52.--\*

### **G** Normal Mortality Rate for Farm-Raised Fish Death Losses

ELAP compensates eligible farm-raised fish producers for eligible farm-raised fish death losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible loss condition during the program year. Normal mortality is used to account for the loss of farm-raised fish. Causes of normal mortality can include disease, competition, predation, pollution, or any other natural factor.

STC's must use the best available information when establishing normal mortality rates. STC will establish normal mortality rates for the different types and sizes of eligible farm-raised fish produced in the State according to this paragraph and 1-NAP, subparagraph 901 H. Sources of information may include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- NASS
- NIFA, formerly known as CSREES
- State Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- Regional Aquaculture Centers
- other
- reliable sources, such as universities, AMS Market News, and buyers
- aquacultural or shellfish associations
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- State Department of Natural Resources
- data gathered by other STC's.

Payment for a specific kind/type of farm-raised fish will be based on the number or pounds of fish lost by subtracting the ending inventory from the beginning inventory of the specific kind/type of fish just before the loss condition, and after ensuring normal mortality has been reduced from the number or pounds of fish lost.

Normal mortality rates must be loaded in the 2021 ELAP workbook according to 2-ELAP, paragraph 52.

**Important:** If the State has established NAP mortality rates for the applicable farm-raised fish, the NAP normal mortality rate must be used for ELAP.

### **G** Normal Mortality Rate for Farm-Raised Fish Death Losses

### **Exception:**

Many commercial fish operations have procedure, documentation, and perhaps even software, in place to provide beginning inventories based on stocking rates, feed rates, mortality rates, etc. In these situations, if COC determines the information provided is reliable, and that adjustments have already been made for normal mortality, the numbers provided may be used without applying the STC-established mortality rate.

\*--If producers are willing to provide updated monthly inventory reporting and the loss occurs in the month that an acceptable inventory report is provided, COC's can implement a calculated zero normal mortality and implement zero within the automated calculation workbook. This is available if COC determines that the records are acceptable based on items in this exception. This is not a requirement and if records are not provided monthly this exception does not apply.--\*

#### **H** Standard Units

STC will convert farm-raised fish to a standard unit of measure according to 1-NAP, subparagraph 901 L.

### I Payment Calculation

An eligible producer of farm-raised fish may receive payments for death losses of farm-raised fish because of an eligible loss condition, based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, of the result of multiplying:

- the number or pounds of eligible farm-raised fish that died in excess of normal mortality, as established by STC according to subparagraph F because of an eligible loss condition, multiplied by
- the average fair market value established by STC according to subparagraph E.

### J Example

Producer A suffered a death loss of 500 game fish because of an eligible loss condition. Producer A files CCC-860, therefore, the national payment factor is 90 percent. STC establishes an average fair market value of \$100 for the type of game fish lost and establishes a normal mortality of 17 percent, according to subparagraph F. The ELAP payment would be calculated as follows.

\$100 (average fair market value) x 415 (500 total game fish lost less 85 fish assumed to be normal mortality) x 90 percent = \$37,350 (ELAP payment for death of game fish before applying payment reductions or national factor).

### A Required Documentation

Eligible farm-raised fish participants **must** provide:

•\*--acreage report (surface acres of water) FSA-578

**Note:** An acreage report submitted beyond the certification date may be accepted for ELAP purposes if COC is satisfied that the report represents the acres or exact location used for farm-raised fish in the geographical area at the time of the disaster. This may require the producer to provide more information acceptable to COC, such as feed records, seeding record, or sales receipts typical of aquaculture for verification.--\*

• verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC, of purchased and harvested feed intended as feed for farm-raised fish that was lost because of an eligible loss condition.

#### **B** Verifiable and Reliable Records

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer who may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

Acceptable verifiable or reliable records may include, but are **not** limited to:

- feed receipts that provide date of feed purchase, name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor, type and quantity of feed purchased, cost of feed purchased, signature of feed vendor if the vendor does **not** have a license to conduct this type of transaction
- settlement sheets
- warehouse settlement sheets
- load summaries
- ledger tapes
- contemporaneous records.

If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification of the farm-raised fish feed loss if other similar farm-raised fish producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

**Important:** COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

### 80 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses (Continued)

### \*-- C National Payment Rate for Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses--\*

For an eligible farm-raised fish producer, payments for **farm-raised fish feed losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, or veteran farmer or rancher, as defined in Exhibit 2.

### \*--81 Farm-Raised Fish Payment Calculation for Purchased and Harvested Feed Losses

# A Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Payment Calculation

An eligible farm-raised fish producer may receive payments for farm-raised fish feed losses because of an eligible loss condition, based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 80 C, of the producer's actual cost for the farm-raised fish feed that was:

- damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition
- intended as feed for the eligible farm-raised fish.

# **B** Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Example

An eligible farm-raised fish producer purchased 1,000 pounds of feed for eligible farm-raised fish at a cost of \$2,000. The producer lost all the purchased feed because of an eligible loss condition. The producer filed a notice of loss and provided documentation verifying the type of feed purchased and the cost. The producer did **not** file CCC-860, therefore, the producer's payment will be based on 60 percent of the cost of the farm-raised fish feed lost.

\$2,000 (cost of feed that was lost) x 60 percent = \$1,200 (amount of ELAP payment before applying payment reductions or national factor).

### C Farm-Raised Fish Harvested Feed Payment Calculation

Payment for eligible farm-raised producers for harvested feed losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 80 C, multiplied by the producer determined feed cost in subparagraph D.--\*

#### Farm-Raised Fish Payment Calculation for Purchased and Harvested Feed Losses \*--81 (Continued)

# D Determined Feed Value for Harvested Farm-Raised Fish Feed

Determine the value of the lost feed from feed stuffs that was harvested, and damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	Producers are responsible for providing all of the following:	
	<ul> <li>verifiable or reliable evidence of either or both of the following as determined acceptable by COC:</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>participant had the ability to produce the kind and amount of feed stuffs claimed lost</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>participants paid for the expenses for producing and/or harvesting the feed stuffs</li> </ul>	
	• any evidence that supports the amount of the feed stuffs claimed produced, such as but not limited to acceptable verifiable and/or reliable records as provided in	
	subparagraph 80 B.	
2	Determine whether the feed stuff produced was feed intended to feed the eligible farm-raised fish.	
3	Determine a value for the feed stuff harvested based on the fair market value of the feed stuff before the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.	
4	Add the determined value of all feed stuffs lost.	Total cost of forage and feed stuffs produced by the participant for
		eligible farm-raised fish.

# **82-101 (Reserved)**

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### **Part 5** Application Process

# **Applying for Benefits**

# A Deadlines for Applying for ELAP Benefits

To apply for ELAP, in addition to submitting an application for payment, the participant that \*--suffered eligible losses **must** provide a **notice of loss** within:

- 15 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent to the participant for honeybee losses and by January 15, after the calendar year in which the loss occurred
- 30 calendar days of when the loss is apparent to the participant for livestock and farm-raised fish losses and by January 30, after the calendar year in which the loss occurred.--\*

A notice of loss is part of the application process.

In addition to the notice of loss, a participant **must** submit a **completed application for** \*--payment no later than January 30, after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.--\*

### **B** Filing Notice of Loss

Participants **must** file a notice of loss on CCC-851 for eligible livestock losses or CCC-934 for eligible losses of honeybees or farm-raised fish in their administrative County Office by the dates provided in subparagraph A.

**Exception:** Applicants submitting CCC-934 for honeybee losses **may** file their notice of loss in the physical location county where the eligible loss occurred, if needed.

The physical location County Office **must** work with the administrative \*--County Office, according to subparagraph D, to transfer the application--\* and supporting documentation from the physical location County Office to the administrative County Office.

Multiple notices of loss may be filed during the program year as livestock, honeybee, and farm-raised fish losses occur because of multiple eligible loss conditions. Producers who suffer multiple losses during the program year may file multiple notices of loss and multiple applications for payment.

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

- telephone
- FAX
- e-mail.

The participant is **not** required to sign the notice of loss if 1 of the alternative methods is used. However, the employee accepting and processing the "notice of loss" must enter the form of alternative method by which the "notice of loss" was filed in CCC-851, item 14A or CCC-934, item 9A. The employee recording this information must also initial and date the printed form near the producer signature space. A copy of this notice of loss must be sent to the producer by postal mail or e-mail.

**Example:** Producer A suffered a grazing loss because of flooding on October 1, 2018. Producer A telephones County Office on October 12, 2018, and reports that he has suffered a grazing loss because of flooding that occurred on October 1, 2018. County Office enters "phone" in CCC-851, item 14A as the method for which the "notice of loss" was reported.

### C Late-Filed Notice of Loss – Equitable Relief

A notice of loss must be filed within a time period that allows COC or authorized CCC representative the opportunity to determine that the eligible loss condition occurred as claimed. However, there have been extenuating circumstances where a livestock producer has failed to provide a notice of loss within the prescribed timeframe, such as, but not limited to, the following example:

A widespread adverse weather event occurred, such as a flood, resulting in a large number of producers suffering livestock grazing losses and a producer missed providing a notice of loss \*--within the prescribed timeframe of 30 calendar days.--\*

In this situation, DAFP is granting STC's authority to accept and approve late-filed notices of loss under equitable relief provisions provided COC and STC are satisfied, based on other timely filed notices of loss from other participants in the county that identify a similar event and loss or such other reliable information COC and STC deems supportive, that losses occurred as claimed by the participant. If COC and STC are not satisfied that there is other information supporting accepting the late-filed notice of loss as credible (because it was not submitted at a time that would permit FSA to verify the accuracy and credibility of the notice based on its own merits and visit by FSA to the claimed loss location or review of similar notices of loss or supportive documentation), the late-filed notice of loss must be

\*--disapproved. This authority should only be used for widespread events. Case-by-case use is not considered an exception for this relief authority.

Any requests for exceptions to this late-filed notice of loss policy, including requests exceeding the 30-day timeframe, **must** be submitted to DAFP.--\*

**Note:** See paragraph 6 for late-filed applications for payment.

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### **D** Filing Application for Payment

To apply for ELAP benefits, eligible participants must file a manual application for payment on the applicable CCC-851 or CCC-934, according to paragraph 120 or 121, in **their administrative County Office** by physical location until the automated software becomes available. When the automated software becomes available, then an automated application for payment must be filed.

**Exception:** Honeybee producers may file an application for payment in the physical location county where the honeybee loss occurred, if needed, according to \*--subparagraph E.--\*

In addition to the notice of loss required in subparagraph B, eligible participants that suffer livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses must file an application for payment by the dates provided in subparagraph A.

**Note:** A notice of loss **must** be on file for an application for payment to be filed.

State and County Offices will only use approved forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents to obtain or collect the data required from participants to complete CCC-851 or CCC-934 according to subparagraph 2 E.

Eligible producers will file the applicable CCC-851 or CCC-934 based on the type of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish losses suffered by the eligible producer in the program year in which benefits are being requested.

- **Example 1:** Producer A is an eligible producer of adult beef cattle and suffers a grazing loss because of flooding. Producer A would file CCC-851 for the applicable livestock feed losses.
- Example 2: Producer B is an eligible producer of adult beef cattle and honeybees and suffers a grazing loss for the livestock because of flooding and a physical loss of honeybees because of colony collapse disorder. Producer B would file 2 separate applications, CCC-851 for the livestock feed losses and CCC-934 for the physical loss of the honeybees.

Participants **must** file an application for payment on CCC-851 for eligible livestock losses or CCC-934 for eligible losses of honeybees or farm-raised fish in their administrative County Office by the dates provided in subparagraph A. **Applications are filed in the participant's administrative County Office by physical location of where the eligible loss condition occurred.** 

### **D** Filing Application for Payment (Continued)

**Example:** Applicant's administrative County Office is County A. County A contains land that is physically located in County A and County B. The participant will file 2 applications in the administrative County Office; 1 application for administrative County Office A, physical location A, and 1 application for administrative County Office A, physical location B.

CCC-851's and CCC-934's for ELAP will be based on the following:

- administrative county (physical location county)
- program year
- participant.

At any point when 1 of these items is different, it will require a separate CCC-851 or CCC-934 to be filed.

**Exception:** Honeybee producers may file in the physical location county where the honeybee loss occurred, if needed.

Producers can file multiple applications for payment within 1 program year.

CCC-851's or CCC-934's must be filed by eligible participants in **their administrative County Office by physical location county**. The administrative County Office is the County Office designated by CCC to:

- handle official records
- issue payment to eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish producers
- make determinations.

A participant's administrative County Office is generally the County Office where the participant's farm records are maintained. FSA has provisions in 2-CM and 3-CM that will allow farms to be transferred to other counties; therefore, some farms may be administratively located in a county where the farm is **not** physically located.

ELAP applications will be filed in the farm's administrative county by physical location county.

**Example:** Producer A has an interest in farm 1 administered in County A that is physically located in County B. County B is administered out of County A. Producer A suffers a grazing loss on the land physically located in County B. Producer A goes to County A and files CCC-851 for the grazing loss suffered in County B.

### **D** Filing Application for Payment (Continued)

### **Exception:**

Applicants submitting CCC-934 for honeybee losses may file their application directly in the **physical location county where the eligible loss occurred, as needed.** However, the application **must** be acted on and paid from the administrative County Office.

**Example:** Honeybee producer's administrative County Office is County A (in Florida). However, during the program year the producer ships his honeybees to County B in California. The honeybee losses occur in County B, in California. The honeybee producer may file his notice of loss and application for payment in either of the following:

- County B (physical location county) in California
- County A (administrative county) in Florida.

The physical location County Office **must** work with the administrative \*--County Office, according to subparagraph E, to transfer the application and--\* supporting documentation from the physical location County Office to the administrative County Office.

Applications for payment are completed on a program year basis. Other documentation is required for a completed application, as provided in subparagraph 103 D.

## **E** Honeybee Applications Filed in Physical Location County

If a honeybee applicant's administrative County Office is **not** in close proximity to the physical location county where the honeybee loss occurred, the applicant may file the notice of loss and/or application for payment in the physical location County Office where the honeybee loss occurred.

In these instances, the physical location County Office must:

- accept the applicant's notice of loss, as provided in subparagraph B
- verify that an eligible loss condition occurred in the county where the honeybee losses occurred
- •\*--accept the applicant's application for payment, if needed, as provided in subparagraph D--\*

# **E** Honeybee Applications Filed in Physical Location County (Continued)

- collect all other supporting documentation as required according to paragraphs 64 and 65
- if the applicant does **not** provide verifiable and reliable records for proof of honeybee feed losses, but instead provides a producer certification statement, document if other producer's in the county had similar honeybee losses, according to subparagraph 65
- provide the administrative County Office with an electronic version of:
  - CCC-934, notice of loss and application for payment
  - applicant's supporting documentation
  - if the applicant provided a certification statement to substantiate the honeybee feed loss, a document that substantiates whether or **not** the loss occurred because of an eligible adverse weather event or loss condition and the information needed for the administrative county to make a determination of whether or **not** similar producers in the area experienced similar honeybee losses
- keep all original documentation on file.

In these instances, the administrative County Office will:

- receive the electronic version of CCC-934, supporting documentation, and any other information from the physical location County Office
- act on CCC-934 and supporting documentation according to paragraph 104
- print and file all electronic documents from the physical location county in the producer's file.

**Important:** Payments must always be made by the producer's farm's administrative County Office.

### 103 Application for Payment

# A Signing and Certifying CCC-851 or CCC-934

When signing CCC-851, item 82A, or CCC-934, item 17A the participant is:

- applying for ELAP benefits for the participant listed on CCC-851, item 5A or CCC-934, item 5A
- certifying **all** of the following, as applicable:
  - information provided on CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable, is true and correct
  - claimed livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish losses on CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable
  - all supporting documentation provided are true and correct copies of the transactions reported
  - an eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish loss occurred, as applicable, because of an eligible loss condition
  - the physical location of the:
    - claimed livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
    - participant's current livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish inventory
  - the names of all other producers who have an interest in the claimed livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish including their share
- authorizing FSA officials to:
  - enter upon, inspect, and verify all applicable livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish, acreage, colonies, or pond acres, in which the participant has an interest for confirming the accuracy of the information provided
  - review, verify, and authenticate all information provided on CCC-851 and/or CCC-934 and supporting documents
  - contact other agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a participant from such agencies, organizations, or facilities

# A Signing and Certifying CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

- acknowledging that:
  - failure to provide information requested by FSA is cause for disapproval of CCC-851 or CCC-934
  - providing a false certification to FSA is cause for disapproval of CCC-851 or CCC-934, and is punishable by imprisonment, fines, and other penalties.

**Note:** Participants who receive assistance **must** keep records and supporting documentation for 3 years following the end of the year in which the application for payment was filed.

# **B** Signature Requirements

\*--All participants' signatures **must** be received no later than January 30 after the end of the calendar year in which the losses occurred for application for payment.--\*

Neither STC, nor COC, has authority to approve late-filed CCC-851's or CCC-934's.

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

### C Printing and Reviewing CCC-851 or CCC-934

Once the automated system becomes available, all manual CCC-851's or CCC-934's must be loaded into the automated system. After all information is entered into the automated system, County Offices will:

- print an automated CCC-851 or CCC-934
- attach the manual CCC-851 or CCC-934 to the applicable automated CCC-851 or CCC-934
- conduct a second party review of all data on the automated CCC-851 or CCC-934 to ensure that all data is the same on both the manual and automated CCC-851 or CCC-934.

**Important:** The individual conducting the second party review must **not** be the same individual who entered the data into the automated system.

# **D** Supporting Documents

The following supporting documents must be completed by the participant and on file in the County Office before the CCC-851 or CCC-934 may be approved. The participant must provide the following to the County Office by no later than the applicable application for payment signup deadline provided in subparagraph A:

- FSA-578 for applicable program year
- CCC-860 for only those applicants who are certifying as 1 of the following:
  - SDA farmer or rancher
  - limited resource farmer or rancher
  - beginning farmer or rancher
  - veteran farmer or rancher
- CCC-870 for only those applicants claiming honeybee colony losses due to CCD
- •\*--for livestock applicants only, copy of cash or share lease agreement to show risk in grazing lands

**Note:** If one is **not** available or provided, applicant **must** submit CCC-855.

- for farm-raised fish applicants only, copy of cash or share lease agreement to show the aquatic species is being raised on private property--\*
- copy of contract grower's contracts

# **103** Application for Payment (Continued)

### **D** Supporting Documents (Continued)

- proof of loss documentation
- beginning and ending inventory documentation, as applicable
- •\*--documentation to support good management practice, for honeybee colony and farm-raised physical losses
- any other supporting document needed to support eligibility for program requirements and risk, such as, but not limited to:
  - receipts or invoices for production expenses
  - sale receipts
  - records assembled for tax purposes
  - private insurance records
  - bank or loan documents
  - contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of the event.--\*

Additional supporting documentation including, but not limited to, the following must be completed by the participant and be on file in the County Office before the ELAP payment can be issued:

- CCC-901 on file for legal entities according to 5-PL
- CCC-902 on file for the applicant according to 5-PL
- AD-1026 on file according to 6-CP
- CCC-941 and other acceptable documents, according to 5-PL.

\* \* \*

# A Acting on Supporting Documentation

COC will:

- for verifiable and reliable records:
  - review all records provided by the producer and determine whether the records support the producer's loss as certified on the application
  - make a determination whether or **not** the record is considered an acceptable verifiable or reliable record
  - document in the COC minutes the COC determination to accept or reject the producer's verifiable or reliable records and document any COC adjustments made on the application
  - if the reliable records are considered acceptable, document in the COC minutes that the application is approved based on the reliable records
  - if the reliable records are considered **not** acceptable, document in the COC minutes why the records are considered unacceptable and document why the application is disapproved
- for applicants that only provide a producer's certification of feed losses, COC will:
  - make a determination if other similar producers have comparable losses because of the same eligible adverse weather or loss condition during the same time period in the program year
  - review the producer's certification statement of losses and determine whether the certification statement support the producer's loss as certified on the application
  - document in the COC minutes the COC determination to accept or reject the producer's certification statement and document any COC adjustments made on the application

### A Acting on Supporting Documentation (Continued)

- if the certification statement is considered acceptable, document in the COC minutes that the application is approved based on the certification statement
- if the certification statement is considered **not** acceptable, document in the COC minutes why the certification statement is considered unacceptable and document why the application is disapproved
- provide appeal rights, according to 1-APP if an applicant's application is disapproved or in cases where COC makes any adjustments to the application.
- for honeybee applicants that provide a CCC-870, COC's will:
  - review the CCC-870 and determine whether the producer certified to at least 3 out of the 5 CCD symptoms were observed at the time of the colony losses certified on the application
  - document in the COC minutes the COC determination to accept or reject the CCC-870 and document the number of CCD symptoms certified to on producer's certification statement
  - if the CCC-870 is considered acceptable (producer certified to at least 3 out of 5 CCD symptoms), document in the COC minutes that the application is approved based on the CCC-870, assuming all other eligibility and documentation requirements are met
  - if the CCC-870 is considered not acceptable, document in the COC minutes why the CCC-870 is considered unacceptable and document why the application is disapproved
  - provide appeal rights, according to 1-APP if an applicant's application is disapproved, or in cases where COC makes any adjustments to the application.

**Note:** COC's will **not** require tax records; however, participant may voluntarily provide tax records.

\*--When reviewing applications for payment and supporting documentation, the COC must request additional documentation when the application and/or documentation does not fully support program eligibility. If COC questions a producer's program eligibility, the COC may request additional documentation to support the commercial operation. Types of documents that may be requested include, but are not limited to:--\*

### 104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

# A Acting on Supporting Documentation (Continued)

- •\*--supply contracts
- sale receipts
- ledgers
- receipts or invoices for production expenses
- sale receipts
- records assembled for tax purposes
- private insurance record
- bank or loan documents
- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of the event.--\*

When contacting agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a producer, the County Office must be specific in the information requested. The request should include, but is **not** limited to, the following:

- participant's name and address
- animal kind and type
- why the request is being made
- what information is being requested.

### **B** Acting on Notices of Loss

COC must act on all completed and signed CCC-851 or CCC-934, Parts A and B, notice of loss, submitted. Notice of loss, as certified by the participant must be approved or disapproved in Part C.

When acting on the notice of loss, COC must determine if the:

- cause of loss is an eligible loss condition
- notice of loss is timely filed.

**Important:** Except for notices of loss for honeybee colony losses because of CCD, the administrative County Office must:

- work with the physical location county where the loss occurred to verify that an eligible loss condition occurred
- document in the COC minutes whether the eligible loss condition occurred as verified by the physical location county
- only act on notice of loss (approve or disapprove) after verification from the physical location county that the eligible loss condition occurred.

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### **C** Approving Notice of Loss

\* \* \*

If COC approves CCC-851 or CCC-934, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, as certified by the participant and the participant has completed all other parts of CCC-851 or CCC-934 and filed the application:

- notify the participant of approval
- thoroughly document the reasons for approving the notice of loss in the COC minutes.

\*--Note: Except for notices of loss filed for honeybee colony losses, COC must follow procedure in subparagraph B before approving a notice of loss.--\*

### **D** Disapproving Notice of Loss

COC will disapprove CCC-851 or CCC-934, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, when the participant:

- claims losses because of an ineligible loss condition
- files a late-file notice of loss.

If COC disapproves CCC-851 or CCC-934, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, and the participant **has completed** all other parts of CCC-852 and filed the application for payment:

- notify participant of disapproval
- the participant will be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes.

If COC disapproves CCC-851 or CCC-934, Parts A and B, Notice of Loss, and the participant **has not completed** all other parts of CCC-852 or CCC-934 and filed the application for payment:

- notify participant of disapproval (see Exhibit 11)
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes
- do not provide the participant appeal rights.

**Notes:** Once the participant files the application for payment, the participant will be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP.

\*--Except for notices of loss filed for honeybee colony losses because of CCD, COC must follow procedure in subparagraph B before disapproving a notice of loss.--\*

### E Approving and Disapproving CCC-851 or CCC-934

COC **must** act on **all** completed and signed CCC-851's or CCC-934's, applications for payment submitted. COC may redelegate approval authority to the CED for routine cases (applications with only verifiable supporting documentation). CED's may redelegate approval authority to PT's for routine cases.

CED's and PT's must **not** be delegated authority to act on any CCC-851 or CCC-934 when reliable records or a producer's self-certification is provided as supporting documentation.

**Important:** The administrative County Office must:

- •\*--ensure that applicable CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed for the applicable CCC-851's or CCC-934's filed, according to paragraph 124--\*
- ensure DD review of initial CCC-851's or CCC-934's is completed according to subparagraph F before CCC-851's or CCC-934's may be approved or disapproved
- for honeybee colony losses due to CCD, ensure that the producer certified to at least 3 out of the 5 symptoms of CCD on CCC-870
- except for applications for payment filed for honeybee colony losses because of CCD:
  - work with the physical location county where the loss occurred to verify that other producers in the same county suffered similar losses due to the same eligible loss condition
  - document in the COC minutes whether other producers in the same county suffered similar losses due to the same eligible loss condition, as verified by the physical location county
  - only act on applications for payment (approve or disapprove) after verification from the physical location county that other producers in the same county suffered similar losses due to the same eligible loss condition, as verified by the physical location county.

#### E Approving and Disapproving CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

CCC-851 or CCC-934 will be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant. When more than 1 type of livestock or farm-raised fish is claimed on CCC-851 or CCC-934, CCC-851 or CCC-934 must be approved or disapproved based on all livestock or farm-raised fish claimed. However, COC does have authority to make adjustments to certain information reported on CCC-851 or CCC-934 when documentation warrants making adjustments.

**Example:** Jim Brown executes CCC-851 that includes 100 adult beef cows reported in item 19. COC has documentation that only 98 adult beef cows meet the eligibility requirements as eligible livestock in inventory on the beginning date of the eligible flood. In this case, on CCC-851, item 21, COC can enter "98" for adult beef cows and then approve CCC-851 for the 98 eligible adult beef cows. Jim Brown would be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP for the 2 adult beef cows **not** used in the calculation for ELAP benefits.

Before approving CCC-851 or CCC-934, COC must:

- ensure that **all** program eligibility requirements are met
- ensure supporting documentation is approved or disapproved according to
   \*--subparagraph A for all losses
- except for honeybee colony losses due to CCD, verify with the physical location county where the loss occurred that other producers in the same county suffered similar losses due to the same eligible loss condition--\*
- be satisfied with **all** the following:
  - livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish claimed are eligible livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish
  - all forage information entered on CCC-851 meets the eligibility requirements
  - participant is an eligible producer
  - reasonableness of the number and type of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish claimed
  - location of participant's current livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish inventory is physically located to conduct spot checks
  - all signature requirements are met.

#### E Approving and Disapproving CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

If all program eligibility requirements are **not** met, it is determined that the information on CCC-851 or CCC-934 or any additional supporting documentation provided by participant is **not** accurate or reasonable, then the following actions must be taken:

- disapprove CCC-851 or CCC-934
- notify participant of disapproval
- provide participant applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reasons for disapproval in COC minutes, if disapproved by COC.

### F DD Review \* \* \* of Initial CCC-851's or CCC-934's

DD's must review the first five CCC-851's and CCC-934's submitted, for eligible losses, in each Service Center before approval.

The review must include the following:

- ensuring that CCC-851's or CCC-934's are submitted by participant County Office
- signature requirements, including power of attorney, are met
- no State or County Office developed forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents are being used to obtain or collect the data required from participants
- supporting data required for payment eligibility is properly completed and on file; such as CCC-901 or CCC-902, as applicable; CCC-941, AD-1026; CCC-860, if applicable; and accurate subsidiary and SCIMS data
- reviewing the completed CCC-770 ELAP Checklist and CCC-934-1 or CCC-851-1, as applicable, and using both forms as a guide during the review process.
- \*--Note: DD's must document review on CCC-770-ELAP for each CCC-851 and CCC-934.

DD review of the initial CCC-851's and CCC-934's and supporting documentation submitted is critical to ensuring ELAP is being administered according to the procedures provided in--\* this handbook and the regulations in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and B. Reviewing the initial CCC-851's and CCC-934's and supporting documentation in a timely manner:

- identifies possible weaknesses in the administration of ELAP that may be resolved by additional training, clarified procedures, or modified software
- prevents numerous participants from being impacted by erroneous ELAP administration
- allows corrections to be made in a timely manner before erroneous payments are issued.

#### \*--G Recording and Reporting DD Reviews

DD's must provide a written report to SED's describing the ELAP application review findings, including a list of errors discovered, and the overall status of the implementation of ELAP in the County Office.

FSA's reporting mechanism for program year 2023 and subsequent years is easily accessible and provides the information needed for the required reviews. The reporting mechanism uses SharePoint which allows SED's, DD's, Safety Net Division (SND), and DAFP to review the progress and results of the required reporting. It also allows SND to use the information to provide internal review reporting.

A questionnaire on the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site must be completed by DD's or delegated official. This questionnaire includes standardized questions for DD's to provide data that allows SED's and SND to collect needed information for the State and national internal reviews. This information also provides SED's with the required information to qualify as a written report from DD's to meet the ELAP review requirements.

**Note:** The questionnaire should be submitted once all applicable required ELAP reviews for each Service Center are completed.

All reviews must be completed and recorded on the SharePoint site by April 1 after each program year deadline. The National Office will review reports of all DD reviews completed. These reviews will allow the National Office to do the following:

- identify common findings
- provide a process to review ELAP policy
- assist the State Offices with addressing common findings in their State, including steps to reduce errors.--\*

#### 104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

#### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint for required reporting is located at:

https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp/Internal Control Reviews?e=1%3A020f17a56ff1425a9791d6167bcb2f21

Note: County Office employees will not have access to this SharePoint site.

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site contains the following links:

- Program Contacts
- DD Program Review Questionnaire
- DD Program Review Reports.

The DD Program Review Questionnaire will be used for all applicable programs that include DD review requirements. Standardized questions will display for each program. Any findings should be reported to the selected programs.

Once all the required reviews are complete for the Service Center, the reviews must be loaded into the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site before approval according to the following table.

Item	Action
	State and District Information
State	Select the State from the drop-down menu.
District	Select the applicable district number from the drop-down menu for the applications reviewed.
Service Center	Select the Service Center name from the drop-down menu for the applications reviewed.
Name of	Using the search, find the representative that completed the review(s).
Reviewer	
	<b>Note:</b> This may not be DD, but could be an acting DD, or someone
	delegated to review the application(s) in this Service Center.
State Executive	This will automatically be populated with the name of SED for the State
Director Name	selected.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not locked and can be changed if SED has changed or its incorrect.

--\*

### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

Item	Action
	State and District Information (Continued)
State Executive Director Email	This will automatically be populated with the SED e-mail.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not locked and can be changed if SED has changed or the e-mail is incorrect.
Executive Officer Name	This will automatically be populated with the name of the Executive Officer (EO) for the State selected.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not locked and can be changed if EO has changed or its incorrect.
Executive Officer Email	This will automatically be populated with the EO e-mail.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not locked and can be changed if EO has changed or the e-mail is incorrect.
Administrative Officer Name	This will automatically be populated with the name of AO for the State selected.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not locked and can be changed if AO has changed or it is incorrect.
Administrative Officer Email	This will automatically be populated with the AO e-mail.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not locked and can be changed if AO has changed or the e-mail is incorrect.
State Office Program Chief	Using the search, find the name of the applicable State Office program chief.
	<b>Note:</b> This field automatically pulls information from the USDA directory and will include the State Office program chief's contact information.

\*

### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

Item	Action
Program Review Details	
Program	Select from the drop-down menu 1 of the following applicable programs for which the questionnaire is being completed:
	<ul> <li>ELAP – Livestock</li> <li>ELAP – Honeybee</li> <li>ELAP – Farm Raised Fish.</li> </ul>
Program Year	Select from the drop-down menu the program year for which the review was completed.
Did the review indicate any concerns or findings in the administration of the program?	Select from the drop-down menu "Yes" or "No".
If yes, what was the finding(s) from the CCC-770?	Select from the drop-down menu the item(s) from CCC-770 ELAP-1, -2, or -3 depending on the selected program from the drop-down menu. These items are any findings during the review process.
What was the corrective action(s) taken?	<ul> <li>Note: Multiple items can be selected if there were more than 1 finding.</li> <li>Enter the corrective action(s) used by the County Office to update the application under review.</li> <li>Note: If the corrective action is required for more than one application under review, notate the action taken, along with the number of applications that required corrective action(s).</li> </ul>
Have all the required DD/STO reviews for this Service Center been completed for this	Select from the drop-down menu "Yes" or "No".  If "Yes" is selected, then an e-mail notification will be sent to SED, EO, AO, State Office program chief, and the reviewer when the questionnaire is submitted.  If "No" is selected, then an e-mail notification will not be sent and SED,
program?	EO, AO, and State Office program chief will not be notified.  Reminder: The questionnaire is only to be completed once all reviews are completed by DD.
Date Completed All Reviews	Select a date from calendar, or enter the date as MM/DD/YYYY, when the ELAP reviews were all completed.
Attachments	Upload all CCC-770's of the reviewed applications.

### 104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

The following is an example of the DD Program Review Questionnaire screen.

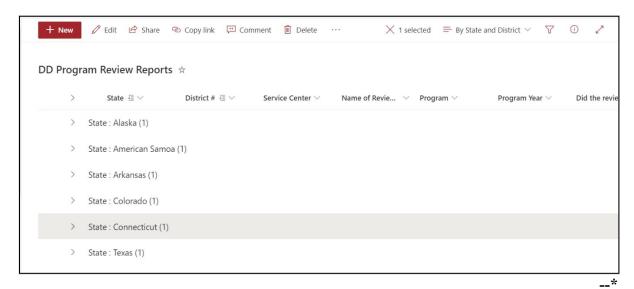
State	District #	Service Center
	*	
Name of Reviewer	State Executive Director Name	State Executive Director Email
Find items		
Executive Officer Name	Executive Officer Email	Administrative Officer Name
Administrative Officer Email	Program Chief	
	Find items	~
Find items  What was the corrective action(s) taken?		
I certify that all reviews are done for this Service Center:	Date Completed All Reviews	
I certify that all reviews are done for this		na e
I certify that all reviews are done for this Service Center:	12/31/2001	<b>□</b>

#### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

The "**DD Program Review Reports**" will allow anyone with access to the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site to monitor and review the completed questionnaires. There are several different views created within the reports link. Following are the report views, created by the National Office, that are applicable to ELAP:

- By State and District (default)
- ELAP Farm-Raised Fish DD Reviews
- ELAP Honeybee DD Reviews
- ELAP Livestock DD Reviews.

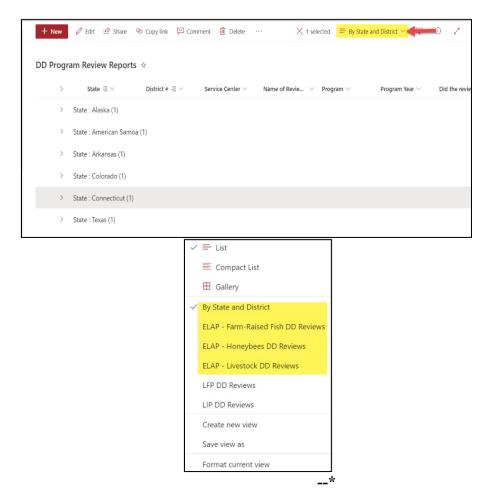
The following is an example of the DD Program Review Reports screen on the default page "By State and District".



### 104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

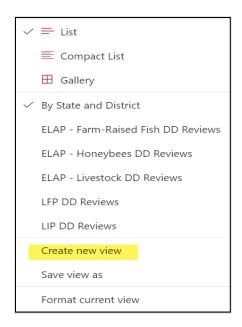
To select a different report other than the default report, click on the filter button next to "By State and District". All reports will display.



#### \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

All employees with access to the SharePoint may use the personal report view by clicking "Create new view" in the different views drop down menu.

The following is a screenshot of where to select "Create new view".



When creating a personal report view, a pop up will display with a check box defaulted like the following example "Make this a public view". **Users must uncheck** this option. If this box is not unchecked, it will create National Office "create views" list. The following is an example of the box "make this a view public".



#### \*--I Letters to Producers Advising of Results of Recording County Office Determinations--\*

Recording County Offices must issue a letter to participants about the result of processing CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable, when a payment is either **not** computed or determined **not** to be owed to the participant. The decision will be considered to be a decision of a recording COC employee. See 1-APP, paragraph 13 and Exhibit 8, Example 2 (COC Employee Determination).

The following is an example of a letter advising a participant that a payment was **not** computed or will **not** be issued in response to CCC-934, as applicable.

Mr. Arch Stanton Date:

3 Littleton Rd

Somewhere OH 12345-9876

Dear Mr. Stanton:

This letter is in response to your application for payment (your CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable) under the Emergency Assistance Program for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP).

You submitted an ELAP application for 2019 calendar year losses. CCC processed that application and determined you were **not** due a payment under that application. Accordingly, a payment will **not** be issued.

If you believe we have **not** properly reviewed and processed your application, you may appeal this determination to the county committee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you appeal to the county committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you appeal this determination to the county committee, you may later appeal any adverse determination of the county committee to the FSA State committee or the National Appeals Division. To appeal, write to the county committee at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is erroneous.

Somewhere County FSA Committee 55 Main St Somewhereville, OH 12346-6543

If you do **not** timely file an appeal of this determination, this must be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.

Sincerely,

Sharina Farmer

County Executive Director

#### 104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

#### \*--J Prevention of Improper Payments--\*

IPIA requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. County Offices must take all steps necessary to ensure that program and payment eligibility requirements have been met before issuing any payments.

#### \*--K Definition of Improper Payment--\*

OMB defines an <u>improper payment</u> as any payment that should **not** have been issued or was issued in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirement.

#### 105-119 (Reserved)

### **A Completing Manual CCC-851**

Complete CCC-851 according to the following.

\*\_

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code for the farm's administrative county.
2	Enter the program year the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.
3	Enter County Office name for the farm's administrative county.
4	Enter the application number. The administrative County Office will start with number 1 and continue sequentially.
	Part A – Producer Information
5A	Enter the producer's name and address.
5B	Does the producer have CCC-860 on file for the program year in which the loss occurred? Check (✓) "Yes" or "No".
	Part B – Notice of Loss
6	Select the applicable types of loss being reported.
	<b>Note:</b> More than 1 type of eligible loss may be entered if more than 1 type of eligible loss occurred during the program year.
7	Enter the eligible loss condition for each loss event that caused the applicable loss or losses entered in item 6.
	<b>Note:</b> Multiple weather or loss conditions may be entered if more than 1 eligible weather or loss condition resulted in losses during the program year.
8	Enter the date when the eligible loss condition occurred for the applicable loss event in item 7.
9	Enter the date when the eligible loss condition became apparent for the applicable loss event in item 7.
10	Enter the Physical Location County of the loss for the applicable loss event in item 7.
11	Enter the physical location of the livestock on the beginning date of the applicable loss event in item 7. Include the name of the county name, farm number, tract number, and field number where the applicable loss event occurred.
12	Enter the current physical location of the livestock in inventory for the applicable loss event in item 7. Include the name of the county name, farm number, tract number, and field number where the applicable loss event occurred.
13	Enter all associated producers who had an ownership share or contract grower share of any livestock entered in item 18 and indicate their share.

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Item	Instruction
	Part B – Notice of Loss, Cont.
14A	The producer or producer's representative may sign to indicate that livestock losses have occurred, or additional expenses were incurred because of the loss event listed in item 7 and the loss/losses were apparent to the producer on the date listed in item 9.
	Producer or producer's representative may file a notice of loss with the administrative County Office by 1 of the following alternative methods:
	<ul><li>phone</li><li>FAX</li></ul>
	•*electronically by e-mail or other established method such as Box*
	Enter the method by which the notice of loss was filed in the administrative county office if the producer or producer's representative did <b>not</b> sign in item 14A.
14B	Signatory in item 14A will enter their title/relationship when signing in a representative capacity.
	If a producer/applicant is:
	• not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank
	• signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is <b>not</b> necessary.
14C	Producer or producer's representative will enter the date they signed the notice of loss or county office employee enters date producer or producer's representative reported notice of loss using 1 of the alternative methods in item 14A.
	Part C – County Committee Determination of Loss
15	COC must act on all completed and signed CCC-852, Part B, Notice of Loss,
	submitted. Notice of loss, as certified by the participant, must be approved or
	disapproved.
15A	Enter COC Signature
15B	Enter date of COC action
15C	Check (✓)"Approved" or "Disapproved"
1.5	Part D – Livestock Information
16	Enter the corresponding loss event number from item 7. This will be entered for each livestock kind/type, and weight range entered in item 18.
17	No entry required.
18	Enter the eligible livestock by kind, type, and weight range that are applicable to the loss event(s) in item 7.
19	Enter the inventory of livestock located in the physical location county where the loss occurred claimed in item 18 for the applicable loss event in item 7.

# **A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)**

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Item	Instruction
	Part D – Livestock Information, Cont.
20	Enter the ownership share the producer has in the livestock entered in item 18.
21	COC will enter the adjusted current year inventory, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a current year inventory different from the current year inventory certified to by the producer in item 19.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 21.
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire
22	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in item 23.
23	Enter all pasture types for owned or cash-leased land normally used in the operation to support the eligible livestock during the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions, excluding fire, affected by the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions, excluding fire, for the applicable livestock numbers.
	Pasture types include the following:
	• native
	• improved
	• forage sorghums
	• small grains
	annual ryegrass
	annual crabgrass.
	<b>Note:</b> Only enter pasture types for Federal or State land if the agreement is by the acres and does <b>not</b> provide for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time.
24A	Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 23.
	<b>Important:</b> If all the acres in the physical location county for the pasture type were <b>not</b> affected by the eligible loss condition, include both unaffected and affected acres.
24B	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 23.
	Note: Affected acres cannot exceed item 24A.

# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire, Cont.
25	Enter the producer's share of the acres entered in item 24A.
26	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in item 23 because of the eligible loss conditions.
27	County Office will enter the applicable carrying capacity for the specific type of pasture entered in item 23.
28A	COC will enter the adjusted total number of acres, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines total acres different than the total acres certified to by the producer in item 24A.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 28A.
28B	COC will enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines affected aces different than the affected acres certified to by the producer in item 24B.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 28B.
29	COC will enter the adjusted number of lost grazing days, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a different number of lost grazing days than the number of grazing days lost as certified by the producer in item 26.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 29.
30	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type
	and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of
	pasture entered in item 31.

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# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire, Cont.
31	Enter all pasture types for AUM or AU leased land normally used in the operation to support eligible livestock during the affected eligible loss conditions, excluding fires, for the livestock numbers entered in item 33.
	Pasture types include the following:
	• native
	• improved
	forage sorghums
	• small grains
	annual ryegrass
	annual crabgrass.
	<b>Note:</b> Only enter pasture types for privately leased, Federal, or State land that provide for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time. Pasture types for Federal and State leases expressed in acres and <b>not</b> AU's or AUM's for an established period of time must be entered in item 23.
32A	Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.
	Important: If all the acres in the physical location county for the pasture type were not affected by the eligible loss condition, include both unaffected and affected acres.
32B	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.
	Note: Affected acres cannot exceed item 32A.
33	Enter the number of AU's allowed by the pasture type entered in item 31.
34	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to
	graze each specific type of pasture entered in item 31 because of an eligible loss
	condition.
35A	COC will enter the adjusted total number of acres, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines total acres different than the affected acres certified to by the producer in item 32A.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 35A.

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# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire, Cont.
35B	COC will enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines affected aces different than the acres certified to by the producer in item 32B.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 35B.
35C	COC will enter the adjusted AU's, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines AU's different than AU's certified to by the producer in item 33.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 35C.
36	COC will enter the adjusted number of lost grazing days, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a different number of lost grazing days than the number of grazing days lost as certified by the producer in item 34.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 36.
	Part F – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Fire
37	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in item 38.
38	Enter all pasture types of land that was affected by wildfire on all non-Federal managed lands.
	Pasture types include the following:
	• native
	• improved
	• small grains
	forage sorghums
	annual ryegrass
	• annual crabgrass.

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# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part F – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Fire, Cont.
39A	Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each
	pasture type entered in item 38.
	<b>Important:</b> If all the acres in the physical location county for the pasture type
	were not affected by the eligible loss condition, include both
200	unaffected and affected acres.
39B	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical
	location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 38.
	Note: Affected acres cannot exceed item 39A.
40	Enter the producer's share of the acres entered in item 39A.
41	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to
	graze each specific type of pasture entered in item 38 because of fire.
42	Enter COC established carrying capacity for the applicable pasture types listed in
	item 38.
43A	COC will enter the adjusted total number of acres, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines total acres different than the total acres certified to by the producer in item 39A.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 43A.
43B	COC will enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines affected aces different than the affected acres certified to by the producer in item 39B.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 43B.
44	COC will enter the adjusted grazing days lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines adjusted lost grazing days different than the lost grazing days certified to by the producer in item 41.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 44.
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Item	Instruction
	Part G – Value of Produced Feed Lost
45	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that would have been consuming the specific type of feed entered in item 47.
46	Enter all pasture types the livestock listed in item 45 normally grazed during the eligible loss conditions, by physical location, which caused the produced feed lost.
	Pasture types include the following:
	<ul><li>native</li><li>improved</li></ul>
	forage sorghums
	• small grains
	annual ryegrass
	annual crabgrass.
	*Note: If the feed loss is for feed that was to be fed to eligible livestock that suffered a grazing loss due to fire in Part F, the pasture type selected should be the same pasture type selected for the fire grazing loss in item 38*
47	Enter the type of produced feed which was lost because of an eligible loss condition, by physical location, that was intended to be fed to eligible livestock.
48	Enter the eligible quantity of produced feed which was lost because of an eligible loss condition, such as tons of hay lost or tons of silage lost, by physical location.
49	Enter the dollar value of produced feed lost.
50	Enter the producer's share of the dollar value of produced feed lost entered in
	item 49.
51	COC will enter adjusted quantity of produced feed lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a quantity of produced feed lost different than the quantity of produced feed lost certified to by the producer in item 48.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 51.

Item	Instruction
	Part H – Value of Purchased Feed Lost
52	COC will enter adjusted dollar value of produced feed lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value of produced feed lost different than the dollar value of produced feed lost certified to by the producer in item 49.
	The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 52.
53	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that would have been consuming the specific type of feed entered in item 55.
54	Enter all pasture types the livestock listed in 53 normally grazed during the eligible *loss conditions, by physical location, which caused the purchased feed lost*
	Pasture types include the following:
	• native
	• improved
	• forage sorghums
	• small grains
	annual ryegrass
	annual crabgrass.
	*Note: If the feed loss is for feed that was to be fed to eligible livestock that suffered a grazing loss due to fire in Part F, the pasture type selected should be the same pasture type select for the fire grazing loss in item 38*
55	Enter the type of feed purchased that was lost such as tons of hay purchased.
56	Enter the dollar value of purchased feed lost.
57	Enter the producer's share of the dollar value of purchased feed lost entered in item 56.
58	COC will enter adjusted value of purchased feed lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value of purchased feed lost is different than the dollar value certified to by the producer in item 56.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 58.

Item	Instruction
	Part I – Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses.
59	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that consume the specific type of feed/ expense entered in item 61.
*60A*	Enter all pasture types the livestock listed in item 59 normally grazed during the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions, by physical location, which caused the additional feed purchased and additional expenses.
	Pasture types include the following:
	<ul><li>native</li><li>improved</li></ul>
	• forage sorghums
	• small grains
	annual ryegrass
	annual crabgrass.
*60B	ENTER:
	• "I", if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 7 occurred inside/during the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 59.
	• "O", if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 7 occurred outside the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 59*
61	Enter the type of additional feed purchased to sustain livestock, by physical location, or additional expenses incurred, such as tons of hay purchased, cost incurred for clearing snow to provide feed to livestock, etc.
62	Enter the dollar value/expenses incurred for the same time period for the <b>previous year</b> .
	<b>Note:</b> No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
63	Enter the dollar value/expenses incurred for the same time period 2 years ago.
	Note: No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
64	Enter the <b>current year</b> dollar value of additional feed purchased above normal
	to sustain livestock, or additional expenses incurred.
65	Enter the producer's share of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain livestock or additional expenses incurred entered in items 62, 63, and/or 64.

### **A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)**

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Item	Instruction
	Part I – Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses, Cont.
66	COC will enter adjusted value of 1-year prior dollar value lost/expenses incurred, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value lost/expenses incurred is different than the dollar value certified to by the producer in item 62.
	No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 66.
67	COC will enter adjusted value of 2-year prior dollar value lost/expenses incurred, if
	applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value lost/expenses incurred is different than the dollar value certified to by the producer in item 63.
	No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 67.
68	COC will enter adjusted value of current year dollar value lost/expenses incurred, if
	applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value lost/expenses incurred is different than the dollar value certified to by the producer in item 64.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 68.

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Item	Instruction
	Part J – Water Transportation
69	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that the producer experienced a loss in item 73.
*70*	Enter all pasture types the livestock listed in 69 normally grazed during the eligible adverse weather event, by physical location, which caused the water transporting lost.
	Pasture types include the following:
	• native
	• improved
	forage sorghums
	• small grains
	annual ryegrass.
* * *	* * *
71	*Enter the later of the date the producer started transporting water, the beginning date of the eligible drought in the program year or the date the eligible loss condition occurred*
72	Enter the date the producer stopped transporting water in the program year by physical location.
73	Enter the total gallons of water the producer transported in the program year for the livestock reported in item 69.
74	Enter the producer's share of the total gallons of water transported as entered in item 73.
75	COC will enter the adjusted number of total gallons of water transported, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the total gallons of water transported is different than the number of total gallons certified to by the producer in item 73.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 75.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part K – Cattle Tick Fever
76	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from item 17 for each livestock kind/type
	and weight range that the producer gathered for treatment and/or inspection of
	Cattle Tick Fever.
77	Enter the date of each treatment or inspection for the livestock listed in item 76
	based on information provided from APHIS.
78	Enter the number of livestock treated or inspected listed in item 76 based on
	information provided from APHIS.
79	COC must enter the adjusted date of each treatment or inspection for the livestock
	listed in item 76 based on information provided from APHIS.
80	COC must enter the adjusted number of livestock treated or inspected listed in item
	76 based on information provided from APHIS.
	Part L – Livestock Feed Transporting
	(Part L is completed by producer share and mileage)
81	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner
	transported to eligible livestock in the current year.
82	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner
	transported to eligible livestock in the current year.
83	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the
	current year.
84	COC will enter the adjusted number of truckloads of livestock feed that the
	livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the number of current year
	truckloads of livestock feed is different than the number of current year
	truckloads of livestock feed certified to by the livestock owner in item 81.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP
	if an entry is entered in item 84.
85	COC will enter the adjusted mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the
	livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the mileage per truckload
	of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock
	in the current year is different than the mileage per truckload of livestock
	feed in the current year as certified to by the livestock owner in item 82.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-
	APP if an entry is entered in item 85.
86	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner
30	transported to eligible livestock in a normal year.
<u> </u>	Tambported to englote in colored in a normal year.

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# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
87	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner
	transported to eligible livestock in a normal year.
88	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in a
	normal year.
89	COC will enter the adjusted number of truckloads of livestock feed that the
	livestock owner transports to eligible livestock in a normal year, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the number of truckloads of livestock feed in a normal year is different than the number of normal year truckloads of livestock feed certified to by the livestock owner in item 86.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 89.
90	COC will enter the adjusted mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transports to eligible livestock in a normal year, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transports to eligible livestock in a normal year is different from the mileage per truckload of livestock feed certified to by the livestock owner in item 87.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 90.
	Part M – Other Compensation/Reductions
91	Enter the amount of monetary compensation received by the producer from their contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of the livestock under contract (for contract growers only).
92	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same grazing, feed, livestock water or feed transportation losses, or additional expenses.
	Part N – Producer Certification
93A	After reading the certification, producer or producer's representative must sign the
	application for payment.
93B	Signatory in item 83A must enter title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity.
	If a producer/applicant is:
	• <b>not</b> signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank
	• signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is <b>not</b> necessary.

# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
93C	Producer or producer's representative must enter the date they signed the application
	for payment.
	Part O – County Committee Determination
94A	Enter COC or designee signature.
94B	Enter date of COC or designee action.
94C	Check (✓) "Approved" or "Disapproved".
	<b>Important:</b> CCC-851 must be approved or disapproved as certified by the
	producer after applicable COC adjustment fields are completed.

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#### **B** Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example

# <u>Grazing Loss – Non-Fire, Grazing Loss – Fire, Produced Feed Loss, Additional Feed Purchased, Water Transportation</u>

Nancy Farmer is a cow calf operator in Lynn County Texas. Nancy Farmer completed CCC-851 in Lynn County Texas for 2019, application number 073. Nancy is the owner and operator of FSN 1345 in Lynn County and she cash leases FSN 1223 in Lynn County. Nancy did **not** complete a CCC-860. Texas has 365-calendar-day grazing periods for native and improved pastures.

Loss Event 1 - On December 3, 2018, Nancy suffered a grazing loss and additional feed purchases because of a blizzard and heavy snow fall on FSN 1345. Nancy's cattle were **not** able to graze the native and improved pastures for 14 calendar days because of heavy snow accumulations. At the time of the blizzard Nancy owned 96 adult cows and 4 bulls which were grazing 2,500 acres of native grass and 500 acres of improved grass. Nancy has 100 percent share of the cattle and 100 percent share of the pastures. The Lynn County COC determined the carrying capacity to be 30 acres per AU for the native pasture and 10 acres per AU for the improved pasture. Nancy provided reliable records to COC showing a purchase of \$700 of hay and \$500 of feed which were purchased during the 14 calendar days that the cattle were **not** able to graze. Nancy also provided reliable records showing an expense of \$500 of hay which was purchased about the same time period in 2017 and \$650 of hay which was purchased about the same time period in 2016.

Loss Event 2 - On May 15, 2019, a wild fire crossed Nancy's ranch, FSN 1345. The wild fire burned across 600 acres of native grass intended for grazing and Nancy also lost 75 rolls of coastal hay because of the fire. At the time of the fire Nancy had 96 adult cows, 4 bulls and 50 calves over 500 pounds grazing native and improved grasses. The fire also destroyed the fences, so Nancy had to move some her cattle to other pastures on FSN 1345 and she had to move some of the cattle to FSN 1223 because of the fire. Nancy has 100 percent share of the cattle and 100 percent share of the pastures. On CCC-851, Nancy showed 650 acres were affected by the wild fire because the affected pasture on the ranch could **not** be grazed for 120 calendar days, (number of days for the grass to come back out after the fire). COC determined that only 600 acres were affected by the fire and the other 50 acres claimed were **not** burned in the fire but were the remaining acres in the pasture. Nancy provided verifiable records to COC showing the 75 rolls of produced hay that was destroyed and reliable records showing where cattle were **not** able to graze the pasture that was affected by the wild fire. COC also accepted Nancy's reliable records which showed the value of the lost hay to be \$3,750. COC determined the carrying capacity to be 30 acres per AU for the native pasture affected by fire.

**Loss Event 3** - On July 23, 2019, Lynn County received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. At the time of the drought Nancy had 96 adult cows, 4 bulls and 75 calves over 500 pounds grazing native and improved grasses on FSN 1345 and 1223. Because of the drought all of the watering holes on FSN 1345 and FSN 1223 went dry. Nancy has 100 percent share of the cattle and 100 percent share of the pastures. On July 25, 2019, Nancy started transporting water to her cattle and continued to transport water to her cattle until September 9, 2019. Nancy provided reliable records showing that a total of 66,000 gallons of water were transported to her cattle.

#### \*--Feed Transportation - 365-Day Grazing Period and Non-365-Day Grazing Period

#### **365-Day Grazing Period**

Loss Event 1 - On June 1, 2022, Lynn County TX received a D2 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor for 8 consecutive weeks, meeting the drought requirements in Exhibit 2. At the time of drought, Mary Farmer had 60 adult cows, 2 bulls, and 45 calves over 500 pounds grazing native and improved grasses on FSN 1345 and 1223. Texas has 365 calendar day grazing periods for native and improved pastures. Because of drought, Mary's pastures had little grass, causing Mary to purchase additional loads of hay to help mitigate the feed loss from the drought. Mary purchased and hauled hay until March 15, 2023. Mary went to the Lynn County TX FSA office on July 1, 2022. Mary will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent (June 1, 2022). For 2022, Mary can file the notice of loss, claiming the loss apparent date up to 30 days from when she files her notice of loss. Mary would need to provide her normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide her current hauls and mileage for 2022. Mary can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2022. At the end of the 365-day grazing period, Mary would no longer be eligible for hauling because of the ELAP qualifying drought designation on June 1, 2022. If Lynn County TX was already in a qualifying drought on January 1, 2023, Mary can file a notice of loss with the loss apparent date as far back as the qualifying drought begins.

For 2022, in a normal year, Mary purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 150 miles to her cattle during the 365-day grazing period. Through December 31, 2022, Mary hauled 30 loads of hay at 250 miles per load. Mary certified as an underserved producer and she maintains a 100 percent share in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.--\*

#### \*--Non-365-Day Grazing Period

Loss Event 1 - The normal grazing period for native pasture in Dodge County NE is May 1, 2022, through October 15, 2022. On July 1, 2022, Dodge County NE received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. At the time of drought Producer Lucy had 70 adult cows, 2 bulls, and 50 calves over 500 pounds grazing native pastures. Because of the drought the pastures had little grass, causing Lucy to purchase additional loads of hay to help mitigate the feed loss from the drought. Lucy purchased and hauled hay from September 1, 2022, through February 28, 2023. Lucy filed a notice of loss on September 1, 2022, with the loss apparent date of August 2, 2022. For 2022, Lucy can file the notice of loss, claiming the loss apparent date up to 30 days from when she files her notice of loss. Since Dodge County NE triggered for drought during the native pasture normal grazing period, Lucy's application for payment for 2022 will have all normal miles from the notice of loss date for which the drought was first apparent (August 2, 2022) through the end of the 2022 program year (December 31, 2022). For 2023, the notice of loss date for which the drought is first apparent must be in 2022, and the eligible dates for hauling are from January 1, 2023, until the start of the 2023 state grazing period (May 1, 2023).

For 2022, in a normal year, Lucy purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 100 miles to her cattle during the normal grazing period. Until December 31, 2022, Lucy hauled 40 loads of hay at 300 miles per load. Lucy certified as an underserved producer and she has a100 percent share in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

**Loss Event 2 -** The normal grazing period for native pasture in Phelps County NE is May 1, 2022, through October 15, 2022. On November 15, 2022, Phelps County NE received a D2 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Bob Farmer hauls hay through April 2023. Bob suffered a grazing loss outside of the grazing period for Phelps County NE. He is not eligible for feed transportation in excess of normal for 2022 or 2023 before the start of the 2023 grazing period.

Loss Event 3 - The normal grazing period for native pasture in Dodge County NE is May 1, 2022, through October 15, 2022. On January 15, 2023, Dodge County NE received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Jessie Farmer begins purchasing and hauling hay in January and February 2023 when the producer needs to mitigate drought losses with extra feed. The drought is not considered eligible for forage and feed hauling because it is outside the grazing period. Dodge County NE still has a D3 drought designation on May 1, 2023. Producer Jessie files a notice of loss for feed and forage hauling under ELAP on May 1, 2023, with the loss apparent date of January 1, 2023. COC can accept the notice of loss with the loss apparent date, however, producer Jessie is only eligible for feed and forage hauling starting on the eligible date of the drought designation within the 2023 grazing season.--\*

#### \*--Livestock Transportation – 365-Day Grazing Period and Non-365-Day Grazing Period

#### **365-Day Grazing Period**

Producer William has a farm administered in Lynn County TX. Producer William has 250 head of adult cows, 5 bulls, 200 head of yearling steers, and 248 calves under 400 pounds grazing on native grass on FSN 1455 and FSN 2654. Texas has 365 calendar day grazing period for native and improved pastures.

Loss Event 1 - On March 1, 2023, Lynn County TX received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor, meeting the drought requirements in Exhibit 2. Because of drought, Producer William's pastures had little grass, causing William to rent pasture in southern Oklahoma 300 miles from where the cattle were previously grazing. William hauled 8 semi truckloads of cows with calves 315 miles to the pasture in Oklahoma on March 18, 2023. William hauled the yearling steers to a feedlot 65 miles from where they were currently grazing, taking 7 more semi truckloads. William went to the Lynn County TX FSA office on March 28, 2023. William will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent (March 1, 2023). William would need to provide his normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide his current hauls and mileage for 2023. William can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2023. At the end of the 365-day grazing period, William would no longer be eligible for hauling cattle because of the ELAP qualifying drought designation on March 1, 2023. William is eligible for loads hauled to Oklahoma and to the feedlot. In November, William hauls the cows back from Oklahoma without the calves that were sold, using 4 semi truckloads. William sells the yearlings from the feedlot and hauls them to the sale barn to have them auctioned off. The animals hauled to the sale barn are not eligible because they are not being hauled back to the same location and were not hauled to a new grazing area. Producer William did not certify on a CCC-860 that he was underserved.

#### Non-365-Day Grazing Period

Producer Barb has a farm administered in Goshen County WY. Producer Barb has 85 head of adult cows, 50 head of yearling steers, and 86 calves under 400 pounds grazing on native grass on FSN 1888 and FSN 1926. Wyoming has 168 calendar day grazing period for native pastures from May 1 though October 15 each year.—\*

\*--Loss Event 2 - On March 1, 2023, Goshen County WY received a D4 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor, meeting the drought requirements in Exhibit 2. On May 1, the rating was still D4 in Goshen County WY. Because of drought, Producer Barb's pastures had little grass, causing Barb to rent pasture in Cherry County NE, 240 miles from where the cattle were previously grazing. Barb hired someone to haul 9 semi truckloads of cows with calves and steers 240 miles to the pasture in Cherry County NE on April 1, 2023. Barb went to the Scotts Bluff County FSA office on June 1, 2023. Barb will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent to her. In this case, Barb would not be eligible for the hauling before the beginning of the current year grazing period, based on the drought conditions in 2023.

The Scotts Bluff County Office explains that Barb would not be eligible for hauling based on the current year drought, until the current grazing season begins. Producer Barb explains that her grazing loss is a continuation from the previous year's drought. It was determined that Goshen County WY had an eligible drought in 2022 during the eligible grazing season. Producer Barb fills out an application for livestock transportation for 2023 based on the loss from 2022, but the loss is first apparent to Producer Barb on April 1, 2023. Barb would also be eligible to bring her cattle home until the end of December 2023.

Barb will need to provide her normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide her current hauls and mileage for 2023. Barb can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2023. Producer Barb had previously certified on CCC-860 that she was underserved.--\*

# C Example of CCC-851

Following is an example of CCC-851.

CCC-851 (11-01-21)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AG Commodity Credit Corp			1. State an	d County Code		2. Program Year		
EME	ERGENCY LOSS ASS LIVESTOCK APPL		FOR	3. County	Office Name		4. Application Number		
emergency . entities that Farm Recor	g statement is made in accordance with the dity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S. of loss assistance program benefits. The inform have been authorized access to the inform at File (Automated). Providing the requeste nce program benefits.	nation collected on tion by statute or re	this form may be disclose gulation and/or as descri	ed to other Federal, bed in applicable Ri	State, Local governn outine Uses identified	nent agencies, Trit in the System of I	bal agencies, and nongovernmental Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2,		
Paperwork	Reduction Act (PRA) Statement The info.	rmation collection is	exempted from PRA as	specified in 7 U.S.(	C. 9091(c)(2)(B).				
The provision	ns of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and oth	ner statutes may be	applicable to the informa	tion provided. RE1	URN THIS COMPLE	TED FORM TO Y	OUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.		
	JCER INFORMATION	7: 0 1)							
5A. Producers Na	me and Address (City, State and	Zip Coae)							
5B. Is a CCC-860	form, Socially Disadvantaged, Lir	mited Resource	e, Beginning Farme	er or Rancher,	and Veteran Fa	rmer or Ranch	ner Certification, on file for		
the producer f	or the program year indicated in I	tem 2?	YES	ОИ					
PART B - NOTIC				41.1					
me on the date(s) l	I have incurred losses due to eli isted in Items 8 and 9. Check all that apply)	gible adverse v	veather or loss cor	idition(s) liste	d in Item 7 and	the losses occ	eurred and were apparent to		
	- Non-Fire (Part E)	Grazing	Loss - Fire (Part F,	Produce	d Feed Loss (Pa	art G) 🔲 P	Purchased Feed Loss (Part H)		
Additional Fe	ed Purchased & Expenses (Part I	)   Water Tr	ansporting (Part J)	☐ Cattle Ti	ck Fever (Part k	о П ғ	eed Transporting (Part L)		
7. Eligible Loss Co	. , ,	_	ate When Loss				Location County of Loss		
			ccurred		Apparent		To: 1 Hydroan Education Country of Education		
Loss Event 1									
Loss Event 2									
Loss Event 3									
	e livestock physically located on the dition(s) provided in 8? (Include eld number.)			invento			of the livestock in m number, tract number,		
Loss Event 1	•								
Loss Event 2									
Loss Event 3									
livestock group	roducers; list all other producers t in from Item 17 and share).		·			·			
<ol><li>Producer cert copy of this for</li></ol>	ifies that all information in Part B	is correct, whe	ther personally ent	ered by the pro	oducer or anothe	er party, and a	cknowledges receipt of a		
	nature Loss Event 1 (By)		B. Title/Relations		vidual Signing in	the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
			Representativ	e Capacity					
A. Producer's Sign	nature Loss Event 2 (By)		B. Title/Relations Representation		vidual Signing in	the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
A. Producer's Sign	nature Loss Event 3 (By)		B. Title/Relations		vidual Signing in	the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
BART C. COUN	TV COMMITTEE DETERMINATION	ON OF LOSS	<u> </u>						
	TY COMMITTEE DETERMINATI ve or disapprove, as applicable, the no		rt B.						
oss Event 1	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-D	D-YYYY)	C. Determin	nation		
						□Ap	proved Disapproval		
oss Event 2	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-D	D-YYYY)	C. Determin			
				,	*	Approved Disapproval			
Loss Event 3	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-D	D-YYYY)	C. Determin			
				, <u>-</u>	,		proved Disapproval		
						Date 3	Stamp		

# C Example of CCC-851

PART D - L 16. Loss Even Number	IVESTOCK INFO	DRMATION	18. Livestock Ki	ind/Type			19. Livestock		20. ihare %		Page 2 of 5  C Use Only 21.	
(Item 7)			and Weight Range				Inventory		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		COC Adjusted Livestock Inventory	
	В											
	С											
	D											
	E											
PART E – F		MATION – GRAZI	NG LOSSES	S – Non-Fire								
22. Livestock Group (Item 17)	Pasture Type – Lease	3. Owned or Cash d Land e Affected)	24A. Total Acres	24B. Affected Acres	25. Share %	26. Grazing Days Lost	27. Carrying Capacity	28A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	OC Use Only 28B COC Adj Affects Acre	s. justed ted	29. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost	
30. Livestock Group	Pasture Typ Lease	i1. be – AUM/AU d Land e Affected)	32A. Total Acres	32B. Affected Acres	33. Animal Units	34. Grazing Days	35A. COC	35B. COC	OC Use Only 35C COC Adj	<b>)</b> .	36. COC Adjusted	
(Item 17)	(1101)-1 110	Anctica				Lost	Adjusted Total Acres	Adjusted Affected Acres	Animal I	Units	Grazing Days Lost	
DARTE	CORAGE INFOR	MATION – GRAZI	NG LOSSES	Fire								
37. Livestock Group (Item 17)	3 Pasture Type	8.  Non-Federal s (Fire Affected)	39A. Total Acres	39B. Affected Acres	40. Share %	41. Grazing Days Lost	42. Carrying Capacity	43A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	OC Use Only 43B COC Adj Affected	3. justed	44. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost	
<b>PART G - V</b> 45.		DUCED FEED LOS	ST 47	,	48.		49.	50.	600	CUSE	ONL V	
Livestock Group (Item 17)	Pastu	но. re Туре	Type of L Produ	ost Feed	Eligible Quantity Lost		lar Value Lost	Share %	51. COC Adjust Quantity Lo	ted	52. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost	
_			_		_		T					

# C Example of CCC-851

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53. Livestock Group (Item 17)		ALUE OF PURCHASED FEED LOST  54.  Pasture Type  Type of Lost Feed Pure					56. Dollar Value Lost		57. Share %	COC USE ONLY 58. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost		
PART I - V 59. Livestock Group (Item 17)	ALUE OF / 60A. Pasture Type	ADDITIONA 60B. Inside of Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	61.	Value of  Additional Feed al Purchased	63.	6 Cur Year Valu Addii Fee Addii	rent Dollar e of ional d or ional ense	65. Share %	66. COC Adju 1 Year P Dollar Ve of Additio Feed Purchas	rior alue onal	COC USE ONLY 67. COC Adjusted 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	68. COC Adjusted Current Yea Dollar Value of Additiona Feed or Additional Expense Incurred
PART J - V 69. Livestock Group (Item 17)	VATER TR 70 <i>F</i> Pasture	Type M	ATION 70B. ethod Used b Transport Water	71. Water Transpoi Start Date (MM-DD-YYYY	ting Water T En	72. ranspor d Date DD-YYYY		Total G	3. allons of ansported	7, Shi	are COC Ad	Use Only 75. justed Gallons r Transported
PART K - 0 76. Livestock		77			78.	C USE			79.			80.
Group (Item 17)	Date of a	each Treatn (MM-DD-	nent or Inspec	tion Numbe	or of Livestock T	reated			sted Date Tr Inspected	eated	Livesto	sted Number of ock Treated ispected

### C Example of CCC-851

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	TRANSPORTA										
		RRENT Y				NORMAL YEAR					
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload		
	ER COMPENSA										
91. Other Comp 92. Reductions:	ensation (Contra	act Grower	Only):				\$ \$				
and understand and understand and understand and understand and a Agrees to completing this.  A Authorizes of cooperatives, a supporting do a certify that:  If applying as	nds the application  C, at any time, wi ply with, and ackr is form;  C to obtain from 1 feed supply compa  cumentation provid  an individual, that	may be distith or without nowledges the third parties unies and readed; and	approved if they faint their presence, to ney are subject to, and, such as, but not lindering services, and en of the United Sta	nine eligibility that v il to provide any suc- enter upon, inspect all the regulations go mited to, other gover y records or other ev ates or a resident ali- orporation, or other	th information required the programment agencies, in idence that substance; if applying as a	ested by CCC; tock, and acreage i m and understands adividuals, auction ntiates the informa partnership, the m	n which the that instruct barns, contition provide embers of ti	by have an interest; tions and assistance ractors, or processored on this application	e are available for s, feed n or any		
Indian tribe or Act (25 U.S.C) 2. On the beginn entered in Item 3. All livestock 6	tribal organization . 5304). ing date of the elign n 19 on this applicentered on this app	n, the tribe r gible loss co ation; lication mee	neets the definition  ndition(s) in Item 7  et all eligibility crite	according to the ten , I owned, leased, pu eria provided in 7 CI	ms as defined in se urchased, entered in FR Part 1416 Subpa	ction 4 of the India nto a contract to pu art B, including be	nn Self-Dete rchase, or v ing maintain	ermination and Educ was a contract growe ned by me for comm	er of the livestock		
eligible loss co	ondition(s);			ould normally have b			or pasturel	and on the beginnin	g date of the		
5. All informatio	n on this applicati	on and all s	ipporting document	ts provided is true ar	id correct;						
loss, water trai in Item 18;	nsporting expense,	, livestock f	eed transporting exp	the eligible loss cond bense, cattle tick fev ation or evidence pro	er expense or incur	red additional exp	enses for the	e livestock entered	on this application		
93A. Signature	(By)			93B. Title/Relation the Repres	onship of the indiventative Capacity			93C. Date (MN	1-DD-YYYY)		
	UNTY COMMI esignee Signatu		TERMINATION		94B. Date (MM-D	DD-YYYY) 9	4C. Deter		SAPPROVED		

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### C Example of CCC-851

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CCC-851 (11-01-21)	Page 5 of 5
In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, me public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incide	from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, arital status, family/parental status, income derived from a any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all
Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program informatio Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720 Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in lar	-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal
To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complain http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addit requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence A (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider	ressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. wenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax:

### D Example of CCC-851-A

Following is an example of CCC-851-A.

Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I) Water Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Feed Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) In Cattle Tick Fever (Par	de 2. Program Year	State and County Code			U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AG Commodity Credit Corp	CCC-851 (06-24-22)		
the Commodity Condition Control Act (10 U.S.C. 714 et soa), and the Approximate Act (2014 Plus L. 113-79), as electrometed. The information collected on this form may be discussed to other fested. State, local government agences, This entities that how a beat author as accesses to the information or include entitles that how a beat author as accesses to the information by about the regulation and or as accessed in applicable flowine disease as assessment agences. This entitle that all the control of the state of the sta	4. Application Number	3. County Office Name	FOR					
SA Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)   Sa Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)   Sa Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)   Sa CCC-860 form, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, and Veteran Farmer or Rancher the program year indicated in Item 2?	ie information will be used to determine eligibility for mirment agencies. Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental ied in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, ill result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency	(Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The inform to other Federal, State, Local government in applicable Routine Uses dentitied in thumsh the requested information will result socified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B).	he Apricultural Act of 2014 his form may be disclosed ulation and/or as describe ntary. However, failure to exempted from PRA as sp	J.S.C. 714 et seq.), and to information collected on to immation by statute or reg- ested information is volu- information collection is	rity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.) ses assistance program benefits. The infor- nave been authorized access to the informa- is File (Automated). Providing the request- ce program benefits.  Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The info	the Commodity Cre emergency loss as entities that have b Farm Records File loss assistance pro Paperwork Reduc		
the producer for the program year indicated in Item 2? YES NO  PART B NOTICE OF LOSS  an reporting that I have incurred losses due to eligible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurse on the date(s) listed in Items 8 and 9.  6. Type of Loss (Check all that apply)  Grazing Loss – Non-Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss – Fire (Part F) Produced Feed Loss (Part G) Pu Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I) Water Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Produced Feed Loss Was 10. Physical Information (Part J) Produced Feed Loss Was 10. Physical Information (Part J) Produced Feed Loss Was 10. Physical Information (Part J) Produced Feed Loss Was 10. Physical Information (Part J) Produced Feed Loss Was 10. Physical Information (Part J) Produced Feed Loss Was 10. Physical Information (Part J) Produced Feed Loss (Part K) Produ	LETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.	n provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED	applicable to the informatio		ICER INFORMATION	PART A - PRODUCER		
the producer for the program year indicated in Item 2? YES NO  PART B—NOTICE/DEOSS am reporting that I have incurred losses due to eligible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurse on the date(s) listed in Items 8 and 9.  6. Type of Loss (Check all that apply) Grazing Loss – Non-Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss – Fire (Part F) Produced Feed Loss (Part G) Pu Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I) Water Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) Fe Transporting (Part J) Separate (Part K) Transporting (Part J) Separate (Part K) Separate (Part K								
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Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I) Water Transporting (Part J) Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)  7. Eligible Loss Condition  8. Date When Loss Occurred  9. Date When Loss Was Apparent  10. Physical I Apparent  11. Loss Event 2  12. Loss Event 3  13. Where were the livestock physically located on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition(s) provided in 8? (Include County name, farm number, tract number, and field number.)  14. Loss Event 1  15. Loss Event 2  16. Loss Event 2  17. Eligible Loss Condition  18. Date When Loss Was Apparent  19. Date When Loss Was Apparent  10. Physical I County Apparent  12. Where is the current physical location of inventory? (Include County name, farm number, and field number.)  18. Event 2  19. Date When Loss Was Apparent  19. Date When Loss Was Apparent  19. Date When Loss Was Apparent  10. Physical I County Apparent  11. Where is the current physical location of inventory? (Include County name, farm number, and field number.)  19. Where is the current physical Iocation of inventory? (Include County name, farm number, and field number.)  19. Event 3  10. Producer's Cynner Inventory? (Include County name, farm number, tract number, and field number.)  10. Event 3  11. Where is the current physical location of inventory? (Include County name, farm number, and field number.)  10. Where is the current physical Iocation of inventory? (Include County name, farm number, and field number.)  12. Where is the current physical Iocated inventory? (Include County name, farm number, and field number.)  13. Associated Producer's (Include County name, farm number, tract number, and field number.)  14. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and accepts of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  14. Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)  15. Eligible Loss Event 2 (By)  16. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  17. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3	(Part G) Purchased Feed Loss (Part H)	Produced Feed Loss (Part C	oss - Fire (Part F)	☐ Grazing L	0.000			
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13. Associated Producers; list all other producers that have an ownership share of any livestock listed in Items 17 and 18. (List the livestock group from Item 17 and share).  14. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and accopy of this form.  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 2 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity						Loss Event 2		
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copy of this form.  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 2 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  PART C - COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS  5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.	7 and 18. (List the other producer's name,	livestock listed in Items 17 and	nership share of an	rs that have an ow				
A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 2 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  PART C - COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS  5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.	ther party, and acknowledges receipt of a	ed by the producer or another pa	her personally enter	B is correct, whet				
A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)  B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity  PART C - COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS  5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.	in the C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)							
Representative Capacity  PART C - COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS  5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.	in the C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)				ature Loss Event 2 (By)	A. Producer's Signature		
5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.	in the C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)				ature Loss Event 3 (By)	A. Producer's Signature		
EX. THE OLD THE PROPERTY OF THE POPULATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE POPULATION OF THE PO			_					
	C. Determination	Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		e notice of loss in Pai				
Apr	Approved Disapproval		[		<b>.</b>			
	C. Determination  Approved Disapproval	Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	В		A. COC Signature	oss Event 2		
_	C. Determination  Approved Disapproval	Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	В		A. COC Signature	oss Event 3		
Date S								

### D Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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PART D - L 16. Loss Ever	(06-24-22) IVESTOCK INFORM		18.	nd/Tvr-			19.		20.	со	Page 2 of:
Number (Item 7)			Livestock Ki and Weigh				Livestock Inventory		Share %		21. OC Adjusted stock Inventory
	A										
	В										
	С										
	D										
	E										
22.	FORAGE INFORMAT 23.	ION – GRAZI	NG LOSSES 24A.	Non-Fire 24B.	25.	26.			COC Use	Only	
Livestock Group (Item 17)	Pasture Type – Ow Leased La (Non-Fire Affe	nd	Total Acres	Affected Acres	Share %	Grazing Days Lost	27. Carrying Capacity	28 <i>A</i> CO Adjus Total A	C CO	28B. C Adjusted Affected Acres	29. COC Adjuste Grazing Days Lost
30. Livestock Group	31. Pasture Type – . Leased La ( <i>Non-Fire Aff</i> k	nd	32A. Total Acres	32B. Affected Acres	33. Animal Units	34. Grazing Days	35A. COC	35E	c co	35C. C Adjusted	36. COC Adjuste
(Item 17)	(NOITH II C FOR					Lost	Adjusted Total Acres	Adjus Affect Acre	ted	imal Units	Grazing Days Lost
PART F -	FORAGE INFORMAT	ION – GRAZII	NG LOSSES	S – Fire							
37. Livestock Group (Item 17)	38. Pasture Type – N Managed Lands <i>(Fi</i>		39A. Total Acres	39B. Affected Acres	40. Share %	41. Grazing Days Lost	42. Carrying Capacity	43.4 CO Adjus Total A	C CO ted Affe	Only 43B. C Adjusted ected Acres	44. COC Adjuste Grazing Days Lost
PART G - \ 45. Livestock	<b>/ALUE OF PRODUC</b> 46. Pasture Ty		<b>ST</b> 47 Type of L		48. Eligible	Dol	49. lar Value	50. Share		COC USE	ONLY 52.
Group (Item 17)	. 23.210	., -	Produ		Quantity Lost		Lost	%	COCA	Adjusted ity Lost	COC Adjuste Dollar Value Lost

### D Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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53. Livestock Group (Item 17)	ALUE OF PURCHASED FEED LOST  54.  Pasture Type  Type of Lost Fe			55. Feed Purchase	ed	56. 57. Dollar Value Share Lost %			COC USE ONLY 58, COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost				
PART I - V, 59. Livestock Group (Item 17)	ALUE OF A 60A. Pasture Type	ADDITION/ 60B. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	61.	f al ed pe nal e	SED, ADDITI 62. 1 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	ONAL EXPEN 63. 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	6 Cur Year Valu Addii Fee Addii Expo	rent Dollar e of ional d or ional ense	65. Share %	66. COC Adju 1 Year P Dollar Va of Additic Feed Purchas	sted rior lue nal	COC USE ONLY 67. COC Adjusted 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	68. COC Adjusted Current Year Dollar Value of Additional Feed or Additional Expense Incurred
PART J - V 69. Livestock Group (Item 17)	VATER TR 70,6 Pasture	Type M	ATION 70B. ethod Used to Transport Water		71. ter Transportii Start Date MM-DD-YYYY)	ng Water T End	72. ranspori d Date DD-YYYY	Ĭ	Total G	3. allons of ansported	74 Sha %	COC Adj	Use Only 75. usted Gallons r Transported
PART K - C 76. Livestock Group (Item 17)		77	nent or Inspe	etion		78. of Livestock T or Inspected	C USE (			79. sted Date Tr Inspected	eated	COC Adjus Livesto	80. sted Number of ck Treated spected

### D Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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	and LIVESTO		77						
		RRENT					DRMAL Y		
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of	85. Number of Sted COC Adjusted Truckload of Mileage Per		87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted Number of	90 COC Adjusted Mileage Per
			Truckloads	Truckload				Truckloads	Truckload
ARTM-OTH	ER COMPENSA	TION/REI	DUCTIONS						
1. Other Comp	ensation (Contra	act Grower	Only):				\$		
2. Reductions:							\$		
Agrees to comcompleting this Authorizes CC cooperatives, I supporting docertify that:  If applying as United States; Indian tribe or Act (25 U.S.C)  On the beginnentered in Item All livestock e	ply with, and ackn s form; C to obtain from t eed supply compa numentation provide an individual, that or if applying as a tribal organization 5304). ing date of the elig 19 on this applicantered on	hird parties mies and rei ded; and  I am a citiz corporatio i, the tribe i	hey are subject to, a s, such as, but not lin indering services, and ten of the United Stan, limited liability connects the definition andition(s) in Item 7, et all eligibility crite	enter upon, inspect  If the regulations go  mited to, other gover  y records or other ev  ates or a resident alic  orporation, or other  according to the ten  , I owned, leased, pu  eria provided in 7 CE  puld normally have be	reming the programment agencies, in- ridence that substantial subs	m and understands dividuals, auction itiates the informal partnership, the m structure, the entity ction 4 of the India ito a contract to pu	that instruction provide the provided the pr	ractors, or processor ad on this applicatio the partnership are cited under State law; is rmination and Educ vas a contract growe	s, feed n or any  tizens of the f applying as a ation Assistance or of the livestock
All forage info	rmation entered or	n this appli	cation meets all elig	ibility criteria provi	ded in 7 CFR Part 1	416 Subpart B;			
All information	n on this application	on and all s	upporting document	ts provided is true ar	id correct;				
				he eligible loss cond pense, cattle tick fev					
I understand th	at this application	may be dis	sapproved if informa	ation or evidence pro	ovided is false or in	error, and that oth	er sanction:	s or penalties could	apply.
3A. Signature		TTEEDE	TERMINATION	·	onship of the indiv entative Capacity			93C. Date (MN	I-DD-YYYY)
	esignee Signatu		TERMINATION		94B. Date (MM-D	D-YYYY) 9	4C. Deter	mination	

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#### D Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application

Following is an example of CCC-851-A Continuation.

(06-24-22)	Commodity Credit Corporati	on			
	ATION SHEET FOR EM ANCE FOR LIVESTOCK		3. County Office Name		4. Application Number
informatio Act of 201 benefits. nongoveri Uses iden voluntary. benefits.	ing statement is made in accordance n identified on this form is 7 CFR Par 4 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. Th The information collected on this forn mental entities that have been autho tified in the System of Records Notice However, failure to furnish the reque	t 1414, the Commodity Credi- e information will be used to n may be disclosed to other F- prized access to the informati- e for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Redi- ested information will result in	it Corporation Charter Act (15 determine eligibility for emerg- federal, State, Local governn on by statute or regulation ar cords File (Automated). Prov a determination of ineligibility	i U.S.C. 714 et se rency loss assista rent agencies, Tri d/or as described riding the request ry for emergency	rg.), and the Agricultural ince program bal agencies, and I in applicable Routine ed information is loss assistance program
The provis	k Reduction Act (PRA) Statement sions of criminal and civil fraud, privat				100 000
	YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE. OF LOSS (Continuation)				
I am reporting that	I have incurred losses due to eligible	loss condition(s) listed in It	em 7 and the losses occurred	l and were appar	ent to me on the date(s)
listed in Items 8 and 6. Type of Loss (Cl					
	- Non-Fire (Part E)	Grazing Loss - Fire (Part F)	Produced Feed Loss (	Part G) Pur	chased Feed Loss (Part
Additional Fee	d Purchased & Expenses (Part I)	Water Transporting (Part J	Cattle Tick Fever (Part		d and Livestock
7. Eligible Loss Co		8. Date When Loss	9. Date When Loss Was	ira	nsporting (Part L) ocation County of Loss
Constitution - Marie Constitution of the	domestical	Occurred	Apparent		
Loss Event 4					
Loss Event 5					
Loss Event 6	e livestock physically located on the t	peginning date of the	12. Where is the current ph	vsical location of	the livestock in
eligible loss co	indition(s) provided in 8? (Include Co. and field number.)		inventory? (Include Co and field number.)		
Loss Event 4					
Loss Event 5					
Loss Event 6	ducers; list all other producers that h	ave an average share of a	nu live stock listed in Home 47	and 19 // int the	athan anadusania na ma
14. Producer certi	from Item 17 and share).  fies that all information in Part B is co	prrect, whether personally ent	ered by the producer or anoti	ner party, and ac	knowledges receipt of a
copy of this for A. Producer's Sign	m. ature Loss Event 4 (By)		ip of the Individual Signing in	the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
		Representative	Capacity		
A. Producer's Sign	ature Loss Event 5 (By)	B. Title/Relationsh Representative	ip of the Individual Signing in Capacity	the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
A Droducer's C'	etura Loca Front 6 (P.A)	D Title/Deletion - 1:	p of the Individual Signing in	the	D. I. AMA DE 1866
A. Producer's Sign	ature Loss Event 6 (By)	Representative		the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
	COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF				
	e or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of A. COC Signature		. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determinat	ion
				Approx	_
oss Event 5	A. COC Signature	В	. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determinal	
				Approx	ved Disapproval
Loss Event 6	A. COC Signature	В	. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determinat	
				<u> </u>	

# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

CCC-851- PART D - LI		INFORMATIO	ON <i>(Contin</i>	uation)										Page 2 of	
16 Loss Event (Item	Number	17. Livestock Group		18. Livestock Ki and Weigh	nd/Type t Range			Liv	19. estock rentory		20 Sha %	re	COC Use Only 21. COC Adjusted Livesto		
														inventory	
	FORAGE	NFORMATIO	N – GRAZI												
22. Livestock	Poeture	23. Type – Owned	l or Cach	24A. Total	24B. Affected	25. Share	Graz	3.	07			Use Only		00	
Group (Item 17)		sed Land (Nor. Affected)		Acres	Acres	%	Da Lo	ys	27. Carrying Capacity	28/ CO Adjus Total A	C ted	28B. COC Adju: Affecte Acres	ed	29. COC Adjuste Grazing Day Lost	
30. Livestock	Pasti	31. ure Type – AU	M/AU	32B. Total	32C. Affected	33. Animal	34 Graz	zing	35A.	358		Use Only 35C.		36.	
Group (Item 17)	Land	Leased (Non-Fire Affe	ected)	Acres	Acres	Units	Da Lo		COC Adjusted Total Acres	CO Adjus Affec Acre	ted ted	COC Adju: Animal Ui		COC Adjuste Grazing Day Lost	
	ORAGEI	NFORMATIO	N – GRAZI												
37. Livestock Group (Item 17)		38. e Type – Non- d Lands <i>(Fire</i>		39A. Total Acres	39B. Affected Acres	40. Share %	Graz Da Lo	zing ys	42. Carrying Capacity	43.4 CO Adjus Total A	A. C sted	Use Only 43B. COC Adju: Affected A		44. COC Adjuste Grazing Day Lost	
PART G - \	/ALUE OF	PRODUCED	FEED LO	ST (Continu:	ation)										
45. Livestock Group (Item 17)		46. Pasture Type		47 Type of Lo Produ	ost Feed	48. Eligibl Quantity		Dol	49. llar Value Lost	50. Share %		51. C Adjusted antity Lost		DNLY 52. COC Adjusted ollar Value Los	
	1												+		
	+								+		<del>                                     </del>		+		

# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

53. Livestock Group (Item 17)		54. Pasture Typ	e	Т	ype of Losi	55. Feed Purcha	sed		56. ar Value Lost	57. Share %	cc	COC USE ( 58. OC Adjusted Dolla	
PART I - V 59. Livestock Group (Item 17)	GOA. Pasture Type	ADDITIONA 60B. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	61	of of onal description of of onal description of of onal onal onal of onal onal onal onal onal onal onal onal	SED, ADDI 62. 1 Year DeolPrior Value of Additional Feed Purchased	GARAGE PRIOR AND	6- Cur Year Valu Addit Fee Addit	4. rent Dollar e of ional d or ional ense	65. Share %	66. COC Adju 1 Year P Dollar Va of Additic Feed Purchas	sted rior lue nal	67. COC Adjusted 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	68. COC Adjusted Current Yeau of Additional Feed or Additional Expense Incurred
PART J - V 69. Livestock Group (Item 17)	VATER TR 70 <i>A</i> Pasture	Type M	ATION (Co 70B. lethod User o Transport Water	d Wat	on) 71. er Transpo Start Date MM-DD-YYY	E	72. Transport Date		Total G	3. allons of ansported	74. Shar %	COC Adj	Use Only 75. usted Gallons Transported
PART K - 0 76. Livestock Group (Item 17)		CK FEVER 77 each Treatn (MM-DD-	nent or Insp		Numbe	78. r of Livestock or Inspected	OC USE (			79. sted Date Tr Inspected	eated	COC Adjus Livesto	80. sted Number of ock Treated spected
81. Number of Truckload	of Mile		K TRANSF RENT YE 83. Share %	AR	COC USE Co. justed Coer of	NLY 85. OC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	86 Numb Trucki	er of	87 Mileag Truck	e Per Sh	8. are	AR COC US 89. COC Adjusted Number of Loads	E ONLY 90 COC Adjuste Mileage Per Truckload

# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

employees, and instituti sex, gender identity (ind assistance program, po	eral civil rights law and U.S ions participating in or admi cluding gender expression),	nistering USDA programs sexual orientation, disab retaliation for prior civil rig	s are prohibited from dis ility, age, marital status, ihts activity, in any prog	criminating based on race, of family/parental status, income	Page 4 of 4 VSDA, its Agencies, offices, and color, national origin, religion, me derived from a public funded by USDA (not all bases
Language, etc.) should Relay Service at (800) a	contact the responsible Age 877-8339. Additionally, prog	ency or USDA's TARGET gram information may be	Center at (202) 720-26 made available in langu		act USDA through the Federal
http://www.ascr.usda.go requested in the form. To Department of Agricultu	ov/complaint_filing_cust.htm To request a copy of the cor	nl and at any USDA office mplaint form, call (866) 63 ecretary for Civil Rights 1	or write a letter addres 32-9992. Submit your co 400 Independence Ave	sed to USDA and provide in impleted form or letter to US nue, SW Washington, D.C.	the letter all of the information SDA by: (1) mail: U.S.

### **A Completing Manual CCC-934**

Complete CCC-934 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code for the administrative county by physical location of the
	county in which the loss occurred.
2	Enter the program year the eligible honeybee or farm-raised fish losses became apparent
	as stated in item 7C.
3	Enter County Office name for the administrative county by physical location of the
	county in which the loss occurred.
4	Enter the application number. The administrative County Office must start with number
	1 and continue sequentially.
	Part A – Producer Information
5A	Enter the producer's name and address.
5B	Check (✓) "Yes" if the producer in item 5 has completed CCC-860. Otherwise,
	check (✓) "No".
	Part B – Notice of Loss
6	Check $(\checkmark)$ the applicable type(s) of loss being reported.
	<b>Note:</b> More than 1 type of eligible loss may be checked if more than 1 type of eligible
7.4	loss occurred during the program year.
7A	Enter the loss event number.
7B	Enter the eligible loss condition for each loss event that caused the loss or losses entered in item 6.
7C	Enter the beginning date when the eligible loss condition occurred for the loss event in
/C	item 7A.
7D	Enter the date when the loss was apparent for the loss event in item 7A.
7E	Enter the date when the loss was apparent for the loss event in item 7A.  Enter the physical location county of the loss for the loss event in item 7A.
7F	Enter the physical location of the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm-raised fish on
/1	the beginning date of the loss event in item 7B. Include county name, farm number, etc.
	where the loss event occurred.
	where the ross event occurred.
	<b>Example:</b> Alachua County, FL, Farm 1234, Tract 1000, Field 12
7G	Enter the current physical location of the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm-raised
	fish in inventory for the loss event in item 7B. Include county name, farm number, etc.
	where the loss event occurred.
	<b>Example:</b> Alachua County, FL, Farm 1234, Tract 1000, Field 12

Item	Instruction
8	List all associated producers who had an ownership share of any honeybee
	colonies/hives and/or farm-raised fish listed in Parts D through G and indicate their
	share.
	<b>Example:</b> Ken's Honey House, 50%, honeybee colonies.
9A	Producer or producer's representative may sign to indicate that honeybee or farm-raised
	fish losses have occurred or additional expenses were incurred because of the eligible
	loss event listed in item 7A and 7B and the loss/losses were apparent to the producer on
	the date listed in item 7C.
	Producer or producer's representative may file a "notice of loss" with the administrative
	County Office by 1 of the following alternative methods:
	County office by 1 of the following anternative methods:
	• phone
	• FAX
	• e-mail.
	Enter the method by which the "notice of loss" was filed in the administrative location
	County Office if the producer or producer's representative did <b>not</b> sign in item 9A.
9B	Signatory in item 9A must enter the title/relationship when signing in a representative
	capacity.
	If a producer/applicant is:
	not signing in the representative conscitution field should be left blank
	• <b>not</b> signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank
	• signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is <b>not</b>
	necessary.
9C	Producer or producer's representative must enter the date they signed the "notice of
	loss" or County Office employee must enter the date producer or producer's
	representative reported "notice of loss" using 1 of the alternative methods in item 9A.

Item	Instruction
	Part C – County Committee Determination
10	COC must act on all completed and signed CCC-934, Part B, Notice of Loss,
	submitted. Notice of Loss, as certified by the participant, must be approved or
	disapproved.
10A	Enter COC signature.
10B	Enter date of COC action.
10C	CHECK (✓) "Approved" or "Disapproved".
	Part D – Honeybee Colony Loss
Notes:	Part D must be completed for each eligible loss condition that occurred in the program year for which benefits are being requested.
*	fSee:
	<ul> <li>paragraph 122.5 for additional guidance on completing Part D</li> </ul>
	• Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples on completing Part D*
11A	Enter the corresponding loss event number listed in item 7A.
11B	Enter the inventory of honeybee colonies at the beginning of the program year. An
	entry will be made in this column only once.
	Use CCC-934-A for entries with different shares.

Item	Instruction
11C	Enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event in item 7A.
	For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.
11D	Enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event in item 7A.
	For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.
11E	Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost because of an eligible loss condition for each loss event listed in item 7A.
	* * *
11F	Enter the total number of ineligible honeybee colonies lost because of an ineligible loss condition.
	*Note: If a honeybee producer reports normal mortality losses those losses must be included in this item*
	Example: Bees were accidentally sprayed by a chemical.
11G	Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee colony in item 15B.
	<b>Note</b> : CCC-934-A must be used for each different share the producer has in a honeybee colony operation.
11H	COC will enter the adjusted beginning inventory of honeybee colonies, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a beginning inventory of honeybee colonies is different than the beginning inventory of honeybee colonies as certified by the producer in item 15B.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11H.
11I	COC will enter the adjusted number of honeybee colonies purchased or added, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the number of honeybee colonies added is different than the number of honey colonies added as certified by the producer in item 11C.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11I.

Item	Instruction
11J	COC will enter the adjusted reductions (sales) of honeybee colonies, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a reduction of honeybee colonies is different than the reduced honeybee colonies as certified by the producer in item 11D.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11J.
11K	COC must enter the adjusted number of honeybee colonies lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the number of honeybee colonies lost is different than the number of honey colonies lost as certified by the producer in item 11E.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11K.
11L	COC will enter the adjusted ineligible honeybee colonies lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the ineligible honeybee colonies lost is different than the ineligible honeybee colonies lost as certified by the producer in item 11F.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11L.
	Part E – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Information
12A	Enter the corresponding loss event number listed in item 7A.
12B	Enter the type, kind, and size of each farm-raised fish for which loss occurred.
	<b>Important:</b> An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular type, kind, and size of farm-raised fish.
	<b>Note:</b> Separate line entries by type, kind, and size are required when producer shares are different. A separate CCC-934-A may be used if additional lines are necessary.
	Example: Item 12B Baitfish/Fathead minnow Baitfish/Fathead minnow 0.7500

Item	Instruction
12C	Enter the unit of measure, pounds, pieces, inches, or gallons, as determined by STC.
12D	Enter the <b>beginning</b> inventory of farm-raised fish immediately before the beginning
	date of the eligible loss conditions listed in item 7A.
	<b>Note:</b> If beginning inventory just before the loss <b>cannot</b> be provided, the producer
	may provide the stocking rate, feed, rates, etc. If provided, COC may determine
	the information is reliable and may apply normal mortality to the information to
10E	arrive at a reliable beginning inventory.
12E	Enter the <b>ending</b> inventory immediately after the end of the eligible loss conditions listed in item 7A.
12F	Enter amount of ineligible farm-raised fish losses reported by the producer, if
	applicable.
12G	Enter the share the producer has in the farm-raised fish in item 12 D.
12H	COC will enter the adjusted beginning inventory before loss, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the beginning inventory
	(before loss) is different than the beginning inventory (before loss) as certified
	by the producer in item 12D.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if
	an entry is entered in item 12H.
12I	COC will enter the adjusted ending inventory after loss, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines an ending inventory (after loss)
	is different than the ending inventory (after loss) as certified by the producer in
	item 12E.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 12I.
12J	COC will enter the adjusted ineligible inventory lost, if applicable.
123	eoe will ellier the adjusted mengiole inventory lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the ineligible inventory lost is
	different than the ineligible inventory lost as certified by the producer in
	item 12F.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if
	an entry is entered in item 12J.

Item	Instruction
	Part F– Honey Bee Hive Loss
13A	Enter the corresponding loss event number listed in item 7A.
13B	Enter the inventory of honeybee hives at the beginning of the program year.
	An entry will be made in this column only once. Use CCC-934-A for different shares.
13C	Enter all additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.
	For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.
13D	Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.
	For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.
13E	Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition for each loss event listed in item 7A.
13F	Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an ineligible loss condition for each loss event listed in item 7A.
	Example: Vandalism
13G	Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee hives in item 13B.
	<b>Note</b> : CCC-934-A must be used for each different share the producer has in a honeybee hive operation.
13H	COC must enter the adjusted beginning inventory of honeybee hives, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a beginning inventory of honeybee hives different than the beginning inventory of honeybee hives as certified by the producer in item 13B.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13H.

Item	Instruction
13I	COC will enter the adjusted number of honeybee hives purchased or added, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the number of honeybee hives added is different than the number of honey hives added as certified by the producer in item 13C.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13I.
13J	COC will enter the adjusted reductions (sales) of honeybee hives, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a reduction of honeybee hives is different than the reduced honeybee hives as certified by the producer in item 13D.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13J.
13K	COC will enter the adjusted total number of honeybee hives lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the total number of honeybee hives lost different than the total number of honeybee hives lost as certified by the producer in item 13E.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13K.
13L	COC will enter the adjusted ineligible honeybee hives lost, if applicable.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines ineligible honeybee hives lost is different than ineligible honeybee hives lost as certified by the producer in item 13F.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13L.

Item	Instruction
	Part G- Value of Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses
	Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish
14A	Enter the corresponding loss event number listed in item 7A.
14B	Indicate (H) for honeybees or (F) for farm-raised fish feed losses or additional feed
	expenses.
14C	Enter type of purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses incurred for farm-raised
	fish and/or honeybees.
14D	Enter the dollar value of purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses.
14E	Enter share applicable to each line entry.
14F	COC will enter the adjusted value of feed lost or additional expenses incurred, if
	applicable.
	Notes: An autoria cultura visual cultura COC determina a cultura of final last au
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines a value of feed lost or additional expense incurred different than the dollar value of feed lost or
	additional expense incurred reported by the producer in item 14D.
	additional expenses medited reported by the producer in item 14D.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if
	an entry is entered in item 14F.
	Part H- Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal - Honeybees
15A	Enter the corresponding loss event number for the eligible adverse weather or loss
	conditions from item 7A.
15B	Enter type of purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses incurred for honeybees.
15C	Cost of feed purchased in the application year because of loss event listed in item 7A.
15D	Cost of feed purchased 1 year before the application year, during the same timeframe of
	the feed purchases in item 15C.
15E	Cost of feed purchased 2 years before the application year, during the same timeframe
	of the purchases in item 15C.
15F	Enter share applicable to each line entry.
19 <b>G</b>	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased in the application year.
	Notes As automic subsurption dealers COC determines the cost of find according
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the cost of feed purchased in
	the application year is different than reported by the producer in item 15C.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if
	an entry is entered in item 15G.

#### **A Completing Manual CCC-934 (Continued)**

Item	Instruction
15H	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased 1 year before the application year, during the same timeframe of the feed purchases in item 15C.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the cost of feed purchased in the previous year is different than reported by the producer in item 15D.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 15H.
15I	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased 2 years before the application year, during the same timeframe of the purchases in item 15C.
	<b>Notes:</b> An entry is only required when COC determines the cost of feed purchased in the 2 years prior is different than reported by the producer in item 15E.
	The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 15I.
	Part I–Payment Reductions
16	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for
	the same or similar losses or additional expenses incurred.
	Part J– Producer Certification
17A	After reading the certification, producer or producer's representative signs and dates.
through 17C	Signatory in item 17A must enter title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity.
	If a producer/applicant is:
	• not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank
	• signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is <b>not</b> necessary.
	Part K- County Committee Determination
18A	Enter COC signature.
18B	Enter date of COC action.
18C	CHECK (✓) "Approved" or "Disapproved".
	<b>Important:</b> CCC-934 must be approved or disapproved as certified by the producer after applicable COC adjustment fields are completed.

\* \* \*

### B Example of CCC-934

Following is an example of CCC-934.

CCC-934 (06-17-19)	ailable electronically.  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICU Commodity Credit Corporat		State and Cou	inty Code	2. Program Year
HON	EMERGENCY LOSS ASSISTA EYBEES / FARM-RAISED FISI		3. County Office	Name	4. Application Number
inform Agricu progra and no Routin is volu	llowing statement is made in accordance we ation identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1-flural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as ame menefits. The information collected on the angovernmental entities that have been autile Uses identified in the System of Records ntary. However, failure to furnish the requementalists.	416, the Commodity Credit in nded. The information will be the form may be disclosed to the inform Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Fa	Corporation Charter Ade used to determine ele other Federal, State, I pation by statute or region Records File (Autol	et (15 U.S.C. 71 igibility for eme local governme lation and/or a mated). Provid	4 et seq.), and the rgency loss assistance ent agencies, Tribal agencie s described in applicable ing the requested informatio
The pr	work Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The ovisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy of LETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA C	and other statutes may be a	•	·	
	ODUCER INFORMATION Name and Address (City, State and Zip Coo	de)			
	60 form, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Re Jucer for the program year indicated in Item	_ ~ ~	ner or Rancher, or Vet	eran Farmer or	Rancher Certification, on file
I am reporting to me on the date( 6. Type of Loss  Honeybee	_	Raised Fish Death Loss (Pa		nd the losses od	
	rchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Exper	nses – Honeybees and Farn	n-Raised Fish (Part G)		
Additional I	Feed Purchased Above Normal – Honeybee	es (Part H)			75
	·	•	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent	Physical L	7E. ocation County of Loss
7A. Loss Event  7F. Where were located on t	Feed Purchased Above Normal – Honeybee	as (Part H)  7C. Date When Loss Occurred  aised fish physically 7G. W or loss condition(s) ar	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent	sical location o	ocation County of Loss
7A. Loss Event  7F. Where were located on t provided in Loss Event	Feed Purchased Above Normal – Honeybee  7B.  Qualifying Weather or Loss Condition  In the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm-ne beginning date of the qualifying weather	aised fish physically 7G. Wor loss condition(s) are, etc.)	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent here is the current phynd/or farm-raised fish in	sical location o inventory? (In	ocation County of Loss  f the honeybee colonies/hive clude County name, farm
7A. Loss Event  7F. Where were located on t provided in Loss Event  8. Associated F	Teed Purchased Above Normal – Honeybee  7B.  Qualifying Weather or Loss Condition  the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm- he beginning date of the qualifying weather teem 7B? (Include County name, farm numb	as (Part H)  7C. Date When Loss Occurred  alised fish physically or loss condition(s) are, etc.)  In ownership share of any hore	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent here is the current phy ad/or farm-raised fish in umber, etc.)	sical location o i inventory? (In od/or farm-raised	ocation County of Loss  If the honeybee colonies/hive clude County name, farm  If fish listed in Parts D-H).
7A. Loss Event  7F. Where were located on t provided in Loss Event  8. Associated F	Teed Purchased Above Normal – Honeybee 7B.  Qualifying Weather or Loss Condition  the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm-rhe beginning date of the qualifying weather latem 7B? (Include County name, farm number 1)  Producers (List all other producers that have a striffes that all information in Part B is correct form.  Ignature (By)  B. Till	as (Part H)  7C. Date When Loss Occurred  alised fish physically or loss condition(s) are, etc.)  In ownership share of any hore	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent here is the current phy d/or farm-raised fish in umber, etc.) neybee colonies/hives and d by the producer or an	sical location o i inventory? (In od/or farm-raised	ocation County of Loss  If the honeybee colonies/hive clude County name, farm  If fish listed in Parts D-H).
7A. Loss Event  7F. Where were located on t provided in Loss Event  8. Associated F  9. Producer ce copy of this f A. Producer's S	Teed Purchased Above Normal – Honeybee 7B.  Qualifying Weather or Loss Condition  the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm-rhe beginning date of the qualifying weather latem 7B? (Include County name, farm number 1)  Producers (List all other producers that have a striffes that all information in Part B is correct form.  Ignature (By)  B. Till	aised fish physically are, etc.)  In ownership share of any hore, whether personally entered the Relationship of the Indivieue presentative Capacity	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent here is the current phy d/or farm-raised fish in umber, etc.) neybee colonies/hives and d by the producer or an	sical location o i inventory? (In od/or farm-raised	ocation County of Loss  If the honeybee colonies/hive clude County name, farm  If fish listed in Parts D-H).  If acknowledges receipt of a
7A. Loss Event  7F. Where were located on t provided in Loss Event  8. Associated F  9. Producer ce copy of this f A. Producer's S	TB. Qualifying Weather or Loss Condition  the honeybee colonies/hives and/or farm-ne beginning date of the qualifying weather term 7B? (Include County name, farm number 7B) (Include County name).  Troducers (List all other producers that have a striffies that all information in Part B is correct form.  B. Till Rt.  UNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION is or disapproves, as applicable, the notice of loss	as (Part H)  TC. Date When Loss Occurred  Taised fish physically or loss condition(s) arer, etc.)  To whether personally entered the Presentative Capacity  NOF LOSS in Part B.	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent here is the current phy d/or farm-raised fish in umber, etc.) neybee colonies/hives and d by the producer or an	sical location o inventory? (In od/orfarm-raised	ocation County of Loss  If the honeybee colonies/hiv clude County name, farm  If fish listed in Parts D-H).  If acknowledges receipt of

### **B** Example of CCC-934 (Continued)

CCC-934 PART D -	HONEYBEE	COLONY	LOS	S										ı	Page 2 of 3
11A. Loss Event Number	11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	11C. Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Yea	Th	11D. ductions to nventory nroughout igram Year	Total I Ho Colo Du	11E. Number of neybee nies Lost ring the	ee Hone Lost Colonie he Durin			. 11H. Adjusted Beginning Inventory	11I. Adjusted	11J. Adjusted Reductions to Inventory		11K. Adjusted	
					Prog	ram Year	Progra	am Year		in citory		voile	.,	Colonies	Colonies Lost
									-						
PART E -	FARM-RAIS	ED FISH D	EAT	H LOSS											
12A. Loss Event Number(s)	12B. Type/Kind/S			12 Begir Inver	nning	128 Endi Inven	ing	Ine	2F. ligible tory Lost	12G. Producer Share	12H Adjust	ed A	1 djuste	E ONLY 2I. d Ending	12J. Adjusted
											Beginn Invento	ory	inve	entory	Ineligible Inventory Los
	HONEYBEE														
13A. Loss Event Number	13B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	inning of Inventory Ir		13D. 13E. ductions to nventory Honeybee Hives Lost		ber of eybee	13F. Ineligible Honey Bee Hives Lost		13G. Producer Share	13H. Adjusted Beginning Inventory	13I. Adjusted Additions to	13J. Adjusted Reductions o Inventory	ted Adjusted ions Number of		13L. Adjusted Number of Ineligible Hive Lost
	-							$\dashv$							
<b>PART G -</b> 14A.	VALUE OF F		D F		ST AN	ID/OR A	DDIT		EXPEN	ISES – HO	NEYBEE	S AND F		A-RAISE	
Loss Event Number	: Indicate Honeybees (H) or Type of F				pe of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred  Additional Expense Incurre					Producer Share		usted	14F. Value of Fe nal Expense	eed Lost or	
					\$ \$ \$					\$ \$					
											\$				
							\$				\$ \$				

### **B** Example of CCC-934 (Continued)

15A.	H - ADDITIONAL FEED 158.		D ABOVE NOF 15D.	RMAL - HONEY	BEES 15F.			
Loss Event Number	Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	15C. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Yea Prior	Cost of Feed	Producer Share	15G. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in		15I. Adjusted Cost of Feed
		s	\$	s		Application Year	1 Year Prior	\$
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
PART I	- PAYMENT REDUCT	TIONS						
16. Payn	nent Reduction Amount					\$		
1. Agree produ 2. Authorish, 1 3. Agree instru 4. Authoroce applie I certify 1. If appare ci	plying as an individual, that itizens of the United State	e program benefice commentation it inderstands the a with or without in they have an in- eknowledges they available for continity parties, s and feed supply documentation parties; or if applying	tts. By signing the requires to determine the requires to determine the requires to determine the reserve the rese	his application, the mine eligibility the disapproved if the original of the enter upon, inspectation are subject that it is a subject to the enter the enter the enter that is a resident of the enter that it is a resident of	ne producer nat verifies they fail to pect and ver to, all the overnment evidence the talien; if all corporation	or producers: and supports all i provide any such rify all honeybee regulations gover agencies, individ nat substantiates t  pplying as a partn n, or other farm of	information proving the programation in the programizational significant in the programizational significant information in the programizational significant in the programizational significant information in the programizational significant information in the program in the progra	vided, including the quested by CCC; bee hives, farm-raised m and understands that contractors, or provided on this
2. On the raised use a	nized under State law; if a on 4 of the Indian Self-De ne beginning date of the a d fish entered on this appl s part of my farming oper	etermination and dverse weather of lication and physication;	l Education Assistor loss condition sically maintaine	stance Act (25 Ú. (s) in Item 7, I oved control of all s	S.C. 5304) wned all ho uch honeyt	neybee colonies, oees and/or farm-r	honeybee hives raised fish on th	, and/or farm at date for commercial
	oneybee colonies, honeyt red as a direct result of a c							
4. All ir	nformation on this applica	ation and all sup	porting documer	nts I provided are	true and co	orrect;		
	erstand that this applicati l apply.	on may be disap	proved if inform	nation or evidence	e provided	is false or in error	r, and that other	sanctions or penalties
17A. Pro	oducer's Signature (By)		171	B. Title/Relationsh Representative		dividual Signing ir	n the 1	7C. Date <i>(MM-DD-YYY</i> )
	C — COUNTY COMMIT     C or Designee Signature					3. Date (MM-DD-)		8C. Determination: Approved Disapproved
	with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Dej	partment of Agriculture (US	טא) cwil rights regulations	s and policies, the USDA, its	agencies, offices	i, and employees, and institu tv. age. marital status, famili	iuons participating in or ad doarental status, income i	ministering USDA programs are derived from a public assistance
orohibited fron orogram, politi Persons with a	n discriminating based on race, color, nat cal beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for pri disabilities who require alternative means se and TTY) or contact USDA through this	ional origin, religion, sex, g lor civil rights activity, in an of communication for prog	ny program or activity cond gram information (e.g., Bra.	ucted or funded by USDA (r ille, large print, audiotape, A	iot all bases apply merican Sign Lan	to all programs). Remedies quage, etc.) should contact t	and complaint filing dead the responsible Agency of	lines vary by program or incident.

### C Example of CCC-934-A

Following is an example of CCC-934-A.

CCC-934-		U.S. DEP.					<b>.</b>			1. State and	County Co	ode	2. F	Program Y	ear
(06-17-19)			•	redit Cor											
	ONTINUA <sup>-</sup> SSISTANO	E FOR H	IONE	YBEE	S/I				-	3. County Of	fice Name		4. <i>F</i>	Application	Number
NOTE: The f	following stateme	FISH ent is made in	accordar	nce with t	he Priv	acy Act of	1974 (5	USC 55	2a – as ai	mended). The	authority fo	request	ing the in	nformation i	dentified on t
inforr Fede and/o inforr bene <b>Pap</b> e	erwork Reduction	ed to determin government as n applicable Ri ry. However, i on Act (PRA)	e eligibili gencies, outine Us ailure to Statemei	ity for em Tribal ag ses identi furnish th nt: The ii	ergenc encies, fied in t he requ nformat	y loss assi: and nonge the System ested infor tion collect:	stance   overnm n of Rec mation ion is e	program i ental enti cords Not will resul xempted	benefits. ties that h ice for US t in a dete from the l	The information ave been auth DA/FSA-2, Farmination of in PRA as specification of the	n collected o porized acce rm Records religibility for ed in 7 U.S.	on this for ss to the File (Auto emerger C. 9091(d	rm may i informat omated). ncy loss : r)(2)(B).	be disclosed ion by statu . Providing assistance j	l to other te or regulat. the requeste program
cou	provisions of crir	CE.		-			y be ap	oplicable	to the info	rmation provid	ed. RETUR	NTHIS	COMPLE	ETED FORI	II TO YOUR
11A.	HONEYBEE 11B.	11C.	1	1D.		11E.		1F.	11G.			cocı	Jse On	ly	
Loss Event Number	Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	Inve	entory entory ughout am Year	Hoi Coloi Dui	Number of neybee nies Lost ring the ram Year	Hon Colon Duri	ligible reybee ries Lost ing the am Year	Produce Share	11H. Adjusted Beginning Inventory	11I. Adjusted Additions to Inventory	Adju Reduc	1J. usted tions to entory	11K. Adjusted Number of Lost Colonies	f Number Ineligibl
															Lost
PART E – 12A.	FARM-RAIS	ED FISH D		LOSS (		tinuation		1 12	₽F.	12G.					
Loss Event Number(s)	Type/Kind/S		of	Beginn Invent	ning	Endii Invent	ng	Ineli	gible ory Lost	Producer Share	12H Adjus Begini Inven	ł. ted ning	1 Adjuste	2I. d Ending entory	12J. Adjusted Ineligible Inventory Lo
															•
13A. Loss Event	ONEYBEE 13B. Inventory at	13C. Additions to	13 Reduct	D. ions to	13 Num	BE. ber of	13I Inelig	jible l	13G. Producer	13H.	131.	COC US	SE ONL	.Y 13K.	13L.
Number	Beginning of Program Year	Inventory	Inver	ntory		eybee s Lost	Honey Hives	Bee	Share	Adjusted Beginning Inventory	Adjusted Additions to Inventory	Adjuste Reduction to Invent	ons Nu	djusted umber of ives Lost	Adjusted Number o Ineligible Hiv Lost
								$\exists$							
								$-\parallel$		-			+		

#### C Example of CCC-934-A (Continued)

	<ul> <li>VALUE OF PURCH (Continuation)</li> </ul>	IASED FEED							
14A. Loss Ever Number			14C. eed Lost or Additiona oense Incurred	14 I Value of Fe Additional Exp	ed Lost or	14E. Producer d Share	Adjuste	COC USE ONLY 14F. Adjusted Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred	
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
				\$			\$		
PART H	- ADDITIONAL FEET	PURCHASE	D ABOVE NORI	MAL - HONEY	BEES (Co	ontinuation)			
15A.	15B.	15C. Cost of Feed	15D. Cost of Feed	15E. Cost of Feed	15F. Producer		COC Use C	nly	
Loss Event Number	Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	Purchased in Application Year	Purchased 1 Year	Purchased 2 Years Prior	Share	15G. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	15H. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year Prior	15I. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Pric	
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
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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.

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#### **A Completing Manual CCC-934-1**

Complete CCC-934-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC-934, item 1.
2	Enter participant's name from CCC-934, item 5A.
3	Enter program year from CCC-934, item 2.
4	Enter application number from CCC-934, item 4. The administrative County Office
	must start with number 1 and continue sequentially.
	Part A – Colony Loss Calculation
5	No Entry Required. Enter sequential producer share entry number. This number is to
	account for honeybee producer who has multiple shares in honeybee colonies lost.
6	Enter participant's share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11G.
	<b>Note:</b> If participant has multiple shares, enter the differing shares from CCC-934-A, if
	applicable, in the additional lines provided.
7	Enter participant's cumulative inventory, as of the applicable loss event in the program
	year, by producer share, calculated by subtracting:
	• the result of adding:
	CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11B or item 11H, if an entry is provided in
	item 11H, plus
	• sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11C or 11I, if an entry is
	provided in item 11I, by producer share, as of the applicable loss event
	• minus the sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11D or 11J, if an entry is provided in item 11J, by producer share, as of the applicable loss event.
	<b>Note:</b> If CCC-934-A is used to capture honeybee colony losses for multiple shares, include the entries from CCC-934-A, items 11B, 11C, and 11D in this calculation.
	*Important: See paragraph 122.5 for additional guidance and Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples for completing this item*
8	No Entry Required. Normal mortality percentage is provided according to subparagraph 64 C, as established by DAFP.
9	Enter minimum colony loss threshold calculated by multiplying:
	• item 7, times
	• item 8.

Item	Instruction
10	Enter cumulative number of colonies lost during the program year, as of the applicable loss event, calculated by adding:
	<ul> <li>sum of CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, item 11E, by producer share, plus</li> <li>sum of CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, item 11F, by producer share.</li> </ul>
	Notes: This number includes colony losses because of:
	<ul> <li>normal mortality</li> <li>eligible loss condition</li> <li>ineligible loss condition.</li> </ul>
	If an entry is provided in CCC-934, item 11K, then item 11K must be used when summing the number of honeybee colonies lost in the program year, as of the applicable loss event, instead of item 11E.
	*If an entry is provided in CCC-934, item 11L, then item 11L must be used when summing the number of honeybee colonies lost in the program year, as of the applicable loss event, instead of item 11F*
11	Enter cumulative number of ineligible colonies lost during the program year as of the applicable loss event. This is calculated by adding the results from CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, column 11F, by producer share.
	Note: * * *  If entry is provided in CCC-934, item 11L, then item 11L must be used when summing the number of ineligible inventory lost in the program year, as of the applicable loss event, instead of item 11F.
12	Enter cumulative maximum number of eligible lost colonies calculated by subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 10, minus</li><li>item 9.</li></ul>
13	Enter number of payment colonies, by producer share, determined by multiplying:
	• the result of subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 10, minus</li><li>item 11</li></ul>
	<b>Important:</b> The result may not exceed the maximum number of eligible lost colonies calculated in item 12.
	• times item 6 for each producer share entry number.
14	Enter total payment colonies by summing the entries in item 13 for all producer share entries.

Item	Instruction
15	Enter honeybee colony fair market value for the applicable program year, as determined
	*by DAFP, according to subparagraph 64 C*
16	Enter payment factor of either of the following:
	• 75 percent, if the producer checked "NO", in CCC-934, item 5B
	• 90 percent, if the producer checked "YES", in CCC-934, item 5B.
17	Enter subtotal of eligible colony losses calculated by multiplying:
	• item 14, times
	• item 15, times
	• item 16.
4.3	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
18	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-934, item 16, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same
10	honeybee colony losses.
19	Enter total eligible colony losses calculated by subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 17, minus</li><li>item 18.</li></ul>
	Part B – Honeybee Hive Loss Calculation
20	No Entry Required. Enter entry number from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13A.
21	Enter participant's share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13A.
21	Effici participant's share from CCC-934 of CCC-934-A, fichi 130.
	<b>Note:</b> If participant has multiple shares, enter the differing shares from CCC-934-A in the additional lines provided.
22	Enter cumulative number of honeybee hives, as of the applicable loss event, lost calculated by adding all entries from CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, item 13E, per share entry.
	<b>Note:</b> If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13K, then item 13K must be used, instead of item 13E.
23	Enter cumulative number of ineligible hives lost during the program year, as of the applicable loss event, calculated by adding all entries on CCC-934 and/or CCC-934-A, item 13F.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13L, then item 13L must be used, instead of item 13F.

Item	Instruction
24	Enter cumulative number of eligible hives lost, as of applicable loss event, calculated by
	subtracting:
	• item 22, minus
25	• item 23.
25	Enter hive fair market value for the applicable program year, as determined by DAFP, provided in subparagraph 64 B.
26	Enter payment factor of either of the following:
20	Enter payment factor of citaler of the following.
	• 75 percent, if the producer checked "NO", in CCC-934, item 5B
	• 90 percent, if the producer checked "YES", in CCC-934, item 5B.
27	Enter cumulative eligible hive losses as calculated by multiplying:
	• item 21, times
	• item 24, times
	• item 25, times
	• item 26.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
28	Enter subtotal of eligible hive losses calculated by adding item 27 for all producer share
	entries.
29	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-934, item 16, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same
30	honeybee hive losses.
30	Enter cumulative eligible hive losses, as of the applicable loss event, calculated by subtracting:
	subtracting.
	• item 28, minus
	• item 29.
P	art C – Honeybee Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses Calculation
31	Enter corresponding loss event number from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14A.
32	Enter type of purchased feed lost/additional expense incurred from CCC-934 or
	CCC-934-A, item 14C, for the corresponding loss event number entered in item 31.

Item	Instruction
33	Enter value of purchased feed lost/additional expense incurred from CCC-934 or
	CCC-934-A, item 14D, for the corresponding loss event number entered in item 31.
	<b>Note:</b> If entry is entered on CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14F, then item 14F must be
2.4	entered, instead of item 14D.
34	Enter producers share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14E for the corresponding
25	loss event number entered in item 31.
35	Enter payment factor of either of the following:
	60 manager if the greedyness shooted "NO" in CCC 024 item 5D
	• 60 percent, if the producer checked "NO" in CCC-934, item 5B
36	90 percent, if the producer checked "YES" in CCC-934, item 5B.  Coloulete the food logger (additional expanses in curred colouleted by multiplying).
30	Calculate the feed losses/additional expenses incurred calculated by multiplying:
	• item 33, times
	• item 34, times
	• item 35.
	item 55.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
37	Enter subtotal of eligible purchased feed losses/additional expenses calculated by
	adding the entries in item 36 for all loss event numbers entered in item 31.
38	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-934, item 16, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same
	honeybee feed losses/additional expenses incurred.
39	Enter total eligible purchased feed loss/additional expense incurred calculated by
	subtracting:
	• item 37, minus
	• item 38.
40	Part D – Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Calculation
40	Enter corresponding loss event number from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 15A.
41	Enter type of additional feed purchased from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 15B, for
	the corresponding loss event number entered in item 40.

Item	Instruction
42	Enter cost of feed purchased in application year from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A,
	item 15C, for the corresponding loss event number entered in item 40.
	<b>Note:</b> If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 15G, then item 15G
	must be entered, <b>instead</b> of item 15C.
43A	Enter cost of feed purchased 1 year <b>before</b> the application year, from CCC-934 or
	CCC-934-A, item 15D.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is in CCC-934 or CC-934A, item 15H, then item 15H must be
	entered <b>instead</b> of item 15D.
43B	Enter cost of feed purchased 2 years <b>before</b> the application year, from CCC-934 or
	CCC-934-A, item 15E.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is in CCC-934 or CC-934A, item 15I, then item 15I must be
40.00	entered <b>instead</b> of item 15E.
43C	Average cost of feed purchased in application year, for the corresponding loss event
	number entered in item 40, calculated by dividing:
	• regult of addings
	• result of adding:
	• item 43A, plus
	• item 43B
	Tiem 43B
	• divided by 2 years.
44	Enter producer's share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 15F, for the corresponding
	loss event number entered in item 40.
45	Enter payment factor of either of the following:
	T.J.
	• 60 percent, if the producer checked "NO" in CCC-934, item 5B
	• 90 percent, if the producer checked "YES" in CCC-934, item 5B.
46	Calculate eligible additional feed purchased, by multiplying:
	• result of subtracting:
	• item 42, minus
	• item 43C
	• times item 44
	• times item 45.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Item	Instruction
47	Enter subtotal of eligible additional honeybee feed purchased by summing the results in item 46.
48	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-934, item 16, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same
4.0	additional honeybee feed expenses, incurred.
49	Enter total eligible additional honeybee feed loss by subtracting item 47 minus item 48.
	Part E - Total Honeybee Losses for Program Year
50	Enter eligible honeybee colony losses from item 19.
51	Enter eligible honeybee hive losses from item 30.
52	Enter eligible honeybee feed losses calculated by adding:
	• item 39, plus
	• item 49.
53	Enter eligible honeybee losses calculated by adding:
	The state of the s
	• item 50, plus
	• item 51, plus
	• item 52.
	Part F – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Calculation
54	Enter loss event numbers from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12A.
55	Enter type/kind/size from CCC-394 or CCC-934-A, item 12B.
56	Enter beginning inventory from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12D.
	<b>Note:</b> If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12H, then enter item 12H, instead of item 12D.
57	Enter ending inventory from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12E.
	<b>Note:</b> If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12I, then enter item 12I, instead of item 12E.
58A	Enter normal mortality percentage established by STC for the type, kind, and size, as established in subparagraph 73 F.
58B	Enter minimum fish loss threshold calculated by multiplying:
	• item 56, times
	• item 58A.

Item	Instruction
59	Enter ineligible inventory lost from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12F.
	<b>Note:</b> If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934- A, item 12J, then enter item 12J, instead of item 12F.
60	Enter eligible inventory lost calculated by subtracting the following:
	• result of subtracting:
	• item 56, minus
	• item 57
	•*minus, the results of subtracting
	• item 58B, minus
	• item 59.
	<b>Note:</b> The result from subtracting 59 from 58B cannot be less than zero*
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
61	Enter producer's share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12G.
62	Enter average fair market value established by STC for the type, kind and size, as
- (2	determined in subparagraph 73 E.
63	Enter payment factor of either of the following:
	• 75 percent, if the producer checked "NO", in CCC-934, item 5B
	<ul> <li>90 percent, if the producer checked "YES", in CCC-934, item 5B.</li> </ul>
64	Enter eligible farm-raised fish death losses as calculated by multiplying:
	• item 60, times
	• item 61, times
	• item 62, times
	• item 63.
	The popult will be provided to the propositively 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
65	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.  Enter subtotal of eligible farm-raised fish death losses by summing the results in
0.5	·
03	item 64.

Instruction
Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
CCC-934, item 16, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same
farm-raised fish death loss expenses incurred.
Enter total eligible farm-raised fish death losses, calculated by subtracting:
• item 65, minus
• item 66.
G – Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expense Calculation
Enter corresponding loss event number from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14A.
Enter type of farm-raised fish purchased feed lost/additional expense incurred from
CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14C, for the corresponding loss event number entered in
item 68.
Enter value of purchased feed lost/additional expense incurred from CCC-934 or
CCC-934-A, item 14D, for the corresponding loss event number entered in item 68.
N. A. T. COC. CO. A. C. LATE A. C. LATE A. C. LATE
<b>Note:</b> If entry is in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14F, then item 14F must be entered,
instead of item 14D.
Enter producers share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14E, for the corresponding
loss event number entered in item 68.
Enter payment factor of either of the following:
• 60 percent, if the producer checked "NO", in CCC-934, item 5B
• 90 percent, if the producer checked "YES", in CCC-934, item 5B.
Enter eligible farm-raised fish feed losses, calculated by multiplying:
Enter engine farm-raised fish feed losses, calculated by multiplying.
• item 70, times
• item 71, times
• item 72.
TUCHI 12.
The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

### 122 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

Item	Instruction
74	Enter subtotal of eligible farm-raised fish feed losses/additional expenses by adding the results in item 73.
75	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-934, item 16, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same
	farm-raised fish feed losses/additional expenses incurred.
76	Enter total eligible farm-raised fish purchased feed losses, calculated by subtracting:
	• item 74, minus
	• item 75.
	Part H – Total Farm-Raised Fish Losses for Program Year
77	Enter eligible farm-raised fish death losses from item 67.
78	Enter eligible farm-raised feed losses from item 76.
79	Enter eligible farm–raised fish losses by adding:
	• item 77, plus
	• item 78.
	Part I – Certification
80	Enter preparer's name.
81	Preparer will initial CCC-934-1 in the space provided.
82	Enter date the preparer initialed CCC-934-1.
83	Enter second party reviewer's name.
84	Second party reviewer will initial CCC-934-1 in the space provided.
85	Enter date the second party reviewer initialed CCC-934-1.

### 122 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

#### B Example of Manual CCC-934-1

Following is an example of a manual CCC-934-1.

CCC-934-1 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1. State and County Code 2. Participant's Name (06-24-22) 3. Program Year Emergency Assistance for Honeybee and Farm-Raised Fish 4. Application number **Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet** Part A - Co Minimum Colony Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8) Entry Number Producer Share Program Year Inventory Total Number of Number of Ineligible Maximum Number of Payment Colonies Normal Mortality Eligible Lost Colonies ((Item 10 – Item 11 NTE Item 12) x Item 6) (Item 10 - Item 9) 22.0% 14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13) 15. Colony Fair Market Value 16. Payment Factor 17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16) 18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction
19. Total Eligible Colony Losses (I Part B – Honeybee Hive Loss Calculation 20. Entry Number 25. Hive Fair Market 27. Eligible Hive Losses Produce Number of Hives Number of Ineligible Hives Lost Number of Eligible Payment Factor Share Hives Lost (Item 22 – Item 23) (Item 21 x Item 24 x Item 25 x Item 26) 28. Subtotal Eligible Hive Losses (Sum of Item 27) 29. Hive Loss Payment Reduction
30. Total Eligible Hive Losses (Item 28 – Item 29) Part C – Honeybee Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses Calculation 32. Type of Purchased Feed Lost/ Additional Expense Incurred 33. Value of Purchased Feed Lost/ 34. Producer 36. Feed Losses/Additional Expenses Incurred 31. Loss Event Number 35. Payment Factor (Item 33 x Item 34 x Item 35) 37. Subtotal Eligible Purchased Feed Losses/Additional Expenses Incurred (Sum of Item 36) 38. Purchased Feed Loss Payment Reduction
39. Total Eligible Purchased Feed Loss/Additional Expenses Incurred (Item 37 – Item 38) Part D – Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Calculation Type of Additional Feed Purchased Loss Event Number Cost of Feed Cost of Feed Average Cost of Feed Payment Factor Eligible Additional Feed Purchased Purchased in Purchased 1 Purchased 2 Share ((Item 42 - Item 43C) x Application Year Year Prior Years Prior Purchased in Item 44 x Item 45) Prior Years 47. Subtotal Eligible Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased (Sum of Item 46) dditional Honeybee Feed Loss Payment Reduction 49. Total Eligible Additional Honeybee Feed Loss (Item 47 – Item 48)

# 122 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-934-1 (Continued)

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	Honeybee Loss	es for Progi	ram Year	51.			52.			50	
Eligible Honeyb	50. nee Colony Losses (	(Item 19)	Eligible Honeybe		es (Item 30)	Eligible Honeybe	ee Feed Losses (Item 39	+ Item 49)	Eligible Honeybee L	53. osses (Item 5	0 + Item 51 + Item 52
	,									,	
	-Raised Fish De					,	,				
54. Loss Event Number(s)	55. Type/Kind/Size	56. Beginning Inventory	57. Ending Inventory	58A. Percent of Normal Mortality	58B. Minimum Fish Loss Threshol (Item 56 x Item 58A)		60. Eligible Inventory Lost ((Item 56 - Item 57) - (Item 58B - Item 59, not less than zero)	61. Producer Share	62. Average Fair Market Value	63. Payment Factor	64. Eligible Death Losses (Item 60 x Item 61 Item 62 x Item 63)
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
65. Subtotal Eli	gible Death Losses	(Sum of Item	64)		\$	_			-		
68.		69.			Expenses Ca 70.		71.	72.	France	73.	5.1.5
68. Loss Event Nu	mber Type of		ed Lost or	Value of P		ost or F		72. Payment Fac			Fish Feed Losses 71 x Item 72)
	mber Type of	69. Purchased Fe	ed Lost or	Value of P	70. urchased Feed L	ost or F			% %	Farm-Raised	
	mber Type of	69. Purchased Fe	ed Lost or	Value of P	70. urchased Feed L	ost or F			% (It	Farm-Raised	
Loss Event Nu	mber Type of Additio	69. Purchased Fe onal Expense I	ed Lost or Incurred	Value of Pr Addition	70. urchased Feed L al Expense Incur	ost or F			% % %	Farm-Raised	
Loss Event Nu  74. Subtotal Elig	mber Type of Addition	69. Purchased Fe onal Expense	ed Lost or Incurred	Value of Pr Addition	70. urchased Feed L al Expense Incur	ost or red			% % % %	Farm-Raised	
T4. Subtotal Eligib 76. Total Eligib	mber Type of Addition Addition Type of Type of Addition Type of	69. Purchased Fe unal Expense I ish Purchased ayment Reduc th Purchased	ed Lost or incurred  I Feed Losses/Addition  Feed Losses (In	Value of P Addition	70.  urchased Feed L al Expense Incur	ost or F			% % % %	Farm-Raised	
74. Subtotal Elig 75. Farm-Raise 76. Total Eligib Part H– Total	mber Type of Addition	69. Purchased Fe onal Expense I  ish Purchased ayment Reduc th Purchased th Losses fo	ed Lost or incurred  I Feed Losses/Addition Feed Losses (Italy Program Yea)	Value of P Addition	70. urchased Feed L al Expense Incur enses (Sum of Ite n 75) Eligible Farm-R	ost or red F	Producer Share		% % % Eligible Farm	Farm-Raised	71 x Item 72)
74. Subtotal Elig 75. Farm-Raise 76. Total Eligible Part H– Total	mber Type of Addition	69. Purchased Fe onal Expense I  ish Purchased ayment Reduc th Purchased th Losses fo	ed Lost or incurred  I Feed Losses/Addition Feed Losses (Italy Program Yea)	Value of P Addition	70. urchased Feed L al Expense Incur enses (Sum of Ite n 75) Eligible Farm-R	ost or red	Producer Share		% % % Eligible Farm	Farm-Raised lem 70 x Item 7 79. n-Raised Fish I	71 x Item 72)
74. Subtotal Elig 75. Farm-Raisee 76. Total Eligib Part H – Total Eligible	mber Type of Addition	69. Purchased Fe onal Expense I  ish Purchased ayment Reduc th Purchased th Losses fo	ed Lost or incurred  I Feed Losses/Addition Feed Losses (Italy Program Yea)	Value of Pi Addition	70. urchased Feed L al Expense Incur enses (Sum of Ite n 75) Eligible Farm-R	ost or red Sm 73) \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Producer Share		% % % Eligible Farm	Farm-Raised em 70 x Item 7 79. P-Raised Fish I 77 + Item 78)	71 x Item 72)
74. Subtotal Elig 75. Farm-Raise 76. Total Eligible Part I – Certii P	mber Type of Addition	69. Purchased Fe nnal Expense I  ish Purchased syment Reduc th Purchased Sh Losses fo Death Losses	ed Lost or incurred  I Feed Losses/Ad tion Feed Losses (Italy Feed Los	Value of Pr Addition  ditional Expe	70.  70.  70.  70.  Tourchased Feed L al Expense Incur  enses (Sum of Ite n 75)  Eligible Farm-R  82.  MM-DD-YYYY)  Lices, the USDA, 25 aprentyloperatel sideus, in	ost or red  m 73) \$ \$ 78. talsed Fish Feed (Item 76)	Losses 83.	Payment Fac	% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	Farm-Raised em 70 x Item 7  79  -Raised Fish I 77 + Item 78) wer Initials	Losses  85. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

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### \*--122.5 Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-934 and CCC-934-1 for Honeybee Colony Losses

#### A Analyzing Data Provided on FSA-578's

As instructed in subparagraph 61 C, honeybee producers must file FSA-578:

- by January 2 of the same crop year
- within 30 calendar days of the date colonies of bees are acquired, split, bought, sold, or transported into or out of the county.

Producers will use a manual FSA-578 to report changes to the total number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved.

For ELAP purposes, FSA-578's must be used, along with other supporting documentation, to determine a producer's:

- program year inventory of colonies, which is used to determine a producer's normal mortality threshold (program year inventory times 22 percent), and/or
- additions and reductions to colony inventory (bees acquired, split, bought, sold, or transported into or out of the county) that occur throughout the program year.

Reductions to colony inventory captured on FSA-578's include colonies sold or transported out of the county.

**Important:** Reductions to colony inventory does **not** include colony losses because of either of the following:

- eligible loss condition
- ineligible loss condition.

Colony losses because of an eligible or ineligible loss condition shall not be deducted from a producer's program year inventory.

See Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples on how to use FSA-578 data to complete CCC-934.--\*

### \*--122.5 Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-934 and CCC-934-1 for Honeybee Colony Losses (Continued)

#### B Additional Guidance for Completing CCC-934, Part D, Honeybee Colony Loss

CCC-934, Part D captures data needed for County Offices to complete CCC-934-1, Part A, Colony Loss Calculation (subparagraph 122 B).

	PART D - H	HONEYBEE	COLONY L	oss		
١	11A.	11B.	11C.	11D.	11E.	11F.
١	Loss Event Number	Inventory at Beginning of	Additions to Inventory	Reductions to Inventory	Total Number of Honeybee	Ineligible Honeybee
١	Number	Program Year	Throughout	Throughout	Colonies Lost	Colonies Lost
١		i rogram rea		Program Year	During the	During the
١					Program Year	Program Year
١						
ı						
١						
1						

**Important:** Item 11B, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, is only completed when an initial application for payment is filed for the program year. Item 11B must be equal to the number of colonies reported on the producer's initial FSA-578 filed at the beginning of the program year. Item 11B does not change if subsequent applications for payment are filed in a program year.

The following items on CCC-934, Part D, are completed for each eligible loss event for which colony losses are claimed:

- item 11C, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- item 11D, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- item 11E, Total Number of Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year
- item 11F, Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year.

**Important:** The number of colonies captured in these items represents:

- for initial loss events of the calendar year, the applicable number of colonies since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event
- for subsequent loss events during the calendar year, the applicable number of colonies since the previous loss event.--\*

### \*--122.5 Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-934 and CCC-934-1 for Honeybee Colony Losses (Continued)

### C Additional Guidance for Completing CCC-934-1, Part D, Item 7, Program Year Inventory

Data captured in CCC-934, Part D for honeybee colony losses is used to complete CCC-934-1, Part A, Colony Loss Calculation.

**Important:** CCC-934-1, Part A, Colony Loss Calculation, must be completed by producer share. Therefore, Part A will have 1 line entry per share.

If a producer claims colony losses for more than 1 eligible loss condition in the same calendar year, for the subsequent loss events, the same line item entry number (item 5) in Part A must be overridden to reflect cumulative data from the beginning of the calendar year through the current loss event.

**Example:** Producer B claims colony losses for 2 loss events in the calendar year. Producer A has 100 percent share in the colonies. For loss event #1, the County Office must enter the application data, as of the first loss event in line entry 1 (Part A, item 5). For subsequent loss event #2, the County Office must override the data loaded in line entry 1 with cumulative data to reflect data from the beginning of the program year through loss event #2. Producer B's CCC-934-1, Part A only has 1 line item entry for the entire calendar year.

CCC-934-1, item 7, Program Year Inventory, must be accurately determined for the colony loss payment to calculate properly.

Part A – Cole	ony Loss Calcula	ıtic 11															
5.	6.	/	7.	8	8.	9.		10.		1	1.		12.			13.	
Entry	Producer	Pr	rogram Year		6 of	Minimum C		Total Num			f Ineligible		m Numbe		Payme	ent Colo	onies
Number	Share		Inventory	Normal I	Mortality	Loss Thres		Colonies	Lost	Coloni	es Lost		Lost Color		((Item 10		
						(Item 7 x Ite	em 8)					(Item:	10 – Item :	9)	Item 1	12) x Ite	m 6)
1				22.	2.0%												
2				22.	2.0%												
3				22.	2.0%												

For **item 7**, enter the participant's cumulative program year inventory, as of the applicable loss event in the program year, by producer share, calculated by subtracting:

- the result of adding:
  - CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11B or item 11H, if an entry is provided in item 11H, plus
  - sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11C or item 11I, if an entry is provided in item 11I, by producer share, as of the applicable loss event
- minus the sum of all entries from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 11D or item 11J, if an entry is provided in item 11J, by producer share, as of the applicable loss event.--\*

### **A Completing Manual CCC-851-1**

Complete CCC-851-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC-851, item 1.
2	Enter the producer's name from CCC-851, item 5A.
3	Enter the program year from CCC-851, item 2.
4	Enter the application number from CCC-851, item 4.
	Part A – Livestock Forage Information – Grazing Loss
	(Part A must be completed for all grazing losses – non-fire and fire,
	feed losses/additional expenses, and water transportation losses.)
5	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 17, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that incurred a grazing, feed/additional expense, and/or water transportation loss.
	<b>Note:</b> An entry is only required for those livestock that were or would have been grazing eligible pasture or grazing land acres during the eligible loss event.
6	Enter the livestock by kind, type, and weight range from CCC-851, item 18 for the applicable livestock.
7	Enter the livestock inventory from CCC-851, item 19.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 21, then item 21 for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range must be used instead of item 19.
8A	Enter the AU conversion factor, provided in Exhibit 16, for the animal type entered in item 6.
8B	Enter the AU's in inventory determined by multiplying:
	<ul><li>item 7, times</li><li>item 8A.</li></ul>
	Round the result to 2 decimals.
9	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture, <b>not</b> to exceed 150 calendar days per program year, from CCC-851:
	• item 26 for owned or cash-leased land (non-fire affected); if an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 29, for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, then item 29 must be used instead of item 26
	• item 34 for AUM/AU leased land (non-fire affected); if an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 36, then for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range, item 36 must be used instead of item 34.

Item	Instruction
	Part A – Livestock Forage Information – Grazing Loss
	(Part A must be completed for all grazing losses – non-fire and fire,
	feed losses/additional expenses, and water transportation losses.)
10	Enter the share the producer has in the livestock entered in item 6, from CCC-851,
	item 20.
11	Enter the payment rate per head for the applicable livestock kind, type, and weight
	range, entered in item 6, provided in subparagraph 33 A for the applicable program year
10	in which the loss occurred.
12	Enter the total value of livestock feed cost calculated by multiplying:
	* * *
	•*item 8B, times*
	• item 9, times
	• item 10, times
	• item 11.
	item 11.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
13	Enter the value of livestock feed cost for 150 days calculated by multiplying:
	• * * *
	•*-item 8B, times*
	• item 10, times
	• item 11, times
	• 150 calendar days.
1.4	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
14	Enter total sum of item 12 for all livestock groups listed in item 5.
-	Part B – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – Owned or Cash-Leased
1.5	Land (Part B must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)  *Enter the sequential corresponding letter(s) from CCC-851, item 22, for each*
15	livestock kind, type, and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the
	specific type of pasture entered in item 16.
16	Enter all pasture types from CCC-851, item 23.
17A	Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each
1,11	pasture type entered in item 16 determined by multiplying:
	• CCC-851, item 24A, times
	• CCC-851, item 25.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 28A, then item 28A, for the specific
	pasture type, must be used instead of item 24A in the calculation above.

Item	Instruction
	Part B – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – Owned or Cash-Leased
	Land, Cont. (Part B must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)
17B	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 16 determined by multiplying:
	<ul> <li>CCC-851, item 24B, times</li> <li>CCC-851, item 25.</li> </ul>
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 28B, then item 28B, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of item 24B in the calculation above.
17C	Enter the number of acres unaffected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 16 determined by subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 17A, minus</li><li>item 17B.</li></ul>
18	Enter the applicable carrying capacity from CCC-851, item 27, for each pasture type entered in item 16.
19A	Enter the maximum AU's on total acres for each pasture type entered in item 16 calculated by dividing:
	<ul><li>item 17A, by</li><li>item 18.</li></ul>
	Round the result to 2 decimal places.
19B	Enter the maximum AU's on unaffected acres for each pasture type entered in item 16 calculated by dividing:
	<ul><li>item 17C, by</li><li>item 18.</li></ul>
	Round the result to 2 decimal places.
19C	*Enter the total AU's in inventory on the pasture type entered in item 16 calculated by adding the result in item 8B for the applicable livestock group(s) listed in item 15*
	* * *
19D	* Enter the eligible AU's on total acres determined by the smaller of:
	• item 19A
	• item 19C.
19E	Enter the eligible AU's on affected acres calculated by subtracting:
	<ul> <li>item 19D, minus*</li> <li>item 19B.</li> </ul>
	Important: If the result is negative, enter zero.

Item	Instruction
11	Part B – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – Owned or Cash-Leased
	Land, Cont. (Part B must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)
20	Enter the actual number of calendar days the producer's eligible livestock were
	unable to graze each specific type of pasture from CCC-851, item 26, <b>not</b> to exceed 150 calendar days per program year.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 29, then item 29, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of item 26, <b>not</b> to exceed 150 calendar days per program year.
21	Enter the daily payment rate per head for each livestock kind, type, and weight range from subparagraph 33 A for the program year in which the loss occurred.
22	Enter the value of grazing lost based on carrying capacity of eligible grazing land calculated by multiplying:
	•*item 19E, times*
	• item 20, times
	• item 21.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
23	Enter the total value of grazing lost based on carrying capacity for all owned or cash-leased land calculated by adding the results in item 22.
	Part C – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – AUM/AU Leased Land
	(Part C must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)
24	*Enter the sequential corresponding letter9s) from CCC-851, item 30, for each* livestock kind, type, and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in item 25.
25	Enter all pasture types from CCC-851, item 31, for AUM or AU leased land.
26A	Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, from CCC-851, item 32A, associated with each pasture type entered in item 25.
26B	Enter the total number of affected acres, by physical location county, from CCC-851, item 32B, associated with each pasture type entered in item 25.
26C	Enter the number of AU's on total acres, from CCC-851, item 33, allowed by the pasture type entered in item 25.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 35C, then item 35C for the specific pasture type must be used instead of CCC-851, item 33.
26D	Enter the prorated AU's on affected acres, calculated by dividing item 26B by 26A and multiplying the result by Item 26C.

#### **A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)**

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Item	Instruction
	Part C – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – AUM/AU Leased Land,
1	Cont. (Part C must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.).
27	Enter the actual number of calendar days from CCC-851, item 34, that the producer's
	eligible livestock were unable to graze for each specific type of pasture entered in
	item 25 because of the eligible loss conditions, excluding fire, <b>not</b> to exceed 150
	calendar days per program year.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 36, then item 36 for the specific pasture
	type must be used instead of CCC-851, item 34, <b>not</b> to exceed 150 calendar
	days per program year.
28	Enter the daily payment rate per head for each livestock kind, type, and weight range
	from subparagraph 33 A for the program year in which the loss occurred.
29	Enter the value of grazing lost based on carrying capacity for each pasture type
	calculated by multiplying:
	a itom 26D times
	<ul><li>item 26D, times</li><li>item 27, times</li></ul>
	• item 28.
	item 26.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
30	Enter the total value of grazing lost based on carrying capacity for all AUM/AU leased
	land calculated by adding the results in item 29.
	Part D – Net Payment Calculation For Forage – Non-Fire
2.1	(Part D must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)
31	Enter the total value of livestock feed cost calculated by summing the applicable value(s) in item 12 for the applicable livestock groups entered in items 15 and 24.
32	Enter the total value of grazing lost based on carrying capacity, calculated by adding:
32	Enter the total value of grazing lost based on earlying capacity, calculated by adding.
	• item 23, plus
	• item 30.
33	Enter the smaller of item 31 or 32.
34	Enter national payment factor of either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
	<ul> <li>60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B</li> <li>90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.</li> </ul>
35	Enter the grazing loss calculated payment amount, non-fire, by multiplying:
	• item 33, times
	• item 34.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
<u> </u>	

Item	Instruction
	Part D – Net Payment Calculation For Forage – Non-Fire, Cont.
	(Part D must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)
36	Enter the amount of compensation, included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same grazing losses on the pasture types listed in item 16 and 25.
37	Enter the net grazing loss calculated payment amount, non-fire, by subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 35, minus</li><li>item 36.</li></ul>
	If the result is less than zero, enter zero in item 37.
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire
38	*Enter the sequential corresponding letter(s) from CCC-851, item 37*
39	Enter all pasture types affected by fire on all non-Federal managed lands, from CCC-851, item 38.
40A	Enter the number of total acres, by physical location county, for the applicable pasture types listed in item 39, determined by multiplying:
	<ul> <li>CCC-851, item 39A times</li> <li>CCC-851, item 40.</li> </ul>
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 43A, then item 43A, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-851, item 39A.
40B	Enter the number of acres affected by wildfire, by physical location county, for the applicable pasture types listed in item 39, from CCC-851, item 39B.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 43B, then item 43B, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-851, item 39B.
40C	Enter the number of acres unaffected by wildfire, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 39 determined by subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 40A, minus</li><li>item 40B.</li></ul>
41	Enter the carrying capacity from CCC-851, item 42, for the applicable pasture types listed in item 39.
42A	Enter the maximum AU's on total acres for each pasture type entered in item 16 calculated by dividing:
	• item 40A, by
	• item 41.

Item	Instruction
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire, Cont.
42B	Enter the maximum AU's on unaffected acres for each pasture type entered in item 16
	calculated by dividing:
	. 400.1
	<ul><li>item 40C, by</li><li>item 41.</li></ul>
	• nem 41.
	Round the result to 2 decimal places.
42C	*Enter the total AU's in inventory on the pasture type entered in item 39 calculated by
	adding the result in item 8B for the applicable livestock group(s) listed in item 38.
42D	Enter the eligible AU's on total acres determined by the smaller of:
	• item 42A
405	• item 42C.
42E	Enter the eligible AU's on affected acres calculated by subtracting:
	• item 42D, minus*
	• item 42B.
	Important: If the result is negative, enter zero.
43	Enter the actual number of calendar days from CCC-851, item 41, that the producer's
	eligible livestock were unable to graze for each specific type of pasture entered in
	item 39 because of wildfires, <b>not</b> to exceed 180 calendar days per program year.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 44, then item 44 for the specific pasture
	type must be used instead of CCC-851 item 41, <b>not</b> to exceed 180 calendar days
	per program year.
44	Enter the daily payment rate per head for each livestock kind, type, and weight range
	from subparagraph 33 A for the program year in which the loss occurred.
45	Enter the value of grazing lost because of wildfire on non-Federal land calculated by
	multiplying:
	•*item 42E, times*
	• item 43, times
	• item 44.
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction	
	Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire, Cont.	
46	Enter the value of feed cost for 180 calendar days calculated by multiplying:	
	• item 42D, times	
	• item 44, times	
	• 180 calendar days.	
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.	
47A	Enter the grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfire on non-Federal land by adding the results in item 45.	
47B	Enter the value of 180-calendar-day livestock feed cost for wildfire on non-Federal land by adding the results in item 46.	
47C	Enter the smaller of item 47A or 47B.	
48	Enter national payment factor of either of the following:	
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B	
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.	
49	Enter the grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfire on non-Federal land calculated by multiplying:	
	• item 47C, times	
	• item 48.	
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.	
50	Enter the amount of compensation, included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same	
	grazing losses on the pasture types listed in item 39.	
51	Enter the net grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfires on non-Federal land	
	by subtracting:	
	• item 49, minus	
	• item 50.	
	If the result is less than zero, enter zero in item 51.	

Item	Instruction		
	Part F- Purchased and Produced, Feed Lost and Additional Expenses		
* * *			
*52	Enter the sequential corresponding letter for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that would have been fed the specific type of purchased or produced feed lost entered in item 55, or for which additional feed expenses listed in item 53, were* incurred, as provided in CCC-851:		
	• item 45 for produced feed lost		
	• item 53 for purchased feed lost		
	• item 59 for additional feed expenses only (additional feed purchased above normal will be calculated in Part G).		
53	Enter the type of purchased and/or produced feed lost and/or additional expenses *incurred for the participant's eligible livestock listed in item 53, as provided in* CCC851:		
	• item 47 for produced feed and/or		
	• item 55 for purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses.		
54	Enter the eligible quantity of produced feed that was lost from CCC-851, item 48, and was intended to be fed to the participant's eligible livestock listed in item 52B.		
	<b>Notes:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 51, then item 51 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 48.		
	An entry is <b>not</b> required for purchased feed that was lost or additional expenses.		

Item	Instruction	
	Part F- Purchased and Produced, Feed Lost and Additional Expenses, Cont.	
55	Enter the value of:	
	produced feed that was lost calculated by multiplying:	
	<ul><li>*item 49 on CCC-851, multiplied by*</li><li>item 50 on CCC-851</li></ul>	
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 52, then item 52 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 49.	
	• purchased feed that was lost or additional expenses calculated by multiplying:	
	<ul><li>*item 56 on CCC-851, multiplied by*</li><li>item 57 on CCC-851</li></ul>	
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 58, then item 58 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 56.	
56	Enter the total value of purchased and produced feed lost and/or additional feed expenses for livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land calculated by adding the results in item 55 for all rows * * *.	
57	Enter the 150-calendar day feed cost calculated by adding the result in item 13 for the *applicable livestock listed in item 52 for which purchased or produced feed was lost or additional expenses incurred and that were or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land listed in items 16, 25, or 39.	
58	Enter the smaller of item 56 or item 57 to get the total value of purchase and produced feed lost and additional feed expenses*	
* * *		

#### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part F- Purchased and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Expenses, Cont.
59	The national payment factor of either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.
60	Enter the payment for purchased and produced feed lost and additional feed expenses
	calculated by multiplying:
	• item 58, multiplied by
	• item 59.
	Tem 37.
	Result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
61	Enter the amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed
	losses or additional feed expenses listed in item 53.
62	Enter the net calculated payment for purchased and produced feed lost and additional
	feed expenses calculated by subtracting:
	• item 60, minus
	• item 61.
	1-0-1-1 0-1
	If the result is less than zero, then enter zero.
	Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal
63A	ENTER:
	• "N" if the additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A is
	for livestock listed in item 63B that were or would have been grazing specific
	pasture type entered in item 16 or 25 if <b>not</b> for a non-fire weather event or loss condition
	Condition
	• "F" if the additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A is
	for livestock listed in item 63B that were or would have been grazing specific
	pasture type entered in item 39 if <b>not</b> for a fire event.
63B	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 17, for each livestock
	kind, type, and weight range that was or would have been fed the additional feed
(20	purchased above normal quantities entered in item 68A.
63C	Enter corresponding loss event number for the applicable eligible loss condition from
1	CCC-851, item 7.

#### **A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)**

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Item	Instruction
	Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.
63D	From the CCC-851, item 60B, ENTER:
	• "I", if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 63C occurred inside/during the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 63B
	• "O", if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 63C occurred outside the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 63B.
64A	Enter type of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock from CCC-851, item 61.
64B	Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for the current program year, calculated by multiplying:
	<ul> <li>item 64 from CCC-851, multiplied by</li> <li>item 65 from CCC-851.</li> </ul>
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 68, then item 68 must be used in the calculation above instead of CCC-851, item 64.
64C	Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for 1 year before the current program year, calculated by multiplying:
	<ul> <li>item 62 from CCC-851, multiplied by</li> <li>item 65 from CCC-851.</li> </ul>
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 66, then item 66 must be used in the calculation above instead of CCC-851, item 62.
64D	Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for the second year before the current program year, calculated by multiplying:
	• item 63 from CCC-851, multiplied by
	• item 65 from CCC-851.
	<b>Note:</b> If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 67, then item 67 must be used in the calculation above instead of CCC-851, item 63.
64E	Enter the average of items 64C and 64D to determine the average feed cost for the past 2 years calculated by dividing:
	<ul> <li>the sum of items 64C and 64D, by</li> <li>2 years.</li> </ul>
64F	Enter the number of days grazing was lost for the loss event listed in item 63C.

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### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction	
	Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.	
64G	Enter the:	
	150-calendar-day feed cost for the livestock for which additional feed was purchased above normal because of fire and/or nonfire weather events or loss condition that occurred	
	• enter the sum of items 13 for the applicable livestock groups listed in item 63B.	
	Note: Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.	
64H	Enter value of livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition calculated by multiplying:	
	• item 64F, multiplied by	
	• result of dividing:	
	• item 64G by	
	• 150 calendar days.	
	Result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.	

#### **A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)**

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Item	Instruction
	Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.
65	Enter value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities calculated using the lessor of either of the following:
	<ul><li>item 64H, or</li><li>result of subtracting:</li></ul>
	• item 64B, minus
	• item 64E.
66	Enter value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock, that was or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land <b>during the grazing period</b> , by adding the results in item 65 for all rows with a "N" in item 63A and an "I" in item 63D.
67	Enter value of the feed needs during the event for eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land <b>during the grazing period</b> , by adding the results in item 64H for all rows with a "N" in item 63A and an "I" in item 63D.
68	Enter smaller of item 66 or 67.
69	The national payment factor is either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.
70	Enter non-fire payment amount for additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of an eligible adverse weather event or loss condition that occurs during the normal grazing period calculated by multiplying:
	• item 68, multiplied by
	• item 69.
	Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.
71	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed losses for additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A, because of a non-fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period.
72	Enter net payment for additional feed purchased above normal quantities, because of a non-fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period calculated by subtracting:
	<ul><li>item 70, minus</li><li>item 71.</li></ul>

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
	Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.
73	Enter value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock, that was or would have been grazing eligible fire affected grazing land <b>during the grazing period</b> , by adding the results in item 65 for all rows with a "N" in item 63A and an "I" in item 63D.
74	Enter value of the feed needs for eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible fire affected grazing land <b>during the grazing period</b> , by adding the results in item 64H for all rows with a "N" in item 63A and an "I" in item 63D.
75	Enter smaller of item 73 or 74.
76	The national payment factor is either of the following:
	<ul> <li>60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B</li> <li>90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.</li> </ul>
77	Enter fire payment amount for additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of an eligible adverse weather event or loss condition that occurs outside the normal grazing period calculated by multiplying:
	<ul> <li>item 75, multiplied by</li> <li>item 76.</li> </ul> Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.
78	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed losses for additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 68A, because of a fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period.
79	Enter net payment for additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of a fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period calculated by subtracting:
	• item 77, minus • item 78.
80	Enter total value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible for fire and non-fire affected grazing land <b>outside the normal grazing period</b> , calculated by adding the results in item 65 for all rows with an "O" in item 63D.
81	Enter the 150-calendar-day feed cost for eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible fire and non-fire affected grazing land <b>outside the normal grazing period</b> , by adding the results in item 64G for all rows with an "O" in item 63D.
82	Enter smaller of item 80 or 81.
83	The national payment factor is either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.
84	Enter fire and non-fire outside grazing period calculated payment amount for
	additional feed purchased above normal quantities calculated by multiplying:
	• item 82, multiplied by
	• item 83.
0.5	Results will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
85	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed
	losses for additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A
	because of fire and non-fire outside of the normal grazing period.
86	Enter net payment for fire additional feed purchased above normal calculated by
	subtracting:
	• item 84, minus
	• item 85.
	Part H – Grazing Loss Versus Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal
87	Enter larger of item 37 or 72 for the non-fire, during grazing period.
88	Enter larger of item 51 or 79 for the fire, during grazing period.
* * *	, 55 51
89	Enter total payment for all grazing losses or additional feed purchased above normal
	during and outside the grazing period, because of a fire and non-fire eligible adverse
	weather event or loss condition calculated by adding:
	• item 87, plus
	• item 88.
	Part I – Water Transporting
90	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 69, for each livestock
	kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred from CCC-851, item 18.
91	Enter total number of eligible livestock from CCC-851, item 19, in inventory on the
	beginning date of the eligible loss condition.
	<b>Note:</b> If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 21, then item 21 must be used instead of
	CCC-851, item 19.
92	Enter the AU conversion factor, provided in Exhibit 16, for the corresponding
02	livestock group(s) entered in item 90.
93	Enter the daily water requirement, per AU, provided in subparagraph 52 B for the
	method of transporting water, provided from CCC-851, items 70B, and corresponding livestock groups entered in item 90.
94	Enter the applicable national average price per gallon, provided in subparagraph 52 A.
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### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
	Part I – Water Transporting, Cont.
95	<ul> <li>Enter the value of 150 calendar days of water hauling calculated by multiplying:</li> <li>item 91, multiplied by</li> <li>item 92, multiplied by</li> </ul>
	• item 93, multiplied by
	• item 94
	• 150 calendar days.
	The results will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
96	Enter the total gallons of water transported calculated by:
	• sum of all entries from CCC-851, item 73, multiplied by
	• CCC-851, item 74.
	<b>Note:</b> If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 75, then item 75 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 73.
97	Enter the applicable national average price per gallon, provided in subparagraph 52 A, based on the method the producer used to transport water in the applicable program year.
	<b>Important:</b> This rate <b>must</b> be the same rate entered in item 94.
98	Enter the value of the total gallons of water transported calculated by multiplying:
	• item 96, multiplied by
	• item 97.
	The results will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
99	Enter the calculated payment for 150 calendar days of water transporting by adding the results in item 95.
100	Enter the smaller of item 98 or 99.
101	The national payment factor is either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
100	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.
102	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from
	CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same losses for water transportation listed in item 96.
]	103303 101 water transportation fisted in ftelli 70.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
103	Enter the total calculated payment for water transporting calculated by:
	• The result of multiplying:
	• item 100, multiplied by
	• item 101
	• minus item 102.
	Part J – Cattle Tick Fever
104	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 76, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred from CCC-851, item 18.
105	Enter the date the livestock were treated or inspected from CCC-851, item 77.
	<b>Note:</b> If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 79, then item 79 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 77.
106	Enter the number of livestock treated or inspected from CCC-851, item 78, for the applicable livestock entered in item 104.
	<b>Note:</b> If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 80, then item 80 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 78.
107	Enter the payment rate provided in paragraph 56, for the applicable livestock entered in item 104.
108	Enter the total loss for cattle tick fever calculated by multiplying:
	<ul><li>item 106, multiplied by</li><li>item 107.</li></ul>
	The results will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
109	Enter the calculated payment for cattle tick fever by adding the results in item 108.
110	The national payment factor is either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.
111	Enter the total calculated payment for cattle tick fever by multiplying:
	• item 109, multiplied by
	• item 110.
110	Part K – Feed and Livestock Transporting
112	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year from CCC-851, item 81.
	<b>Note:</b> If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 84, then item 84 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 81.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
113	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner
	transported to eligible livestock in the current year, from CCC-851, item 82.
	<b>Notes:</b> 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered.
	If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 85, then item 85 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 82.
114	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the
115	current year, from CCC-851, item 83.  Enter the total mileage for the current year, calculated by multiplying:
113	Enter the total filleage for the current year, calculated by multiplying.
	• item 112, multiplied by
	• item 113 (if item 113 is less than or equal to 25, use zero), multiplied by
	• item 114.
116	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner
	transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-851, item 86.
	<b>Note:</b> If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 89, then item 89 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 86.
117	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner
	transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-851, item 87.
	<b>Notes:</b> 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered.
	If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 90, then item 90 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 87.
118	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, from CCC-851, item 88.
119	Enter the total mileage in a normal year, calculated by multiplying:
	• item 116, multiplied by
	• item 117, multiplied by
120	• item 118.  Enter the net current year mileage by summing item(s) 115.
120	Enter the net current year mileage by summing item(s) 113.  Enter net normal year mileage, calculated by summing item(s) 119.
141	Enter her hormar year nineage, calculated by summing item(s) 117.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
122	Enter the total current year mileage above normal year mileage, calculated by:
122	<ul> <li>item 120, minus</li> <li>item 121.</li> </ul>
	nem 121.
	If the result is negative, enter zero.
123	Enter the total additional truckloads (less than 1,000 miles, but more than 25 miles) above normal truckloads, calculated by:
	• summing item(s) 112, minus
	Important: Only sum truckloads grater than 25 miles per load as provided in item(s) 113.
	• sum of all item 116(s) entered for a normal year
	• if the result is negative, enter zero.
124	Enter local mileage deduction for truckloads less than 1,000 miles, calculated by multiplying:
	<ul><li>item 123, multiplied by</li><li>25.</li></ul>
125	Enter eligible current year mileage above normal year mileage, calculated by:
	<ul><li>Item 122, minus</li><li>Item 124.</li></ul>
126	Enter the national mileage rate per subparagraph 58 A for the program year.
127	The national payment factor is either of the following:
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.
	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same losses for water transportation listed in item 96.
128	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same losses for livestock feed transportation listed in item 112 and 113.

#### **A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)**

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Item	Instruction
129	Enter total calculated payment for feed transportation, calculated by:
	• The result of multiplying:
	• item 125, multiplied by
	• item 126, multiplied by
	• item 127
	• Minus Item 128.

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#### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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	Part L– Payments
130	Enter total net calculated payment amount calculated by adding:
	<ul> <li>item 62, plus</li> <li>item 86, plus</li> <li>item 89, plus</li> <li>item 103, plus</li> <li>item 111, plus</li> <li>item 129.</li> </ul>
131	Enter preparer's name, initials, title, and date the payment calculation worksheet is
A-D	completed.
132	Enter the second party reviewer's name, initials, title, and date the payment
A-D	calculation worksheet was reviewed.

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### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1

Following is an example of CCC-851-1.

CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Commodily Credit Corporation						State and County Code				2. Producer's Name			
		Emerg		ssistance for Li ulation Worksh		ment	3. Progran	n Year		4	. Application	Number			
5. Livestock Group	VESTOCK F 6. Livestock Ki and Weight	nd/Type	7. Livestock	ALL GRAZING L 8A. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	8B. AU's in Inventory (Items 7x8A)	9.	Share		1 Daily P Rate Pe	ayment	Value of Live Co (Items 8E X 1	estock Feed st	(Items 8	13. ivestock Feed Cost B x 10 x 11) 50 Days	
								\$			\$		\$		
							_	\$			\$		\$		
			-				+	\$			\$ \$		\$		
							+	\$			\$		\$		
								\$	\$		\$		\$		
								\$	\$		\$		\$		
								\$	\$		\$		\$		
								\$			\$		\$		
					L .	  4. Total Value of	Livesteel: Fee	\$		£ (4m m 40) .	\$		\$		
ART B – F	ORAGE INF	ORMATION	– GRAZING LO	OSS – Non-Fire –				eu Cos	i (10tai 0	ritem (2).	v				
15. Livestock Group	16. Pasture Type	17A. Total Acres	17B. Affected Acres	17C. Unaffected Acres (Items 17A – 17B)	18. Carrying Capacity	19A. Maximum Animal Units (AU's) on Total Acres (Items 17A + 18)	19B. Maximum AU's on Unaffected Acres (Items 17C+18)	Tota Inven of Iten livesto	19C. Il AU's in tory (Sum n 8B for all ock groups in Item 15)	19D. Eligible AU's on Total Acres (Smaller of Item 19A or 19C)	AU's on Affected	20. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	21. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	22. Value of Grazing Los Based on Carrying Capacity (Items 19E x 2 x 21)	
													\$	\$	
													\$ \$	\$	
												-	\$	\$	
													\$	\$	
													\$	\$	
			-										\$	\$	
			23	. Total Value of Gr	azing Lost - Carı	rving Capacity – E	xcludina Fire	- Own	ed or Cas	h Leased L	and (Total o		\$	\$	
			2.0		g =0at - 0ati					= 04504 E		22/1	-		

#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

	-1 (06-14-23) FORAGE INFOR	MATION	CDAZING	LOSS No	. Eira /	LIM OR ANII	MAL LINUT I	EARED	AND				P	age 2 of 6
24. Livestock Group		25. Pasture Type	GRAZING	2	5A.	26B. Affected Acres	26C. Animal Units on Total A	(AU's) F	26D. rorated AU's on ected Acres (Item 3÷26A) x Item 26C	27. Number of Da Grazing Los (NTE 150 Day	st	28. y Payment Rate P Head	on Carr	29. razing Lost Base rying Capacity 26D x 27 x 28)
									,		\$		s	,
											\$		s	
											\$		s	
											\$		s	
											\$		s	
											\$		\$	
											\$		\$	
				30. 1	otal Value	of Grazing L	ost - Carrying	Capacity	- Excluding Fi	re – AUM/ AU	Leased Lar	nd (Total of Item	29): \$	
ART D – N	NET PAYMENT (	CALCULAT	ION FOR F	ORAGE – I	Non-Fire									
. Total Val	lue of Livestock Fe	ed Cost (Sun	of applicab	le Item(s) 12)									\$	
. Total Val	lue of Grazing Lost	Based on Ca	errying Capa	city (Items 23	+ 30)								\$	
. Enter the	Smaller of Item 31	1 or Item 32											\$	
. National	Payment Factor													
. Grazing	Loss Calculated Pa	ayment Amou	nt – Excludir	ng Fire (Items	33 x 34)								\$	
. Reductio	ons – Excluding Fire	е											\$	
						37.	Net Grazing	Loss Cald	ulated Payment	Amount - Exc	luding Fire	(Item 35 minus	36): \$	
ART E – F	ORAGE INFOR	MATION -	Grazing Lo	ss – Fire										
38.	39. Pasture Type	40A. Total Acres	40B. Affected Acres	40C. naffected Acres (Items 40A	41. Carrying Capacity	42A. Maximum Animal Units (AU's)	42B. Maximum AU's on Unaffected	42C. Total AU in Invento (Sum of It	ry on Total Acres	42E. Eligible AU's on Affected Acres	43. Number of Days Grazing Lost	44. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	45. Value of Grazing Lost due to Fire on Non- Federal	46. Value of 180 E Feed Cost ((Ite 420 x 44) x 18 days)
				- 40B)		on Total Acres (Items 40A+41)	Acres (Items 40C+41)	8B for a livestoc groups list in item 3	item 42A or 42C) ed	(Item 42D– 42B)	(NTE 180 Days)		Land (#ems 42E x 43 x 44)	15,0,
_ivestock				- 40B)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(Items 42E x 43	\$
_ivestock				- 40B)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(flems 42E x 43 x 44)	.,
_ivestock				- 408)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	<u> </u>	(flems 42E x 43	\$
_ivestock				- 408)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(liems 42E x 43	\$
Livestock Group	alue of Grazing Lo	st due to Fire	(Total of Iter			on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(Hems 42E x 43	\$ \$
Livestock Group	alue of Grazing Lo			m 45)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(Hems 42E x 43	\$ \$
A. Total V.		ed Cost - Fire	e (Total of Ite	m 45)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(Hems 42E x 43	\$ \$ \$ \$
A. Total V. B. Total V. C. Enter th	alue of 180 Day Fe	ed Cost - Fire	e (Total of Ite	m 45)		on Total Acres (Items	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(hems 42E x 43	\$ \$ \$ \$
A. Total V. B. Total V. C. Enter th	alue of 180 Day Fe	eed Cost - Fire 47A or Item 4	e ( <i>Total of Ite</i> 7B	m 45)	nd (Items 4	on Total Acres (Items 40A+41)	Acres (Items	livestoci groups lis	item 42A or 42C) ed		(NTE 180	\$	(hems 42E x 43	\$ \$ \$ \$

#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

PART F – PURCHASED AND PRODUCED, FEED LOST AND ADDITIONAL EXPENSES  52  Livestock  Group  Type of Purchased and/or Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses						Qua	Produced			5. rchased or ed Lost and ed Expenses		
										\$		
										\$ \$		
i6 Value	of Purchased and	Produced Fe	ed Lost and	Additional Feed Expe	enses (sum of a	nnlicable Item(s)	55)			s		
	Day Livestock Feed				711303 (88717 07 8	руновые потп(в)	00)			\$		
	-			and Additional Feed	Expenses (ente	r the smaller of I	tem 56 or Item	57)		\$		
	nal Payment Factor				,			,				
0. Calcu	lated Payment for F	ourchased &	Produced F	eed Lost and Addition	al Feed Expens	ses (Items 58 x 5	i9)			\$		
1. Redu	ctions for Purchase	d and Produc	ed Feed Lo	sses and Additional F	eed Expenses					\$		
				uced Feed Lost & A	dditional Feed	Expenses (Iten	ns 60 minus 61	):		\$		
PART G 63A.	<ul> <li>ADDITIONAL I</li> <li>63B.</li> </ul>	FEED PUR(	CHASED A	ABOVE NORMAL 64A.	64B.	64C.	64D.	64E.	64F.	64G.	64H.	65.
Fire or Non-Fire? (F or N)	Livestock Group	Qualifying Weather Event	Inside or Outside of Grazing Period?	Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	Cost of Feed Purchased in 1 Year Prior	Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Prior	Average Cost of Prior Years Feed Purchased (Average of Items	Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150	150-Day Feed Cost for the Livestock (Sum of application	Value of Feed Needs During Event (Item 64F x Item 64G/150	Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Fe (Lessor of Item 64H o Item 64B minus 64E)
			(I/O)		\$	\$	s	64C and 64D)	Days)	Item(s) 13)	Days)	s
					\$	\$	s	s		s	s	s
					\$	\$	\$	s		s	s	s
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	s	s
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	s	\$
6. Non-l	Fire. During Grazing	Period - Add	ditional Feed	l Purchased Above N	ormal (sum of a	pplicable Item(s)	65)	*		•	1*	\$
				Needs During Event								\$
	the smaller of Item											\$
	nal Pavment Factor											-
70. Non-l	Fire, During Grazing	Period - Cal	culated Pav	ment for Additional Fe	ed Purchased	Above Normal (1	tems 68 x 69)					\$
				dditional Feed Purcha		•	,					\$
			72	. Non-Fire, During (	Grazing Period	- Net Calculate	d Payment for	Additional Feed	Purchased Ab	ove Normal (It	ems 70 minus 71)	,
3. Fire,	During Grazing Peri	od - Addition	al Feed Pur	chased Above Norma	sum of applic	able Item(s) 65)						\$
4. Fire [	Ouring Grazing Perio	od - Value of	Feed Need	s During Event (Sum	of applicable Ite	em(s) 64H)						\$
5. Enter	the smaller of Item	73 or Item 74	4									\$
6. Natio	nal Payment Factor											
7. Fire -	- Calculated Payme	nt for Addition	nal Feed Pu	rchased Above Norm	al (Items 75 x 7	6)						\$
8. Redu	ctions - Fire Addition	nal Feed Pu	rchased Abo	ove Normal								\$
				79. Fire. During (	Grazing Period	- Net Calculate	d Payment for	Additional Feed	Purchased Ab	ove Normal (It	ems 77 minus 78)	s

#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

eriod - 150-day Livestock 1 eriod - Calculated Paymer le Grazing Period - Additi 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	urchased Above Normal (sum of applicable I	Item(s) 13) ed Above Normal (Items 82 x 83)			Page 4 of 6 \$ \$ \$			
eriod – Additional Feed Pri eriod - 150-day Livestock 1 eriod - Calculated Paymer le Grazing Period - Additio 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	urchased Above Normal (sum of Feed Cost (Sum of applicable in Int for Additional Feed Purchase onal Feed Purchased Above No	Item(s) 13) ed Above Normal (Items 82 x 83)			\$			
eriod - 150-day Livestock 1 eriod - Calculated Paymer le Grazing Period - Additi 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Int for Additional Feed Purchase on al Feed Purchased Above No.	Item(s) 13) ed Above Normal (Items 82 x 83)			\$			
eriod - Calculated Paymer le Grazing Period - Additio 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	nt for Additional Feed Purchase onal Feed Purchased Above No	ed Above Normal (Items 82 x 83)			\$			
eriod - Calculated Paymer le Grazing PeriodAdditio 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	onal Feed Purchased Above No				*			
le Grazing PeriodAddition 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	onal Feed Purchased Above No				\$			
le Grazing PeriodAddition 6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou	onal Feed Purchased Above No				D)			
6. Fire and Non-Fire, Ou		oma			\$			
,	atside Grazing Feriod - Net C	'alculated Payment for Additional i	Food Burebased Above Normal (Item		*			
	•	RMAL – INSIDE GRAZING PERI	•	15 04 mma3 00)	•			
87. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period – Enter the larger of Item 37 or Item 72								
e larger of Item 51 or Iten					\$			
Total Calculated Payme	ent for All Grazing Losses or	Additional Feed Purchases – Fire	and Non-Fire – Inside Grazing Perio	d (Items 87 + 88)	\$			
91 Livestock Inventory	92 Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	93. Daily Water Requirement	94. National Average Price Per Gallon	(Items 9	95. Days of Water Hauling 1 x 92 x 93 x 94 150 days)			
				\$				
\$								
\$								
				\$				
				\$				
					\$			
ported (Item 96 x Item 97	)				\$			
s of Water Transporting (	Total of Item 95)				\$			
aller of Item 98 or Item 99	)							
	91 Sivestock Inventory  ported (Item 96 x Item 97, s of Water Transporting (	Total Calculated Payment for All Grazing Losses or  91 92 ivestock Inventory Animal Unit (AU)	Total Calculated Payment for All Grazing Losses or Additional Feed Purchases – Fire  91 92 93.  ivestock Inventory Animal Unit (AU) Daily Water Requirement  Conversion Factor  ported (Item 96 x Item 97)  is of Water Transporting (Total of Item 95)	Total Calculated Payment for All Grazing Losses or Additional Feed Purchases – Fire and Non-Fire – Inside Grazing Perio  91 92 93. 94.  Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor  Daily Water Requirement National Average Price Per Gallon  Ported (Item 96 x Item 97)  Is of Water Transporting (Total of Item 95)	Total Calculated Payment for All Grazing Losses or Additional Feed Purchases – Fire and Non-Fire – Inside Grazing Period (Items 87 + 88)  91 92 93. Paily Water Requirement National Average Price Per Gallon (Items 97)  \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$ ported (Item 96 × Item 97)  Is of Water Transporting (Total of Item 95)			

#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

\*\_\_

RT J – CATTLE T 104. Livestock Group	105. Date of Treatment/ Inspection	Number of Live	106.  of Livestock Treated/Inspected  Payment Rate established for Cattle Tick Fever					108. Total loss for Cattle Tick Fever (Items 106 x 107)		
	(MM-DD-YYYY)							\$		
								\$		
								\$		
								\$		
								\$		
9. Total Calculated P	ayment for Cattle Tick Fo	ever (Total of Item 108)		•				\$		
<ol><li>National Payment</li></ol>	Factor									
			1	111. Calculate	d Payment fo	r Cattle Tick Fever (Items 1	09 x 110)	\$		
ART K – FEED and	LIVESTOCK TRANS					Norma	al Veor			
112. Number of Truckloads					16. Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload	l real	118. Share Tota		
	(NTE 1,000 miles)					(NTE 1,000 miles)				
20. Not Current Veer N	Nileage (Sum of applicab	lo (fam(s) 115)								
	lileage (Sum of applicable									
		e nem(s) 119) 'ear Mileage (Item 120 mi	nue 121)							
		00 Miles) Above Normal Ti		ole Item(s) 112	minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)				
		s Than 1,000 Miles (Item				-,,				
		I Year Mileage (Item 122	•							
26. National Mileage R								\$		
27. National Payment I	Factor									
28. Reductions										
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportatio	n ((Item 125 ti	imes 126 times 127) minus	Item 128)	\$		

#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

\*\_\_

CCC-851-1 (06-14-23) PART L - PAYMENTS			Page 6 of 6				
130. Total Net Calculated Payment Amount (Items 62 + 86 + 89 + 103 + 111 + 129)							
131A. Preparer's Name	131B. Preparer's Initials	131C. Title	131D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)				
132A. 2 <sup>rd</sup> Party Review Name	132B. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Party Review Initials	132C. Title	132D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)				

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 retailation 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 filling deadlines vary by program or incident.

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#### 124 ELAP Checklists

#### A Introduction

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. The following forms were developed to address areas of concern to ensure that ELAP payments are issued properly:

- for livestock losses, CCC-770 ELAP-1
- for honeybee losses, CCC-770 ELAP-2
- for farm-raised fish, CCC-770 ELAP-3.

#### **B** Program Checklists

CCC-770 ELAP Checklists:

- are applicable to administering ELAP
- must be used when a CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable, is filed for the first twenty applications
- •\*--must be used for all ELAP applications when the county is confronted with an eligible adverse weather event that has resulted in extreme, widespread losses in the county--\*
- does **not** negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to ELAP.

**Note:** CCC-770 ELAP checklists were developed by the National Office and is the **only** authorized checklist for ELAP. County Offices will **not** use State- or locally-generated checklists for administering ELAP.

#### 124 ELAP Checklists (Continued)

### C County Offices Using CCC-770 ELAP Checklists

County Offices may use CCC-770 ELAP checklists as a management tool to help address deficiencies identified by a review or spot check of whether ELAP policies or procedures are being followed before issuing ELAP payments.

The County Office employee that completes each item on CCC-770 ELAP checklists is certifying that the applicable ELAP provisions have, or have **not**, been met. As an alternative, County Offices may choose to review all items after COC approval, if applicable.

After all questions on CCC-770 ELAP checklists have been answered in a manner that supports approving the applicable checklist, the County Office employee will sign and date CCC-770 ELAP checklist, as the preparer.

**Note:** In cases involving multiple preparers, the preparer can use the "Remarks" section, to indicate which items they verified.

County Offices will see the applicable handbook provisions, as specified, for additional information.

### **D** Determining When to Use CCC-770 ELAP

SED, STC, or designee, DD, or CED, will determine:

- when County Offices are to complete CCC-770 ELAP checklists, if apparent internal control deficiencies are found during CED, STC representative, or DD reviews
- whether CCC-770 ELAP checklists are necessary to avoid findings indicated in COR reviews
- when additional internal controls are necessary to reduce improper payments.

#### D Determining When to Use CCC-770 ELAP (Continued)

\*--In addition to the circumstances listed in this subpargraph, the county must complete CCC-770 ELAP Checklists for all ELAP applications filed in the county (livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish) when producers in the county have suffered widespread losses because of an eligible adverse weather event.

The requirement for ELAP Checklists to be completed for all ELAP applications in the county must be determined by:

- type of extreme, widespread losses occurring (livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish)
- eligible adverse weather event that caused the extreme, widespread losses.

**Example 1:** A winter storm occurs in February in Texas. The winter storm meets the criteria of an eligible winter storm for ELAP, as defined in Exhibit 2. Four counties in Texas suffered widespread livestock grazing losses and additional feed purchased because of the eligible winter storm.

In each of the 4 counties, at least 20 producers contacted the County Office to file a notice of loss for livestock grazing and feed losses. In these 4 counties, 20 ELAP applications for grazing and additional feed losses are considered extreme, widespread losses because in a typical year, the 4 counties do not have grazing and additional feed losses claimed under ELAP. In this situation, the County Office must complete CCC-770 ELAP-2 for each application filed for grazing and additional feed purchased above normal because of the eligible winter storm in each of the 4 counties.

**Example 2:** A flood occurs in 1 county in Florida. Only 2 honeybee producers in the county file a notice of loss for honeybee colony losses because of the flood. The County Office does not need to complete CCC-770 ELAP-1 for these 2 honeybee producers.--\*

## 125 CCC-770 ELAP-1 for Livestock Losses

## **A Completing CCC-770 ELAP-1**

For livestock losses, the CCC-770 ELAP-1 will be completed according to the following.

Item	Instructions							
1	Enter the name of the producer.							
2	Enter the applicable State name.							
3	Enter County Office name that is completing CCC-770 ELAP-1.							
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-851 item 2.  Check (*/) "VES." "NO" or "N/A" as applicable for the respective losses.							
5-51	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for the respective losses claimed on the CCC-851.							
52	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstance or explanations for items checked "NO".							
53A and B	Any employee that initials 1 or more items from 5 through 51 must certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.							
54A, B, and C	<ul> <li>Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-1 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-1 is selected for spot check, CED must certify:</li> <li>item 54A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-1 items have been verified and completed</li> <li>item 54B by signing</li> <li>item 54C by entering date of signature.</li> </ul>							
55A, B, and C	<ul> <li>Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-1 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-1 is selected for spot check, STC or designated representative must certify:         <ul> <li>item 55A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-1 items have been verified and completed</li> <li>item 55B by signing</li> <li>item 55C by entering date of signature.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>							

## 125 CCC-770 ELAP-1 for Livestock Losses (Continued)

# **B** Example of CCC-770 ELAP-1

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-1.

	C-770 ELAP-1 -17-19)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	Producer Name	cer Name		2. State Name			
	ELAP LIVESTOCK CHECKLIST		3. County Office Name		4. Calendar Year				
NC		shall ensure that eligibility has been update sued for applicable producer.	d according to C	CC-770 ELIG 2	014 a	s applic	cable, b	efore	
	• •	Office Staff Actions		Handbook o Other Referen		YES	NO	N/A	
5.	Did the pertisinent file on	General Require otice of loss on CCC-851, Parts A and B, by physical		1-ELAP, paragra	nho				
Э.	applicable deadline?	otice of loss on CCC-851, Parts A and B, by physical	ocation by the	6, 102 and 103					
6.	Did the participant sign ar	nd date CCC-851, application for payment by the phys	ical location, by	1-ELAP, paragraphs					
_	the applicable deadline?			6, 102, and 10					
7.	If a participant files an ap	plication for payment, was signature authority verified?	<u>'</u>	1-CM, Part 25 1-ELAP, paragra				_	
8.	Did the participant provide	e all supporting documentation by the applicable dead	line?	102-104	ipiis				
9.	Is the CCC-860 on file if	"YES" is selected in Item 5B of the CCC-851?		1-ELAP, paragra					
				104 and 120 2-CP				<u> </u>	
		led and recorded according to 2-CP?  sically located in the county where the eligible advers	e weather or	1-ELAP, paragra 21 and 102	phs				
12.		tion occur during the program year for which payment	is being	1-ELAP, paragrap	ph 7				
13.		the CCC-851 meet the requirements for being eligible	livestock?	1-ELAP, paragraph 24					
14.	Does the applicant meet t	the requirements of an eligible producer, as applicable	?	1-ELAP, paragraph 23					
15.	Does the applicant meet t	the payment eligibility requirements?		1-ELAP, paragra 104 and 200-20					
16.	Does the applicant meet t	the conservation compliance provisions?		1-ELAP, paragra 201 and 202 1-ELAP.					
		ed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized in	•	paragraph 104 1-ELAP.					
18.	Has CCC-851 approval/d	isapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minu	tes?	paragraph 104	4				
	notified in writing and pro	or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the poided the applicable appeal rights?		1-ELAP, paragraph 104					
20.	Has a second party review dated, if applicable?	w been conducted on the CCC-851 and CCC-851-1 be		1-ELAP, paragraph 103	3				
		Grazing Los	SS	1-ELAP, paragra	nhe				
21.	Did the grazing loss occu	r during the normal grazing period?		21 and 23	ipiis				
22.		r on eligible grazing lands physically located in the cou or eligible loss condition occurred?	inty where the	1-ELAP, paragra 21 and 25	phs				
23.	Did the grazing loss occu grazing losses?	r because of an eligible weather or loss condition as s	pecified for	1-ELAP, paragraphs 22 and 23					
	Is the grazing loss not co			1-ELAP, paragrap	h 21				
	for the same eligible lives	ing compensation under ELAP for additional livestock tock during the same eligible adverse weather or eligit	ole loss condition?	1-ELAP, paragrap					
26.		ng land where the loss occurred provided during the n k in the physical location county?	ormai grazing	1-ELAP, paragra 23 and 24 1-ELAP, paragra					
27. 28.		ing land an eligible grazing type? grazing land meet the requirements for eligible grazing	lands?	1-ELAP, paragra 23 and 25 1-ELAP, paragrap					
		fid the producer provide a written lease or CCC-855 do		1-ELAP, paragrap					
		Feed Loss – Purchased or Mechanically I	Harvested Forag	e or Feed Stuff					
30.	Was the forage or feed st conditions for feed losses	uff destroyed because and eligible adverse weather or		1-ELAP, paragraph 22					
31.		forage or feed stuff is claimed, was it destroyed after		1-ELAP, paragrap	h 21				
	livestock?	e or feed stuff intended for use as feed for the applican		1-ELAP, paragrap	oh 21				
	weather or eligible loss or eligible loss condition?	e or feed stuff physically located in the county where the prodition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible	adverse weather	1-ELAP, paragrap					
accon crimir	gance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. nating based on race, color, national origin, or minimum for prior side and and and a	Department of Agriculture (USDA) ovil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disabili any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all progra	igencies, offices, and employee ty, age, marital status, family/p.	es, and institutions participating in arental status, income derived fro	n or admini om a public	stering USDA assistance pri	programs are ogram, politica	prohibited if beliefs, o	
ersons	with disabilities who require alternative me	any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all progra eans of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, Am erd Relay Service at (800) 877-8309. Additionally, program information may be made :	enican Sign Language, etc.) sh	ould contact the responsible Age					
		te the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at <u>http://</u> pmm. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-6992. Submit your comple 20250-9410, (2) fax: (202) 690-7442, or (3) email: <u>program inteledituation por</u> USDA			office or w	nte a letter ad	dressed to US	DA and on	

## 125 CCC-770 ELAP-1 for Livestock Losses (Continued)

## **B** Example of CCC-770 ELAP-1 (Continued)

	Office Staff Actions	Handbook or Other Referenc	e YES	NO	N/A
~ -	Additional Cost of Purchasing Livestock Feed Above Nor	mal Quantities		_	
34. 35.	Was the additional feed purchased because and eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?  Was the additional feed purchased above normal quantities as determined by procedure?	1-ELAP, paragraph 1-ELAP, paragraph		1	
36.	was the additional feed purchased above normal quantities as determined by procedure?  Was the additional feed purchased required to maintain the eligible livestock, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred, until additional feed became available?	1-ELAP, paragraph			
37.	Was the additional feed purchased during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, paragraph	21		
38.	Was the additional feed purchased during the normal grazing period?	1-ELAP, paragraph	21		
39.	If Item 34 was answered "YES", is the producer <b>not</b> receiving compensation under ELAP for grazing losses for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, paragraph	21		
	Cost of Transporting Livestock Feed to Eligible Liv	/estock			
	Was the cost for transporting livestock feed because and eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, paragraph	22		
	Was the cost for transporting livestock feed suffered in the physical county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?	1-ELAP, paragraph	46		
42.	Was the cost of transporting livestock feed incurred in combination with either purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs damaged or destroyed, or additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities?	1-ELAP, paragraph	46		
42	Water Transportation	4 ELAD '		_	
	Was the additional cost of transporting water the resulting of transporting water to eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, paragraph 24 and 51		1	
44.	Was the additional cost of transporting water because of an eligible drought?	1-ELAP, paragrap 51 and Exhibit 2	"	1	
	Was the additional cost of transporting water incurred on eligible grazing lands and types physically located in the county where the eligible drought occurred?	1-ELAP, paragraph	51		
	Was the additional cost of transporting water incurred on eligible grazing lands that had adequate livestock watering system or facilities before the eligible drought occurred?	1-ELAP, paragraph	21		
	Was the additional cost of transporting water incurred on eligible grazing lands that the producer is not normally required to transport water to the grazing land?	1-ELAP, paragraph	51		
48.	Was the water transported to fill tanks or troughs physically located in the county where the eligible drought occurred?  Cattle Tick Fever	1-ELAP, paragraph	51		
49.	Does the livestock that were treated or inspected meet the requirements for eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, paragraph 21 and 56	ns		
50.	Were the gathered livestock treated or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever?	1-ELAP, paragraph 21 and 56	ıs		
51.	Was documentation provided from APHIS specifying the number of livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever and the number of treatments in year?	1-ELAP, paragraph 21 and 56	ns		
Ce	rtification				
	. Signature of Preparer(s)	53B. Date	(MM-DD-YY	YY)	
_					
54/	A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated according	gly: Concur	Do N	t Concur	
	. CED Signature for Spot Check		54C. Date		YYYY)
55 <i>A</i>	A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated according.  STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	gly: Concur	Do N	ot Concur	

# A Completing CCC-770 ELAP-2

For honeybee losses, the CCC-770 ELAP-2 will be completed according to the following.

Item	Instructions							
1	Enter the name of the producer.							
2	Enter the applicable State name.							
3	Enter County Office name that is completing CCC-770 ELAP-2.							
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-934 item 2.							
5-37	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for the respective losses claimed on the CCC-934.							
38	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstance or explanations for items checked "NO".							
39A and B	Any employee that initials 1 or more items from 5 through 37 must certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.							
40A, B, and C	<ul> <li>Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-2 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-2 is selected for spot check, CED must certify:</li> <li>item 40A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-2 items have been verified and completed</li> <li>item 40B by signing</li> <li>item 40C by entering date of signature.</li> </ul>							
41A, B, and C	<ul> <li>Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770-ELAP-2 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-2 is selected for spot check, STC or designated representative must certify:</li> <li>item 41A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-2 items have been verified and completed</li> <li>item 41B by signing</li> <li>item 41C by entering date of signature.</li> </ul>							

## 126 CCC-770 ELAP-2 for Honeybee Losses (Continued)

# **B** Example of CCC-770 ELAP-2 (Continued)

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-2.

	<b>C-770 ELAP-2</b> 17-19)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Producer Name	e 2. Sta		ate Name		
	ELAP HONE	YBEES CHECKLIST	3. County Office Name		4. Calendar Year			
NO		ensure that eligibility has been update for applicable producer.	d according to C	CC-770 ELIG	2014 a	s applic	cable, b	efore
		Office Staff Actions		Handbook Other Refere		YES	NO	N/A
5.	Did the participant file a notice	General Require of loss on CCC-934, Parts A and B, by physical		1-ELAP, paragr	anhe			_
	applicable deadline?		-	6, 102 and 1	03			
6.	Did the participant sign and dat applicable deadline?	e CCC-934, application for payment by the adm	in location, by the	1-ELAP, paragr 6, 102 and 1				
7.		on for payment, was signature authority verified	?	1-CM, Part 2				
8.	Did the participant provide all s	upporting documentation by the applicable dead	lline?	1-ELAP, paragr	aphs			
9.				102-104 1-ELAP, paragr	aphs			
	Is the CCC-860 on file if "YES" is selected in Item 5B of the CCC-934?			104 and 12				
	Was the acreage report filed and recorded according to 2-CP?  Was the suffered loss physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or		2-CP 1-ELAP, paragr	anhe				
	eligible loss condition occurred	,		8, 63, and 7				
12.	Did the eligible loss condition o requested?	ccur during the program year for which payment	is being	1-ELAP, paragr	aph 8			
13.		raised fish on the CCC-934 meet the requirem	ents for being	1-ELAP, paragi 61 and 76				
14.	Does the applicant meet the re-	9?	1-ELAP, paragr	aphs				
	Does the applicant meet the pa	61 and 76 1-ELAP, paragi	aphs					
				104, 200-20 1-ELAP, paragr				
16.	Does the applicant meet the co	nservation compliance provisions?		201 and 20 1-ELAP.				
17.	Has CCC-934 been signed, dat	ed, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized	representative?	paragraph 1	04			
	**	oval been thoroughly documented in COC minu		1-ELAP, paragraph 1	04			
19.	If CCC-934 disapproved, or if a notified in writing and provided	ny COC adjustments have been made, has the the applicable appeal rights?	producer been	1-ELAP, paragraph 1	04			
20.	Has a second party review been dated, if applicable?	n conducted on the CCC-934 and CCC-934-1 b	een initialed and	1-ELAP, paragraph 1	03			
		Colony Losses	6					
21.	Did the loss occur during the ap	plication period?		1-ELAP, paragr				
22.	Did the loss occur because of a	n eligible weather or loss condition?		1-ELAP, paragr 8 and 63	apns			
23.	Was any loss the result of an in	eligible condition?		1-ELAP, paragraph 1:	21			
24	Has beginning inventory been a	established and updated per procedure?		1-ELAP, paragr	aphs			
				64 and 121 1-ELAP, paragi	aphs			
		een submitted to support the colonies lost?		64, 102-10- 1-ELAP, paragra	4			
26.	Was documentation submitted	to support good management practices?		and Exhibit				
27	Did the loss occur during the ap	Hive Losses		1-ELAP, paragr	anh 1			
		n eligible weather or loss condition?		1-ELAP, paragr				
	Was any loss the result of an in			8 and 63 1-ELAP,				
23.	vvas any 1055 and result of all III	Feed Loss – Purch	asad	paragraph 1	21			
30.	Was the forage or feed stuff de conditions for feed losses?	stroyed because and eligible adverse weather o		1-ELAP, paragr 8 and 65	aphs			
	If mechanically harvested forag	e or feed stuff is claimed, was it destroyed after		1-ELAP, paragra	ph 65			
32.	Was the destroyed forage or fe- honeybees?	ed stuff intended for use as feed for the applicar	nt's eligible	1-ELAP, paragra	ph 65			
33.	Was the destroyed forage or fe	ed stuff physically located in the county where the occurred on the beginning date of the eligible		1-ELAP, paragra	iph 21			

# 126 CCC-770 ELAP-2 for Honeybee Losses (Continued)

# **B** Example of CCC-770 ELAP-2 (Continued)

	Additional Cost of Purchasing Feed Above Normal Qu	antities		Pag	
34.	Was the additional feed purchased because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, paragrapi 8 and 65	hs		Τ
35.	Was the additional feed purchased above normal quantities as determined by procedure?	1-ELAP, paragraph	65		
36.	Was the additional feed purchased required to maintain the honey bees, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred, until additional feed became available?	1-ELAP, paragraph	65		
37.	Was the additional feed purchased during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, paragraph	65		
	rtification				
39A	s. Signature of Preparer(s)		39B. Da	ate (MM-DD	-YYYY)
40/	A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordin	gly: Concur	Про	Not Concu	,
40B	A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated according. CED Signature for Spot Check		40C. Da	Not Concui	-YYYY)
40B	CED Signature for Spot Check  A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordin		40C. Da	te (MM-DD-	· <i>YYYY)</i>
40B	CED Signature for Spot Check		40C. Da	te (MM-DD-	·YYYY)
41A 41B	CED Signature for Spot Check  A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated according. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	ngly: Concur	JSDA, its	Not Concu ate (MM-DE	r 
41# 41B 41B 41B 41B 41B	CED Signature for Spot Check  A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated according STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	ons and policies, the Unating based on race, or activity conducted or activity conducted or Braille, large print, audioice and TTY) or contaother than English.	JSDA, its icolor, nation and derive funded by iotape, Anact USDA	Not Concu ate (MM-DE Agencies, of onal origin, if y USDA (no nerican Sign	ffices, and religion, blic tall base:

### 127 CCC-770 ELAP-3 for Farm-Raised Fish Losses

# A Completing CCC-770 ELAP-3

For farm-raised fish losses, the CCC-770 ELAP-3 will be completed according to the following.

Item	Instructions								
1	Enter the name of the producer.								
2	Enter the applicable State name.								
3	Enter County Office name that is completing CCC-770 ELAP-3.								
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-934 item 2.								
5-29	Check (✓) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for the respective losses								
0 2	Check (*) "YES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for the respective losses claimed on the CCC-934.								
30	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstance or explanations for items checked "NO".								
31A and B	Any employee that initials 1 or more items from 5 through 29 must certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.								
32A,	<b>Important</b> : This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-3 is selected for								
B, and	= -								
С	must certify:								
	item 32A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-3 items have been verified and completed								
	• item 32B by signing								
	• item 32C by entering date of signature.								
33A, B, and C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-3 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-3 is selected for spot check, STC, or designated representative, must certify:								
	<ul> <li>item 33A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-3 items have been verified and completed</li> </ul>								
	• item 33B by signing								
	• items 33C by entering date of signature.								

## 127 CCC-770 ELAP-3 for Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)

# B Example of CCC-770 ELAP-3

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-3.

\*\_\_

CCC-770 ELAP-3 (06-24-22)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Pro	ducer Name	2. State Name			
ELAP FARM-RAISED FISH CHECKLIST		3. Cou	inty Office Name	4. Calendar Year			
	shall ensure that eligibility has been update sued for applicable producer.	d acco	ording to CCC-770 ELIG	2014 as a	pplicable	, before	
	Office Staff Actions		Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A	
	General Require	ments					
	otice of loss on CCC-934, Parts A and B, in the physical location by the applicable deadline?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 6, 102 and 103				
<ol><li>Did the participant sign ar deadline?</li></ol>	nd date CCC-934, Application for Payment by the appl	icable	1-ELAP, paragraphs 6, 102 and 103				
7. If participant filed an appli	cation for payment, was signature authority verified?		1-CM, Part 25				
<ol><li>Do all farm-raised fish on eligible farm-raised fish?</li></ol>	the CCC-934 meet the requirements for being		1-ELAP, paragraphs 76 and 77				
	ontrol of all portions of the aquatic en∨ironment g media, fertilization/feeding, and irrigation/water qual	ty)?	1-ELAP, paragraph 76				
	hich caused the loss of the farm-raised fish or definition of an eligible loss condition?		1-ELAP, paragraph 78				
11. Does the participant meet farm-raised fish?	requirements to be considered an eligible producer of		1-ELAP, paragraph 76				
12. Was the acreage report fi	led and recorded according to 2-CP?		2-CP				
13. If the participant checked	"YES" in Item 5B of the CCC-934, is a CCC-860 on fil	e?	1-ELAP, paragraphs 104 and 121				
	tory on CCC-934, include all farm-raised fish in invent for the physical location of the loss?	ory in	1-ELAP, paragraphs 79 and 121				
15. Does the applicant meet t	he payment eligibility requirements?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 104, 200-204				
16. Does the applicant meet	the conservation compliance provisions?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 201 and 202				
	oss and Application for Payment been signed, dated, or authorized representative?	and	1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
6.8	isapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minu		1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
	<ul> <li>d, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?</li> </ul>	е	1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
<ol><li>Has a second party revie CCC-934-1?</li></ol>	w been conducted and documented on the CCC-934	and	1-ELAP, paragraph 103				
	Death Loss	es					
	nsidered bait fish or game fish, fish for human consum an consumptions, and/or ornamental fish propagated a		1-ELAP, paragraph 77				
22. Were farm-raised fish ph	ysically located in the county where the eligible advers ondition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible		1-ELAP, paragraph 77				
23. Were farm-raised fish los	ses in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of or eligible loss condition?	an	1-ELAP, paragraph 79				
	erifiable or reliable records of inventory on the beginning adverse weather or loss condition?	ng	1-ELAP, paragraph 79				
25. Did participant provide re	liable or verifiable proof of farm-raised fish losses?		1-ELAP, paragraph 79				
	Purchased Feed	Losses	S				
<ol> <li>Was purchased feed dan or eligible loss condition?</li> </ol>	naged or destroyed because of an eligible adverse we	ather	1-ELAP, paragraphs 78 and 80				
27. Was purchased feed inte raised fish?	nded for use as feed for the participant's eligible farm-		1-ELAP, paragraph 80				
	sically located in the county where the eligible advers- ondition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible condition?		1-ELAP, paragraph 80				
<ol><li>Did the participant provid</li></ol>	e verifiable or reliable documentation of purchased fe -raised fish that were lost because of an eligible adve		1-ELAP, paragraph 80				

## 127 CCC-770 ELAP-3 for Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)

# **B** Example of CCC-770 ELAP-3 (Continued)

30. Remarks	Page 2 of 2
33. Nonano	
Certification	
31A. Signature of Preparer(s)	31B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
and the segmentation of the second section (a)	, ,
32A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: 🔲 Concur	☐ Do Not Concur
32B. CED Signature for Spot Check	32C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
33A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: Uconcur	Do Not Concur
33B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	33C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the	
nployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race	e, color, national origin, religion,
nployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on racc ix, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, in	e, color, national origin, religion, come derived from a public
nployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race	e, color, national origin, religion, come derived from a public
nployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race ix, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, in sistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted ipply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.	e, color, national origin, religion, come derived from a public or funded by USDA (not all bases
nployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on racc x, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, in sistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted	e, color, national origin, religion, come derived from a public or funded by USDA (not all bases udiotape, American Sign
inployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on rack, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, incisitance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted only 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, au inguage, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or co	e, color, national origin, religion, come derived from a public or funded by USDA (not all bases udiotape, American Sign ntact USDA through the Federal tine at
inployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on ractive, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, martial status, family/parental status, incisistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted only 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, at an anguage, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or collally Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.	e, color, national origin, religion, come derived from a public or funded by USDA (not all bases udiotape, American Sign ntact USDA through the Federal tine at in the letter all of the information USDA by: (1) mail: U.S.

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159-181 (Withdrawn--Amend. 12)

182-199 (Reserved)

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### **Part 7 ELAP Payment Provisions**

#### **Section 1 General Payment Provisions**

### 200 General Payment Provisions for Web-Based ELAP Payments

#### **A** Introduction

The ELAP payment process is an automated process that determines:

- whether the producer is eligible to receive payment
- the payment amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement
- the overpayment amount that will be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report.

#### **B** Frequency of Payment Processing

ELAP payments are processed nightly for the following:

- payment amounts recorded through the ELAP payment process during the workday
- any payment on the Nonpayment Report will be reprocessed to determine whether the condition previously preventing the payment has been corrected.

### C Obtaining FSA-325

FSA-325 will be completed, according to 1-CM, by individuals or entities requesting payment **earned** by a producer who has died, disappeared, or been declared incompetent subsequent to applying for ELAP benefits. Payment will be issued to the individuals or entities requesting payment using the deceased, incompetent, or disappeared producer's ID number.

#### **D** Administrative Offset

ELAP payments are subject to administrative offset provisions.

#### **E** Assignments

A producer entitled to an ELAP payment may assign payments according to 63-FI.

### **200** General Payment Provisions for Web-Based ELAP Payments (Continued)

#### F Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy status does **not** exclude a producer from requesting ELAP benefits.

Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on issuing ELAP payments on all bankruptcy cases.

### **G** Payments Less Than \$1

ELAP payment processes will:

- issue payments that round to at least \$1
- **not** issue payments less than 50 cents.

### **H** Payment Due Date

See 61-FI for general guidance for determining payment due dates for various programs. The ELAP payment system sends the current system date to NPS as the payment due date. The system **cannot** determine the payment due date because of numerous factors. County Offices must manually determine the payment due date by determining the later of the following:

- date producer signed CCC-851 or CCC-934
- date producer filed payment eligibility documentation, including the following:
  - AD-1026
  - CCC-902
  - •\*--CCC-941--\*
- if the producer is an entity or joint operation, date members filed the requisite payment eligibility documentation
- availability of software to process the payment.

If the payment is **not** issued within 30 calendar days after the later of the dates in this subparagraph, then prompt payment interest is payable to the producer. County Offices must:

- manually determine the payment due date based on the factors identified in this subparagraph
- follow the provisions of 61-FI for issuing the interest payment.

### 201 Payment Eligibility

#### **A Determining Payment Eligibility**

The payment process reads the web-based eligibility system for the applicable year to determine whether a producer or member of a joint operation is eligible to be paid. If the producer or member is ineligible to be paid, then the individual or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the applicable message. Eligibility values must be updated before the producer or member can be paid.

#### **B** Effect of AGI on Payment Limitation for Entities

If a member of an entity is **not** eligible because of average AGI provisions, the payment limitation for the entity is reduced by the ineligible member's ownership share in the operation.

**Example:** ABC Corporation has 2 members, each with a 50 percent share. Member 1 does **not** meet average AGI provisions. The corporation has a \$100,000 payment limitation, but since Member 1 does **not** meet average AGI provisions, the payment limitation for the corporation is reduced by 50 percent and the maximum payment that can be issued to the corporation is \$50,000.

**Note:** Other payment eligibility provisions, such as conservation compliance, fraud, etc., do **not** affect the payment limitation for the entity because average AGI is the **only** payment eligibility that is checked for members of entities.

## 201 Payment Eligibility

## C Eligibility Values

The following identifies web-based eligibility determinations applicable to ELAP and how the system will use the web-based subsidiary eligibility data for payment processing.

<b>Eligibility Determination</b>	Value	Eligible for ELAP Payment
AD-1026	Certified	Yes
	Not Filed	No
	Good Faith Determination	Yes
	COC Exemption	Yes
	Awaiting Affiliate Certification	No
	Affiliate Violation	No
AGI - 2014 Farm Bill	Compliant	Yes
	Compliant- Producer	Yes
<b>Note:</b> Applicable for	Compliant - SED	Yes
2012 and	Exempt	Yes
subsequent years.	Failed Verification	No
	Not Compliant	No
	Not Filed	No
	Not Met - Producer	No
	Not Met - SED	No

### 201 Payment Eligibility (Continued)

## C Eligibility Values (Continued)

Eligibility Determination	Value	Eligible for ELAP Payment
Conservation Compliance -	In Compliance	Yes
Farm/Tract Eligibility	Partial Compliance	Yes
	In Violation	No
	No Association	Yes
	Past Violation	Yes
	Reinstated	Yes
Controlled Substance	No Violation	Yes
	Growing	No
	Trafficking	No
	Possession	No

### **D** Eligibility Conditions Priority

If a producer has multiple invalid subsidiary eligibility conditions, only the highest priority ineligible condition will be printed on the Nonpayment Report. The following is the priority of conditions.

Priority	Condition
1	Conservation Compliance
2	Controlled Substance
3	AD-1026

### 202 (Withdrawn—Amend. 13)

#### A Applying Sequestration to ELAP Payments

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Contract of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, requires a reduction in payments, also known as a sequester. Whether a payment is sequestered or not depends on when the funding was "obligated". Obligations are a behind the scenes process where the funding is reserved based on what the total possible expenditures of the program will be or the value of the contract or application when it's approved.

Applying sequestration is the last step in the payment process after all reductions have been applied and before the payment amount is sent to NPS. The sequestered:

•\*--payment amount for the commodity multiplied by the sequestration percentage equals--\*
the sequestration reduction amount for that commodity

**Note:** The resulting payment amount for all commodities is added up and the total is the ELAP payment amount sent to NPS.

- amount is applied at the payment entity level
- amount is not attributed to members.

**Note:** The sequestration reduction amount will be displayed on the Payment History Report.

#### **B** ELAP Sequestration Percentages

The following table provides ELAP sequestration percentages.

Program Year	<b>ELAP Sequestration Percent</b>
2012	Not Applicable
2013	Not Applicable
2014	7.3 percent
2015	6.8 percent
2016	6.9 percent
2017	6.6 percent
2018	6.6 percent
2019	6.2 percent
*2020	5.9 percent
2021-2023	5.7 percent*

#### C Common Payment Reports and Sequestered Payments

If the payments for a program year are sequestered the disclaimers on the various Common Payment Reports will have additional wording and the payment amounts on the Common Payment Reports will either be before or after sequestration was applied. See 9-CM for additional information on the Common Payment Reports.

The table below provides specific information about each report.

**Note:** Because the sequestration reduction is applied at the payment entity level, the amount displayed on the various Common Payment Reports that are attributed or reduced for members of the entity or joint operation will not add up to the payment amount for the payment entity.

Report	_	uestration Reduction isplayed on Report	Name of Payment Field	Amount Displayed Before or After Sequestration Applied
Estimated Calculated				
Payment Report Submitted Payments Report		Not Applicable	Amount Submitted	After
	Note:	Payment Reduced will be "Yes" <b>only</b> if reductions other than payment factor and/or sequestration apply.		
Submitted Overpayments Report		Not Applicable	Amount Submitted	Not Applicable
Pending Overpayment Report		Not Applicable	Overpayment Amount	Not Applicable
Nonpayment/Reduction Report		No	Accumulated Amount	Before
Insufficient Funds Report		Not Applicable	Calculated Payment Amount	After
Payments Computed to Zero Report		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Payment History Report - Summary		Yes	Net Payment	After
Payment History Report - Detail		Yes	Net Payment	After

**Note:** Not applicable is listed in the table because the associated reports do **not** list reduction amounts.

### **204-214** (Reserved)

		·

#### 215 Overview

### **A Supporting Files for Integrated Payment Processing**

The ELAP payment process is a web-based integrated process that reads a wide range of information from other program determinations and values to determine whether a payment should be issued, the amount of the gross payment, reductions, and net payment amount. For payments to be calculated correctly, all supporting files must be updated correctly, including the following.

Type of	How Information Is Used	
Information	for Payment Processing	Source
ELAP Gross	To compute the gross payment amount for the	ELAP Gross
Payment Report	producer.	Payment Report
		from the National
		Office
Payment	To determine whether the producer and members	Web-Based
Eligibility	of a joint operation or entity are eligible for	Eligibility System
Information	payment for the applicable program year.	
General Name	To determine the producer's business type and	SCIMS
and Address	general name and address information.	
Information		
Entity and Joint	To determine the members, shares, and values for	Business File
Operation	the following:	
Information		
	member contribution value	
	substantive change value	
	• members and member's share of the following:	
	<ul> <li>general partnership</li> </ul>	
	• joint ventures	
	• entities.	
Combined	To determine whether the producer or members of	Web-Based
Producer	entities or joint operations are combined with other	Combined Producer
Information	producers to ensure that the payment limitation is	System
	controlled properly.	
Available	To determine payment limitation availability.	Web-Based
Payment		Payment Limitation
Limitation		System
Financial-	Calculated payment information is provided to	NPS or NRRS
Related	NPS. Determined overpayment amount is updated	
Information	to the Pending Overpayment Report and, if	
	applicable, transferred to NRRS.	

## **B** Actions To Be Completed Before Issuing Payments

The following provides actions that must be completed **before** issuing payments. COC, CED, or designee must ensure that the actions are completed.

Step	Action
1	Ensure that the State Office received the approved ELAP Gross Payment Report
	from the National Office.
2	Ensure that the County Office received the approved ELAP Gross Payment Report
	from the State Office.
3	Ensure that SCIMS data is updated for the producer and each member of a joint
	operation or entity, including the following:
	• customer's name
	• citizenship country and resident alien status, if applicable
	• TIN
	• address.
4	Ensure that AD-1026 is on file for the applicable year for producers seeking
	benefits and that the eligibility information is recorded in the web-based eligibility
	system.
5	Ensure that all eligibility certifications and determinations have been recorded in
	the web-based eligibility system according to 3-PL (Rev. 1).
6	Ensure that the Business File is updated according to 3-PL (Rev. 1).
7	Ensure that substantive change values are updated according to 7-PL.
8	Ensure that combined producer information is recorded in the web-based combined
	producer system according to 3-PL (Rev. 1).
9	Ensure that sufficient funds have been allocated to the administrative State and
	county.
10	Ensure that all assignment and joint payees have been updated in Financial Services
	if CCC-36, CCC-37, or both are filed.
11	Ensure that the gross payment amounts provided in the approved ELAP Gross
	Payment Report is recorded in the web-based ELAP payment software according to
	paragraph 220.

### 216 Recording ELAP Payment Amounts

#### A Overview

Calculated ELAP payment amounts must be recorded in the system to initiate the payment process.

## **B** Adding or Modifying Payment Amounts

ELAP payments will be entered based on the administrative State and county and physical location State and county of the loss and payment amounts should be added or modified according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	On the ELAP Select a Program Year Page, select the applicable	The Select an
	Program Year and CLICK "Continue".	Administrative
		State/County Page
		will be displayed.
2	On the Select an Administrative State/County Page, select the	The SCIMS Search
	applicable administrative State and county and CLICK	Page will be
	"Continue".	displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for selecting	The Select Physical
	a producer. Record the producer information using the desired	Location Page will
	option and select the applicable producer to continue.	be displayed.
3	On the Select Physical Location Page, users must select the	The Add/Modify a
	applicable physical location and CLICK "Continue".	Payment Page will
		be displayed.
	<b>Note:</b> See subparagraph 219 for information about the Select	
	Physical Location Page.	

## **B** Adding or Modifying Payment Amounts (Continued)

Step	Action	Result
3	On the Add/Modify a Payment Page, users will do one of the	The Add/Modify a
	following for the selected ELAP commodities displayed below:	Payment
		Confirmation Page
	Farm-Raised Fish Death	will be displayed
	Farm-Raised Fish Feed	with the recorded
	Honeybee Colony	payment amounts.
	Honeybee Feed	
	Honeybee Hive	
	Livestock Cattle Tick Fever	
	• Livestock Death (2018 and prior Program Years.)	
	Livestock Feed	
	Livestock Grazing	
	Livestock Water Hauling.	
	record the payment amount provided by the ELAP Gross Payment Report.	
	modify the payment amount to the revised payment amount provided by the ELAP Gross Payment Report.	
	<ul> <li>modify the payment amount to zero if the payment amount should be zero.</li> </ul>	
	CLICK "Submit", to continue with the process.	
	<b>Note:</b> Amounts must be recorded in whole dollars without	
	dollar signs or commas.	
4	On the Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page, CLICK	The Success Menu
	"Confirm", to record the payment amounts entered.	Page will be
	N-4 Complement Efrantis 120 12 C	displayed which
	<b>Note:</b> See subparagraph F for additional information.	indicates that the
		payment amount
		was successfully
		added or modified.

#### 217 Program Year Selection Page

#### **A** Introduction

Because an automated application process is **not** available, the amounts calculated through the ELAP Gross Payment Report **must** be recorded in the web-based ELAP payment process.

#### **B** Accessing the Program Year Selection Page

To access the ELAP Main Menu, go to FSA's Applications Intranet web site at <a href="http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/applications.asp">http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/applications.asp</a>. From the FSA Intranet Screen, under "FSA Applications" "Applications Directory", CLICK "D-F". The FSA Intranet Screen will be redisplayed with applications with names started from D to F. CLICK "ELAP Payment Process".

**Note:** Internet Explorer must be used when accessing the ELAP payment process.

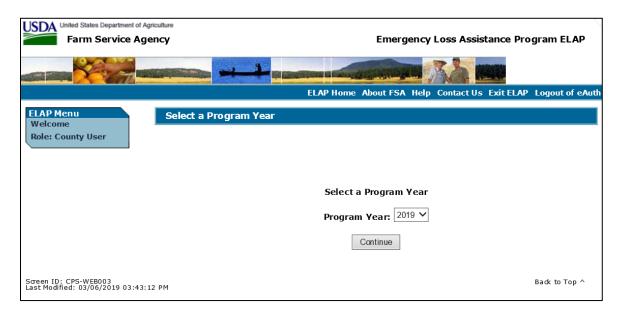
Users will be prompted to login through the USDA eAuthentication Login Screen. CLICK "**Login with LincPass (PIV)**" or enter user ID and password and CLICK "**Login**".

The Program Year Selection Page will be displayed.

### 217 Program Year Selection Page (Continued)

### C Example of Program Year Selection Page

The following is an example of the Select a Program Year Page.



#### **D** Action

Users will select the applicable Program Year and CLICK "Continue" to proceed to the Select an Administrative State/County Page.

### 218 Select Administrative State/County Page

#### A Overview

When a user has selected the program year for processing and clicked "Continue", the Select Administrative State/County Page will be displayed.

#### **B** Recording Payment Data

ELAP payments will be entered based on the administrative State, county, and physical location of the loss. See subparagraph 219 C for information on physical location selection.

The Select an Administrative State/County Page allows users to select the administrative State and county for processing.

### C Example of Select Administrative State/County Page

The following is an example of the Select an Administrative State/County Page.



#### D Select an Administrative State/County Page Options

The following options are available on the Select an Administrative State/County Page.

Option	Action
Continue	After an administrative State and county have been selected from the drop-down
	list, selecting "Continue" will result in the SCIMS Select a Customer Page being
	displayed.
Back	Returns to the Select a Program Year Page.

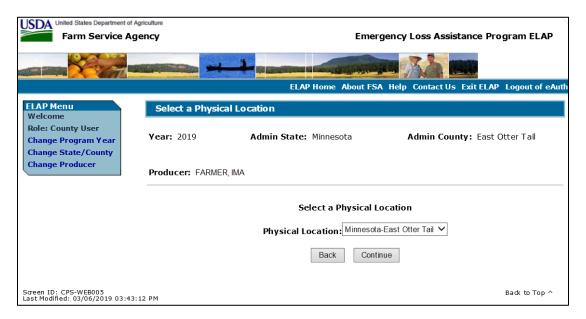
### 219 Select a Physical Location page

### **A Selecting a Physical Location**

After selecting a producer for processing on the SCIMS Select a Customer Page, the Select a Physical Location Page will be displayed and allows the user to select the physical location.

#### **B** Example of Select a Physical Location Page

The following is an example of the Select a Physical Location Page.



### C Select a Physical Location Page Options

The following options are available on the Select a Physical Location Page.

Option	Action
Continue	After a physical location has been selected from the drop-down list, selecting
	"Continue" will result in the Add/Modify a Payment Page being displayed.
Back	Returns to the SCIMS Select a Customer Page.

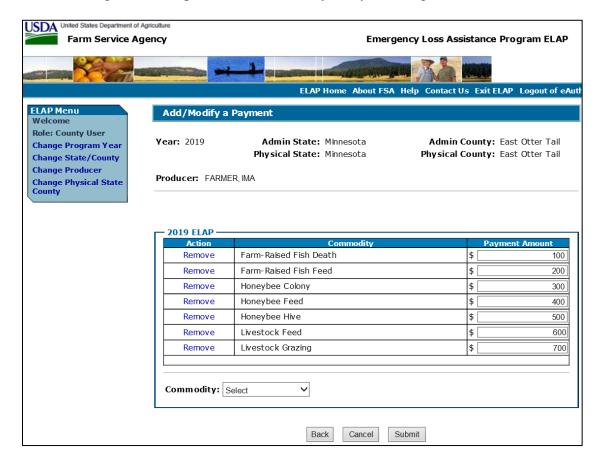
### 220 Adding or Modifying ELAP Payment Data

#### A Adding or Modifying ELAP Payments

After selecting a physical location State and county the Add/Modify a Payment Page will be displayed and allows a user to add or modify the calculated ELAP payment amounts.

### B Example of Add/Modify a Payment Page

The following is an example of the Add/Modify a Payment Page.



## C Add/Modify a Payment Page Options

The following options are available on the Add/Modify a Payment Page.

Option	Action
Submit	Continues the process of recording ELAP payment data after amounts have
	been recorded.
Cancel	Discontinues the process and returns to the ELAP Main Menu without
	updating the payment amounts.
Back	Returns to the Select a Physical Location Page.

### **D** Error Messages

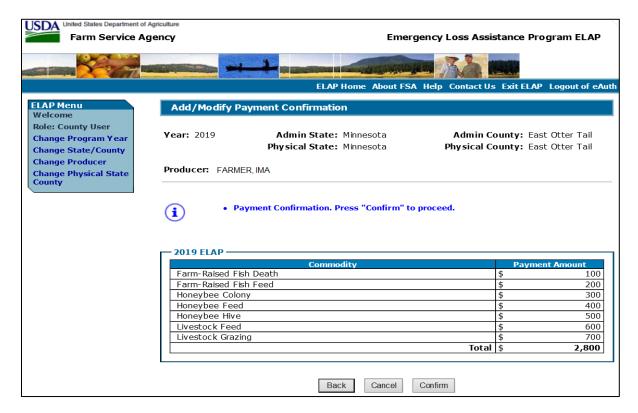
The following error messages may be displayed depending on the data recorded.

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
"The amount recorded in	• Amounts entered must be	Correct the amounts
each field must be in whole	in whole dollars.	recorded in each field
dollars."		ensuring that only numeric
	An amount must be	data is entered without
	recorded in each field,	dollar signs or commas.
	even if 1 amount is \$0.	
		Ensure that an amount has
	Amounts entered include	been recorded in each field.
	dollar signs or commas.	
"An amount must be entered	User attempted to record \$0	
for each type of payment.	in all payment amount fields.	
The amount can be \$0 for		
one or more of the payment	Do <b>not</b> record payment	
amounts, but not all."	amounts in the ELAP	
	payment process if the	
	calculated payment amounts	
	for all commodities is \$0.	

### 220 Adding or Modifying ELAP Payment Data (Continued)

### E Example of Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page.



**Note:** Livestock Death will not be listed as a selection for 2019 and subsequent program years.

### F Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page Options

The following options are available on the Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action		
Confirm	Records the payment amounts and triggers the payment process.		
	Note: The message, "Payment(s) has been successfully added and/or modified." will be displayed.		
Cancel	Discontinues the process and returns to the ELAP Main Menu without		
	updating the payment amounts.		
Back	Returns to the Add/Modify a Payment Page so the amounts can be modified,		
	if necessary.		

#### **A** Introduction

Previously entered payment amounts can be modified to be a different amount or zero if the producer is no longer due a ELAP payment.

#### **B** Effect on Previously Processed Payments

Modifying a previously recorded payment amount impacts previously processed payments in different ways depending on whether the original payment was sent to NPS and certified and signed. This table describes how a previously recorded payment is affected when the amount is modified.

IF previously recorded payment amounts are	AND previously recorded payment amounts were	AND the payment in NPS was	THEN	
modified	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		system will trigger the payment to reprocess the payment transaction.	
	sent to NPS	certified and signed	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid or underpaid. A transaction will be sent to NPS or the Pending Overpayment Report, as applicable.  • original amount in NPS will be canceled and the system will retrigger the payment to reprocess	
		either of the following:		
		<ul><li>not certified</li><li>certified, but not signed</li></ul>	new payment amount will be listed in NPS for certification and signature, provided all eligibility requirements are met.	

# 221 Modifying Previously Recorded ELAP Payment Data (Continued)

## **B** Effect on Previously Processed Payments (Continued)

IF previously	AND previously		
recorded payment	recorded payment	AND the payment in	
amounts are	amounts were	NPS was	THEN
Changed to \$0	<b>not</b> sent to NPS		<ul> <li>payment amounts</li> </ul>
	because of a		will be set to \$0.
	nonpayment		
	condition		• system will
			retrigger the
			payment to
			reprocess to
			determine whether
			the producer is
			overpaid
			an overpayment
			may be put on the
			Pending
			Overpayment
			Report if a portion
			or all of the
			original payment
			amount was
	NDC		certified or signed.
	sent to NPS	certified and signed	system will retrigger
			the payment to reprocess to determine
			the overpayment
			amount for the
			producer. A
			transaction will be sent
			to the Pending
			Overpayment Report.
		either of the following:	
			NPS will be canceled.
		• <b>not</b> certified	
		• certified, but <b>not</b>	
		signed	

### 222 Handling Overpayments

#### **A** Introduction

The ELAP payment process is an integrated process that reads data from many systems to determine whether payments issued to a producer were earned in-full or in-part. These systems include the following:

- ELAP Payment Process where payment amounts from the ELAP Gross Payment Report are recorded
- subsidiary system including data about eligibility, combined producer, and Business File
- payment limitation system
- SCIMS.

If something changes in any of these systems, the ELAP payment process is automatically triggered to recalculate the payment. The producer is overpaid if the information that has been changed results in the current calculated amount to be less than the amount originally paid to the producer.

### **222** Handling Overpayments (Continued)

### **B** Determined Overpayments

For any overpayment amount calculated as \$1 or greater, the system will update the applicable information to the Pending Overpayment Report. See 9-CM, paragraph 65 for information on the Pending Overpayment Report.

Warning: Because the system is integrated with other systems, it is critical that County Offices do **not** make unnecessary changes to producer information that could cause an overpayment to be computed. County Offices are required to update the system properly but removing flags or deleting data to "trigger" the system to function could worsen the situation.

### C Handling Debts Less Than \$100

County Offices must follow 58-FI for handling receivables less than \$100.

#### **D** Debt Basis Codes

The system automatically assigns the debt basis code to the receivable when it is updated to the Pending Overpayment Report. The following are the debt basis codes used for ELAP payments.

IF the reason the payment entity/member is	THEN the discovery/debt basis reason
overpaid is because of	is:
payment eligibility because of fraud	10-423.
payment limitation issues	10-426.
payment eligibility, except fraud	10-427.
prior payments exceed the current payment	10-428.

### 222 Handling Overpayments (Continued)

#### **E** Charging Interest

Interest must be charged on receivables from the date the original payment was disbursed if COC determines the producer is ineligible because of the following reasons:

- producer signed to information on CCC-851 or CCC-934 that is subsequently determined inaccurate
- producer erroneously or fraudulently represented any act affecting a payment eligibility determination, including the following:
  - certification to AGI provisions
  - violation of conservation compliance provisions
  - violation of controlled substance provisions
- producer knowingly adopted a scheme or device that tended to defeat the purposes of ELAP.

Interest must **not** be charged from date of disbursement if:

- overpayment resulted based on revised information that the producer would **not** have had reason to know was invalid
- National, State, or County Office erred
- producer voluntarily refunds the payment that was issued and COC has **not** determined that the producer is ineligible.

**Notes:** Software does **not** currently support charging interest from the date of disbursement. Any receivable established is sent to NRRS with the current system date. If the receivable is **not** repaid within 30 calendar days from the date the initial notification letter is issued, interest will start accruing from the date the receivable was established.

If COC determines that the producer is ineligible and interest should be charged from the date of disbursement:

- County Offices must contact their State Office for assistance
- State Offices must contact OBF for guidance.

## 223 ELAP Payment Process

#### A Introduction

The ELAP payment process is an automated process that determines:

- whether the producer is eligible to receive payment
- the amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement.

## **B** Frequency of Payment Processing

ELAP payments are processed nightly for the following:

- payment amounts recorded during the workday
- any payment on the Nonpayment Report will be reprocessed to determine whether the condition preventing the payment has been corrected.

**Note:** One payment amount will be sent to NPS.

## C High-Level Overview of ELAP Payment Process

The following is a high-level overview of the ELAP payment process.

Step	Action		
1	Payment process is triggered.		
2	System determines the producer level payment amounts recorded for each of the following and adds the payment amount to determine one ELAP payment amount:		
	Farm-Raised Fish	n Death gross payment amount	t
	Honeybee Colon	y gross payment amount	
	<ul> <li>Honeybee Hive g</li> </ul>	gross payment amount	
	<ul> <li>Honeybee Feed g</li> </ul>	gross payment amount	
	Farm-Raised Fish Feed gross payment amount		
	Livestock Feed gross payment amount		
	Livestock Grazing gross payment amount		
	• Livestock Death gross payment amount (2018 and prior program years).		
	Livestock Cattle Tick Fever gross payment amount		
	• Livestock Water	Hauling gross payment amour	nt.
	IF the amount is AND a payment THEN		
	greater than \$0		continue to step 3 for the
			applicable amount recorded.
	\$0	was not previously issued	the payment process is discontinued for the applicable payment amount.

# 223 ELAP Payment Process (Continued)

# C High-Level Overview of ELAP Payment Process (Continued)

Step	Action				
3	System reads SCIMS to ol	S to obtain information for the payment entity.			
	IF the payment entity				
	is	AND the resident alier	n field is	THEN	
	an individual	• "Unknown" or "N/A	Α"	continue to step 4.	
		• "Yes"			
		"No"		the payment entity is <b>not</b>	
				eligible for payment.	
	any business type other			continue to step 4.	
	than individual				
4	System determines whether	er there is an ELAP payn	1	e payment entity in NPS.	
	IF a payment		THEN		
	has <b>not</b> already been sent	to NPS for the payment	continue t	to step 5.	
	entity				
	<ul> <li>has been sent to NPS f</li> </ul>	for the payment entity			
	• is signed				
	• has been sent to NPS f	for the payment entity	the payment entity • the payment in NPS is canceled		
	• is <b>not</b> signed			e new payment transaction is	
			proces	ssed	
				_	
	<del></del>			ue to step 5.	
5	For joint operations and entities, the system retrieves member data from Business File.				

# C High-Level Overview of ELAP Payment Process (Continued)

Step	Action			
6		ne web-based subsidiary eligibility data for the applicable program year to er the payment entity and members, if applicable, are eligible to receive		
	IF the payment	ANID		TOLLIEN I
	entity is an individual	AND	14 111-11-1- 4-	THEN
	an individual	the payment ent receive payment	t	continue to step 7.
		the payment ent receive payment	ity is <b>not</b> eligible to t	the producer will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.
	an entity or joint operation	the payment entity is eligible to receive payment		continue to step 7.
		at least 1 member is eligible to receive payment  the payment entity is <b>not</b> eligible to receive payment		
				the joint operation or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.
		the payment receive payr	entity is eligible to ment	the payment entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report.
		to receive pa	*	
7	System controls payment limitation for payment entity and members of joint operations.			
8		story data is updated and the transaction is completed.		
	IF the payment amount is THEN the			1 1.1
on the Nonpayment Report. greater than \$0 payment amount must be sent to NPS for				
	negative		overpayment amount must be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report.	

## 224 ELAP Payment Reports

## **A Displaying or Printing ELAP Payment Reports**

ELAP Payment Reports are available to provide information about each payment or nonpayment. Most of the payment reports have information that is common between program areas so information about these reports is in 9-CM. The ELAP Payment History Report – Detail has program-specific data so information for this report is in this handbook.

ELAP Payment Report information is available according to the following.

Report Name	Type of Data	Reference
Submitted Payments Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 63
Submitted Overpayments Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 64
Pending Overpayment Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 65
Note: The Pending Overpayment Report is accessed through the Pending Overpayment Summary Report according to 9-CM, paragraph 64.5.		
Nonpayment/Reduction Report	Report Database	9-CM, paragraph 66
Insufficient Funds Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 67
Payments Computed to Zero Report	Live	9-CM, paragraph 68
Payment History Report – Summary	Report Database	9-CM, paragraph 69
Payment History Report – Detail	Report Database	paragraph 227

**Note:** See 9-CM, paragraph 52 for complete instructions on accessing the Common Payment Report System.

# A Background

The Payment History Report – Detail is a report that provides detailed information about an ELAP payment.

# **B** Payment History Report – Detail Description

The following information will be displayed/printed on the Payment History Report – Detail.

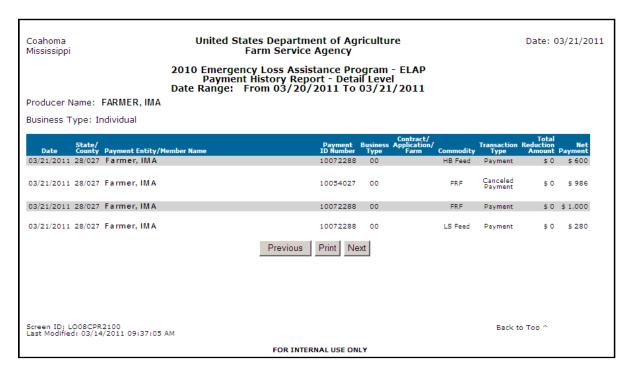
Field	Description	
Program Year	Program year selected by the user.	
Program Name	Emergency Loss Assistance Program.	
State	Full name of the State selected by the user.	
County	Full name of the county selected by the user.	
Producer Name	Name from SCIMS as follows:	
and Address		
	• for individuals, last name, middle name, first name, and suffix	
	• for businesses, business name.	
Date (Report)	Date the report is generated by the user.	
Date (Payment)	Date the payment was processed and sent to NPS, or the date the	
	overpayment transaction was processed and sent to NRRS.	
State/County	State and county code associated with the applicable transaction record.	
Payment	The "Payment Entity/Member Name" field will provide payment entity or	
Entity/Member	member name information if the ELAP Payment History Report – Detail	
Name	is generated for:	
	• an entity or joint operation where amounts were attributed to members	
	a member to show the payment entity through whom the amount was attributed.	
Payment ID Number	Unique number that ties the program history data to the NPS history data.	
Business Type	Business type of the producer and/or member.	

# **B** Payment History Report – Detail Description (Continued)

Field	Description
Type of Transaction	One of the following transaction types will be displayed:
	• "Payment"
	• "Receivable"
	• "Canceled Payment"
	• "Canceled Receivable".
Commodity	Name of the commodity.
Gross Payment Amount	Amount of the payment initially attributed to the producer or
-	entity member.
AGI Reduction Amount	Reduction because of the AGI value for the payment entity or
	member.
Substantive Change	Reduction amount because of a substantive change value.
Reduction Amount	
Member Level Reduction	Reduction amount because of a member level reduction.
Amount	
Subsidiary Eligibility	Reduction amount because of a subsidiary eligibility value.
Reduction Amount	
Payment Limitation	Reduction amount because of payment limitation.
Reduction Amount	
Net Payment Amount	Net payment amount for the producer after all reductions have
	been applied.
Totals	Total payment amount for the payment entity or member.

### C Example of Payment History Report – Detail

The following is an example of the Payment History Report – Detail.



## **D** Report Options

The following options are available on the Payment History Report – Detail.

Option	Action
Previous	The previous Payment History Report – Detail will be displayed.
	<b>Note:</b> If a single producer was selected for processing, this button will <b>not</b> be available.
Print	The Payment History Report – Detail will be sent to the applicable printer.
Next	The Payment History Report – Detail for the next producer will be displayed.
	<b>Note:</b> If a single producer was selected for processing, this button will <b>not</b> be available.

### **226** General Provisions for Canceling Payments

### **A Canceling Payments**

After payment processing has been completed, County Offices must review the NPS payment worklist to ensure that the correct payments have been generated. The user should complete the following if an error is determined:

- not sign the payment in NPS
- correct the condition causing the incorrect payment or overpayment.

**Notes:** User intervention is **not** allowed for the cancellation process. If the condition causing the incorrect payment is corrected, the system will automatically cancel the unsigned payment and recalculate the payment amount due.

If the payment amount is determined to be incorrect and the payment has been signed in the NPS system, the payment can no longer be canceled. The producer will be underpaid or overpaid once the condition causing the incorrect payment has been corrected.

## **227** General Provisions for Canceling Receivables

## **A Canceling Receivables**

Past processing for ELAP has required a second payment to be generated if a receivable was previously established for an ELAP overpayment. New processing will now cancel the receivable in NRRS if both of the following apply:

- condition causing the overpayment has been corrected in the system and the producer is determined to no longer be overpaid
- receivable in NRRS has not had any payments applied to the overpayment amount.

**Note:** If a payment amount has been applied to the receivable then a second payment will be required to be applied to the receivable.

#### A Overview

Overpayments will be determined during the ELAP payment calculation process and will be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report. See 9-CM, paragraph 65 for information on the Pending Overpayment Report.

## **B** Overpayment Due Dates

Overpayments can occur for a number of reasons and County Offices are required to take necessary action to collect overpayments. The following lists situations that may cause overpayment and the overpayment due dates.

		Overpayment
Time of Determination	Situation	<b>Due Date</b>
Any time	Payment was issued to the wrong producer.	Immediately
After an entry affecting the	Payment was issued and later something	
payment amount is changed	occurred that changed the amount in the	
on either of the following:	ELAP Gross Payment Report.	
• CCC-851		
• CCC-934.		
After producer	Producer received an ELAP payment and	
misrepresentation is	COC determines that the producer	
determined.	misrepresented their interest.	
After payment limitation is	It is determined that payments have been	
exceeded.	issued exceeding the producer's effective payment limitation amount.	
After an eligibility value	Producer's eligibility value changed that	
changes that make the	makes the producer ineligible for payment.	
producer ineligible for	S I I I	
payment.		
Anytime either of the	CCC-851 or CCC-934 was canceled after	
following are canceled:	payments were issued to the producer.	
• CCC-851		
• CCC-934.		

# Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

# Reports

None

## Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

		Display	
Number	Title	Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC)		103, 104, 200,
	and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		201, 215
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		215
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		215
CCC-770	ELAP Livestock Checklist	125	3, 104, 124
ELAP-1			
CCC-770	ELAP Honeybee Checklist	126	3, 104, 124
ELAP-2	·		
CCC-770	ELAP Farm-Raised Fish Checklist	127	3, 104, 124
ELAP-3			
CCC-851	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock	120	Text
	Application		
CCC-851-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock	123	Text
	Payment Calculation Worksheet		
CCC-851-A	Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss	120	
	Assistance for Livestock Application		
CCC-855	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey		Text
	Bees, and Farm Raised Fish Program (ELAP)		
	and Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)		
	Lease Agreement Certification Statement		
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and		Text
	Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher		
	Certification		
CCC-870	Emergency Assistance for Livestock,	64.5	64, 103, 104
	Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program		
	Colony Collapse Disorder Certification		

# Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
CCC-901	Members Information	reference	2, 103, 104
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		2, 103, 104, 200
CCC-934	Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application	121	Text
CCC-934-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet	122	67, 104, 122, 122.5, Ex. 4, 5
CCC-934-A	Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application	121	121, 122, 122.5
CCC-941	Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information - Agricultural Act of 2014		103, 104, 200
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		7, 21, 43, 61, 80, 103, 122.5, Ex. 4, 5

# **Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM**

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved		
Abbreviation	Term	Reference
2014 Farm Bill	Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79)	1, 201
AU	animal unit	Text, Ex. 16
AUM	animal unit months	Text, Ex. 16
CCD	Colony Collapse Disorder	8, 62, 64, 64.5, 103, 104, Ex. 2,
		103, 104, Ex. 2,
		4, 5
IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002	3, 104

### Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (Continued)

### **Redelegations of Authority**

For ELAP:

- COC may delegate authority to CED's to approve routine CCC-851's or CCC-934's with verifiable supporting documentation
- If CED is delegated by COC, CED's may further redelegate authority to PT's to approve CCC-851's or CCC-934's for routine cases.

**Important:** Neither CED's nor PT's will be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any CCC-851 or CCC-934
- approve any CCC-851 or CCC-934 when reliable records or producer's self-certification are provided as supporting documentation.

The following table describes the delegations of approval authority for employee applications.

IF the producer is	THEN the approval authority is
a federal or non-federal, State, or County Office	CED.
employee	
COC member	
DD	
SED	
STC member	
CED	COC.
any producer in a recording county	

•			

#### **Adult Beef Bull**

Adult beef bull means a male beef breed bovine animal that was used for breeding purposes that was at least 2 years old before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

#### **Adult Beef Cow**

<u>Adult beef cow</u> means a female beef breed bovine animal that had delivered 1 or more offspring before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. A first-time bred beef heifer is also considered an adult beef cow if it was pregnant on or by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

## **Adult Beefalo Bull**

Adult beefalo bull means a male hybrid of beef and bison that was used for breeding purposes and was at least 2 years old before the beginning date of eligible loss condition.

#### **Adult Beefalo Cow**

Adult beefalo cow means a female hybrid of beef and bison that had delivered 1 or more offspring before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. A first-time bred beefalo heifer shall also be considered an adult beefalo cow if it is pregnant on or by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

#### Adult Buffalo/Bison Bull

Adult buffalo/bison bull means a male animal of those breeds that was used for breeding purposes and was at least 2 years old before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

#### Adult Buffalo/Bison Cow

Adult buffalo/bison cow means a female animal of those breeds that had delivered 1 or more offspring before the beginning date of eligible loss condition. A first-time bred buffalo or bison heifer shall also be considered an adult buffalo/bison cow if it was pregnant by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

#### **Adult Dairy Bull**

Adult dairy bull means a male dairy breed bovine animal that was used primarily for breeding dairy cows and was at least 2 years old by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

### **Adult Dairy Cow**

Adult dairy cow means a female bovine dairy breed animal used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that had delivered 1 or more offspring by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. A first-time bred dairy heifer shall also be considered an adult dairy cow if it was pregnant by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

## **Agricultural Operation**

Agricultural operation means a farming operation.

### **Application**

<u>Application</u> means CCC form used to apply for either the emergency loss assistance for livestock (CCC-851) or emergency loss assistance for honeybees or farm-raised fish (CCC-934).

### \*--Aquacultural Facility

Aquicultural facility means a commercial operation that is conducted:

- on private property
- in water in a controlled environment

according to subparagraphs 76 B and 76C.--\*

### **Aquatic Species**

\*--Aquacultural species means any species of aquatic organism grown as game and bait fish, food for human consumption, fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans, or ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium by a commercial operator on private property in water in a controlled environment according to subparagraph 2 B.

Eligible aquacultural species must be:

- seeded in the aquacultural facility
- planted or seeded in containers, wire baskets, net pens, or similar devices designed for the protection and containment of the seeded aquacultural species.

Aquatic species do **not** include reptiles or amphibians.--\*

### **Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**

#### **Bait Fish**

<u>Bait fish</u> means small fish caught for use as bait to attract large predatory fish. For ELAP, it also **must** meet the definition of aquatic species and **not** be raised as food for fish; provided, however, that only bait fish produced in a controlled environment can generate claims under ELAP.

### **Beginning Farmer or Rancher**

Beginning farmer or rancher as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

#### **Blizzard**

<u>Blizzard</u> means, as defined by the National Weather Service, a storm which contains large amounts of snow or blowing snow with winds in excess of 35 mph and visibility of less than ½ mile for an extended period of time.

#### \*--Brownout

Brownout means a reduction in electric power that affects the unit.--\*

#### Buck

Buck means a male goat.

#### **Cattle Tick Fever**

<u>Cattle tick fever</u> means a severe and often fatal disease that destroys red blood cells of cattle, commonly known as Texas or cattle fever, which is spread by Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) annulatus, and the southern cattle tick, R. (Boophilus) microplus.

#### Commercial

<u>Commercial use</u> means used in the operation of a business activity engaged in as a means of livelihood for profit by the eligible producer.

#### Contract

<u>Contract</u> means, with respect to contracts for the handling of livestock, a written agreement between a livestock owner and another individual or entity setting the specific terms, conditions, and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock or livestock products.

#### **Controlled Environment**

<u>Controlled environment</u> means an environment in which everything that can practicably be controlled by the participant with structures, facilities, and growing media (including, but **not** limited to, water and nutrients) and was in fact controlled by the participant at the time of the adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

#### **COC** or County Office

<u>COC or County Office</u> means the respective FSA committee or office.

### **Deputy Administrator (DAFP)**

<u>Deputy Administrator</u> or <u>DAFP</u> means the USDA, FSA, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, or designee.

### **Eligible Adverse Weather**

<u>Eligible adverse weather</u> means, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, an extreme or abnormal damaging weather event that is **not** expected to occur during the loss period, which results in eligible losses. The eligible adverse weather would have resulted in agricultural losses **not** covered by other programs for which the Deputy Administrator determines financial assistance should be provided to producers. Adverse weather may include, but is **not** limited to, blizzard, winter storms, and wildfires. Specific eligible adverse weather may vary based on the type of loss. Identification of eligible adverse weather will include locations (National, State, or county-level) and start and end dates.

### **Eligible Disease**

<u>Eligible disease</u> means, CCD, for honeybee colony losses, and for livestock losses resulting from inspecting and treating livestock for cattle tick fever, Cattle Tick Fever.

## **Eligible Drought**

<u>Eligible drought</u> means that any area of the county has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having D2 (severe drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, as determined by the Secretary:

- (1) At any time during the program year, for additional honeybee feed loss;
- (2) That directly impacts water availability at any time during the normal grazing period (for example, snow pack that feeds streams and springs), as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, for losses resulting from transporting water to livestock;
- (3) At any time during the normal grazing period, for losses resulting from the additional cost \*--incurred to transport livestock feed or livestock for additional mileage above normal.--\*

### **Eligible Extreme Cold**

<u>Eligible extreme cold</u> means, for honeybee colony losses, the maximum temperature **must** be 14 degrees Fahrenheit or less for at least 7 consecutive days during the program year in which the loss is claimed.

#### Eligible Farm Raised Fish

Eligible farm-raised fish means any aquatic species that are propagated and reared in a controlled environment to be harvested for sale as part of a commercial farming operation.

#### **Eligible Grazing Land**

<u>Eligible grazing land</u> means land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or land planted to a crop planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for eligible livestock.

#### **Eligible Loss Condition**

<u>Eligible loss condition</u> means a condition that would have resulted in agricultural losses **not** covered by other programs in this part for which the Deputy Administrator determines financial assistance needs to be provided to producers. Specific eligible loss conditions include, but are **not** limited to, including eligible adverse weather and eligible disease. Identification of eligible loss conditions will include locations (National, State, or county-level) and start and end dates.

### **Eligible Sustained Cold**

<u>Eligible sustained cold</u> means, for honeybee colony losses, the maximum temperature **must** be 23 degrees Fahrenheit or less for at least 40 consecutive days during the program year in which the loss is claimed.

### **Eligible Winter Storm**

Eligible winter storm means, an event that is so severe as to directly cause loss and lasts in durations for at least 3 consecutive days and includes a combination of high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall, and extremely cold temperatures. For a determination of winter storm, the wind, precipitation, and extremely cold temperatures must all occur within the 3-day period with wind and extremely cold temperatures occurring in each of the 3 days.

### **Equine Animal**

Equine animal means a weaned domesticated horse, mule, or donkey.

#### **Ewe**

Ewe means a female sheep.

#### **Farming Operation**

<u>Farming operation</u> means a business enterprise engaged in producing agricultural products.

### **Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**

#### Farm-Raised Fish

<u>Farm-raised fish</u> means any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled \*--environment according to subparagraph 76 C.

Eligible farm-raised fish include:

- any game or bait fish raised for sport by recreational anglers
- any species of aquatic organism grown as food for human consumption
- fish raised as food for fish that are consumed by humans
- ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium.--\*

## **Game or Sport Fish**

<u>Game or sport fish</u> means fish pursued for sport by recreational anglers; provided, however, that only game or sport fish produced in a controlled environment can generate claims under ELAP.

#### Goat

Goat means a weaned domesticated, ruminant mammal of the genus Capra, including Angora goats. Goats are further delineated into categories by sex (bucks and nannies) and age (kids).

### **Grazing Animals**

Grazing animals means those species of weaned 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. Species of livestock for which more than 50 percent of their net energy requirements are not recommended to be met from consumption of forage grasses and legumes, such as poultry and swine, are excluded regardless of whether those species are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. Unweaned livestock are not grazing animals regardless of whether those unweaned livestock are present on grazing land or pastureland.

#### **Grazing Loss**

<u>Grazing loss</u> means the value, as calculated in Section 2, of eligible grazing lost because of an eligible loss condition based on the number of days that the eligible livestock were **not** able to graze the eligible grazing land during the normal grazing period.

#### Kid

Kid means a weaned goat less than 1 year old.

#### Lamb

<u>Lamb</u> means a weaned sheep less than 1 year old.

#### **Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**

#### **Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher**

Limited resource farmer or rancher as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

#### **Livestock Owner**

<u>Livestock owner</u> means 1 having legal ownership of the livestock for which benefits are being requested during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

#### **Loss Period**

<u>Loss period</u> means the period of time the loss occurs for the eligible loss condition the producer is claiming caused the loss.

### **Nanny**

Nanny means a female goat.

#### **Nonadult Beef Cattle**

Nonadult beef cattle means a weaned beef breed bovine animal that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does **not** meet the definition of adult beef cow or bull.

### Nonadult Beefalo

<u>Nonadult beefalo</u> means a weaned male hybrid of beef and bison that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does not meet the definition of adult beefalo cow or bull.

#### Nonadult Buffalo/Bison

<u>Nonadult buffalo/bison</u> means a weaned animal of those breeds that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does **not** meet the definition of adult buffalo or bison cow or bull.

#### **Nonadult Dairy Cattle**

<u>Nonadult dairy cattle</u> means a weaned bovine breed animal of a breed used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does **not** meet the definition of adult dairy cow or bull.

#### **Normal Grazing Period**

Normal grazing period, means, as determined by FSA, with respect to a specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county, the period during the calendar year when grazing animals receive daily nutrients and satisfy net energy requirements without supplemental feed.

### **Normal Mortality**

<u>Normal mortality</u> means the numerical amount, computed by a percentage of expected livestock, honeybee colony and farm-raised fish deaths, by category, that normally occur during a program year for a producer, as established for the area by STC for livestock and farm-raised fish, and as established nationwide by the Deputy Administrator for honeybee colonies.

#### **Ornamental Fish**

Ornamental fish means a decorative fish produced in a commercial fishery for sale.

### **Program Year**

\*--<u>Program year</u> means from January 1 through December 31 of the calendar year in which the--\* loss occurred.

#### Ram

Ram means a male sheep.

#### Reliable Record

<u>Reliable record</u> means any non-verifiable record available that reasonably supports the eligible loss, as determined acceptable by COC.

#### Risk

<u>Risk</u> means a producer has a vested interest in a commercial farming operation, which can result in the producer realizing financial gains or losses from the farming operation.

#### **Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**

### **Secretary**

<u>Secretary</u> means the Secretary of Agriculture or a designee of the Secretary.

## Sheep

<u>Sheep</u> means a weaned domesticated, ruminant mammal of the genus Ovis. Sheep are further defined by sex (rams and ewes) and age (lambs) for purposes of dividing into categories for loss calculations.

#### **SDA Farmer or Rancher**

SDA farmer or rancher as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

#### **STC or State Office**

STC or State Office means the respective FSA committee or office.

#### **United States**

<u>United States</u> means all 50 States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

### **U.S. Drought Monitor**

<u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u> means a system for classifying drought severity according to a range of abnormally dry to exceptional drought. It is a collaborative effort between Federal and academic partners, produced on a weekly basis, to synthesize multiple indices, outlooks, and drought impacts on a map and in narrative form. This synthesis of indices is reported by the National Drought Mitigation Center at **http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu**.

## **Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**

### Verifiable Record

<u>Verifiable record</u> means a document provided by the producer who can be verified by COC through an independent source and is used to substantiate the claimed loss.

### **Veteran Farmer**

Veteran farmer or rancher as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

# **Menu and Screen Index**

The following menus and screens are displayed in this handbook.

Menu or		
Screen	Title	Reference
	Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page	220
	Add/Modify a Payment Page	220
	Select a Physical Location Page	219
	Select a Program Year Page	217
	Select an Administrative State/County Page	218

•		

### \*--CCC-934 Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms

### **Background**

Honey B Farms files three 2020 ELAP notices of loss and applications for payments in Culpeper County:

- April 1
- July 1
- December 30.

## **Report of Acreage**

A summary of FSA-578 data for Honey B Farms' initial and manual FSA-578's filed throughout the program year is provided in the following table. Honey B Farms reported colony losses on manual FSA-578's filed April 1, July 1, and January 1 totaling 400 colonies lost. Honey B Farms did not have an inventory reduction to report throughout the program year (column C "Reductions").

A Date FSA-578 Is Filed	B Colony Additions	( Honeybe	-	D* Cumulative Inventory	E ELAP Program Year Inventory
		Losses*	Reductions		
January 1				500	500
(Initial FSA-578)					
March 1	50			550	550
April 1	0	100		450	550
June 1	50			500	600
July 1		100		400	600
November 1	100			500	700
January 1	0	200		300	700

<sup>\*</sup> Data is for informational purposes only. Colony losses should not be captured on FSA-578.

Honey B Farms' "ELAP Program Year Inventory" (column E) reflects cumulative inventory throughout the program year without taking into account colony losses (eligible or ineligible) that occur throughout the program year. Honey B Farms' program year inventory takes into account colony additions (column B) and reductions (column C "Reductions") to inventory.

**Important:** The colony data in column D in this table must **not** be used when completing CCC-934 or CCC-934-1.--\*

## **Initial Loss Event #1**

On April 1, Honey B Farms files an ELAP notice of loss and application for payment for 100 colonies lost because of a March 20 flood. Honey B Farms provides a manual FSA-578 on March 1 for 50 colonies purchased on February 15. Honey B Farms provides purchase receipts reflecting 50 additional colonies purchased on February 15.

CCC-934 - Honey B Farms' April 1 ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

PART D - I	HONEYBEE	COLONY L	oss		
11A.	11B.	11C.	11D.	11E.	11F.
Loss Event	Inventory at	Additions to	Reductions to	Total Number of	Ineligible
Number	Beginning of	Inventory	Inventory	Honeybee	Honeybee
	Program Year	Throughout Program Year	Throughout Program Year	Colonies Lost During the Program Year	Colonies Lost During the Program Year
				,	ŭ
1	500	50	0	100	0

CCC-934, item 11B, is equal to the colonies in inventory as reported on Honey B Farms' initial FSA-578 filed January 1 (column E in the acreage report table), **500 colonies**.

CCC-934, item 11C, is equal to the colonies added to inventory from the beginning of the program year, through the initial eligible loss event #1 (column B in the acreage report table), **50 colonies**.

<u>CCC-934-1</u> - To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC-934-1, item 7, for loss event #1, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
  - 500 colonies on CCC-934, item 11B, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
  - 50 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11C, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 0 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11D Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **550 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 7.--\*

### **Initial Loss Event #1 (Continued)**

Honey B Farms' CCC-934-1 is completed as follows.

			/																	
Part A - Col	ony Loss Ca	lcula	tion																	
5.	6.	7	7.	Ι ,	8.		9.			10.			11.			12.			13.	
Entry	Produce	/	Program Year		% of			Colony		Numb				eligible			mber of		nent Co	
Number	Share		Inventory	No	nnal Mortality	Los	s Thre	shold	Cole	onies L	.ost	Co	lonies l	_ost	Eligible	Lost (	Colonies	((Item 1	0 – Iten	11 NTE
						(Iten	n7x1t	tem 8)							(Iten	10 - I	tem 9)	Item	12) x lt	em 6)
1	1.00	\	550		22.0%		121			100			0			0			0	
2					22.0%															
3					22.0%															
•		/		/																

Honey B Farms does not receive a payment for the 100 colonies lost because of initial loss event #1 because the minimum colony loss threshold (item 9) of 121 colonies has not been met.

### **Subsequent Loss Event #2**

On July 1, Honey B Farms files a notice of loss and application for payment for 100 colonies lost because of CCD that was apparent on June 25. Honey B Farms filed a manual FSA-578 on June 1, reporting 50 colonies purchased on May 15. Honey B Farms provides a receipt for 50 colonies purchased on May 15.

<u>CCC-934</u> - Part D of Honey B Farms' August 1 application for payment is completed as follows.

	PART D - H	HONEYBEE	COLONY LO	oss		
	11A. Loss Event Number	11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	11C. Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	Inventory Throughout	11E. Total Number of Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year	11F. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year
	1	500	50	0	100	0
Loss Event #2	2		50	0	100	

**Important:** For loss event #2:

- item 11B is left blank
- items 11C, 11D, 11E, and 11F are **not representative of cumulative data**, but are representative of colony additions, reductions, and losses **between previous loss event #1 through current loss event #2.--\***

### **Subsequent Loss Event #2 (Continued)**

<u>CCC-934-1</u> – To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC-934-1, item 7, for Honey B Farms, for loss event #2, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
  - 500 colonies, on CCC-934, item 11B, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
  - 100 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11C, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 0 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11D, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **600 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 7.

For subsequent loss event # 2, Honey B Farms' CCC-934-1 is completed as follows.

Part A - Cole	ony Loss Cald	:ulat	ion																	
_5.	6.	/	7.	$  \  \   $	8.		9.		_	10.		11.			12.			13.		
Entry	Producer	/	Program Year	١ ١	% of		mum C			Numb		Numbe					ımber of		nent Colonie	
Number	Share	1	Inventory	N-	rmal Mortality		s Thres		Col	onies L	.ost	Col	onies L	_ost			Colonies		0 – Item 11 I	
						(Iter	n 7 x It	em 8)							(Iten	n 10 – I	tem 9)	Item	12) x Item 6	i)
1	1.00	١	600		22.0%		132			200			0		68		68			
2					22.0%															
3		_			22.0%															
14. Total Paym	ent Colonies (S	um o	Ntem 13)			68														
15. Colony Fair	r Market Value		$\overline{}$			\$110.0	0													
16. Payment F	actor										75%									
17. Subtotal Eli	17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16)					\$5,610	)													
18. Colony Los	8. Colony Loss Payment Reduction					\$0														
19. Total Eligil	Total Eligible Colony Losses (Item 17 – Item 18)					\$5,610														

**Important:** Line number 1 – Honey B Farms' initial loss event's data is overridden with cumulative data from the beginning of the program year through loss event #2.

Honey B Farms' honeybee colony payment is \$5,610 for loss event #2.--\*

### **Subsequent Loss Event #3**

<u>CCC-934</u> - On December 30, Honey B Farms files a notice of loss and application for payment for 200 colonies lost because of CCD that was apparent to the producer on December 15. Honey B Farms filed a manual FSA-578 on November 1, reporting 100 colonies purchased in October. Honey B Farms provides a receipt for 100 colonies purchased on October 2.

Part D of Honey B Farms' December 30 ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

PART D - I	HONEYBEE	COLONY L	oss		
11A. Loss Event Number	11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	11C. Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	11D. Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	11E. Total Number of Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year	11F. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year
1	500	50	0	100	0
2		50	0	100	0
3		100	0	200	o

Loss Event # 3

**Important:** For loss event #3:

- item 11B is left blank
- items 11C, 11D, 11E, and 11F are **not representative of cumulative data**, but are representative of colony additions, reductions, and losses between previous loss event #2 through current loss event #3.

<u>CCC-934-1</u> - To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC-934-1, item 7, for Honey B Farms, for subsequent loss event #3, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
  - 500 colonies, on CCC-934, item 11B, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
  - 200 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11C, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 0 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11D, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **700 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 7.--\*

## **Subsequent Loss Event #3 (Continued)**

For subsequent loss event # 3, Honey B Farms' CCC-934-1 is completed as follows.

			$\overline{}$														
Part A - Cold	ony Loss Ca	lcul <b>z</b> t	ion														
5. Entry Number	6. Produce Share		7. Program Year Inventory	No	8. % of mal Mortality	9. Minimum Colony Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)		10. Total Number of Colonies Lost		Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost		12. Maximum Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)		olonies	Payment Co ((Item 10 – Iten Item 12) x I		11 NTE
1	1.00		700		22.0%		154	400			0		246		246		
2		1			22.0%												
3					22.0%												
14. Total Paym	ent Colonies (	Sum of	f Item 13)			246											
15. Colony Fair	Market Value			/		\$110.0	0										
16. Payment F	actor								75%	1							
17. Subtotal Eli	17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16)						\$20,295										
18. Colony Los	18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction						\$0										
19. Total Eligi	. Total Eliqible Colony Losses (Item 17 – Item 18)																

**Important:** Line number 1 – Honey B Farms' subsequent loss event's data is overridden with cumulative data from the beginning of the program year through loss event #3.

Honey B Farms' honeybee colony payment is \$20,295, minus previous payment for loss event #2, \$5,610, equals **\$14,685**.--\*

#### \*--CCC-934 Completion Example 2 – Deb's Bees

#### **Background**

Deb's Bees files three 2020 ELAP notices of loss and applications for payment:

- July 10
- September 1 (notice of loss only)
- December 2.

#### Report of Acreage

A summary of FSA-578 data for Deb's Bees' initial and manual FSA-578's filed throughout the program year is provided in the following table. On January 1, 2020, Deb's Bees files an initial 2020 acreage report providing an initial beginning inventory of 800 colonies. Deb's Bees reported colony losses on manual FSA-578's filed June 1, September 1, and December 1 totaling 400 colonies lost (column C "Losses"). Deb's Bees had inventory reduction to report 50 colonies sold throughout the program year (column C "Reductions").

A Date FSA-578 Is Filed	B Colony Additions	Honeybee Colony		O* Cumulative Inventory	E Beginning Inventory for ELAP
		Losses*	Reductions		
January 1				800	800
(Initial FSA-578)					
February 1	0	0		800	800
March 1	25	0		825	825
April 1	0	0	50	775	775
May 1	50	0		825	825
June 1	0	100		725	825
July 1	100	0		825	925
August 1	0	0		825	925
September 1	0	200		625	925
October 1	100	0		725	1025
November 1	0	0		625	1025
December 1	0	100		625	1025

<sup>\*</sup> Data is for informational purposes only. Colony losses should not be captured on FSA-578.

Deb's Bees' "Beginning Inventory for ELAP" (column E) reflects cumulative inventory throughout the program year without taking into account colony losses (eligible or ineligible) that occur throughout the program year. Deb's Bees' program year inventory takes into account colony additions (column B) and reductions (column C "Reductions") to inventory.

**Important:** The colony data in column D in this table must **not** be used when completing CCC-934 or CCC-934-1.--\*

#### \*--CCC-934 Completion Example 2 – Deb's Bees (Continued)

#### **Initial Loss Event #1**

On July 10, 2019, Deb's Bees files a notice of loss for colony losses that occurred on June 29, 2020, because of CCD. Deb's Bees files an application for payment on July 30, 2020, for 100 colonies lost because of CCD.

Deb's Bees provides a manual FSA-578 on:

- March 1 for 25 colonies purchased on February 15
- April 1 for 50 colonies sold on March 20
- May 1 for 50 colonies purchased on April 20
- July 1 for 100 colonies purchased on June 17.

#### Deb's Bees provides:

- purchase receipts reflecting 175 additional colonies purchased since the beginning of the calendar year
- invoice reflecting 50 colonies sold on March 20.

CCC-934 – Deb's Bees' ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

PART D - I	HONEYBEE	COLONY L	OSS			
11A. Loss Event Number	11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year		11D. Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	Honeybee Colonies Lost	11F. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year	11G. Producer Share
1	800	175	50	100	0	1.0

CCC-934, item 11B, is equal to the colonies in inventory as reported on Deb's Bees' initial FSA-578 filed January 1 (column E in the acreage report table), **800 colonies**.

CCC-934, item 11C, is equal to the colonies added to inventory from the beginning of the program year, through the initial eligible loss event #1 (column C in the acreage report table), **175 colonies**.

CCC-934, item 11D, is equal to colony reductions from the beginning of the program year, through the initial loss event #1 (column D "Reductions" in the acreage report table), **50 colonies.--\*** 

#### \*--CCC-934 Completion Example 2 – Deb's Bees (Continued)

## **Initial Loss Event #1 (Continued)**

<u>CCC-934-1</u> - To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC-934-1, item 7, for loss event #1, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
  - 800 colonies, on CCC-934, item 11B, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
  - 175 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11C, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 50 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-934, item 11D, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **925 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 7.

Deb's Bees' CCC-934-1 is completed as follows.

Part A - Cold	ony Loss Cal	culzt	ion															
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share		7. Program Year Inventory	Nor	8. % of mal Mortality	Los	9. mum Col s Thresh n 7 x Iten	old	Total Nu Colonie	mber of		11. er of Ine lonies L	Eligible	Lost (	mber of Colonies tem 9)	((Item 1	13. nent Co 0 – Iten 12) x It	n 11 NTE
1	1	\	925		22.0%	204		10	0	0		0		0				
2		\			22.0%													
3					22.0%													
<ol><li>Total Paym</li></ol>	ent Colonies (S	um o	(Item 13)			0												
15. Colony Fair	Market Value					\$110												
16. Payment F	16. Payment Factor								7.	%								
17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16)				\$0														
18. Colony Los	18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction				\$0													
19. Total Eligil	ole Colony Los	ses (	Item 17 – Item 18	3)		\$0												

Deb's Bees does not receive a payment for the 100 colonies lost because of initial loss event #1 because the minimum colony loss threshold (item 9) of 204 colonies has not been met.

#### **Subsequent Loss Event #2**

On September 1, Deb's Bees files a notice of loss for apparent colonies lost because of a flood that occurred August 28, 2020. Deb's Bees does not file an application for payment at this time; therefore, CCC-934, Part D and CCC-934-1 are not completed.--\*

#### **CCC-934 Completion Example 2 – Deb's Bees (Continued)**

### **Subsequent Loss Event #3**

On December 2, Deb's Bees files a notice of loss for 100 colonies lost because of a blizzard that occurred November 25. In addition, on December 2, 2020, Deb's Bees files an application for payment for:

- 200 colonies lost because of loss event #2
- 100 colonies lost because of loss event #3.

Deb's Bees provides a manual FSA-578 on October 1 for 100 colonies purchased on September 20. Deb's Bees provides purchase receipts reflecting 100 additional colonies purchased on September 20.

<u>CCC-934</u> - Part D of Deb's Bees application for payment is completed as follows.

11A. Loss Event Number	11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	11C. Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	11D. Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	11E. Total Number of Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year	11F. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year	11G. Producer Share
1	800	175	50	100	0	1.0
2		0	0	200	0	
3		100	0	100	0	

Loss Event #2 and #3#

**Important:** For loss events #2 and #3:

- item 11B is left blank
- items 11C, 11D, 11E, and 11F are **not representative of cumulative data**, but are representative of colony additions, reductions, and losses **between previous loss event through current loss event**.

#### \*--CCC-934 Completion Example 2 – Deb's Bees (Continued)

## **Subsequent Loss Event #3 (Continued)**

<u>CCC-934-1</u> - Since Deb's Bees filed an application for payment for loss events #2 and #3 at the same time, CCC-934-1 data will represent cumulative data from beginning of program year through loss event #3.

Cumulative program year inventory, CCC-934-1, item 7, is determined by subtracting:

- the result of adding:
  - 800 colonies on CCC-934, item 11B, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
  - 275 colonies, sum of all entries on CCC-934, item 11C, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year, including entries for loss events #1, #2, and #3
- minus 50 colonies, sum of all entries on CCC-934, item 11D, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **1025 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 7.

Deb's Bees' CCC-934-1 is completed as follows.

Part A - Cold	ony Loss Ca	icuj <i>a</i>	tion																
5. Entry Number	6. Produce Share	-	7. Program Year Inventory	Ne	8. % of rmal Mortality	Los	9. imum C ss Thres m 7 x lt	shold	10. I Numb Ionies I			11. er of In onies I	eligible Lost	Eligibl	e Lost	umber of Colonies Item 9)	((Item 1	13. nent Co 0 – Iten 12) x It	n 11 NTE
1	1.0	t	1,025		22.0%	litei	226		400			0		nen	174	item 3)	nem	174	eni oj
2		1		/	22.0%														
3		$\overline{}$			22.0%														
14. Total Paym	ent Colonies (	Sum o	Ntem 13)			174													
15. Colony Fair	Market Value					\$110					1								
16. Payment Fa	16. Payment Factor								75%										
17. Subtotal Eli	17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16) \$14,355																		
18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction			\$0			1													
19. Total Eligit	ble Colony Lo	sses	Item 17 – Item 18	)		\$14,35	55												

**Note:** The subsequent loss event's cumulative data is overridden with cumulative data from the beginning of the calendar year through loss event #3.

Deb's Bees' honeybee colony payment is equal to \$14,355 (\$14,355 minus \$0 (loss event #1 ELAP payment)).--\*

#### Sample Letter for Disapproval of Notice of Loss

The following provides a sample letter for disapproval of a notice of loss.

XXXX County Farm Service Agency 000 IL, Hwy 1 Anytown, IL 6XXXX Phone: (000) 000-0000 Fax: (000) 000-0001

Date

Mr. Producer P.O. Box 100 Anytown, IL 6XXXX

Dear Mr. Producer:

The XXXX County Committee has disapproved the CCC-851, Parts A and B, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock (ELAP) Notice of Loss, you filed concerning livestock death losses claimed due to (insert loss condition).

The County Committee disapproved the ELAP Notice of Loss because (*County Offices shall provide reason and handbook procedure*). Because you have yet to file an application for payment that includes this notice of loss, there are no appeal or appealability review rights that apply to this determination.

Regulations at 7 CFR §11.1 and 7 CFR §780.2 define an adverse decision as an administrative decision made by an officer, employee, or committee of an agency that is adverse to a participant. These same regulations also define a participant as any individual or entity who has applied for, or whose right to participate in or receive a payment, loan, loan guarantee, or other benefit in accordance with any program of an agency to which the regulations in this part apply is affected by the decision of such agency.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director Any County FSA Office

Cc: Name, District Director

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## **Standard AU Conversion Chart**

The following provides the Standard AU Conversion Chart for converting AU's for specific animal types to an AU equivalent.

Animal Type	Unit
Dairy Cow or Bull	2.6
Beef, Buffalo, or Beefalo Adult Cow or Bull	1.00
Equine	.74
Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Buffalo, or Beefalo less than 500 lbs.	.50
Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Buffalo, or Beefalo 500 lbs. or more	.75
Deer	.25
Sheep or Goats	.25
Lambs or Kids	.14
Reindeer or Elk	.22
Alpaca	*22*
Llama	.36
Emu	.51
Swine - Sows	.41
Swine less than 45 pounds	.03
Swine 45 - 124 pounds	.071
Swine 125 - 234 pounds	.12
Swine - Boars	.24
Poultry - less than 3 pounds	.006
Poultry - 3 pounds - 7.9 pounds	.01
Poultry - 8 pounds or more	.03

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# **Honeybee Good Management Practices Suggested Checklist**

Spring Management

	Remove winter wraps, wind breaks, and/or moisture boards from hives
	Clean bottom board debris from hives and identify hives with good hygienic colonies (hives with
	few dead bees and clean bottom boards
	Assess the population size to determine need for entrance reducers
	Perform hive inspection for queen and identify which hives need queens
	Complete needed hive reversals (needed for hives where the bees have moved to the top of the box to prevent swarming)
	Feed colonies that require food
<b>-*</b>	Assess strong colonies that need to be split
	Assess weak colonies that need to be combined*
	Assess mite loads to determine treatment needs
	Check for signs for swarm preparations
	Monitor the landscape forage availability to meet food needs
	Monitor pesticides (i.e. dead bee traps) * * *
	Increase hive size by adding empty supers
	Monitor for disease and health of the colonies * * *
	Harvest honey
	Stop honey draws in late summer if bees are to be overwintered
Fall M	anagement
	Check varroa mite levels
<b>_*</b>	Pre-treat for parasites and disease in late summer/early fall
	Treat again for parasites and disease if needed
	Prevent robbing
	Feed colonies that require food*
Winter	Management
П	Remove queen excluders
П	Reduce entrance
_ _*	Cover rim hole on inner hive
_	Help insulate colonies from extreme temperature changes*
П	Check hives for weight
П	Check on cluster location and size
П	Check sugar boards for additional food
	Move hives to well protected area to overwinter

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