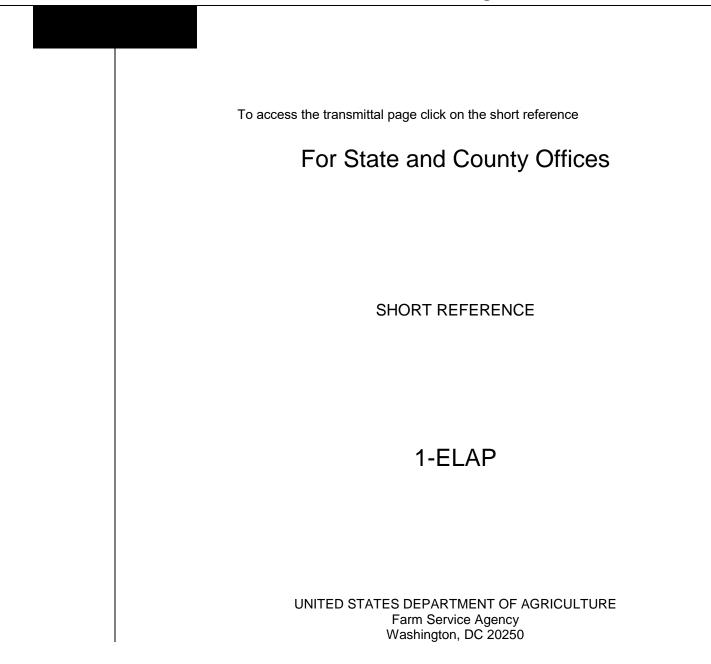


# Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program



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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency Washington, DC 20250

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program	
1-ELAP	Amendment 14
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Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

#### **Amendment Transmittal**

#### A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 51 A has been amended to clarify the meaning of transportation regarding water transportation.

Subparagraph 57 A has been amended to remove the option of a COC determination that feed or forage is available much closer to the drought stricken livestock.

Page Control Chart		
ТС	Text	Exhibit
	2-177, 2-178	
	2-209, 2-210	

.

### Part 1 General Provisions

1	Handbook Purpose and Coverage	1-1
2	General Provisions	1-2
3	Responsibilities	1-4
4	Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications	1-9
5	Misrepresentation	1-10
6	Signup Period	1-11
7	General Eligibility Criteria	1-14
8	Eligible Loss Conditions	1-16
9-20	(Reserved)	

### Part 2 Livestock

#### Section 1 Eligibility Provisions

21	Eligible Livestock Losses	2-1
22	Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions	2-6
23	Eligible Livestock Producers	2-8
24	Livestock Eligibility	2-9
25	Grazing Lands and Types	2-12
26	Grazing Losses Because of Hail	2-17
27-30	(Reserved)	

#### Section 2 Grazing Losses

31	General Provisions	2-61
32	Livestock Grazing Required Documentation	2-62
33	Livestock Payment Rates and National Payment Factors	2-63
34	Per Acre Leased Grazing Losses -Excluding Fire	2-64
35	AUM/AU Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire	2-69
36	Grazing Losses Because of Fire on Non-Federally Managed Land	2-73
37-40	(Reserved)	

## Part 2 Livestock (Continued)

#### Section 3 Livestock Feed Losses

41 42 43 44 45 46 47-50	Livestock Feed General Provisions Purchased Livestock Feed Losses Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (WithdrawnAmend. 2) Increased Cost of Feed Delivery (Reserved)	2-111 2-113 2-116 2-120 2-126
Section 4	Water Transportation	
51 52 53-55	General Provisions Water Transportation Payment Calculation (Reserved)	2-177 2-178
Section 5	Cattle Tick Fever	
56	General Provisions	2-207
Section 6	Livestock Feed Transportation	
57	General Provisions	2-208
58	Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation	2-210.5
59	Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1	2-213
60	Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2	2-216
60.5	Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3	2-220
60.6-6	0.15 (Reserved)	
Section 7	Livestock Transportation	

General Provisions	2-301
Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation	2-303
Livestock Transportation Example 1	2-306
Livestock Transportation Example 2	2-309
Livestock Transportation Example 3	2-313
	Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation Livestock Transportation Example 1 Livestock Transportation Example 2

## Part 3 Honeybees

61	General Eligibility	3-1
62	Eligible Honeybee Losses	3-2.5
63	Eligible Honeybee Loss Conditions	3-4
64	Honeybee Colony and Hive Losses	3-6
64.5	CCC-870, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and	
	Farm-Raised Fish Program, Colony Collapse Disorder Certification	3-8
65	Honeybee Feed Losses	3-10
66	Honeybee Purchased Feed Payment Calculation	3-13
67	Payment Calculation for Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased	
	Above Normal	3-14
68-75	(Reserved)	

## Part 4 Farm-Raised Fish

76	General Eligibility	4-1
77	Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses	4-5
78	Eligible Loss Conditions	4-6
79	Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses	4-7
80	Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses	4-13
81	Farm-Raised Fish Payment Calculation for Purchased and Harvested Feed Losses	4-14
82-101	l (Reserved)	
82-101	l (Reserved)	

## Part 5 Application Process

102 Applying for Benefits	5-1
103 Application for Payment	5-7
	5-11
105-119 (Reserved)	
120 CCC-851, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application	5-43
121 CCC-934, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees/Farm-Raised Fish	
Application	5-63
122 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised	
Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet	5-80
122.5 Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-934 and CCC-934-1 for	
Honeybee Colony Losses	5-92
123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment	
Calculation Worksheet	92.7
124 ELAP Checklists	-114
125 CCC-770 ELAP-1 for Livestock Losses	-116
126 CCC-770 ELAP-2 for Honeybee Losses	-119
127 CCC-770 ELAP-3 for Farm-Raised Fish Losses	-122
128-158 (Reserved)	

#### Part 6 Withdrawn--Amend. 12

159-181 (Withdrawn--Amend. 12)

182-199 (Reserved)

#### Part 7 ELAP Payment Provisions

#### Section 1 General Payment Provisions

200	General Payment Provisions for Web-Based ELAP Payments	7-1
201	Payment Eligibility	7-3
202	(Withdrawn—Amend. 13)	7-5
203	Sequestering ELAP Payments	7-6
	14 (Reserved)	

#### Section 2 Issuing ELAP Payments

215	Overview	7-51
216	Recording ELAP Payment Amounts	7-53
217	Program Year Selection Page	7-55
218	Select Administrative State/County Page	7-57
219	Select a Physical Location Page	7-58
220	Adding or Modifying ELAP Payment Data	7-59
221	Modifying Previously Recorded ELAP Payment Data	7-62
222	Handling Overpayments	7-64
223	ELAP Payment Process	7-67
224	ELAP Payment Reports	7-70
225	Payment History Report – Detail	7-71
226	General Provisions for Canceling Payments	7-74
227	General Provisions for Canceling Receivables	7-75
228	General Provisions for Overpayments	7-76

#### Exhibits

- 1 Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
- 2 Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook
- 3 Menu and Screen Index
- 4 CCC-934 Completion Example 1 Honey B Farms
- 5 CCC-934 Completion Example 2 Deb's Bees
- 6-10 (Reserved)
- 11 Sample Letter for Disapproval of Notice of Loss
- 12-15 (Reserved)
- 16 Standard AU Conversion Chart
- 17 Honeybee Good Management Practices Suggested Checklist

#### Part 7 ELAP Payment Provisions

#### Section 1 General Payment Provisions

200	General Payment Provisions for Web-Based ELAP Payments	7-1
201	Payment Eligibility	7-3
	Funds Control	7-6
203	Sequestering ELAP Payments	7-7
	14 (Reserved)	

#### Section 2 Issuing ELAP Payments

215	Overview	7-51
216	Recording ELAP Payment Amounts	7-53
217	Program Year Selection Page	7-55
218	Select Administrative State/County Page	7-57
219	Select a Physical Location Page	7-58
220	Adding or Modifying ELAP Payment Data	7-59
221	Modifying Previously Recorded ELAP Payment Data	7-62
222	Handling Overpayments	7-64
223	ELAP Payment Process	7-67
224	ELAP Payment Reports	7-70
225	Payment History Report – Detail	7-71
226	General Provisions for Canceling Payments	7-74
227	General Provisions for Canceling Receivables	7-75
228	General Provisions for Overpayments	7-76

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- 12-15 (Reserved)
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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

• 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.

**Note:** STC'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.

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handle appeals according to 1-APP

**D** COC Responsibilities (Continued)

- •\*--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)

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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	
cannot be processed	<b>Notes:</b> 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.
	<b>Note:</b> 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
- Deparment 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 **https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/programs-areas/dafp/dafp-training/index**.

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.

### 21 Eligibility Livestock Losses (Continued)

### **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	• Incurred during the normal grazing period on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred.
	• 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>
	• the producer is receiving compensation under ELAP for additional livestock feed purchases for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible loss condition.
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.

## 21 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

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

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.
	<b>Important:</b> 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.

## 21 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

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

Eligible Livestock	Elicikility Critoria
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:
	• physically located in the county where the eligible drought, or eligible adverse weather event, occurred
	• 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*

#### 21 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

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

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
*Additional cost for transporting livestock additional mileage above normal	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	• 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.--\*

Par. 22

•

### 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.

### **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.

# 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

### 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)

\*--<u>Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:</u>

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.

# \*--<u>Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:</u>

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)

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

- 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.

# 35 AUM/AU Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire

# 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

1-ELAP Amend. 5

- 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)

# \*--<u>Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:</u>

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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### 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.

### 42 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses

### 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.

## 42 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

### **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:	
	• verifiable or reliable evidence of either or both of the following as determined acceptable by COC:	
	• 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	
	• participant paid for the production of the forage or feed stuffs claimed lost, such as custom harvest costs	
	• 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.

### 44 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal

## 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)

Par. 44

# 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) = 6,000 total 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 and cannot include a working well or water source.--\*
- **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.
- \*--Important: Transportation is the movement of water from one land location to an eligible grazing land/pastureland location.--\*

#### **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.

## 52 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) x 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 \$ (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
- \* \* \*
- 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 pick up 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.

## 57 General Provisions (Continued)

# 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
<u></u>	*

#### **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.--\*

# 58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)

### 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	PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION								
	CUI	RRENT Y	'EAR		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
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	lileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 115)	12,000						
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable I	ltem(s) 119)				1,000	1,000		
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Yea	ar Mileage (Item 120 mi	nus 121)			11,000	11,000		
123. Total Additional Tru	ckloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal Ti	uckload (Sum of applicat	le Item(s) 112 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)	30	30		
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			750	750		
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	(ear Mileage (Item 122)	minus 124)			10,250	10,250		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.60			
127. National Payment F	actor					0.60			
128. Reductions	28. Reductions 0								
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 ti	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.

	CC-851 (06-24-22) Page 4 of 5								
PART L – FEE	D and LIVESTO CU	CK TRANS RRENT Y				NO	RMAL Y	EAR	
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	SEONLY 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	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 TRANSPORTING								
	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	ltem(s) 115)	5,600					
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(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 a	applicable Item(s) 116)	٥		
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			٥		
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	Year Mileage (Item 122 r	ninus 124)			3,400		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.60		
127. National Payment F	0.90	0.90						
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcul	ated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 ti	imes 126 times 127) minus l	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	I-22)							Page 4 of 4	
PART L – FEED	and LIVESTOCK TR	RANSPORTING							
		CURRENT YEA	R				NORMAL	YEAR	
81. Number of	82. Mileage per	83. Share	COC USE	COC USE ONLY		87.	88. Share	COC USE ONLY	
Truckloads	Truckload	%	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload	Number of Truckloads	Mileage per Truckload	%	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						
	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	
4	200	100	800	2	100	100	200	
120. Net Current Year M	lileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 115)	800					
121. Net Normal Year M	200	200						
122. Total Current Year	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 m	inus 121)			600	600	
123. Total Additional Tru	ickloads (Less Than 1,000	Miles) Above Normal T	ruckload (Sum of applicat	ole Item(s) 112 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)	2	2	
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			50	50	
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	/ear Mileage (Item 122	minus 124)			550	550	
126. National Mileage R	ate					\$6.60		
127. National Payment F	0.60	0.60						
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 t	imes 126 times 127) minus Ite	em 128) \$ 2,178	\$ 2,178	

--\*

### \*--60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)

# 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)

### Section 7 Livestock Transportation

#### \*--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.--\*

#### \*--60.16 General Provisions (Continued)

#### **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.

CC-851 (06-2	D and LIVESTO		DODTATION						Page 4 of 5
PARTL-TEE		'EAR			NO	RMAL Y	EAR		
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. 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 Adjuster 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 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	300	100	1,200	1	100	100	100	
120. Net Current Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 115)	1,200					
121. Net Normal Year Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 119)	•			100		
122. Total Current Year I	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage ( <i>Item 120 mir</i>	nus 121)			1,100		
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)	з		
124. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads Less	Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)			75		
125. Eligible Current Yea	ar Mileage Above Normal \	/ear Mileage (Item 122 /	ninus 124)			1,025		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.44		
127. National Payment F	actor					0.60		
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	lated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 ti	imes 126 times 127) minus	tem 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 – FEEL	and LIVESTO	K TRANS	PORTATION						
	CU	RRENT Y	'EAR			NO	RMAL Y	EAR	
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	EONLY 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 Adjuste 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 TRANSP	ORTING				1		
	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	ltem(s) 115)	5,600					
121. Net Normal Year M	ileage (Sum of applicable i	ltem(s) 119)				2,200		
122. Total Current Year	Mileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mir	us 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 a	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	ar Mileage Above Normal \	rear Mileage (Item 122 r	ninus 124)			3,400		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.44		
127. National Payment F	actor					0.90		
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	ated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 ti	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.

CCC-851 (06-2 PART L – FEE	24-22) D and LIVESTO(	CK TRANS	PORTATION						Page 4 of 5
	CU	RRENT Y	'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	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 Mi	ileage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 115)	800					
121. Net Normal Year Mi	leage (Sum of applicable	ltem(s) 119)				200		
122. Total Current Year N	Vileage Above Normal Ye	ar Mileage (Item 120 mir	nus 121)			600		
123. Total Additional True	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	ar Mileage Above Normal \	Year Mileage (Item 122 r	ninus 124)			550		
126. National Mileage Ra	ate					\$6.60		
127. National Payment Factor 0.60								
128. Reductions								
		129. Total Calcu	ated Payment for Feed	Transportation ((Item 125 t	imes 126 times 127) minus l	tem 128) \$ 2,178		

\_\_\*

#### \*--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.

# 62 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.

#### 62 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.

# 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

63

- 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.--\*

Par. 64

#### **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	<b>Mortality Rate</b>
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
	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.

CCC-87 (02-27-20)	•	PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE mmodity Credit Corporation		I. State and County Code	2. Calendar Year
	HONEYBEES, AN	ASSISTANCE FOR LIVI ID FARM-RAISED FISH llapse Disorder Certific	ESTOCK, PROGRAM	3. County Office Name and	Address (Include Zip Code)
	The following statement is made information identified on this form as amended and 7 CFR Part 141 information collected on this form entities that have been authorized System of Records Notice for USI furnish the requested information Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA The provisions of appropriate crin COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR (	is the Commodity Credit Charter 6. The information will be used to may be disclosed to other Feders I access to the information by stat DA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Au will result in a determination of in ) Statement: The information co- ninal and civil fraud, privacy, and o COUNTY FSA OFFICE.	Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et s determine eligibility fo al, State, Local governr tute or regulation and/o utomated). Providing tf eligibility for emergency llection is exempted fro	seq.), the Agricultural Act of r emergency loss assistan ment agencies, Tribal ager r as described in applicab, ne requested information is / loss assistance program m PRA as specified in 7 U	f 2014 (7 Ú.S.C. 9081 et seq), ce program benefits. The cices, and nongovernmental e Routine Uses identified in the voluntary. However, failure to benefits. I.S.C. 9091 (c) (2) (B).
	- HONEYBEE PRODUCER IN er's Name and Address (City, State				
	- HONEYBEE PRODUCER C Collapse Disorder Loss Date	ERTIFICATION OF COLONY			Colony Collapse Disorder
7. Colony	Collapse Disorder Observed Symp	otoms (Check all that apply):			
	The loss of live queen and/	or drone bee populations insid	de the hives.		
	Rapid decline of adult work	er bee population outside the	hives, leaving brood	l poorly or completely u	nattended.
	Absence of dead adult bee	s inside the hive and outside t	the entrance of the h	ive.	
	Absence of robbing collaps	ed colonies.			
	At the time of collapse, van decline.	roa mite and Nosema populat	ions are not at levels	s known to cause econo	mic injury or population
3. Provide	any additional details and sympto	ms that were observed at the time	e the loss became appa	arent.	
l certify i •	- HONEYBEE PRODUCER C hat: for the lost honeybee colonie all the information entered o	s listed in Item 6, I have obse			
	to the best of my knowledge. cer's Signature (By)		p of the Individual Sign	•	9C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
A. I Toda			Keep and policies the UCDA -	ts Agencies, offices, and employee	s, and institutions participating in or
n accordance dministering amily/parenta	with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Departr USDA programs are prohibited from discrimin I status, income derived from a public assista I status, encome derived from a public assista	ating based on race, color, national origin, re nce program, political beliefs, or reprisal or re	eligion, sex, gender identity (ind	cluding gender expression), sexual	orientation, disability, age, marital status, nducted or funded by USDA (not all bases
n accordance dministering amily/parenta pply to all pro Persons with c	USDA programs are prohibited from discrimin I status, income derived from a public assista.	ating based on race, color, national origin, re nce program, political beliefs, or reprisal or re ines vary by program or incident. ommunication for program information (e.g.,	eligion, sex, gender identity (ind ataliation for prior civil rights ac Braille. Iaroe print_audiotape.	cluding gender expression), sexual tivity, in any program or activity co American Sian Lanauage, etc.) sho	nducted or funded by USDA (not all bases uld contact the responsible Agency or

#### 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.

#### 65 Honeybee Feed Losses (Continued)

#### **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.
	Note: This value is entered by the participant 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.

#### **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.
	Note: 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.

### 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).

# 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)

#### Part 4 Farm-Raised Fish

#### 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.

#### 76 General Eligibility (Continued)

#### **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.--\*

#### 76 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.--\*

#### 76 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)

#### \*--C 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).

#### 80 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses

#### **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.--\*

1-ELAP Amend. 11

## \*--81 Farm-Raised Fish Payment Calculation for Purchased and Harvested Feed Losses (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	<ul><li>Producers are responsible for providing all of the following:</li><li>verifiable or reliable evidence of either or both of the</li></ul>	
	• Verifiable of reflable evidence of either of both of the following as determined acceptable by COC:	
	<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

#### **102** 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.--\*

#### Par. 102

#### **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

#### **103** Application for Payment (Continued)

### Par. 103

#### 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.

#### **103** Application for Payment (Continued)

#### 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.

#### **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

**Important:** The individual conducting the second party review must **not** be the same individual who entered the data into the automated system.

#### **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.

\* \* \*

#### 104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934

#### Par. 104

#### 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:--\*

#### 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.

•

#### **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.--\*

### \*--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/fsadafp/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.

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	Using the search, find the name of the applicable State Office program
Program Chief	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> </ul>
	• ELAP – Farm Raised Fish.
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 program?	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, EO, AO, and State Office program chief will not be notified.
	<b>Reminder:</b> 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.

# \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

--\*

# \*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

The following is an example of the DD Program Review Questionnaire screen.

strict Director Review Track trict Directors are to complete this form mit this form until all reviews for the Se	after they have completed all required program	n reviews for each Service Center. Do not complete a
ate and District Information		
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	~
ogram Review Details		Did the review indicate any concerns or
ogram Review Details		
Program	Program Year	findings in the administration of the program?
ELAP - Livestock	Find items	V Find items V
If yes, what was the finding(s) from the CCC- Find items What was the corrective action(s) taken?		~
I certify that all reviews are done for this Service Center:	Date Completed All Reviews	
Find items	•	
Attachments Include all completed CCC-770s for these review	vs in the attachment field below.	-
There is nothing attached.		
		Submit

### \*--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".

+ New	🖉 Edit	🖄 Share	👁 Copy link	Comment	Delete		imes 1 selected	➡ By State	and District $ arsigma$	7	0	2
DD Progr	am Reviev	w Report	S ☆									
>	State	€ ∨	District #	⊑∨ Se	rvice Center $\vee$	Name of R	evie 🗸 Prog	gram $\vee$	Program Ye	ar $\vee$	Did	the revie
>	State : Alas	ka (1)										
>	State : Ame	erican Sam	oa (1)									
>	State : Arka	ansas (1)										
>	State : Colo	orado (1)										
>	State : Con	necticut (1	)									
>	State : Texa	as (1)										
												*

# \*--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.

〉 State 语 \/	District # / ⊑ ∨	Service Center $\lor$ Name of Revie $\lor$ Pro	gram $armed $ Program Year $armed $ D
> State : Alaska (1)			
> State : American Samo	a (1)		
> State : Arkansas (1)			
> State : Colorado (1)			
<ul> <li>State : Connecticut (1)</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>State : Connecticut (1)</li> <li>State : Texas (1)</li> </ul>			
, succ. (c/us (i)			1
		∕ ≕ List	
		Compact List	
	_	Gallery	
	~	By State and District	
		ELAP - Farm-Raised Fish DD Reviews	
		ELAP - Honeybees DD Reviews	
		ELAP - Livestock DD Reviews	
		LFP DD Reviews	
		LIP DD Reviews	
		Create new view	

### \*--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".

✓ <del>=</del> List
🗮 Compact List
🗄 Gallery
$\checkmark$ By State and District
ELAP - Farm-Raised Fish DD Reviews
ELAP - Honeybees DD Reviews
ELAP - Livestock DD Reviews
LFP DD Reviews
LIP DD Reviews
Create new view
Save view as
Format current 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".

View name *				
Add a view	name here			
Show as				
≕ List	🛗 Calendar	I Gallery	🗄 Board	
Visibility 🥡				
Make this a	public view			
				Cancel

### \*--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-851 or CCC-934, as applicable.

Mr. Arch Stanton	Date:
3 Littleton Rd	
Somewhere OH 12345-9876	
Dear Mr. Stanton:	
· · ·	our application for payment (your CCC-851 or CCC-934, as ency Assistance Program for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised
	lication for 2019 calendar year losses. CCC processed that application due a payment under that application. Accordingly, a payment will
determination to the county of after you receive this notice i Part 780. If you appeal to the you or your representative m determination to the county of county committee to the FSA	roperly reviewed and processed your application, you may appeal this ommittee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days n accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR e county committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which ay attend either personally or by telephone. If you appeal this ommittee, you may later appeal any adverse determination of the State committee or the National Appeals Division. To appeal, write to following address and explain why you believe this determination is
Somewhere County FSA Con 55 Main St Somewhereville, OH 12346-	
÷ .	ppeal of this determination, this must be the final administrative this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.
Sincerely,	
Sharina Farmer	

County Executive Director

### \*--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 ( $\checkmark$ ) "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
7	eligible loss occurred during the program year.
7	Enter the eligible loss condition for each loss event that caused the applicable loss of 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.

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> <li>*electronically by e-mail or other established method such as Box*</li> </ul>					
	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					
15H	Enter date of COC action					
15C	Check (✓)"Approved" or "Disapproved"					
	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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	Instruction
	<b>Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire, Cont.</b>
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	must be entered in item 23. Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.
32A	Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each
32A 32B	<ul><li>Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li><li>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</li></ul>
32B	<ul> <li>Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>Note: Affected acres cannot exceed item 32A.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> </ul>
32B	<ul> <li>Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>Note: Affected acres cannot exceed item 32A.</li> </ul>
32B 33	<ul> <li>Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>Note: Affected acres cannot exceed item 32A.</li> <li>Enter the number of AU's allowed by the pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
32B 33 34	<ul> <li>Enter the total number of acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li><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 unaffected and affected acres.</li> <li>Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li><b>Note:</b> Affected acres cannot exceed item 32A.</li> <li>Enter the number of AU's allowed by the pasture type entered in item 31.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

# 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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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 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.
10	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.

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:
	• 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 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
Р	art 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:
	• native
	• improved
	• 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> .
	Note: No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
63	Enter the dollar value/expenses incurred for the same time period <b>2 years ago</b> .
	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.

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.

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 transported to eligible livestock in a normal year.		

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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.
	Notes: 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.
	fuckioads of investock feed certified to by the investock owner in item 80.
	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.
	Notes: 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
0.05	application for payment.
93B	Signatory in item 83A must enter title/relationship when signing in the
	representative capacity.
	If a producer/enplicant is:
	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
	not necessary.
1	not needsburg.

# A Completing Manual CCC-851 (Continued)

Item	Instruction	
93C	Producer or producer's representative must enter the date they signed the application	
	for payment.	
	<b>Part O – County Committee Determination</b>	
94A	Enter COC or designee signature.	
94B	Enter date of COC or designee action.	
94C	Check ( $\checkmark$ ) "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</u> <u>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.

### **B** Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)

**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

### **<u>365-Day Grazing Period</u>**

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.--\*

### **B** Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)

### \*--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.--\*

### **B** Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)

### \*--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.--\*

### **B** Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)

\*--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.

ENERGENCY LOSS ASSISTANCE FOR     Decomposition of the second according to the Procession of the Application Number     Applicatin Number     Application Number     Application N	<b>CCC-851</b> (11-01-21)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI Commodity Credit Corpor		1. State and County Code	2. Program Year				
Bits According to the according to explore the produced of the the second decoder Partiel State (not produced the produced to the the according the explore the second decoder according to the acco	EME			FOR	3. County Office Name	4. Application Number			
PART A RODUCET INFORMATION SA Producer's Name and Address (Chip, State and Zip Code) SB. is a CCC-860 form, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, on file for the producer for the programs undicated in tem 2? YES NO PART B - NOTICE OF LOSS amergenting Mathematic Laws inclusion in tem 2? YES NO PART B - NOTICE OF LOSS amergenting Mathematic Laws inclusion in tem 2? YES NO PART B - NOTICE OF LOSS amergenting Mathematic Laws inclusion in tem 2? YES NO PART B - NOTICE OF LOSS amergenting Mathematic Laws inclusion in tem 3? NO PART B - NOTICE OF LOSS Constrained	emergency lo entities that h Farm Record loss assistanc	ss assistance program benefits. The informal ave been authorized access to the information s File (Automated). Providing the requested in re program benefits.	tion collected on 1 1 by statute or reg nformation is volu	this form may be disclose gulation and/or as describ intary. However, failure ti	d to other Federal, State, Local govern ed in applicable Routine Uses identifie o furnish the requested information will	iment agencies, Tr id in the System of	ibal agencies, and nongovernmental Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2,		
PART A - PRODUCEE (INFORMATION         5A. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)         SB. Is a CCC-360 form, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, on file for the producet for the program year indicated in item 27         VES       NO         PART B - NOTEC OF LOSS       and to oligible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to the on the date(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to the on the date(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to the on the date(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to the on the date(s) listed in Item 8 and 9.         6. Type of Loss (Check all that apply)       Grazing Loss - Non-Fire (Part E)       Grazing Loss - Fire (Part F)       Producet Fick (Part K)       Feed Transporting (Part J)         7. Eligible Loss Condition       8. Date When Loss       9. Date When Loss Was       10. Physical Location County of Loss Apparent         Loss Event 1       Cocurred       20       Parent       12         Loss Event 2       Item Producer of any located on the beginning date of the investock in line(Part I)       12       Where is the current physical location of the livestock in line(Part I)       12         Loss Event 1       Loss Event 3       10. Physical Location of the livestock in line(Part I)       12       Where is the current physical location of the livestock in line(Include County name, farm number, farm number									
SA. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)         SB. Is a CCC-860 form, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, on file for the producer for the program year indicated in Item 2?       YES       NO         PARE P=NOTCE OF LOSS       and reporting that law incurred losses due to digible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to the on the date(s) listed in Items 8 and 9.       Conditional Foed Purchased & Expenses (Part 0)       Purchased Feed Loss (Part 6)       Purchased Feed Loss (Part 7)       Peroduced Feed Loss (Part 6)       Purchased Feed Loss (Part 6)         Cligible Loss Condition       8. Date When Loss       9. Date When Loss Was       10. Physical Location County of Loss         Coss Event 1       coss Fuent 2			statutes may be	applicable to the informat	tion provided. RETURN THIS COMPL	ETED FORM TO	YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.		
PART 0         NOTCE 00 Loss           am reporting that I have incurred losses due to eligible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to the 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 – Non-Fire (Part E)           Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I)           Water Transporting (Part J)           Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)           Peed Transporting (Part J)           Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)           Peed Transporting (Part J)           Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)           Peed Transporting (Part J)           Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)           Peed Transporting (Part J)           Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)           Secured           Loss Event 1           Loss Event 2           Loss Event 3           1           1           Loss Event 1           Loss Event 2           Loss Event 3           1           1           Loss Event 3           1           1           Loss Event 3           1           1           Loss Event 3 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>. ,</th><th>e, Beginning Farme</th><th>er or Rancher, and Veteran F</th><th>armer or Rand</th><th>her Certification, on file for</th></t<>			. ,	e, Beginning Farme	er or Rancher, and Veteran F	armer or Rand	her Certification, on file for		
am reporting that I have incurred losses due to eligible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Items 8 and 9.  Type of Loss (Check all that apply) Grazing Loss - Non-Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss - Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss - Non-Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss - Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss - Non-Fire (Part E) Grazing Loss -							,		
me on the date(s) listed in Items S and 9.       Item (and (s)	PART B - NOTICE	OF LOSS							
6. Type of Loss (Check all that appt)       Grazing Loss - Non-Fire (Part E)       Grazing Loss - Fire (Part E)       Produced Feed Loss (Part C)       Purchased Feed Loss (Part L)         Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I)       Water Transporting (Part J)       Cattle Tick Fever (Part K)       Feed Transporting (Part L)         Tigligite Loss Condition       8. Date When Loss       9. Date When Loss (Value County of Loss Apparent       Ion Physical Location County of Loss Apparent         Loss Event 1       8. Date When Loss       9. Date When Loss (Value County of Loss Apparent       Ion Physical Location County of Loss Apparent         Loss Event 2       Ion Physical Location of the Investock in Investor (Value County name, farm number, farct number, and field number)       Ion Physical Location of the Investock in Investor (Value County name, farm number, farct number, and field number)         Loss Event 1       Ion Second Iion (S) provided In 87 (Include County name, farm number, farct number, and field number)       Ion Field number)         Loss Event 2       Ion Second Iion (S) provided In 87 (Include Source, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.       Ion Second Iion (Name)         14. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         A Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representa			ble adverse v	veather or loss con	dition(s) listed in Item $\overline{7}$ and	the losses oc	curred and were apparent to		
Grazing Loss - Non-Fire (Part E)       Grazing Loss - Fire (Part F)       Produced Feed Loss (Part 6)       Purchased Feed Loss (Part 1)         Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part 1)       Water Transporting (Part 1)       Cattle Tick Fever (Part R)       Feed Transporting (Part 1)         7. Eligible Loss Condition       8. Date When Loss       9. Date When Loss Was       10. Physical Location County of Loss         Loss Event 1       Cocurred       9. Date When Loss Was       10. Physical Location County of Loss         Loss Event 2       Loss Event 3       1       1         1. Where were the livestock physically located on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition(s) provided in 87 (Include County name, farm number, tract number, and field number)       12. Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory? (Include County name, farm number, farct number, and field number)         Loss Event 1       Loss Event 1       10.         Loss Event 2       Loss Event 3       10.         Loss Event 3       10.       12. Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory? (Include County name, farm number, farm numbe									
Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I)       Water Transporting (Part J)       Cattle Tick Fever (Part IX)       Feed Transporting (Part IJ)         7. Eligible Loss Condition       8. Date When Loss       9. Date When Loss Was       10. Physical Location County of Loss Apparent         Loss Event 1			Grazina	Loss - Fire (Part F)	Produced Feed Loss (#	Part G)	Purchased Feed Loss (Part H)		
7. Eligible Loss Condition       8. Date When Loss Occurred       9. Date When Loss Was Apparent       10. Physical Location County of Loss Apparent         Loss Event 1					Ξ				
Occurred         Apparent           Loss Event 1		,			- ·	<i>'</i>			
Loss Event 1	7. Eligible Loss Cor	ndition				10. Physica	I Location County of Loss		
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Loss Event 3									
13. Associated Producers; list all other producers that have an ownership share of any livestock listed in Items 17 and 18. (List the other producer's name, 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 acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.         A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 2 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         C. Coc Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         C. Coc Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .oss Event 1       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .oss Event 3       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .oss Event 3       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination	Loss Event 2								
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A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 2 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         PART C - COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS       E. CoC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.       C. Determination         5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 1       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 2       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 3       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 3       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination	copy of this for	m.	correct, when						
A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)       B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity       C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)         PART C - COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS       5. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.       S. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         1. coss Event 1       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination       Disapproval         .coss Event 2       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination       Disapproval         .coss Event 3       A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination       Disapproval	A. Producer's Signa	ature Loss Event 1 (By)				n the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
Representative Capacity         PART C – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS         15. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.         .coss Event 1       A. COC Signature         B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 2       A. COC Signature         B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 3       A. COC Signature         B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)       C. Determination         .coss Event 3       A. COC Signature	A. Producer's Signa	ature Loss Event 2 (By)				n the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
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Loss Event 1     A. COC Signature     B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination       Loss Event 2     A. COC Signature     B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination       Loss Event 3     A. COC Signature     B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination       Loss Event 3     A. COC Signature     B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination							1		
.oss Event 2     A. COC Signature     B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination       .oss Event 3     A. COC Signature     B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination			e ofloss in Pa	rt B.		0.0.1			
.coss Event 3     A. COC Signature       B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)     C. Determination       Image: Construction of the proved image: Constructime of the proved image: Constructime of the proved image: C	loss Event 1	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	Approved Disapproval			
Approved Disapproval	loss Event 2	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)				
Nata Storm	oss Event 3	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	_	_		
Date Samp		·		I		Date	Stamp		

# C Example of CCC-851

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	IVESTOCK INF	SKMATION									
16. 17. Loss Event Livestock Number Group			18. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range				19. Livestock Inventory		are % C	COC Use Only 21. COC Adjusted	
(Item 7)	A					_			Live	estock Inventory	
	В										
	с										
	D										
	E										
		MATION – GRAZI		5 – Non-Fire 24B.	25	20					
22. Livestock Group ( <i>Item 17</i> )	- Pasture Type Lease	23. - Owned or Cash ed Land <i>e Affected</i> )	24A. Total Acres	Affected Acres	25. Share %	26. Grazing Days Lost	27. Carrying Capacity	28A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	C Use Only 28B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	29. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost	
30.		31.	32A.	328.	33.	34.			C Use Only		
ivestock Group (/tem 17)	Pasture Typ Lease	e – AUM/AU ed Land e Affected)	Total Acres	Affected Acres	Animal Units	Grazing Days Lost	35A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	35B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	35C. COC Adjusted Animal Units	36. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost	
37. ₋ivestock Group	: Pasture Type	MATION – GRAZI 38. - Non-Federal Is (Fire Affected)	NG LOSSES 39A. Total Acres	5 – Fire 39B. Affected Acres	40. Share %	41. Grazing Days	42. Carrying	43A. COC	C Use Only 43B. COC Adjusted	44. COC Adjusted	
(Item 17)						Lost	Capacity	Adjusted Total Acres	Affected Acres		
PART G - V 45. Livestock Group (Item 17)		DUCED FEED LOS 46. Ire Type	ST 47 Type of L Prode	ost Feed	48. Eligible Quantit Lost		49. lar Value Lost	50. Share %	COC USE 51. COC Adjusted Quantity Lost	ONLY 52. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost	

# C Example of CCC-851

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53. Livestock Group ( <i>Item</i> 17)		PURCHASE 54. Pasture Type		55. Type of Lost Feed Purchased				56. 57. Dollar Value Share Lost %		COC USE ONLY 58. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost			
PART I - VA 59. Livestock Group (Item 17)	ALUE OF A 60A. Pasture Type	ADDITIONAL 60B. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	FEED PUR 61. Type of Additiona Feed Purchase and/or Ty of Additior Expense Incurred	al ed pe nal	SED, ADDITI 62. 1 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	ONAL EXPEN 63. 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	ISES 64 Curr Year [ Valu Additi Feed Additi Expe Incur	ent Dollar e of onal d or onal nse	65. Share %	66. COC Adju 1 Year F Dollar Va of Additio Feed Purchas	usted Prior alue onal	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
PARTJ - W 69. Livestock Group (Item 17)	<b>/ATER TR</b> 70A Pasture	Туре Ме	TION 70B. thod Used Transport Water		71. ter Transportin Start Date WM-DD-YYYY)	ng Water T End	72. ransporti d Date DD-YYYY)	-	Total G	3. allons of ansported		are 6 COC Ad	Use Only 75. justed Gallons r Transported
		CK FEVER											
76. Livestock Group ( <i>Item 17</i> )		77. each Treatme (MM-DD-Y		tion		CO 78. of Livestock T or Inspected	C USE C			79. sted Date Tr Inspected	eated	Livest	80. sted Number of ock Treated hspected

# C Example of CCC-851

	D TRANSPORT	ATION										
	cu	RRENT )	(EAR		NORMAL YEAR							
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	84. COC Adjusted	85. COC Adjusted	86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	89. COC Adjusted	90 COC Adjusted			
			Number of Truckloads	Mileage Per Truckload				Number of Truckloads	Mileage Per Truckload			
						-						
ART M – OTH		TION/REI	DUCTIONS						1			
1. Other Comp	ensation (Contra	act Grower	Only):				\$					
ayments under t etermined by the	e Secretary. Each	ss Assistand producer m	ust file a separate fo	orm CCC-851 to be	eligible to receive p	orogram benefits.	By signing	to losses from loss c this application, the	producer:			
and understa	nds the application	may be dis	approved if they fai	1 to provide any suc	h information requ	ested by CCC;	,	cluding the producer	's certification,			
	ply with, and ackr		• ·	enter upon, inspect Il the regulations go				ey nave an interest; ctions and assistance	are available for			
certify that: . If applying as United States;	or if applying as a tribal organization	I am a citiz corporation	n, limited liability c	orporation, or other	farm organization s	structure, the entit	y is organiz	he partnership are c ed under State law; ermination and Educ	f applying as a			
	ing date of the elig n 19 on this applic		ndition(s) in Item 7	, I owned, leased, pi	urchased, entered ir	nto a contract to p	urchase, or v	was a contract growe	er of the livestock			
	operation, and if							ned by me for comn and on the beginnin				
-				ibility criteria provi		1416 Subpart B;						
. Within the cou	inty provided in It	em 10 and a	as a direct result of t		dition(s) listed in Ite			ole grazing loss, feed				
in Item 18;								e livestock entered				
3A. Signature	(By)				onship of the indiv			93C. Date (MN	1-DD-YYYY)			
				the Repres	entative Capacity	/						
ART O - CO												
	esignee Signatu	re		2	94B. Date (MM-D		94C. Deter	_	SAPPROVED			
4A. COC or D												

#### 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 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 relialation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English. To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint\_filing\_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by; (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for CiviN Rights 1400 Independence Avenue. SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

# D Example of CCC-851-A

Following is an example of CCC-851-A. \*\_-

CCC-851 (06-24-22)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI Commodity Credit Corpor			1. State and County Coo	le	2. Program Year		
EME	RGENCY LOSS ASSI LIVESTOCK APPLIC		FOR	3. County Office Name		4. Application Number		
the Commodit emergency lo entities that he Farm Records loss assistanc	statement is made in accordance with the Pri y Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 7 as assistance program benefits. The information save been authorized access to the information s File (Automated). Providing the requested in the program benefits. eduction Act (PRA) Statement The informa-	"14 et seg.), and i tion collected on t n by statute or reg nformation is volu	the Agricultural Act of 20 this form may be disclos julation and/or as descri intary. However, failure	14 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. Ti ed to other Federal, State, Local gove bed in applicable Routine Uses identit to furnish the requested information w	ne information will be Imment agencies, Tri Vied in the System of I	used to determine eligibility for bal agencies, and nongovernmental Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2,		
	s of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other CER INFORMATION	statutes may be	applicable to the informe	tion provided. RETURN THIS COMP	PLETED FORM TO Y	OUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.		
	ne and Address (City, State and Z	ip Code)						
5B 1 000 000 0				Berley		0.115.11.11.1		
	orm, Socially Disadvantaged, Limit r the program year indicated in Iter			Pror Rancher, and Veteran I NO	-armer or Ranci	ter Certification, on file for		
PART B - NOTICE		112.						
am reporting that I	have incurred losses due to eligit	ble adverse v	veather or loss cor	ndition(s) listed in Item 7 an	d the losses occ	urred and were apparent to		
ne on the date(s) lis 6. Type of Loss (Ch	sted in Items 8 and 9.							
Grazing Loss -	1.1.1.1	Grazing	Loss - Fire (Part F,	Produced Feed Loss	(Part G) 🗆 🗆	urchased Feed Loss (Part H)		
		_				eed and Livestock		
	d Purchased & Expenses (Part I)				<i>t K</i> )	ransporting (Part L)		
7. Eligible Loss Cor	ndition		ate When Loss ccurred	<ol> <li>Date When Loss Was Apparent</li> </ol>	5 10. Physical	Location County of Loss		
Loss Event 1								
Loss Event 2								
Loss Event 3								
	livestock physically located on the dition(s) provided in 8? (Include Co			12. Where is the current p inventory? (Include C and field number.)		of the livestock in m number, tract number,		
Loss Event 1	a marnison.)							
Loss Event 2								
Loss Event 3								
	ducers; list all other producers tha from Item 17 and share).	t have an ow	nership share of a	ny livestock listed in Items 1	7 and 18. (List t	he other producer's name,		
	ies that all information in Part B is	correct, whet	her personally ent	ered by the producer or ano	ther party, and a	cknowledges receipt of a		
copy of this for A. Producer's Signa	ature Loss Event 1 (By)			ship of the Individual Signing	in the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
			Representativ	ve Capacity				
A. Producer's Signa	ature Loss Event 2 (By)		B. Title/Relations Representativ	ship of the Individual Signing ve Capacity	in the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
A. Producer's Signa	ature Loss Event 3 (By)			B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity				
	Y COMMITTEE DETERMINATION			17 MA				
	e or disapprove, as applicable, the notic		rt B.					
oss Event 1	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determin	nation		
					A A	proved Disapproval		
oss Event 2	A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determin	nation		
						proved Disapproval		
oss Event 3	oss Event 3 A. COC Signature			B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determin	nation		
					□ Ap	proved Disapproval		
	l.							
					Date	Stamp		

# **D** Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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	VESTOCK INFO	ORMATION								
16. Loss Event	17. Livestock		18. Livestock K				19. Livestock	20 Shi		C Use Only 21.
Number (Item 7)	Group		and Weigh				Inventory	%	6 C	OC Adjusted
(10111)	A								LIV	Stock inventory
	В									
	с									
	D									
	E									
PART E – F		MATION – GRAZI		5 – Non-Fire						
22.	2	23.	24A.	24B.	25.	26.		co	C Use Only	
Livestock Group (Item 17)	Lease	- Owned or Cash ed Land <i>e Affected</i> )	Total Acres	Affected Acres	Share %	Grazing Days Lost	27. Carrying Capacity	28A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	28B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	29. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost
30.		31.	32A.	32B.	33.	34.		co	C Use Only	
ivestock Group ( <i>Item 17</i> )	Lease	be – AUM/AU ed Land e <i>Affected</i> )	Total Acres	Affected Acres	Animal Units	Grazing Days Lost	35A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	35B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	35C. COC Adjusted Animal Units	36. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost
37.		MATION – GRAZI 38.	NG LOSSES 39A.	39B.	40.	41.			C Use Only	
∟ivestock Group (/ <i>tem 17</i> )	Pasture Type Managed Land	– Non-Federal Is ( <i>Fire Affected</i> )	Total Acres	Affected Acres	Share %	Grazing Days Lost	42. Carrying Capacity	43A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	43B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	44. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost
				7	40					
45. Livestock Group (Item 17)		46. Ire Type	47 Type of L Prode	ost Feed	48. Eligible Quantity Lost		49. lar Value Lost		51. 51. COC Adjusted Quantity Lost	52. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost

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# **D** Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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53. ivestock Group ( <i>Item 17</i> )	p				55. Feed Purchase				COC USE ONLY 58. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost		
PART I - V	ALUE OF /	ADDITIONAL	FEED PURCI	HASED, ADDITI	ONAL EXPEN	ISES					
59. Livestock Group ( <i>tem 17</i> )	60A. Pasture Type	60B. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	61. Type of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Type of Additional Expense Incurred	62. 1 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	63. 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	64. Current Year Dolla Value of Additiona Feed or Additiona Expense Incurred	1	66. COC Adju 1 Year P Dollar Va of Additic Feed Purchas	sted C rior Ilue I onal I	C 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
PARTJ-V 69. Livestock Group	VATER TR 70A Pasture	Туре Ме	70B.	71. Vater Transporti Start Date	ng   Water T	72. ransporting d Date	Total G	3. allons of ansported	74. Share %		Use Only 75. usted Gallons
(Item 17)			Water	(MM-DD-YYYY)		DD-YYYY)				of Water	Transported
PART K - CATTLE 76. Livestock Group Date (Item 17)		77.	ent or Inspectio ′YYY)		COC USE ON 78. Number of Livestock Treated or Inspected			79. sted Date Tr Inspected	80. COC Adjusted Number of Livestock Treated or Inspected		

# **D** Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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	and LIVESTO	CK TRANS	SPORTATION								
	CU	RRENT )	(EAR		NORMAL YEAR						
81. Number of Truckloads	Number of Mileage Per Share 84.				86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload		89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	SE ONLY 90 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload		
	ER COMPENSA						\$				
2. Reductions:	ensation (Conda	ici Giowei	Only).				\$				
etermined by the	e Secretary. Each	producer m imentation	ust file a separate fo it requires to detern	orm CCC-851 to be nine eligibility that	e emergency relief to eligible to receive p verifies and supports ch information reque	orogram benefits. s all information p	By signing	this application, the	producer:		
			•		t and verify all livest overning the prograr				are available for		
completing thi		iowiedges t	ney are subject to, a	in the regulations g	overning the program	n and understaffds	anat msuut	and assistance	are available 10F		
cooperatives, f supporting doc certify that: . If applying as United States;	eed supply compa cumentation provid an individual, that or if applying as a tribal organization	nies and ren ded; and I am a citiz corporation	ndering services, an en of the United St n, limited liability c	ates or a resident al	ernment agencies, in- evidence that substan ien; if applying as a r farm organization s rms as defined in sec	ntiates the information partnership, the mature, the entity	tion provide embers of t	ed on this applicatio he partnership are c ed under State law; i	n or any itizens of the if applying as a		
. On the beginni	<i>.</i>		ndition(s) in Item 7	', I owned, leased, j	ourchased, entered in	ito a contract to pu	irchase, or v	vas a contract growe	er of the livestock		
	operation, and if a				FR Part 1416 Subpa been grazing the eli						
. All forage info	ormation entered o	n this applie	cation meets all elig	ibility criteria prov	ided in 7 CFR Part 1	416 Subpart B;					
. All informatio	n on this applicatio	on and all s	upporting documen	ts provided is true :	and correct;						
					ndition(s) listed in Ite ver expense or incun						
. I understand th	at this application	may be dis	approved if inform	ation or evidence p	rovided is false or in	error, and that oth	ner sanction	s or penalties could	apply.		
3A. Signature	(By)				ionship of the indivisentative Capacity			93C. Date (MM	1-DD-YYYY)		
		TTEE DE	TERMINATION								
PART O - CO		re			94B. Date (MM-D		4C. Deter	mination			

--\*

#### **D** Example of CCC-851-A (Continued)

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#### CCC-851 (06-24-22)

Page 5 of 5

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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.

CCC-851-A (06-24-22)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC Commodity Credit Corpora		1. State and County Code		2. Program Year		
	TION SHEET FOR EN		3. County Office Name		4. Application Number		
information Act of 2014 benefits. T nongoverni Uses identi voluntary. benefits. <b>Paperwork</b> The provisi <b>FORM TO</b>	ng statement is made in accordance identified on this form is 7 CFR Pa (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. Ti he information collected on this for nental entities that have been auth fied in the System of Records Noti However, failure to furnish the requ Reduction Act (PRA) Statement ons of criminal and civil fraud, priva YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE. OF LOSS (Continuation)	rt 1414, the Commodity Cre he information will be used to may be disclosed to other torized access to the informa ce for USDA/FSA-2, Farm R uested information will result t The information collection is	dit Corporation Charter Act (1) o determine eligibility for emerg Federal, State, Local governn tion by statute or regulation ar scords File (Automated). Prov in a determination of ineligibili e exempted from PRA as spec	5 U.S.C. 714 et gency loss assi- nent agencies, " ad/or as describ viding the reque ty for emergenc ified in 7 U.S.C	seq.), and the Agricultural stance program Tribal agencies, and ed in applicable Routine sted information is y loss assistance program . 9091 (c) (2) (B).		
am reporting that I isted in Items 8 and	have incurred losses due to eligibl 9.	le loss condition(s) listed in	Item 7 and the losses occurred	d and were app	arent to me on the date(s)		
6. Type of Loss (Che Grazing Loss –	-	Grazing Loss - Fire (Part )	9 Produced Feed Loss (i)	Part G) 🗌 P	urchased Feed Loss (Part		
	Purchased & Expenses (Part I)				eed and Livestock		
7. Eligible Loss Con		8. Date When Loss	oss 9. Date When Loss Was 10. Physical Location Co				
Loss Event 4		Occurred	Apparent	-			
Loss Event 5							
Loss Event 6							
	livestock physically located on the dition(s) provided in 8? (Include Cond field number.)		12. Where is the current pl inventory? (Include Co and field number.)		of the livestock in m number, tract number,		
Loss Event 4							
Loss Event 5							
Loss Event 6	lucers; list all other producers that						
livestock group to 14. Producer certific copy of this form	rom Item 17 and share). es that all information in Part B is c 1.	orrect, whether personally er	ntered by the producer or anot	her party, and a	cknowledges receipt of a		
A. Producer's Signa	ture Loss Event 4 (By)	B. Title/Relations Representativ	hip of the Individual Signing ir e Capacity	n the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
A. Producer's Signa	ture Loss Event 5 (By)	B. Title/Relations Representativ	hip of the Individual Signing in e Capacity	n the	C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		
A. Producer's Signa	ture Loss Event 6 (By)	B. Title/Relations Representative	B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the C. Date (MM-DD-YYY) Representative Capacity				
	COMMITTEE DETERMINATION C						
<ol> <li>COC must approve oss Event 4</li> </ol>	or disapprove, as applicable, the notice A. COC Signature		B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determir	nation		
Loss Event 5	A. COC Signature		B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determir	nation		
Loss Event 6	A. COC Signature		B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determin			

# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

16 oss Event. (/tem	Number	17. Livestock Group		18. Livestock K and Weigh				19. vestock ventory	20 Shi 9	are	OC Use Only 21. Adjusted Livestock Inventory
	FORAGE	NFORMATIO	N – GRAZI								
22. ivestock Group ( <i>Item 17</i> )		23. Type – Owner sed Land ( <i>Nor</i> <i>Affected</i> )		24A. Total Acres	24B. Affected Acres	25. Share %	26. Grazing Days Lost	27. Carrying Capacity	28A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	C Use Only 28B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	29. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost
30. ivestock Group ( <i>Item 17</i> )		31. ure Type – AU Leased ( <i>Non-Fire Aff</i>		32B. Total Acres	32C. Affected Acres	33. Animal Units	34. Grazing Days Lost	35A. COC Adjusted Total	CO 35B. COC Adjusted Affected	C Use Only 35C. COC Adjusted Animal Units	36. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost
								Acres	Acres		
	FORAGE	NFORMATIO	N – GRAZI								
37. ivestock Group I <i>tem 17</i> )	Pastur Manage	38. e Type – Non- d Lands <i>(Fire</i>	Federal Affected)	39A. Total Acres	39B. Affected Acres	40. Share %	41. Grazing Days Lost	42. Carrying Capacity	43A. COC Adjusted Total Acres	C Use Only 43B. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	
PART G - V 45. Livestock	ALUE OF	PRODUCED 46. Pasture Type		ST (Continu 47 Type of L	·	48. Eligibl	e Do	49. Ilar Value	50. Share	COC USE	<b>E ONLY</b> 52.
Group (Item 17)				Prod		Quantity		Lost	% C0	DC Adjusted uantity Lost	COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost

# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

2 <b>ART H - N</b> 53.	ALUE OF	54.			ominuario	55.				56.	57.		COC USE (	ONLY	
ivestock Group Item 17)		Pasture Ty	be		Type of Los	Feed	l Purchas	ed		ar Value Lost	Share %		58. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost		
				_	SED, ADDI	TION/			ntinu						
59. ivestock Group i <i>tem 17</i> )	60A. Pasture Type	60B. Inside o Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	r Tyj Add Fe Purc and/c of Ad Exp	51. be of itional eed hased or Type ditional ense urred	62. 1 Year Prio Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased	A	63. 2 Year Prior Dollar /alue of dditional Feed urchased	64. Curre Year D Value Additic Feed Additic Exper Incurr	ollar of onal or onal use	65. Share %	66. COC Adju 1 Year F Dollar Va of Additio Feed Purchas	usted Prior alue onal	67. 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	
ABTIN	VATER TR			Continuat	(on)										
69. ivestock Group i <i>tem 17</i> )	70A Pasture	Туре М	70B. Iethod Us o Transpo Water	ed Wa	71. ter Transpo Start Date <i>MM-DD-YYY</i>	-	Water T En	72. Transportir d Date DD-YYYY)	ng		3. allons of ansported	Sh	are 6 COC Ad	Use Only 75. justed Gallons r Transported	
76. vestock Group tem 17)	Date of e	Numbe					79. COC Adjusted Date Treated COC A or Inspected Liv			Livesto	80. sted Number of ock Treated aspected				
	FEED and	WESTO		BORTAT											
	EED and										NORM	AL YI	EAR		
81. Number Truckload		82. age Per uckload	83. Share %		djusted C erof	8: OC A	djusted ge Per	86. Numbe Trucklo		87 Mileag Truckl	e Per Si	38. nare %		SE ONLY 90 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	

Page 5-62.8

# \*--E Example of CCC-851-A Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

#### CCC-851-A (06-24-22)

Page 4 of 4

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# 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 ( $\checkmark$ ) "Yes" if the producer in item 5 has completed CCC-860. Otherwise, check ( $\checkmark$ ) "No".
	Part B – Notice of Loss
6	<ul><li>Check (✓) the applicable type(s) of loss being reported.</li><li>Note: More than 1 type of eligible loss may be checked if more than 1 type of eligible</li></ul>
	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 item 7A.
7D	Enter the date when the loss was apparent for the loss event in item 7A.
7E	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 the beginning date of the loss event in item 7B. Include county name, farm number, etc. where the loss event occurred.
	Example: 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.
	Example: 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.
	Example: 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:
	<ul> <li>phone</li> <li>FAX</li> <li>e-mail.</li> </ul>
9B	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. Signatory in item 9A must enter the title/relationship when signing in a representative
	capacity. If a producer/applicant is:
	<ul> <li>not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank</li> <li>signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is not necessary.</li> </ul>
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.

Α	Completing	Manual	CCC-934	(Continued)
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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							
<ul> <li>Notes: Part D must be completed for each eligible loss condition that occurred in the program year for which benefits are being requested.</li> <li>*See:</li> </ul>								
	<ul> <li>paragraph 122.5 for additional guidance on completing Part D</li> <li>Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples on completing Part D*</li> </ul>							
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*
	<b>Example:</b> 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.
111	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 12BItem 12GBaitfish/Fathead minnow1.0000Baitfish/Fathead minnow0.7500

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 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.
	<ul> <li>Notes: 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.</li> <li>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 12H.</li> </ul>
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.
	<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.

Α	<b>Completing Manual C</b>	CCC-934 (Continued)
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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 shat         13C       Enter all additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.         13D       For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventor 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, enter all reductions (sales) 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.         13E       Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.	
<ul> <li>13B Enter the inventory of honeybee hives at the beginning of the program year.</li> <li>An entry will be made in this column only once. Use CCC-934-A for different shates a structure of the first loss of additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventor since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	
An entry will be made in this column only once. Use CCC-934-A for different shat         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 inventor 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.         13D       Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first 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.         13E       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 each loss event listed in item 7A.	
<ul> <li>13C Enter all additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventor since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for th first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>13C Enter all additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year for the first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventor since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for th first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>program year for the first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventor since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for th first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	ares.
<ul> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventor since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for th first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	
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 each loss event listed in item 7A.	
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 each loss event listed in item 7A.	_
<ul> <li>13D Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year for th first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	У
<ul> <li>first loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	e
<ul> <li>For each subsequent loss event, enter all reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in item 7A.</li> <li>13E Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.</li> </ul>	
previous loss event in item 7A.         13E       Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.	
13EEnter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible loss condition each loss event listed in item 7A.	
each loss event listed in item 7A.	
	for
13F Enter the total number of honeybee hives lost because of an ineligible loss condition	on for
each loss event listed in item 7A.	
Example: Vandalism	
Example: Vandalism13GEnter the share the producer has in the honeybee hives in item 13B.	
150 Enter the share the producer has in the noneybee inves in term 15D.	
<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 a	s
certified by the producer in item 13B.	
The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-AP	
an entry is entered in item 13H.	P if

Α	<b>Completing Manual</b>	CCC-934 (Continued)
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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 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 expenses incurred 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.
19G	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased in the application year.
	<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.

6-20-19

Item	Instruction
15H	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased 1 year before the application year,
1.511	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:
	• <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.
	Part K– County Committee Determination
18A	Enter COC signature.
18B	Enter date of COC action.
18C	CHECK ( $\checkmark$ ) "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.

# A Completing Manual CCC-934 (Continued)

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# **B** Example of CCC-934

Following is an example of CCC-934.

(00 17 1	<b>934</b> 19)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF A Commodity Credit C		E	1. State and C	ounty Code	2. Program Year
		EMERGENCY LOSS AS YBEES / FARM-RAISEI			3. County Office	e Name	4. Application Number
NOTE:	informa Agricult progran and nor Routine is volun progran	owing statement is made in accoro tion identified on this form is 7 CFF ural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), n benefits. The information collect governmental entities that have be Uses identified in the System of F tary. However, failure to furnish th n benefits.	R Part 1416, ti as amended. ed on this form een authorized Records Notice ne requested in	he Commodity Crec The information wi n may be disclosed d access to the info e for USDA/FSA-2, nformation will resu	lit Corporation Charter , I be used to determine to other Federal, State rmation by statute or re Farm Records File (Aut It in a determination of i	Act (15 U.S.C. eligibility for en Local governr gulation and/or omated). Prov neligibility for e	714 et seq.), and the nergency loss assistance ment agencies, Tribal agencies as described in applicable iding the requested informatio, mergency loss assistance
	The pro	ork Reduction Act (PRA) Statem visions of criminal and civil fraud, J	privacy and ot	ther statutes may be			
	A – PRC	ETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY DUCER INFORMATION ame and Address (City, State and		Ε.			
for f PART I am rep me on ti 6. Type Hor	the produ <b>B – NOT</b> porting th he date(s) of Loss ( neybee C ue of Pur	chased Feed Lost and/or Additiona	in Item 2? nalifying weat Farm-Raised al Expenses –	TYES YES	NO Nn(s) listed in Item 7A Part E)	and the losses	
7/ Loss I		eed Purchased Above Normal – Ho 7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co		rt H) 7C. Date When Loss Occurred	7D. Date When Loss Was Apparent	Physical	7E. Location County of Loss
Loss I 7F. Whe loca	Event ere were t	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co he honeybee colonies/hives and/c e beginning date of the qualifying v	ndition	7C. Date When Loss Occurred fish physically 7G. s condition(s)	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pr and/or farm-raised fish	ysical location	Location County of Loss
Loss I 7F. Whe loca	Event ere were t ted on the rided in Ite	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co he honeybee colonies/hives and/c	ndition	7C. Date When Loss Occurred fish physically 7G. s condition(s)	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pt	ysical location	Location County of Loss of the honeybee colonies/hive
TF. Whe loca prov	Event ere were t ted on the ided in Its vent	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co he honeybee colonies/hives and/c e beginning date of the qualifying v	ndition	TC. Date When Loss Occurred fish physically TG. s condition(s) c.)	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pr and/or farm-raised fish number, etc.)	in inventory? (	I Location County of Loss of the honeybee colonies/hive include County name, farm
Loss I 7F. Whe loca prov Loss Ev 8. Asso 9. Prod	Event ere were t ted on th ided in It vent poiated Pr	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co the honeybee colonies/hives and/c e beginning date of the qualifying v em 7B? ( <i>lnclude County name, far</i> oducers ( <i>List all other producers tha</i> fites that all information in Part B is	ndition	TC. Date When Loss Occurred fish physically TG. s condition(s) c.) ership share of any h	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pr and/or farm-raised fish number, etc.)	in inventory? (	I Location County of Loss of the honeybee colonies/hive include County name, farm ed fish listed in Parts D-H).
27F. Whe loca prov Loss Ev 8. Asso 9. Prod copy A. Prod	Event ere were t ted on the ided in ltr vent point of this for ucer's Sig	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co the honeybee colonies/hives and/c e beginning date of the qualifying v em 7B? <i>(Include County name, far</i> oducers <i>(List all other producers tha</i> files that all information in Part B is m. inature (By)	ndition or farm-raised weather or los im number, etc at have an own correct, whet B. Title/Ref Represe	7C.         Date When         Loss Occurred         fish physically         fish condition(s)         c.)         ership share of any h         ther personally enter         ther personally enter         lationship of the Indentative Capacity	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pr and/or farm-raised fish number, etc.)	in inventory? (	Location County of Loss of the honeybee colonies/hive Include County name, farm ed fish listed in Parts D-H).
27F. Whe loca prov Loss Ev 8. Asso 9. Prod copy A. Produ	Event ere were t ted on the ided in the vent with the pro- with th	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co the honeybee colonies/hives and/o e beginning date of the qualifying v em 7B? (Include County name, far oducers (List all other producers that fies that all information in Part B is m.	ndition or farm-raised weather or los <i>m number, etc</i> at have an own correct, whet B. Title/Rel Represent NATION OF	7C.         Date When         Loss Occurred         fish physically         fish condition(s)         c.)         ership share of any h         ther personally enter         lationship of the Indentative Capacity         LOSS	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pr and/or farm-raised fish number, etc.)	in inventory? (	I Location County of Loss of the honeybee colonies/hive include County name, farm ed fish listed in Parts D-H).
Loss I 7F. Whe loca prov Loss Ev 8. Asso 9. Prod copy A. Prod 10. COC	Event  Tee were t ted on thi ided in It vent cided in It vent cided r	7B. Qualifying Weather or Loss Co the honeybee colonies/hives and/c e beginning date of the qualifying v em 7B? (Include County name, far oducers (List all other producers tha files that all information in Part B is m. inature (By) NTY COMMITTEE DETERMIN	ndition or farm-raised weather or los <i>m number, etc</i> at have an own correct, whet B. Title/Rel Represent NATION OF	7C. Date When Loss Occurred fish physically 7G. s condition(s) c.) ership share of any h ther personally enter lationship of the Ind entative Capacity LOSS B.	Date When Loss Was Apparent Where is the current pr and/or farm-raised fish number, etc.)	vysical location in inventory? ( and/or farm-rais another party, (	Location County of Loss of the honeybee colonies/hive Include County name, farm ed fish listed in Parts D-H).

**B** Example of CCC-934 (Continued)

CCC-934 PART D - I	IONEYBEE	COLONY L	.oss											Page 2 of 3
11A.	11B.	11C.	11D.	116			F.	11G.		COC USE ONLY		LY		
Loss Event Number	Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year	Honey Colonie	ybee s Lost g the	Hone Coloni Durir	gible eybee es Lost ig the m Year		11H. Adjusted Beginning Inventory	11I. Adjusted Additions to Inventory	Adju Reduc	1J. Isted tions to ntory	11K. Adjusted Number of Lost Colonies	11L. Adjusted Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost
	FARM-RAIS													
12A.	12B.	120	C. 12	D.	12E			2F.	12G.		c	oc us	EONLY	
Loss Event Number(s)	Type/Kind/Si	Type/Kind/Size Unit of Be		nning ntory	nning Ending Ineligible		Producer Share	12H Adjust Beginn	ed	Adjuste	21. d Ending	12J. Adjusted Ineligible		
										Invent	ory		-	Inventory Los
PART F - H 13A.	IONEYBEE 13B.	HIVE LOSS 13C.	13D.	13E.		13F		13G.			COC US		V	
Loss Event Number	Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	Additions to Inventory	Reductions to Inventory	Number Honeyb Hives L	r of ee	Ineligi Honey Hives I	ble Bee	Producer Share	13H. Adjusted Beginning Inventory	13I. Adjusted Additions to	13J. Adjuste Reductio to Invent	ed A ons N	13K. djusted umber of	13L. Adjusted Number of neligible Hive Lost
					_		$\neg$		-			-		
	VALUE OF F					ודוחח	ONAL	EYDEN	ISES - 40			EAD		
14A.	14	3.		14C.			1	4D.		14E.			DC USE O	
Loss Event Number	Indicate Hone Farm-Raise Feed/Ex (H or	d Fish (F) pense	Type of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred			Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incur				Producer Share			14F. IValue of Fe nal Expense	
		.,				\$				\$				
						\$					\$			
						\$					\$			
						\$					\$			
						\$					\$			

# **B** Example of CCC-934 (Continued)

	I - ADDITIONAL FEE									
15A. Loss	15B. Type of Additional Feed	15C. Cost of Feed	15D. Cost of Feed	15E. Cost of Feed	15F. Producer	COC USE ONLY				
Event Number	Purchased Above Normal	Purchased in Application Year	Purchased 1 Year Prior		Share	15G. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	15H. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year Prior			
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		
PARTI	- PAYMENT REDUC	TIONS								
6. Pavr	nent Reduction Amount					\$				
-	J – PRODUCER CERT									
<ol> <li>Agree produ</li> <li>Agree produ</li> <li>Auth fish, j.</li> <li>Agree instru</li> <li>Agree instru</li> <li>Auth proce appli-</li> <li>Certify</li> <li>If app are ci orgar sectio</li> <li>On the raiseconstruction</li> </ol>	plying as an individual, the itizens of the United State ized under State law; if a on 4 of the Indian Self-De he beginning date of the a d fish entered on this app s part of my farming oper	e program benefi bocumentation it r nderstands the a with or without h they have an in eknowledges they available for co n third parties, s and feed supply documentation p hat I am a citizen s; or if applying upplying as an In etermination and dverse weather of lication and physication;	ts. By signing the requires to deterry pplication may be their presence, to therest; y and their applied mpleting this for uch as, but not li companies, any provided.	his application, the nine eligibility the e disapproved if o enter upon, insp cation are subject m; and, mited to, other g records or other tates or a resident h, limited liability val organization, 1 stance Act (25 U. (s) in Item 7, I ov d control of all su	te producer lat verifies they fail to ect and ve to, all the overnment evidence the corporation the tribe m S.C. 5304) vried all honeyt	or producers: and supports all in provide any such rify all honeybee of regulations gover agencies, individ- nat substantiates th pplying as a partn on, or other farm of eets the definition bees and/or farm-r	nformation prov information rec colonies, honeyl ning the program uals, suppliers, o he information p ership, the mem organizational st according to the honeybee hives, raised fish on the	ided, including the quested by CCC; bee hives, farm-raised m and understands that contractors, or provided on this bers of the partnership ructure, the entity is e terms as defined in and/or farm at date for commercial		
incurr	oneybee colonies, honeyl ed as a direct result of a o nformation on this applica	qualifying adver	se weather or los	s condition(s) en	tered in Ite	m 7 that occurred				
+. All II	nonnauon on uns applica	ation and an sup	porung documen	as i provided are	uue anu c	JIICU,				
	erstand that this applicati l apply.	on may be disap	proved if inform	ation or evidence	e provided	is false or in error	, and that other	sanctions or penalties		
	ducer's Signature (By)			<ol> <li>Title/Relationsh Representative</li> </ol>		dividual Signing ir	n the 1	7C. Date <i>(MM-DD-YYYY)</i>		
	COUNTY COMMIT C or Designee Signature	TEE DETERM	INATION		100	3. Date <i>(MM-DD-</i> )		BC. Determination:		
ю <del>л.</del> СО	o or besignee orginature				'°'					
								Approved Disapproved		
ohibited fron	with Federal civil rights law and U.S. De n discriminating based on race, color, nat	ionaí origin, religion, sex, g	qender identity (including ge	ender expression), sexual o	rientation, disabili	ty, age, maritai status, familyi	/parental status, income c	ministering USDA programs are lerived from a public assistance		
ogram, politi	ical beliefs, or reprisal or retailation for pr	ior civil rights activity, in an	ly program or activity condu	ucted or funded by USDA (n	ot all bases apply	to all programs). Remedies	and complaint filing deadl	ines vary by program or incident.		
ersons with a 20-2600 (vok	dsabilities who require alternative means ce and TTY) or contact USDA through th	of communication for prog e Federal Relay Service at	gram information (e.g., Brai. (800) 877-8339: Additiona.	lle, large print, audiotape, A lly, program information ma	merican Sign Lan y be made availa.	guage, etc.) should contact t ble in languages other than E	he responsible Agency or English.	USDA's TARGET Center at (202)		
				0007 Animal anti- a statistics		awoomalaint filing cust htm	and at any USDA office	annual a fallan a shina a an fa 1100 f		
o file a progn nd provide in	am discrimination complaint, complete th the letter all of the information requested Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue,	f in the form. To request a	copy of the complaint form,	. call (866) 632-9992. Subm	il your completed	form or letter to USDA by: (1	l) mail: U.S. Department c	f Agriculture Office of the Assistant		

# C Example of CCC-934-A

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Following is an example of CCC-934-A.

(06-17-19)	<u>available ele</u> -A	U.S. DEP/	ARTMENT OF odity Credit Co		ſURE		1	. State and	County Co	de	2. Pr	ogram Yea	ar
	ONTINUA SSISTANO	E FOR H		ES / FAF			3	. County Off	ice Name		4. Ap	oplication N	lumber
form infor Fede and/ infor bene <b>Pap</b>	erwork Reductio	416, the Comm ed to determine government ag n applicable Rd ry. However, f on Act (PRA) S	odity Credit Corp e eligibility for en gencies, Tribal ag outine Uses ident ailure to furnish t Statement: The	poration Chan nergency loss gencies, and l tified in the Sy the requested information co	ter Act (15 L assistance nongovernn ystem of Re I information ollection is e	U.S.C. 714 program be nental entiti cords Notic n will result exempted fr	et seq.), a enefits. T. ies that ha ie for USE in a detern rom the Pl	and the Agricu he information we been auth DA/FSA-2, Far mination of in RA as specifie	Itural Act of 2 In collected or orized access I'm Records F eligibility for e ed in 7 U.S.C.	2014 (Pu o this for s to the i File (Auto amergen . 9091(c)	ib. L. 113 m may be informatic omated). icy loss a: )(2)(B).	-79), as ame e disclosed t on by statute Providing th ssistance pro	ended. Th o other or regulat e requeste ogram
COL	provisions of crir INTY FSA OFFI HONEYBEE	CE.			∍s may be a	pplicable to	o the infor	mation provid	ed. RETURN	i this c	COMPLET	TED FORM	TO YOUR
11A. Loss Event	11B. Inventory at	11C. Additions to	11D. Reductions to	11E. Total Numb		11F. eligible	11G. Producer			coc u	lse Only	/	
Number	Beginning of Program Year	Inventory Throughout Program Year	Inventory Throughout	Honeybe Colonies L During th Program Y	e Hor .ost Color ne Dur	neybee nies Lost ring the ram Year	Share	11H. Adjusted Beginning Inventory	11I. Adjusted Additions to Inventory	Adju		11K. Adjusted Number of Lost Colonies	11L. Adjuste Number Ineligib Colonie Lost
	FARM-RAIS			Continue	ation								
12A. Loss Event	12B. Type/Kind/S	120	C. 120	D.	12E. Ending	12F Ineligi		12G. Producer		c	COC Use	e Only	
Number(s)	- ipenana e	Meas			nventory	Inventor		Share	12H. Adjuste Beginni Invento	ed ing	12 Adjusted Inven	Ending Itory	12J. Adjusted Ineligible ventory L
	ONEYBEE	HIVELOSS	Continuat	( <i>n</i> )									
13A.	ONEYBEE 13B. Inventory at	13C.	13D.	13E.	f Inelia		13G.	121			EONL		131
		13C.			f Inelig Hone	gible Pr	13G. roducer Share		131. Adjusted Additions to F	13J. Adjuste	d Ad	13K. ljusted mber of	13L. Adjusted Number d eligible Hi Lost
13A. Loss Event	13B. Inventory at Beginning of	13C. Additions to	13D. Reductions to	13E. Number of Honeybee	f Inelig Hone	gible Pr yBee 3	roducer	Adjusted Beginning A	131. Adjusted Additions to F	13J. Adjuste Reductio	d Ad	13K. ljusted mber of	Adjusted Number o eligible Hi
13A. Loss Event	13B. Inventory at Beginning of	13C. Additions to	13D. Reductions to	13E. Number of Honeybee	f Inelig Hone	gible Pr yBee 3	roducer	Adjusted Beginning A	131. Adjusted Additions to F	13J. Adjuste Reductio	d Ad	13K. ljusted mber of	Adjusted Number o eligible Hi

C Example of CCC-934-A (Continued)

Loss Eve	(Continuation) 14B.		14C. eed Lost or Additiona	14	D.	14E. Producer		M-RAISED FISH
Numbe			pense Incurred	Additional Exp				14F. ed Value of Feed Lost or ional Expense Incurred
	` (			\$			\$	
				\$			\$	
				\$			\$	
				\$		_	\$	
				\$			\$	
				\$			\$	
				\$		_	\$	
				\$			\$	
							\$	
15A.	I - ADDITIONAL FEEI 15B.	15C.	D ABOVE NORI 15D.	VIAL - HONEY 15E.	15F.	minuation	COC Her C	) nhy
Loss Event	Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	Cost of Feed Purchased in	Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year	Cost of Feed Purchased 2	Producer Share	15G.	COC Use C 15H.	151.
Number		Application Year		Years Prior	Undre	Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year Prior	
		\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
		\$	\$	\$		:	\$	\$
		\$ \$	\$	\$			\$ \$	\$ \$
		\$ \$	\$	\$			\$ \$	s
offices, ar national o income de	ance with Federal civil rig nd employees, and institu rigin, religion, sex, gende rived from a public assis d or funded by USDA (no	tions participatii r identity (incluc tance program,	ng in or administeri ling gender expres political beliefs, or	ng USDA progra sion), sexual orie reprisal or retalia	ms are proi entation, dis ition for pric	hibited from discri ability, age, marit or civil rights activi	minating based al status, family/ ity, in any progra	on race, color, /parental status, am or activity

# 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.

A	Completing	Manual	CCC-934-1	(Continued)
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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.

A	<b>Completing M</b>	anual CCC-9	)34-1 (	(Continued)	)
1	Completing M		/J т-т (	Continucu	,

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.
	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
	honeybee colony losses.
19	Enter total eligible colony losses calculated by subtracting:
	• item 17, minus
	• item 18.
	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 13G.
	<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.

Α	<b>Completing Manual</b>	CCC-934-1	(Continued)
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Item	Instruction
24	Enter cumulative number of eligible hives lost, as of applicable loss event, calculated by
	subtracting:
	• item 22, minus
	• item 23.
25	Enter hive fair market value for the applicable program year, as determined by DAFP,
26	provided in subparagraph 64 B.
26	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>
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
20	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 honeybee hive losses.
30	Enter cumulative eligible hive losses, as of the applicable loss event, calculated by
50	subtracting:
	• item 28, minus
	• item 29.
Pa	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.					
	Note: If entry is entered on CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14F, then item 14F must be					
	entered, instead of item 14D.					
34	Enter producers share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14E for the corresponding					
27	loss event number entered in item 31.					
35	Enter payment factor of either of the following:					
	• 60 percent, if the producer checked "NO" in CCC-934, item 5B					
26	• 90 percent, if the producer checked "YES" in CCC-934, item 5B.					
36	Calculate the feed losses/additional expenses incurred calculated by multiplying:					
	• item 33, times					
	<ul> <li>item 34, times</li> <li>item 35.</li> </ul>					
	• 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.					
10	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.					

Α	<b>Completing Manual</b>	CCC-934-1	(Continued)
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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
43A	must be entered, <b>instead</b> of item 15C. Enter cost of feed purchased 1 year <b>before</b> the application year, from CCC-934 or
43A	CCC-934-A, item 15D.
	Note: 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
	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:
	• result of adding:
	• item 42.4 plus
	<ul> <li>item 43A, plus</li> <li>item 43B</li> </ul>
	• 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:
	• 60 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>
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									
	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:									
	• 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.									
	Note: If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 12I, then enter									
50.4	item 12I, instead of item 12E.									
58A	Enter normal mortality percentage established by STC for the type, kind, and size,									
50D	as established in subparagraph 73 F.									
58B	Enter minimum fish loss threshold calculated by multiplying:									
	the stars EC times									
	• 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										
	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										
	• 90 percent, if the producer checked "YES", in CCC-934, item 5B.										
64	Enter eligible farm-raised fish death losses as calculated by multiplying:										
	• item 60, times										
	• item 61, times										
	• item 62, times										
	• item 63.										
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.										
65	Enter subtotal of eligible farm-raised fish death losses by summing the results in										
	item 64.										

Α	<b>Completing Manual</b>	CCC-934-1 (Continued)
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Item	Instruction									
66	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.									
67	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									
68	Enter corresponding loss event number from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14A.									
69	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.									
70	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.									
	<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.									
71	Enter producers share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 14E, for the corresponding									
, <u>1</u>	loss event number entered in item 68.									
72	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.									
73	Enter eligible farm-raised fish feed losses, calculated by multiplying:									
	• item 70, times									
	• item 71, times									
	• item 72.									
	The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.									

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.

### **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 06-24-22) Commodity Credit Corporation										d County Co	de	2. Participant's Name     4. Application number		
Emergency Assistance for Honeybee and					d Farm-Raise	Farm-Raised Fish			3. Program Year					
	Ĺ	osses Payme	nt Calcula	tion V	Vorksheet									
Part A - Color	ny Loss Calcula	ation												
5.	6.	7.	8.		9.		10.			11.		12.	13.	
Entry Number	Producer Share	Program Year Inventory	% o Normal M		Minimum Colo Loss Thresho (Item 7 x Item	bld	Total Number of Colonies Lost			of Ineligible nies Lost	Maximum Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)		Payment Colonies ((Item 10 – Item 11 N Item 12) x Item 6)	
1			22.0	6		<u> </u>							<i>i i</i>	
2			22.0	6										
3			22.0	6										
	nt Colonies (Sum	of Item 13)												
15. Colony Fair I									-					
16. Payment Fac		s (item 14 X item 1	5 V Itam 161		\$			%	2					
	Payment Reduction		5 A Rem 16)		\$				-					
		(Item 17 – Item 18	)		\$				-					
	ybee Hive Loss													
20.	21.	22.			23.		24.		25.		26.		27.	
Entry	Producer	Number of Hiv	es Numb		ligible Hives Lost								Eligible Hive Losses	
Number	Share	Lost					ves Lost		Value				(Item 21 x Item 24 x	
1						(Item 2	2 – Item 23)	l:				%	Item 25 x Item 26)	
2			nunni (nunnun									%		
3						<u> </u>		_				%		
	ible Hive Losses (	Sum of Item 27)				S								
	syment Reduction					\$								
30. Total Eligibl	e Hive Losses (It	em 28 – Item 29)				\$								
	ybee Purchase		/or Addition	al Expe	enses Calculatio	n								
31.		32.	5 5 F 2535			33. 34.			35.		36.			
Loss Event Nu		Type of Purchased Feed Lost/ Additional Expense Incurred				urchased Feed Lost/   Expense Incurred		Producer Share		Payment Factor		Feed Losses/Additional Expenses In (Item 33 x Item 34 x Item 35)		
	^	Julional Expense in	Icuireu	- 74	ultional Expense in	cuireu	0110			%		(nem 55 x ner	11 54 X Nem 30j	
										%				
										%				
		ed Losses/Addition	al Expenses li	ncurred (	Sum of Item 36)		\$							
	eed Loss Paymen						\$							
		d Loss/Additional			tem 37 – Item 38)		\$							
	ional Honeybe	e Feed Purchase			43A.									
40. Loss Event Nu	The Test	41. Type of Additional		42. Cost of Feed		43B. Cost of Feed			43C. rage Cost	44. Producer	45.	There a	46. dditional Feed Purchased	
LOSS EVENT IN		ed Purchased	Purchased in		Cost of Feed Purchased 1		chased 2		f Feed	Share	Payment Factor		42 – Item 43C) x	
		Application Year			Year Prior		ars Prior		hased in	Tablo		em 44 x Item 45)		
									ior Years					
											%			
											%			
											%			
		neybee Feed Purch		Item 46)										
		s Payment Reducti			\$									
	a Additional Han	eybee Feed Loss	ltom 47 Ito	n 18)	S									

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#### 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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The state of the state of	I Honeybee Loss 50.			51.	(1 00)	- California de la compansión de la	52.	11	- Californi ( Californi )	53.	0 . //
Eligible Honey	bee Colony Losses (i	lem (9)	Eligible Honeyb	ee Hive Lossi	es (item 50)	Eligiple Honeype	e Feed Losses(Item 39 ·	- nem 49)	Eligible Honeybee I	Losses (nem a	0 + Item 51 + Item 5
Part F – Farn 54.	1-Raised Fish Dea 55.	th Loss Cal	culation 57.	58A.	58B.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.
Loss Event Number(s)	Type/Kind/Size	Beginning Inventory	Ending Inventory	Percent of Normal Mortality	Minimum Fish Loss Threshold (Item 56 x Item 58A)	Ineligible	Eligible Inventory Lost ((Item 56 - Item 57) - (Item 58B - Item 59, not less than zero)	Producer Share	Average Fair Market Value	Payment Factor	Eligible Death Losses (Item 60 x Item 6 Item 62 x Item 6.
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
5. Farm-Raise 7. Total Eligi	igible Death Losses   ed Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fis n-Raised Fish Pul	ayment Redu h Death Loss	ction ses (Item 65– It		\$ \$ Expenses Cal	culation	71.	72.		73.	
6. Farm-Raise 7. Total Eligi Part G – Farr 68.	ed Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fis n-Raised Fish Pur umber Type of F	ayment Redu h Death Loss rchased Fee	ction ses (Item 65– In ed Lost and/o ed Lost or	r Additiona Value of P	\$ \$ I Expenses Cal	ost or P		72. Payment Facto			Fish Feed Losses 71 x Item 72)
6. Farm-Raise 7. Total Eligi Part G – Farr 68.	ed Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fis n-Raised Fish Pur umber Type of F	ayment Redu h Death Loss rchased Fee 69. Purchased Fee	ction ses (Item 65– In ed Lost and/o ed Lost or	r Additiona Value of P	\$ S I Expenses Cal 70. urchased Feed Lo	ost or P			(1) %	Farm-Raised	
6. Farm-Raise 7. Total Eligi Part G – Farr 68.	ed Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fis n-Raised Fish Pur umber Type of F	ayment Redu h Death Loss rchased Fee 69. Purchased Fee	ction ses (Item 65– In ed Lost and/o ed Lost or	r Additiona Value of P	\$ S I Expenses Cal 70. urchased Feed Lo	ost or P			(1)	Farm-Raised	
6. Farm-Rais 7. Total Eligi Part G – Farr 68. Loss Event Nu	d Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fis n-Raised Fish Pul Imber Type of F Additio	ayment Redu sh Death Loss rchased Fee 69. Purchased Fee nal Expense Ir	ction ses (Item 65– It d Lost and/o ed Lost or neurred	r Additiona Value of P Addition	\$ <b>S</b> 70. urchased Feed Lc al Expense Incurr	ost or P			(1) % %	Farm-Raised	
6. Farm-Raise 7. Total Eligi fart G – Farr 68. Loss Event Nu 4. Subtotal Eli 5. Farm-Raise 6. Total Eligit	d Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fish Pul Imber Type of F Additio	ayment Reduu h Death Loss chased Fee 69. Purchased Fee nal Expense Ir sh Purchased yment Reduct h Purchased	Feed Losses (1	r Additiona Value of P Addition dditional Expe Item 74 – Iten	\$ \$ Expenses Cal 70. urchased Feed Lc al Expense Incurr enses (Sum of Iter	ost or P			(1) % % %	Farm-Raised	
6. Farm-Raiss 7. Total Eligi art G – Farn 68. Loss Event Nu 4. Subtotal Eli 5. Farm-Raise 6. Total Eligit art H– Total	d Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fish Pul Imber Type of F Additio	ayment Redu sh Death Loss rchased Fee 69. Purchased Fee nal Expense In sh Purchased yment Reduct h Purchased h Losses fo	Feed Losses (1	r Additiona Value of P Addition dditional Expe Item 74 – Iten	\$ S S To. Eligible Farm-Re	n 73) \$	Froducer Share		(I) % % % % % Eligible Farm	Farm-Raised	71 x Item 72)
6. Farm-Raiss 7. Total Eligi art G – Farn 68. 68. coss Event Nu 4. Subtotal Elig 5. Farm-Raise 6. Total Eligibi art H – Tota Eligibi	d Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fish Pul imber Type of F Additio gible Farm-Raised Fish le Farm-Raised Fish Farm-Raised Fish (Item 67)	ayment Redu sh Death Loss rchased Fee 69. Purchased Fee nal Expense In sh Purchased yment Reduct h Purchased h Losses fo	Feed Losses (1	r Additiona Value of P Addition dditional Expe Item 74 – Iten	\$ S S To. Eligible Farm-Re	n 73) \$ \$ 78. aised Fish Feed I	Froducer Share		(I) % % % % % Eligible Farm	79. 79.	71 x Item 72)
6. Farm-Raiss 7. Total Eligi art G – Farr 68. .oss Event Nu 4. Subtotal Eli 5. Farm-Raise 6. Total Eligi art H – Total Eligibi	d Fish Death Loss F ble Farm-Raised Fish Pul imber Type of F Additio gible Farm-Raised Fish le Farm-Raised Fish Farm-Raised Fish (Item 67)	ayment Reduction h Death Loss constant Loss constant Loss end Purchased Fee nal Expense in Purchased h Evrohased h Losses for Death Losses	Feed Losses (1	r Additional Value of P Addition dditional Expe item 74 – Iten	\$ S S To. Eligible Farm-Re	n 73) \$ 78. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 1	Froducer Share		(I) % % % % % Eligible Farm	79. 79. 79. Farmer of the second seco	71 x Item 72)

#### \*--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.--\*

Par. 122.5

### \*--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 - 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	Honeybee Colonies Lost	11F. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year

**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 – Col	ony Loss Calcula	tica						
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Entry	Producer	Program Year	% of	Minimum Colony	Total Number of	Number of Ineligible	Maximum Number of	Payment Colonies
Number	Share	Inventory	Normal Mortality	Loss Threshold	Colonies Lost	Colonies Lost	Eligible Lost Colonies	((Item 10 - Item 11 NTE
				(Item 7 x Item 8)			(Item 10 – Item 9)	Item 12) x Item 6)
1			22.0%					
2			22.0%					
3			22.0%					

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> <li>Round the result to 2 decimals.</li> </ul>
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
	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.
	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*
	<ul> <li>item 10, times</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>item 10, times</li> <li>item 11, times</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>150 calendar days.</li> </ul>
	- 150 culondul duys.
	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
	Land (Part B must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)
15	*Enter the sequential corresponding letter(s) from CCC-851, item 22, for each*
	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 pasture type entered in item 16 determined by multiplying:
	<ul> <li>CCC-851, item 24A, times</li> <li>CCC-851, item 25.</li> </ul>
	<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.

Α	Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (	(Continued)	
11	Completing Manual CCC 001 1	Commuca	

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
]	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:
	<ul> <li>*item 19E, times*</li> <li>item 20, times</li> <li>item 21.</li> </ul>
	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.

Item	Instruction
	Part C – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – AUM/AU Leased Land,
	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
21	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:
	• item 26D, times
	• item 27, times
	• item 28.
	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 (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
51	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:
	• 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
	• 90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.
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.

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued) \*--

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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:
	• item 35, minus
	• item 36.
	If the result is less than zero, enter zero in item 37.
	<b>Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire</b>
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:
	• CCC-851, item 39A times
	• CCC-851, item 40.
	<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
40C	pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-851, item 39B. Enter the number of acres unaffected by wildfire, by physical location county,
700	associated with each pasture type entered in item 39 determined by subtracting:
	• item 40A, minus
	• item 40B.
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:
	• item 40C, by
	• item 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
	• 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.

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
<i>5</i> 1	grazing losses on the pasture types listed in item 39.
51	Enter the net grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfires on non-Federal lar by subtracting:
	• item 49, minus
	• item 50.
	If the result is less than zero, enter zero in item 51.

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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.
	Notes: 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.

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

123

Α	Completing	Manual	CCC-851-1	(Continued)
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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:
	•*item 56 on CCC-851, multiplied by*
	• item 57 on CCC-851
	<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*

Α	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:
	<ul><li>item 58, multiplied by</li><li>item 59.</li></ul>
	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.
	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
	• "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 CCC-851, item 7.

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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 occurre inside/during the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 63F	
	• "O", if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 63C occurr 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	<ul> <li>Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for 1 year before the current program year, calculated by multiplying:</li> <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	<ul> <li>Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for the second year before the current program year, calculated by multiplying:</li> <li>item 63 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 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.	

### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued) \*--

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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.		
	*		

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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>
	<ul> <li>item 64B, minus</li> <li>item 64E.</li> </ul>
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	<ul> <li>The national payment factor is either of the following:</li> <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>
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:
	<ul><li>item 68, multiplied by</li><li>item 69.</li></ul>
	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>
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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 " <b>N</b> " in item 63A and an " <b>I</b> " in item 63D.
75	Enter smaller of item 73 or 74.
76	<ul> <li>The national payment factor is either of the following:</li> <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	<ul> <li>For percent for producers who checked TES, in CCC-051, item 5B.</li> <li>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> </li> <li>Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.</li> </ul>
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	<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>item 77, minus</li> <li>item 78.</li> </ul>
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 " <b>O</b> " 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 " <b>O</b> " 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.

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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:
	<ul><li>item 82, multiplied by</li><li>item 83.</li></ul>
	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:
	<ul><li>item 84, minus</li><li>item 85.</li></ul>
	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.
* * *	
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 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.

Item	Instruction		
	Part I – Water Transporting, Cont.		
95	Enter the value of 150 calendar days of water hauling calculated by multiplying:		
	• item 91, multiplied by		
	• item 92, multiplied by		
	• 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.		
	Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 75, then item 75 must be used instead 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.		
100	The national payment factor is either of the following:		
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO" in CCC 951 item 5D		
	• 60 percent for producers who checked "NO", in CCC-851, item 5B		
102	• 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.		
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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.
	<ul><li>Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 80, then item 80 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 78.</li></ul>
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:
	the item 106 multiplied by
	<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
	<ul> <li>90 percent for producers who checked "YES", in CCC-851, item 5B.</li> </ul>
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.
	Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 84, then item 84 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 81.

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 current year, from CCC-851, item 83.
115	Enter the total mileage for the current year, calculated by multiplying:
	• item 112, multiplied by
	<ul> <li>item 113 (if item 113 is less than or equal to 25, use zero), multiplied by</li> <li>item 114.</li> </ul>
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.
	Note: 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.
	Notes: 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.
120	Enter the net current year mileage by summing item(s) 115.
120	Enter net normal year mileage, calculated by summing item(s) 119.

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Item	Instruction
122	Enter the total current year mileage above normal year mileage, calculated by:
	• item 120, minus
	• item 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
	<b>Important:</b> 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 b
	multiplying:
	• item 123, multiplied by
	<ul> <li>25.</li> </ul>
125	Enter eligible current year mileage above normal year mileage, calculated by:
	• Item 122, minus
	• Item 124.
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.

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.	

#### A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

123

	Part L– Payments
130	Enter total net calculated payment amount calculated by adding:
	• item 62, plus
	• item 86, plus
	• item 89, plus
	• item 103, plus
	• item 111, plus
	• item 129.
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.

### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1

123

Following is an example of CCC-851-1. \*\_\_

CC-851-1 06-14-23)		Commodity Credit Corporation							1. State and County Code 2. Producer's Name					
		Emerg	ency Loss A Calo	ssistance for Li ulation Worksh	ivestock Payı eet	ment	3. Program	n Year	4	Application	Number			
ART A - LI	VESTOCK F	ORAGE INF	ORMATION -	ALL GRAZING L	OSS – Non-Fir	e and Fire								
5. Livestock Group	6. Livestock Kir and Weight		7. Livestock Inventory	8A. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	8B. AU's in Inventory (Items 7x8A)	9. Number of Day Grazing Lost ( <i>NTE 150 Days</i>	Share	ant Daily i	11. Payment Per Head	12 Value of Live Co (Items 88 x 1	estock Feed ost	(Items I	13. Livestock Fe Cost 3B x 10 x 11) 50 Days	
								\$		s		\$		
								\$		s		\$		
								\$		\$		\$		
								\$		s		\$		
								\$		s		\$		
								\$		s		\$		
							\$		s		\$			
								\$		s		\$		
								\$		s		\$		
								\$		s		\$		
					. 1	<ol> <li>Total Value of</li> </ol>	Livestock Fee	ed Cost (Total o	of Item 12) :	s				
ART B – F	ORAGE INF			OSS – Non-Fire –	OWNED OR C	ASH LEASED L	AND							
15. Livestock Group	16. Pasture Type	17A. Total Acres	17B. Affected Acre	17C. s Unaffected Acres (Items 17A – 17B)	18. Carrying Capacity	19A. Maximum Animal Units ( <i>AU's</i> ) on Total Acres ( <i>Items</i> 17A + 18)	19B. Maximum AU's on Unaffected Acres (Ifems 17C+18)	19C. Total AU's in Inventory (Sum of Item 8B for all livestock groups listed in Item 15)	Acres (Smaller of	AU's on Affected	20. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	21. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	22. Value of Grazing I Based of Carryin Capaci (Items 19E x 21)	
												\$	\$	
												\$	\$	
												\$	\$	
										ļ		\$	\$	
												\$	\$	
												\$	\$	
												\$	\$	
				3. Total Value of Gr	azing Lost Corr	nuing Canadity	Evoluting Fire	Outpad or Co	ah Laass-1	and (Total -		\$	\$	
			Z	5. TO CAL VAIUE OT GI	azing Lost - Car	rying Capacity – I	Excluding FIF8	- Owned of Ca	sn Leased L	and ( <i>i otàl</i> 0	i item 22):	Ş		

--\*

	I (06-14-23) ORAGE INFOR				. Eiro A								P	age 2 of 6
24. Livestock Group		25. Pasture Type	GRAZING	20	BA.	26B. Affected Acres	26C. Animal Units ( on Total Act	AU's) Pro res Affec	26D. rated AU's on ted Acres (Item 26A) x Item 26C	27. Number of D Grazing Lo (NTE 150 Da	st	28. y Payment Rate F Head	on Can	29. razing Lost Bas rying Capacity 26D x 27 x 28)
								200+	20A) X Kem 20C	INTE 130 Da	ys) S		s (nems)	2010 X 27 X 20)
				_							s		s	
				_							Ť			
											\$		\$	
											\$		\$	
											\$		\$	
											\$		\$	
											s		s	
1				30. T	otal Value	of Grazing L	ost - Carrying	Capacity -	Excluding Fi	re – AUM/ AU	Leased Lar	nd (Total of Item	29): \$	
	ET PAYMENT								,			,		
					NOI - I II C								s	
	ue of Livestock Fe				+ 20)								s	
	ue of Grazing Los		irrying Capa	city (nems 25	+ 30)								s	
33. Enter the Smaller of Item 31 or Item 32 34. National Payment Factor										9				
	oss Calculated P	avment Amou	nt – Evoludir	a Fire <i>(Item</i> s	33 V 341								s	
-	ns – Excluding Fir			ig i lie (itema	55 × 54)								s	
	is Excluding in					37	Not Grazing I	oss Calcul	ated Payment	Amount - Ex	cluding Fire	(Item 35 minus	361: 5	
DARTE E	ORAGE INFOR		Provina	oo Eiro			not ordering i	ooo ealoal	atou r ajmone		oldding i ne	(non ee minue		
-AKTE = F 38.	39.	40A.	40B.	40C.	41.	42A.	42B.	42C.	42D.	42E.	43.	44.	45.	46.
Livestock Group	Pasture Type	Total Acres	Affected Acres	naffected Acres ( <i>Items 40A</i> – <i>40</i> B)	Carrying Capacity	Maximum	Maximum AU's on Unaffected Acres (Items 40C+41)	Total AU's in Inventory (Sum of Item 8B for all livestock groups listed in item 38)	(Smaller of Item 42A or 42C)	Eligible AU's on Affected Acres (Item 42D- 42B)	Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 180 Days)	Daily Payment Rate Per Head	Value of Grazing Lost due to Fire on Non- Federal Land ( <i>Items 42E x 43</i> <i>x 44</i> )	Value of 180 Feed Cost (( 42D x 44) x days)
												\$	\$	\$
												\$	\$	\$
												\$	\$	\$
												\$	\$	\$
7A. Total Va	lue of Grazing Lo	st due to Fire	(Total of Iter	n 45)									\$	
7B. Total Va	lue of 180 Day F	eed Cost - Fire	e (Total of Ite	em 46)										\$
7C. Enter th	e smaller of Item	47A or Item 47	7B										\$	\$
8. Nationa	I Payment Factor													
9. Grazing	Loss Calculated	Payment Amo	ount-Fire-No	n-Federal Lar	nd (Items 4	7C x 48)							\$	
0. Reducti	ons for Grazing L	oss-Fire-Non-	Federal Lan	d									\$	
													49 minus 50): \$	

### B Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued) \*--

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### 123 (Continued)

### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

\*\_\_

ART F	- PURCHASED A	AND PROD	UCED, FE	ED LOST AND AD	DITIONAL E	XPENSES						
			Type of Purchased a Addition	53. nd/or Produced al Feed Expense			Qua		55 Value of Pu Produced Fe Additional Fee	rchased or ed Lost and		
										\$		
										\$		
										\$		
Value	of Durahasad and	Draduard Fa	ad Loot and	Additional Food Fund	none (num of a	unlicoble (tem/s)	65)			\$		
	ay Livestock Feed			Additional Feed Expe	enses (sum of a	ipplicable item(s)	<i>33)</i>			\$		
	-			and Additional Feed	Expanses (anti-	or the emoliar of I	tom 66 or Itom	57)		s		
	nal Payment Factor			anu Auditoriai Peeu	Expenses (ente		tern 56 or itern	57)		~		
	,	urchaced 8	Droduced E	eed Lost and Addition	al Feed Evnen	eae (Itame 58 v 6	(A)			s		
				sses and Additional F		363 (IICIIIS JU X J	(8)			\$		
				uced Feed Lost & A		Expanses (Iten	16 60 minus 61	n.		\$		
				BOVE NORMAL		Expenses (nen	13 00 1111103 01	<i>)</i> ,		Ŷ		
63A. Fire or on-Fire? For N)	63B. Livestock Group	63C. Qualifying Weather Event	63D. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	64A. Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	64B. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	64C. Cost of Feed Purchased in 1 Year Prior	64D. Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Prior	64E. Average Cost of Prior Years Feed Purchased (Average of Items 64C and 64D)	64F. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	64G. 150-Day Feed Cost for the Livestock (Sum of applicable Item(s) 13)	64H. Value of Feed Needs During Event (Item 64F x Item 64G/150 Days)	65. Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Fr (Lessor of Item 64H Item 64B minus 64E
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
. Non-	Fire, During Grazing	Period - Add	ditional Feed	Purchased Above N	ormal (sum of a	applicable Item(s)	65)					\$
. Non-	Fire, During Grazing	Period - Va	lue of Feed	Needs During Event	Sum of applica	ble Item(s) 64H)						\$
. Enter	the smaller of Item	66 or Item 67	7									\$
. Natio	nal Payment Factor											
. Non-	Fire, During Grazing	Period - Cal	culated Pay	ment for Additional Fe	ed Purchased	Above Normal (1	tems 68 x 69)					\$
. Redu	ctions - Non-Fire, D	uring Grazin	g Period -A	dditional Feed Purcha	sed Above Nor	mal						\$
			72	. Non-Fire, During (	Grazing Period	I - Net Calculate	d Payment for	Additional Feed	Purchased Ab	ove Normal (Ite	ms 70 minus 71)	
. Fire,	During Grazing Peri	od - Addition	al Feed Pur	chased Above Norma	(sum of applic	able Item(s) 65)						\$
. Fire [	Ouring Grazing Peric	d - Value of	Feed Need	s During Event (Sum	of applicable Ite	em(s) 64H)						\$
. Enter	the smaller of item	73 or Item 74	1									\$
. Natio	nal Payment Factor											
. Fire -	Calculated Paymer	nt for Addition	nal Feed Pu	rchased Above Norm	al <i>(items 75 x 7</i>	76)						\$
. Redu	ctions – Fire Additio	nal Feed Pu	rchased Abo	ove Normal								\$
				70 El. Buden			d Darum ant fau	Additional Feed	Dunch and Ab	aux Name al dan		c .

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### B Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued) \*--

CC-851-1 (06-14-23)						Page 4 of 6
	ED PURCHASED ABOVE NO	· · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • •			
,	Grazing Period – Additional Feed F				\$	
<ol> <li>Fire and Non-Fire, Outside 0</li> <li>Enter the smaller of Item 80</li> </ol>	Grazing Period - 150-day Livestoc	Feed Cost (Sum of applicable	rtem(s) 13)		\$	
	or item 81				\$	
<ol> <li>National Payment Factor</li> <li>Fire and Nep Fire Outside (</li> </ol>	Grazing Period - Calculated Paym	ant for Additional Food Durabas	ad Above Normal (Itama 92 V 92)		\$	
,	ire, Outside Grazing Period - Addi		, ,		Ψ \$	
. Reductions, Fire and NorPh	· •			Feed Purchased Above Normal (Iter	*	
ART H - GRAZING LOSS		-	RMAL – INSIDE GRAZING PEI		ns 04 minus 00) (*	
	eriod – Enter the larger of Item 37					\$
	- Enter the larger of Item 51 or Ite					\$
	89. Total Calculated Payn	ent for All Grazing Losses of	r Additional Feed Purchases – Fire	e and Non-Fire – Inside Grazing Perio	d (Items 87 + 88)	\$
ART I – WATER TRANSPO	ORTING					
90. Livestock Group	91 Livestock Inventory	92 Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	93. Daily Water Requirement	94. National Average Price Per Gallon	Value of 150 Da (Items 91	95. ays of Water Hauli x 92 x 93 x 94 50 days)
					\$	
					\$	
					\$	
					\$	
					\$	
<ol><li>Total Gallons of Water Trans</li></ol>	sported					
7. National Average Price Per	Gallon					\$
8. Value of Total Gallons of Wa	ater Transported <i>(Item 96 x Item 9</i>	7)				\$
9. Total Calculated Payment fo	or 150 Days of Water Transporting	(Total of Item 95)				\$
00. Payment for Water Transpo	orting (smaller of Item 98 or Item 9	9)				
01. National Payment Factor						
02. Reductions						
			103 Calculated Payment fo	r Water Transporting (Item 100 x 101	) minus Item 102	\$

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CC-851-1 (06-14-23 ART J – CATTLE T									Page 5 of 6	
104. Livestock Group	105. Date of Treatment/ Inspection (MM-DD-YYYY)	Number of Liv	106. estock Treated/Inspected		Paj	107. yment Rate established for Cattle Tick Fever		108. Total loss for Cattle Tick Fever <i>(Items 106 x 107)</i>		
								\$		
								\$		
								\$		
								\$		
								\$		
	-	Fever (Total of Item 108)						\$		
<ol> <li>National Payment</li> </ol>	Factor									
ART K – FEED and		ISPORTING		111. Calcula	ted Payment fo	r Cattle Tick Fever ( <i>Items</i> 1	09 x 110)	\$		
ANT N - FEED and		rrent Year				Norma	al Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Trucklo (NTE 1,000 miles)		115. Total Mileage		116. of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)		118. Share	119. Total Mileage	
0. Net Current Year M	lileage (Sum of applica	ble Item(s) 115)								
1. Net Normal Year M	lileage (Sum of applica	ble Item(s) 119)								
2. Total Current Year	Mileage Above Norma	Year Mileage (Item 120 m	inus 121)							
23. Total Additional Tru	ickloads (Less Than 1,	000 Miles) Above Normal T	ruckload (Sum of applicat	ble item(s) 11	2 minus sum of	applicable Item(s) 116)				
24. Local Mileage Dedu	uction for Truckloads L	ess Than 1,000 Miles (Item	123 times 25)							
25. Eligible Current Ye	ar Mileage Above Norr	nal Year Mileage (Item 122	minus 124)							
6. National Mileage R	ate							\$		
7. National Payment F	actor									
28. Reductions						imes 126 times 127) minus				

### B Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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#### **B** Example of Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

CCC-851-1 (06-14-23) PART L - PAYMENTS			Page 6 of 6
30. Total Net Calculated Payment Amount (Items 62 + 86 + 8	\$		
31A. Preparer's Name	131B. Preparer's Initials	131C. Title	131D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
32A. 2 <sup>rd</sup> Party Review Name	132B. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Party Review Initials	132C. Title	132D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
nmily/parental status, income derived from a public assistance j pply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines tersons with disabilities who require alternative means of comm	y based on race, color, national orig program, political beliefs, or reprisal vary by program or incident. unication for program information (e	in, religion, sex, gender identity (including ge, or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in a 2.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American	is, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or nder expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, ny program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or , program information may be made available in languages other t
nglish. o file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA I	Program Discrimination Complaint F	orm, AD-3027, found online at http://www.as	r, nogramming multipling_cust.html and at any USDA office or all (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA h

123

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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.

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#### 124 ELAP Checklists (Continued)

## 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.						
5-51	Check ( $\checkmark$ ) "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:</li> <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>						

## 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.

CCC-770 ELAP-1 (06-17-19) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation ELAP LIVESTOCK CHECKLIST			1. Producer Name		2. State Name			
		3. County Office Name		4. Calendar Year				
NO		nall ensure that eligibility has been update ued for applicable producer.	l ed according to C	CC-770 ELIG 2	014 a	s applic	able, b	pefore
	paymente are lee	Office Staff Actions		Handbook o Other Referen		YES	NO	N/A
		General Require	ements					
j.	applicable deadline?	tice of loss on CCC-851, Parts A and B, by physical	-	1-ELAP, paragra 6, 102 and 10	3			
5.	the applicable deadline?	date CCC-851, application for payment by the physical		1-ELAP, paragra 6, 102, and 10	03			
'.	If a participant files an appl	ication for payment, was signature authority verified	?	1-CM, Part 2				
	Did the participant provide	all supporting documentation by the applicable dead	lline?	1-ELAP, paragra 102-104				
		'ES" is selected in Item 5B of the CCC-851?		1-ELAP, paragra 104 and 120 2-CP	apns )			
		d and recorded according to 2-CP? ically located in the county where the eligible advers	se weather or	2-CP 1-ELAP, paragra	anhe			
	eligible loss condition occu			21 and 102				<u> </u>
	requested?	e CCC-851 meet the requirements for being eligible		1-ELAP, paragra	·			
		e requirements of an eligible producer, as applicable		1-ELAP, paragraph 24 1-ELAP, paragraph 23				
		e payment eligibility requirements?		1-ELAP, paragra 104 and 200-2	aphs			
6.	Does the applicant meet th	e conservation compliance provisions?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 201 and 202				
7.	Has CCC-851 been signed	, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized	representative?	1-ELAP, paragraph 10	4			
18.	Has CCC-851 approval/dis	approval been thoroughly documented in COC minu	ites?	1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
	notified in writing and provi	r if any COC adjustments have been made, has the ded the applicable appeal rights?		1-ELAP, paragraph 10	4			
20.	Has a second party review dated, if applicable?	been conducted on the CCC-851 and CCC-851-1 b		1-ELAP, paragraph 10	3			
		Grazing Los	SS					
		during the normal grazing period?		1-ELAP, paragra 21 and 23				
	eligible adverse weather or	on eligible grazing lands physically located in the co eligible loss condition occurred?	·	1-ELAP, paragra 21 and 25				
	grazing losses?	because of an eligible weather or loss condition as s	specified for	1-ELAP, paragra 22 and 23				
		g compensation under ELAP for additional livestock		1-ELAP, paragra 1-ELAP, paragra				<u> </u>
26.	Was pastureland or grazing	xk during the same eligible adverse weather or eligi g land where the loss occurred provided during the n		1-ELAP, paragra				
07		in the physical location county?	-	23 and 24 1-ELAP, paragra	aphs			
		5 5 5 5 5		23 and 25				
	For rented grazing land, did	azing land meet the requirements for eligible grazing d the producer provide a written lease or CCC-855 d		1-ELAP, paragra 1-ELAP, paragra				
	support control of grazing I	and the loss occurred? Feed Loss – Purchased or Mechanically	Harvasted Earse	,				
0.	Was the forage or feed stu conditions for feed losses?	ff destroyed because and eligible adverse weather of		1-ELAP, paragraj	ph 22			
1.		orage or feed stuff is claimed, was it destroyed after	being harvested?	1-ELAP, paragrap	oh 21			
		or feed stuff intended for use as feed for the applicar		1-ELAP, paragra				
	weather or eligible loss cor or eligible loss condition?	or feed stuff physically located in the county where the dition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible	adverse weather	1-ELAP, paragra				
		epartment of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its ligion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual onertation, disabi y program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all progr						
sons i ce an	with disabilities who require alternative mean of TTY) or contact USDA through the Federa	ns of communication for program information (e.g., Brailie, large print, audiotape, Ar Il Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made	merican Sign Language, etc.) sh available in languages other tha	ould contact the responsible Ag n English	ency or USC	A's TARGET	Center at (20	2) 720-2600

## 125 CCC-770 ELAP-1 for Livestock Losses (Continued)

	Office Staff Actions	Handbook or	YES	NO	N/A
		Other Reference			
34.	Additional Cost of Purchasing Livestock Feed Above Nor Was the additional feed purchased because and eligible adverse weather or eligible loss				
	conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, paragraph 22			
35. 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	1-ELAP, paragraph 43	3		
30.	the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred, until additional feed became available?	1-ELAP, paragraph 21			
37.	Was the additional feed purchased during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss	1-ELAP, paragraph 21			
38.	condition? 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	_		
40.	Was the cost for transporting livestock feed because and eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, paragraph 22	2		
41.	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	5		<u> </u>
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	3		
13	Was the additional cost of transporting water the resulting of transporting water to eligible	1-ELAP, paragraphs			T
	livestock?	24 and 51			
44.	Was the additional cost of transporting water because of an eligible drought?	1-ELAP, paragraph 51 and Exhibit 2			
45.	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			
46.	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			
47.	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?	1-ELAP, paragraph 51			
40	Cattle Tick Fever	1-ELAP, paragraphs			T
	Does the livestock that were treated or inspected meet the requirements for eligible livestock?	21 and 56 1-ELAP, paragraphs	_		+
	Were the gathered livestock treated or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever?	21 and 56			
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, paragraphs 21 and 56			
	rtification				
	<i>rtification</i> Signature of Preparer(s)	53B. Date (M	IM-DD-YYY	(Y)	
		53B. Date (M	M-DD-YYY	· 'n	
53/				(Y) Concur	
53/ 54	Šignature of Preparer(s)	gly: Concur		Concur	 
53/ 54	Signature of Preparer(s) A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated according	gly: Concur [	Do Not 4C. Date (1	Concur	

## 126 CCC-770 ELAP-2 for Honeybee Losses

# 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 nam	e of the producer.					
2	Enter the appl	icable State name.					
3	Enter County	Office name that is completing CCC-770 ELAP-2.					
4	Enter the Cale item 2.	endar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-934					
5-37	Check (✓) "Y claimed on the	ES", "NO", or "N/A", as applicable for the respective losses e 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	Important:	<ul> <li>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> </ul>					
41A, B, and C	Important:	<ul> <li>item 40C by entering date of signature.</li> <li>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	2	. State	Name		
ELAP HONEYBEES CHECKLIST			3. County Office N	lame 4	4. Calendar Year			
NO		hall ensure that eligibility has been update sued for applicable producer.	d according to C	CC-770 ELIG 20	)14 as	applic	able, t	oefore
		Office Staff Actions		Handbook or Other Reference		YES	NO	N/A
		General Require	ments					
5. 6.	applicable deadline? Did the participant sign an	tice of loss on CCC-934, Parts A and B, by physical date CCC-934, application for payment by the adm	-	1-ELAP, paragrap 6, 102 and 103 1-ELAP, paragrap	hs			
7.	applicable deadline? If a participant files an app	lication for payment, was signature authority verified	?	6, 102 and 103 1-CM, Part 25				
8.	Did the participant provide	all supporting documentation by the applicable dead	lline?	1-ELAP, paragrap 102-104	ihs			
9.	Is the CCC-860 on file if ")	'ES" is selected in Item 5B of the CCC-934?		1-ELAP, paragrap 104 and 121	hs			
10.	Was the acreage report fil-	ed and recorded according to 2-CP?		2-CP				
11.	Was the suffered loss phy eligible loss condition occu	sically located in the county where the eligible advers	e weather or	1-ELAP, paragrap 8, 63, and 72	hs			
12.		ion occur during the program year for which payment	is being	1-ELAP, paragrapl				
13.	Do all of the honey bees of eligible?	r farm raised fish on the CCC-934 meet the requirem	ents for being	1-ELAP, paragrap 61 and 76	ihs			
14.	Does the applicant meet the	ne requirements of an eligible producer, as applicable	?	1-ELAP, paragraphs 61 and 76				
15.	Does the applicant meet th	ne payment eligibility requirements?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 104, 200-202				
16.	Does the applicant meet the	ne conservation compliance provisions?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 201 and 202				
17.	Has CCC-934 been signed	d, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized	representative?	1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
		sapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minu		1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
	notified in writing and prov	or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the ided the applicable appeal rights?	•	1-ELAP, paragraph 104				
20.	Has a second party review dated, if applicable?	v been conducted on the CCC-934 and CCC-934-1 b	een initialed and	1-ELAP, paragraph 103				
		Colony Losses	6					
	Did the loss occur during t			1-ELAP, paragrapl 1-ELAP, paragrap				
22.	Did the loss occur because	e of an eligible weather or loss condition?		8 and 63	,113			
23.	Was any loss the result of	an ineligible condition?		1-ELAP, paragraph 121				
24.	Has beginning inventory b	een established and updated per procedure?		1-ELAP, paragrap 64 and 121				
25.	Has verifiable documentat	ion been submitted to support the colonies lost?		1-ELAP, paragrap 64, 102-104				
26.	Was documentation subm	itted to support good management practices?		1-ELAP, paragraph and Exhibit 17	n 64			
		Hive Losses			,			
	Did the loss occur during t			1-ELAP, paragrapl 1-ELAP, paragrap				
		e of an eligible weather or loss condition?		8 and 63 1-ELAP.				
29.	Was any loss the result of	an ineligible condition? Feed Loss – Purch	asod	paragraph 121				
30.	Was the forage or feed stu conditions for feed losses?	Iff destroyed because and eligible adverse weather o		1-ELAP, paragrap 8 and 65	hs			
31.		r forage or feed stuff is claimed, was it destroyed after	being harvested?	8 and 65 1-ELAP, paragraph	1 65			
		or feed stuff intended for use as feed for the applicar	×	1-ELAP, paragraph				
33.	Was the destroyed forage	or feed stuff physically located in the county where the ndition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible		1-ELAP, paragraph	n 21			

# 126 CCC-770 ELAP-2 for Honeybee Losses (Continued)

	C-770 ELAP-2 (06-17-19) 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	1-ELAP, paragrapi	hs	
	conditions for feed losses?	8 and 65		_
	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	
	rrtification A. Signature of Preparer(s)		39B. Date (MM-DD	-YYYY)
40B	A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordin 8. CED Signature for Spot Check		Do Not Concur 40C. Date (MM-DD-	-YYYY)
	A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordin	gly: 🗌 Concur	Do Not Concu	
418	<ol> <li>STC Designee Signature for Spot Check</li> </ol>		41C. Date (MM-DD	
mple ex, g ssis pply	cordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulatic oyees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discrimin gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family tance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retallation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or t to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.	ating based on race, o /parental status, incol activity conducted or	color, national origin, i me derived from a pul funded by USDA (noi	religion, blic t all base
mpli ex, g ssis pply erso ang	oyees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discrimin gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family tance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or	ating based on race, o /parental status, incol activity conducted or raille, large print, audi nice and TTY) or conta	color, national origin, i me derived from a pul funded by USDA (noi iotape, American Sign	religion, blic t all 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 ( $\checkmark$ ) "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, and C	<b>Important</b> : 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, CED must certify:						
	<ul> <li>item 32A by checking "Concur" or "Do Not Concur" accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-3 items have been verified and completed</li> </ul>						
	• item 32B by signing						
33A, B, and C	<ul> <li>item 32C by entering date of signature.</li> <li>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:</li> </ul>						
	<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. \*--

<b>CCC-770 ELAP-3</b> (06-24-22)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Pro	ducer Name	2. State Na	ime	
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	rding to CCC-770 ELIG	2014 as a	pplicable	e, 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 ohysical location by the applicable deadline?		1-ELAP, paragraphs 6, 102 and 103			
<ol><li>Did the participant sign an deadline?</li></ol>	d date CCC-934, Application for Payment by the appl	cable	1-ELAP, paragraphs 6, 102 and 103			
7. If participant filed an appli	cation for payment, was signature authority verified?		1-CM, Part 25			
eligible farm-raised fish?	the CCC-934 meet the requirements for being		1-ELAP, paragraphs 76 and 77			
(Flood prevention, growing	ontrol of all portions of the aquatic environment g media, fertilization/feeding, and irrigation/water quali hich caused the loss of the farm-raised fish or	ty)?	1-ELAP, paragraph 76			
purchased feed meet the	definition of an eligible loss condition? requirements to be considered an eligible producer of		1-ELAP, paragraph 78			
farm-raised fish?	and in the second se		1-ELAP, paragraph 76			
12. Was the acreage report fil	ed 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 file	e?	1-ELAP, paragraphs 104 and 121			
	tory on CCC-934, include all farm-raised fish in invento 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			
	sapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minu		1-ELAP, paragraph 104			
producer been notified in	d, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has th writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?		1-ELAP, paragraph 104			
20. Has a second party review CCC-934-1?	w been conducted and documented on the CCC-934 a	ind	1-ELAP, paragraph 103			
	Death Loss	DANG.				
	nsidered bait fish or game fish, fish for human consum n consumptions, and/or ornamental fish propagated a ?		1-ELAP, paragraph 77			
22. Were farm-raised fish phy	vsically located in the county where the eligible advers ondition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible	e	1-ELAP, paragraph 77			
23. Were farm-raised fish los	ses in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of a or eligible loss condition?	an	1-ELAP, paragraph 79			
	rifiable or reliable records of inventory on the beginnir e adverse weather or loss condition?	Ig	1-ELAP, paragraph 79			
25. Did participant provide re	liable or verifiable proof of farm-raised fish losses?		1-ELAP, paragraph 79			
	Purchased Feed					
or eligible loss condition?	naged or destroyed because of an eligible adverse we		1-ELAP, paragraphs 78 and 80			
raised fish?			1-ELAP, paragraph 80			
	sically located in the county where the eligible adverse ondition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible condition?	,	1-ELAP, paragraph 80			
29. Did the participant provid	e verifiable or reliable documentation of purchased fee -raised fish that were lost because of an eligible adver		1-ELAP, paragraph 80			

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## 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
Certification		
31A. Signature of Preparer(s)		31B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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:	Concur	Do Not Concur
		33C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
33B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check		33C. Date (MINI-DD-1111)
accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations a mployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating x, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/par	based on race, ental status, inco	color, national origin, religion, me derived from a public
nployees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating x, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/par	based on race, ental status, inco vity conducted of , large print, aud and TTY) or cont	color, national origin, religion, me derived from a public funded by USDA (not all base otape, American Sign

- 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)

## 203 Sequestering ELAP Payments

## 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	ELAP Sequestration Percent
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*

#### 203 Sequestering ELAP Payments (Continued)

#### 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	Sequestration Reduction Displayed on Report	Name of Payment Field	Amount Displayed Before or After Sequestration Applied
Estimated Calculated Payment Report			
Submitted Payments Report	Not Applicable <b>Note:</b> Payment Reduced will be "Yes" <b>only</b> if reductions other than payment factor and/or sequestration apply.	Amount Submitted	After
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)

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## Section 2 Issuing ELAP Payments

## 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 Payment Report	To compute the gross payment amount for the producer.	ELAP Gross Payment Report from the National Office
Payment Eligibility Information	To determine whether the producer and members of a joint operation or entity are eligible for payment for the applicable program year.	Web-Based Eligibility System
General Name and Address Information	To determine the producer's business type and general name and address information.	SCIMS
Entity and Joint Operation Information	<ul> <li>To determine the members, shares, and values for the following:</li> <li>member contribution value</li> <li>substantive change value</li> <li>members and member's share of the following:</li> <li>general partnership</li> <li>joint ventures</li> <li>entities.</li> </ul>	Business File
Combined Producer Information	To determine whether the producer or members of entities or joint operations are combined with other producers to ensure that the payment limitation is controlled properly.	Web-Based Combined Producer System
Available Payment Limitation	To determine payment limitation availability.	Web-Based Payment Limitation System
Financial- Related Information	Calculated payment information is provided to NPS. Determined overpayment amount is updated to the Pending Overpayment Report and, if applicable, transferred to NRRS.	NPS or NRRS

## 215 Overview (Continued)

## **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
1	from the National Office.
2	
Z	Ensure that the County Office received the approved ELAP Gross Payment Report from the State Office.
2	
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.
	Note: See subparagraph 219 for information about the Select	
	Physical Location Page.	

# 216 Recording ELAP Payment Amounts

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.	
	r dymont report.	
	• modify the payment amount to the revised payment amount provided by the ELAP Gross Payment Report.	
	• modify the payment amount to zero if the payment amount should be zero.	
	CLICK " <b>Submit</b> ", 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
		displayed which
	<b>Note:</b> See subparagraph F for additional information.	indicates that the
		payment amount
		was successfully
		added or modified.

## **B** Adding or Modifying Payment Amounts (Continued)

## 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 **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/applications.asp**. 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.

USDA United States Department of Agrie Farm Service Age		Emergency	Loss Assistance Pro	ogram ELAP
	ELAP Hor	ne About FSA Help	Contact Us Exit ELAF	Logout of eAuth
ELAP Menu Welcome Role: County User	Select a Program Year			
		t a Program Year		
	Prog	am Year: 2019 🗸		
		Continue		
Screen ID: CPS-WEB003 Last Modified: 03/06/2019 03:43:12	РМ			Back to Top ^

## **D** Action

Users will select the applicable Program Year and CLICK "Continue" to proceed to the Select an 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.

USDA United States Department of Age	iculture		
Farm Service Age	ncy	Emergency Loss Assistance Pro	gram ELAP
	ELAP Home	About FSA Help Contact Us Exit ELAP	Logout of eAuth
ELAP Menu Welcome	Select an Administrative State/County		
Role: County User Change Program Year	<b>Year:</b> 2019		
	Select Admin	strative State/County	
	State-County:	Minnesota-East Otter Tail 🗸	
	Back	Continue	
Screen ID: CPS-WEB004 Last Modified: 03/06/2019 03:43:1	2 PM		Back to Top ^

## 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.

USDA United States Department of Ag	riculture		
Farm Service Age	ency	Emerg	gency Loss Assistance Program ELAP
		ELAP Home About FSA	Help Contact Us Exit ELAP Logout of eAuth
ELAP Menu Welcome	Select a Physic	al Location	
Role: County User Change Program Year Change State/County	<b>Year:</b> 2019	Admin State: Minnesota	Admin County: East Otter Tail
Change Producer	Producer: FARMER	R, IMA	
		Select a Physical Lo	
		Physical Location: Minnesota	East Otter Tail 🗸
		Back Contin	ue
Screen ID: CPS-WEB005 Last Modified: 03/06/2019 03:43:1	2 PM		Back to Top ^

#### 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.

USDA United States Department of A Farm Service Ag	-	Eme	ergency Loss Assistanc	ce Program ELAP
	-			
		ELAP Home About F	SA Help Contact Us Exi	t ELAP Logout of eAuth
ELAP Menu	Add/Modify a	Payment		
Welcome Role: County User Change Program Year Change State/County	Year: 2019	Admin State: Minnesota Physical State: Minnesota		y: East Otter Tail y: East Otter Tail
Change Producer Change Physical State County				
	Action	Commodity	p	ayment Amount
	Remove	Farm-Raised Fish Death	\$	100
	Remove	Farm-Raised Fish Feed	\$	200
	Remove	Honeybee Colony	\$	300
	Remove	Honeybee Feed	\$	400
	Remove	Honeybee Hive	\$	500
	Remove	Livestock Feed	\$	600
	Remove	Livestock Grazing	\$	700
		-		
	Commodity: S	elect V		
	L			
		Back Cancel	Submit	

## 220 Adding or Modifying ELAP Payment Data (Continued)

## 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	<b>Description of Problem</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
"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.

United States Department of Agr Farm Service Age		Emergen	cy Loss Assistan	ce Program ELAP
			<u>5. m</u>	
		ELAP Home About FSA He	lp Contact Us Exi	t ELAP Logout of eAuth
ELAP Menu Welcome	Add/Modify Pa	ayment Confirmation		
Role: County User Change Program Year Change State/County	<b>Year:</b> 2019	Admin State: Minnesota Physical State: Minnesota		y: East Otter Tail y: East Otter Tail
Change Producer Change Physical State County	Producer: FARME	ER, IMA		
	(i) • Pa	yment Confirmation. Press "Confirm" to prod	eed.	
	- 2019 ELAP			
	2019 EEM	Commodity		Payment Amount
	Farm-Raised Fis		\$	100
	Farm-Raised Fis	h Feed	\$	200
	Honeybee Color	ıy	\$	300
	Honeybee Feed		\$	400
	Honeybee Hive		\$	500
	Livestock Feed		\$	600
	Livestock Grazir	ng	\$	700
			Total \$	2,800
	L	Back Cancel Con	firm	]

**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.	
	<b>Note:</b> 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.	

## 221 Modifying Previously Recorded ELAP Payment Data

## **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	<b>not</b> 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.
		either of the following:	• original amount in NPS will be canceled and the system will retrigger the payment to reprocess
		• not certified	• new payment amount will be listed in NPS for certification and
		• certified, but <b>not</b> signed	signature, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

## 221 Modifying Previously Recorded ELAP Payment Data (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 because of a nonpayment condition		<ul> <li>payment amounts will be set to \$0.</li> <li>system will retrigger the</li> </ul>
			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 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.
		<ul><li>either of the following:</li><li>not certified</li></ul>	original amount in NPS will be canceled.
		• certified, but <b>not</b> signed	

## **B** Effect on Previously Processed Payments (Continued)

## **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 overpaid is because of	THEN the discovery/debt basis reason 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.

6-20-19

# 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 amou	nt			
	Honeybee Colon	y gross payment amount				
	Honeybee Hive g	gross payment amount				
	Honeybee Feed g	gross payment amount				
	Farm-Raised Fish	n Feed gross payment amoun	t			
	Livestock Feed g	vestock Feed gross payment amount				
	Livestock Grazin	Grazing gross payment amount				
	Livestock Death	th gross payment amount (2018 and prior program years).				
	Livestock Cattle	Tick Fever gross payment an	nount			
	Livestock Water	Hauling gross payment amou	int.			
	IF the amount is	AND a payment	THEN			
	greater than \$0	ter 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)

Step	Action				
3	System reads SCIMS to obtain information for the payment entity.				
	IF the payment entity is	AND the resident alier	n field is	THEN	
	an individual	<ul><li>"Unknown" or "N/A</li><li>"Yes"</li></ul>	Α"	continue to step 4.	
		"No"		the payment entity is <b>not</b> eligible for payment.	
	any business type other than individual			continue to step 4.	
4	System determines wheth	er there is an ELAP payn	ent for the payment entity in NPS.		
	IF a payment		THEN		
	has <b>not</b> already been sent entity	to NPS for the payment	continue to step 5.		
	<ul><li> has been sent to NPS</li><li> is signed</li></ul>	for the payment entity			
	<ul> <li>has been sent to NPS for the payment entity</li> <li>is not signed</li> </ul>			yment in NPS is canceled he new payment transaction is ssed	
				nue to step 5.	
5	For joint operations and e	ntities, the system retriev	es member	data from Business File.	

# C High-Level Overview of ELAP Payment Process (Continued)

# 223 ELAP Payment Process (Continued)

Step	Action					
6	System checks the web-based subsidiary eligibility data for the applicable program year to determine whether the payment entity and members, if applicable, are eligible to receive payment.					
	IF the payment entity is	AND		THEN		
	an individual	the payment ent receive payment		continue to step 7.		
		the payment ent receive paymen	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 receive payr	t entity is eligible to ment	continue to step 7.		
	• at least 1 me receive pays					
		the payment ent receive payment	ity is <b>not</b> eligible to t	the joint operation or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued.		
		• the payment receive payr	t entity is eligible to ment	the payment entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report.		
		to receive pa	•			
7				and members of joint operations.		
8		A	nd the transaction is c	ompleted.		
	IF the payment amount is		THEN the			
	\$0		process is discontinued and the payment entity is listed on the Nonpayment Report.			
	greater than \$0		payment amount must be sent to NPS for disbursement.			
	negative		overpayment amount must be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report.			

# C High-Level Overview of ELAP Payment Process (Continued)

# 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.

# 225 Payment History Report – Detail

# 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.		

# 225 Payment History Report – Detail (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.

# **B** Payment History Report – Detail Description (Continued)

# 225 Payment History Report – Detail (Continued)

# C Example of Payment History Report – Detail

The following is an example of the Payment History Report – Detail.

Coahoma Mississippi	United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency				Date: (	)3/21/2011		
	2010 Emergency Loss Assistance Program - ELAP Payment History Report - Detail Level Date Range: From 03/20/2011 To 03/21/2011							
Producer Name: FARMER, IMA								
Business Type: Individual								
State/ Date County Payment Entity/M	lember Name	Payment ID Number	Business A Type	Contract/ Application/ Farm	Commodity	Transaction Type	Total Reduction Amount	Net Payment
03/21/2011 28/027 Farmer, IMA		10072288	00		HB Feed	Payment	\$ O	\$ 600
03/21/2011 28/027 Farmer, IMA		10054027	00		FRF	Canceled Payment	\$ O	\$ 986
03/21/2011 28/027 Farmer, IMA		10072288	00		FRF	Payment	\$ O	\$ 1,000
03/21/2011 28/027 Farmer, IMA		10072288	00		LS Feed	Payment	\$ O	\$ 280
	Previous	Print Ne	ext					
Screen ID: LO08CPR2100 Last Modified: 03/14/2011 09:37:05	АМ					Back t	o Top ^	
	FOR INTER	NAL USE ON	LY					

# **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.		

# 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.

# 228 General Provisions for Overpayments

# 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	Due Date
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		
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.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC)	Kelerence	103, 104, 200,
AD-1020	and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		201, 215
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		215
CCC-37			215
CCC-770	Joint Payment Authorization ELAP Livestock Checklist	125	3, 104, 124
ELAP-1	ELAP LIVESTOCK CHECKHST	123	3, 104, 124
		126	2 104 124
CCC-770	ELAP Honeybee Checklist	126	3, 104, 124
ELAP-2		105	2 104 104
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		

# Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (Continued)

#### Display Number Title Reference Reference CCC-901 Members Information 2, 103, 104 CCC-902 2, 103, 104, 200 Farm Operating Plan Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised CCC-934 121 Text Fish/Honey Bees Application CCC-934-1 Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised 122 67, 104, 122, Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet 122.5, Ex. 4, 5 Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss CCC-934-A 121 121, 122, 122.5 Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) CCC-941 103, 104, 200 Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information - Agricultural Act of 2014 FSA-578 Report of Acreage 7, 21, 43, 61, 80, 103, 122.5, Ex. 4, 5

# Forms (Continued)

# 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, 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	

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# **Adult Beef Bull**

<u>Adult beef bull</u> 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

<u>Adult beefalo bull</u> 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**

<u>Adult beefalo cow</u> 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

<u>Adult buffalo/bison bull</u> 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

<u>Adult buffalo/bison cow</u> 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**

<u>Adult dairy bull</u> 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**

<u>Adult dairy cow</u> 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

<u>Aquicultural facility</u> 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**

\*--<u>Aquacultural species</u> 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.--\*

# 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 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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**

<u>Eligible winter storm</u> 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**

Farming operation means a business enterprise engaged in producing agricultural products.

# **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

<u>Goat</u> 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**

<u>Grazing animals</u> 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

Lamb means a weaned sheep less than 1 year old.

# 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**

<u>Nonadult beef cattle</u> 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**

<u>Normal grazing period, means</u>, 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.

# Secretary

Secretary 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**.

# 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**

<u>Veteran farmer or rancher</u> as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

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# 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

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# \*--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	C e Colony	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

\* 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.

<u>CCC-934</u> - Honey B Farms' April 1 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	ō

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 – Cole	ony Loss Ca	Icula	tion							
5. Entry Number	6. Produce Share		7. Program Year Inventory	Noi	8. % of mal Mortality	9. Minimum Colony Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Number of Colonies Lost	11. Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maximum Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies ((Item 10 – Item 11 NTE Item 12) × Item 6)
1	1.00		550		22.0%	121	100	0	0	0
2		$\langle \rangle$		1	22.0%					
3					22.0%					
			<u> </u>							

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	IONEYBEE	COLONY LO	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
s 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.--\*

Loss

#### 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 – Col	ony Loss Calcu	170	ion															
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share		7. Program Year Inventory	N	8. % of ormal Mortality	Loss	9. um Color Threshol 7 x Item 3	ld	10. Total Num Colonies		11. Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost		12. Maximum Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)		olonies	13. Payment Colonia ((Item 10 – Item 11 Item 12) x Item (		11 NTE
1	1.00		600		22.0%		132		200			0		68			68	
2		<b>`</b>			22.0%													
3					22.0%													
14. Total Paym	nent Colonies (Sur	n of	Hem 13)	· ·		68												
15. Colony Fai	r Market Value		$\sim$			\$110.00												
16. Payment F	actor									75%								
17. Subtotal El	igible Colony Loss	ies (	Item 14 X Item 1	5 X It	em 16)	\$5,610					]							
18. Colony Los	18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction				\$0				1									
19. Total Eligi	ble Colony Losse	es (l	tem 17 – Item 18	9		\$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 - 1 11A. Loss Event Number	IONIEYEEE 11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	11C. Additions to Inventory	11D. Reductions to 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
	2		50	0	100	0
Loss Event # 3	3		100	0	200	0

**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.

Part A – Cole	onv Loss Ca	lcul7	tion							
5. Entry Number	6. Produce Share	r/	7. Program Year Inventory	Noi	8. % of mal Mortality	9. Minimum Colony Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Number of Colonies Lost	11. Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maximum Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies ((Item 10 – Item 11 NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1	1.00		700		22.0%	154	400	0	246	246
2					22.0%					
3					22.0%					
14. Total Paym	ent Colonies (	Sum o	f Item 13)			246				
15. Colony Fair	r Market Value			/		\$110.00				
16. Payment F	actor		$\sim$				75%			
17. Subtotal El	igible Colony L	osses	(Item 14 X Item 1	5 X Iter	n 16)	\$20,295				
18. Colony Los	s Payment Re	ductio	n			\$0				
19. Total Eligi	ble Colony Lo	sses	(Item 17 – Item 18	9		\$20,295				

**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		C e Colony	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

\* 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.

<u>CCC-934</u> – Deb's Bees' ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

1	PART D - HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS												
	11A. Loss Event Number	11B. Inventory at Beginning of 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	D	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.--\*** 

3-24-21

### \*--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 – Col	ony Loss Cal	culzt	ion															
5.	6.	1	7.		8.		9.		10.			11.		12.			13.	
Entry	Producer	/	Program Year	'	% of	Minin	num Colo	ony	Total Num	Total Number of		Number of Ineligible		num Nu	mber of	Payment Colonies		onies
Number	Share		Inventory	Nor	nal Mortality	Loss	Thresho	bld	Colonies	Colonies Lost		onies Lost	Eligible	e Lost C	olonies	((Item 10	) – Item	11 NTE
			-			(Item	7 x Item	8)					(Iten	n 10 – It	'em 9)	Item	12) x Ite	em 6)
1	1		925		22.0%		204		100			0		0			0	
2					22.0%													
3					22.0%													
14. Total Payn	ent Colonies (S	um d	(Item 13)	1		0												
15. Colony Fai	r Market Value		$\overline{}$			\$110												
16. Payment F	actor								75	%								
17. Subtotal El	17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16)					\$0					1							
18. Colony Los	18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction				\$0			1										
	19. Total Eligible Colony Losses (Item 17 – Item 18)					\$0					1							
Doub D. Iller	and a literal		Calavian															

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.

	PART D - B 11A. Loss Event Number	IONEYBEE 11B. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	COLONY L 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
Loss Event #2 and #3#	2		0	0	200	0	
LOSS EVENT #2 and #5#	3		100	0	100	0	
•							

**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 – Colony Loss Calculation																			
5. Entry Number	6. 7.		7. Program Year Inventory	8. % of Normal Mortality		9. Minimum Colony Loss Threshold (Item 7 × Item 8)		10. Total Number of Colonies Lost		11. Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost		12. Maximum Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)			13. Payment Colonies ((Item 10 – Item 11 NTE Item 12) × Item 6)				
1	1.0		1,025		22.0%	226		400		0		174		174					
2					22.0%														
3					22.0%														
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)					174														
15. Colony Fair Market Value					\$110														
16. Payment Factor					75%														
17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16)					\$14,355														
18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction					\$0					]									
19. Total Eligible Colony Losses (Item 17 – Item 18)					\$14,355					1									

**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)).--\*

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### 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
- □\*--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 Management

- $\Box$  Check varroa mite levels
- □\*--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

- $\Box$  Remove queen excluders
- □ Reduce entrance
- □\*--Cover rim hole on inner hive
- □ Help insulate colonies from extreme temperature changes--\*
- $\Box$  Check hives for weight
- $\Box$  Check on cluster location and size
- □ Check sugar boards for additional food
- $\square$  Move hives to well protected area to overwinter

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