

FSA
HANDBOOK

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees,
and Farm-Raised Fish Program
for 2025 and Subsequent Program Years

For State and County Offices

SHORT REFERENCE

1-ELAP
(Rev. 1)

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

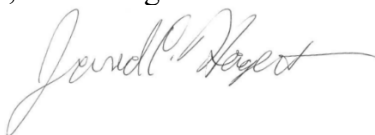
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Emergency Assistance for Livestock,
Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program
for 2025 and Subsequent Program Years
1-ELAP (Revision 1)**

Amendment 2

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reason for Amendment

Subparagraph 8 B has been amended to add eligible loss condition for additional livestock feed purchased above normal.

Subparagraph 108 A has been amended to remove livestock feed transported to land enrolled in CRP as livestock feed transportation.

Subparagraph 171 E has been deleted to remove the information on adjusting calculation spreadsheet.

Subparagraph 241 B has been amended to update policy for submitting extreme cold and heat for farm-raised fish losses to DAFP.

Subparagraph 259 A has been amended to:

- include additional normal mortality clarifications for farm raised fish
- align with NAP on normal mortality rates
- provide that DAFP concurrence is no longer required for ELAP normal/natural mortality rates.

Subparagraph 259 B has been amended to:

- align with NAP graduated pricing for farm raised fish
- provide that DAFP concurrence is no longer required for ELAP average market values for farm raised fish.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reason for Amendment (Continued)

Exhibit 5 has been amended to clarify CCC-939L instructions for Part C Livestock Information for inventory of livestock.

Exhibit 8 has been amended to clarify CCC-939H instructions for Part C Honeybee Colony Loss.

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Part 1 Basic Information**1 Handbook Purpose and Coverage****A Handbook Purpose**

This handbook has been issued to provide procedure for 2025 and subsequent ELAP program years. 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.

See 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and B for ELAP regulations.

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
- 3-ELAP for automation provision
- 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
- 1-NAP for farm-raised fish normal mortality and average market prices
- 3-PL (Rev. 1) for updating subsidiary information in the web-based system
- 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

Policy and procedure provided in national notices and handbooks will not be deviated from without prior written approval from the National Office. All policy and procedure developed by a State Office must be submitted to the National Office for review and clearance before use, including State handbook amendments and notices.

Requests for using State-developed policy will be submitted by email to the DAFP Division Director for approval based on the applicable program.

State handbook amendments and notices that are not changing policy, for example announcing approvals or clarifications, do not need to be sent to the National Office, and may be published by the State Office without DAFP approval.

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 producer, regardless of whether the producer'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.

For program years 2024 and subsequent years, forms for ELAP will be automated. A manual notice of loss and/or application can only be taken when software is not available. There will be a separate form for each of the following:

- notice of loss (CCC-939) see Exhibit 4
- livestock losses (CCC-939L) see Exhibit 5
- honeybee losses (CCC-939H) see Exhibit 8
- farm-raised fish losses (CCC-939F) see Exhibit 12
- H5N1 losses (CCC-939H5N1) see Exhibit 15.

2 General Provisions (Continued)

C Forms (Continued)

For program years 2024 and subsequent years, the following forms will be available for manual use with ELAP. There will be a separate form for each of the following:

- livestock payment calculations (CCC-939L-1) (manual only, see Exhibit 6)
- honeybee payment calculations (CCC-939H-1) (manual only, see Exhibit 9)
- farm-raised fish payment calculations (CCC-939F-1) (manual only, see Exhibit 13)
- Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) Lease Agreement (CCC-855)
- Emergency Assistance for Livestock Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program Colony Collapse Disorder Certification (CCC-870)
- Honeybee Colony Inventory Reporting Form (CCC-771).

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.

To facilitate the application relevant program and payment eligibility provisions, the following forms are required for all producers:

- CCC-902 (unless one is already on file)
- CCC-901 if required according to 6-PL.

Note: Complete CCC-902 and CCC-901, if required, according to 6-PL for programs not requiring actively engaged in farming or cash rent tenant determinations.

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 average adjusted gross income that exceeds \$900,000 will **not** be eligible for benefits under ELAP.

2 General Provisions (Continued)

G Sequestration Reduction

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act requires USDA to implement reductions to ELAP. 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-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 according to 3-ELAP.

The following table provides ELAP sequestration percentages.

Program Year	ELAP Sequestration Percent
2021 through subsequent years	5.7 percent

H Beginning, SDA, Limited Resource, and/or Veteran Farmer or Rancher

Producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher, and/or veteran farmer or rancher according to 1-CM receive a higher national payment factor for ELAP benefits. Producers must certify which definition they meet by completing the CCC-860.

I Acreage Reports

To be eligible for ELAP, livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish producers are required to file FSA-578. Acreage Reports and/or inventory reports must be loaded into the Crop Acreage Reporting System according to 2-CP. For each acreage report requirement referred to the following paragraphs:

- livestock losses, subparagraph 28 F
- honeybee losses, paragraph 170
- farm-raised fish losses, subparagraph 240 H

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 152
- establish the normal mortality rates for farm-raised fish death losses according to subparagraph 259 A
- establish the average market price for farm-raised fish by kind/type/size according to subparagraph 259 B
- establish excessive heat and cold policy for farm-raised fish according to subparagraph 241 B
- ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 420 and Exhibits 18 through 21, as applicable
- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- require reviews be conducted by DD's according to paragraph 419 to ensure that County Offices comply with ELAP provisions

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

- take oversight actions to ensure that PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to paragraph 418.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

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.

- 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 PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to paragraph 418.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

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 420 and Exhibits 18 through 21, as applicable
- conduct reviews according to paragraph 154, 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 419
- 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
- reference the delegations of authority in Exhibit 1
- act on completed CCC-939's, CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, and CCC-939H5N1 according to paragraph 418 and the following exhibits:
 - notice of loss (CCC-939) see Exhibit 4
 - livestock losses (CCC-939L) see Exhibit 5
 - honeybee losses (CCC-939H) see Exhibit 8
 - farm-raised fish losses (CCC-939F) see Exhibit 12
 - H5N1 losses (CCC-939H5N1) see Exhibit 15.

Notes: COC may delegate approval authority to CED for routine cases involving acceptable verifiable documentation and similar notices of loss, for the same weather event and time period that has previously been reviewed and approved by COC.

CED cannot be delegated authority to disapprove any CCC-939's, CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1.

COC may **not** delegate authority to review reliable records or an applicant's self-certification, according to paragraph 418.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

D COC Responsibilities (Continued)

- handle appeals according to 1-APP
- ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 420 and Exhibits 18 through 21, as applicable
- 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 F
- all factors reviewed or considered
- all documentation reviewed
- references to applicable handbooks, notices, and regulations
- all sources of information obtained for review or consideration
- any denial of benefits under ELAP should include specific policy used for denial and include the process of appeal given to the producer.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

D COC Responsibilities (Continued)

- ensure that FSA assists persons by providing as much program information as it can in a variety of different ways

Notes: Due to 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 producer with all program information. Producers **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 PIIA provisions are met to prevent County Offices from issuing improper payments according to paragraph 418.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

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-939's, CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, and CCC-939H5N1.

Notes: COC may delegate approval authority to CED for routine cases involving acceptable verifiable documentation and similar notices of loss, for the same weather event and time period that has previously been reviewed and approved by COC.

CED cannot be delegated authority to disapprove any CCC-939's, CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1.

CED may **not** delegate authority to review reliable records or an applicant's self-certification, according to paragraph 418

Example: For H5N1 reviewing a CCC-939H5N1, a positive test from the NVSL is considered to be an acceptable record for CED approval, if COC delegates approval authority for routine cases

- 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 producers before issuing any payments to ensure that PIIA provisions are met

Note: See paragraph 418 E for additional information.

- ensure that CCC-770 ELAP Checklists are completed according to paragraph 420 and Exhibits 18 through 21, as applicable
- immediately notify State Office through proper channels, of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures or when COC takes action contrary to national procedure.

3 Responsibilities (Continued)

F PA Responsibilities

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

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

Note: See paragraph 418 for additional information.

4 Unacceptable, Incorrect, or False Records and Certifications

A Reliance on Producer Records and Certifications

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 statute or any other statute 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 to CCC for any reason.

C Other Amounts Owed

If FSA determines that a violation according to subparagraph A occurs, the person or persons are liable for refunds with applicable interest from date of disbursement of all ELAP amounts paid by CCC to any such producer or producers, applicable to the crop year in which a violation of this part occurs.

6 Signup Period

A Program Year Signup

The ELAP program year will be based on the calendar year.

For the 2024 and subsequent program years, producers who suffer eligible livestock, honeybee, and farm-raised fish losses must file a notice of loss and application for payment by March 1 following the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

Notes: Producers will be allowed to use a notice of loss date before the date the loss is first apparent, when they qualify under the eligible drought designations in Exhibit 2 (8 weeks of D2, D3, or D4) for livestock, feed and water transportation according to subparagraph 8 E.

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.

For producers with annual crops, they can file a notice of loss for the eligible hauling options for prior year qualifying drought during the current program year. Those losses are eligible until the beginning of the next state approved grazing period.

B Notice of Loss

For 2024 and subsequent program years the CCC-939 (Exhibit 4) must be completed for all livestock, honeybee, and farm-raised fish notices of loss on or before March 1 following the calendar year benefits are being requested.

C Application for Payment

For the 2024 and subsequent program years, the following application for payments must be completed based on the type of loss by March 1 following the program year benefits are being requested:

- livestock losses (CCC-939L) see Exhibit 5
- honeybee losses (CCC-939H) see Exhibit 8
- farm-raised fish losses (CCC-939F) see Exhibit 12
- H5N1 losses (CCC-939H5N1) see Exhibit 15.

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 eligible adverse weather and eligible disease.

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 because of an eligible loss condition and/or eligible weather event
- been apparent to the producer during the program year for which payment is being requested.

Note: The eligible loss condition and/or eligible weather event may have occurred in the prior program year.

7 General Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

B 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 see 6-PL and 1-CM.

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

- livestock producers, paragraph 27
- honeybee producers, subparagraph 169 A
- farm-raised fish producers, subparagraph 240 A.

Foreign persons are always ineligible for ELAP payments regardless of whether the foreign person meets or satisfies foreign person eligibility for other programs. Entities that contain foreign persons may be eligible, but only for the members that are not foreign persons.

8 Eligible Loss Conditions

A Overview

An eligible loss condition for Livestock, Honeybees and/or Farm-Raised Fish includes one or more of the following:

- adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2
- eligible disease, as defined in Exhibit 2.
- other eligible loss conditions as approved by DAFP.

B Livestock Eligible Loss Conditions

Livestock losses have the following eligible loss conditions:

- eligible adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2, that is not expected to occur during the loss period, which directly results from or is exacerbated by extreme, abnormal, and damaging weather that directly results in livestock losses
- Cattle Tick Fever, as defined in Exhibit 2
- H5N1 for dairy cattle, as defined in Exhibit 2.

Note: Loss conditions that are not already approved by DAFP in the following table require a COC review to determine if they meet the condition of abnormal, extreme, and damaging. If COC determines these requirements are met, the loss condition must be sent through STC to DAFP for approval.

Follow this table for the specific eligible loss conditions, by type of livestock eligible losses:

Loss Condition	Grazing Loss	Purchased Livestock Feed Loss	Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Loss	Additional Livestock Feed Purchased Above Normal	Increased Cost of Feed Delivery	Increased Transportation Costs
Blizzards, as defined in Exhibit 2		X	X	X	X	
Eligible Drought according to Exhibit 2 and subparagraph 8 E						X
Eligible Winter Storms, as defined in Exhibit 2		X	X	X	X	
Excessive Wind		X	X	X	X	
Floods	X	X	X	X	X	
Hail according to paragraph 46	X			*--X--*		

8 Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

B Livestock Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

Loss Condition	Grazing Loss	Purchased Livestock Feed Loss	Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Loss	Additional Livestock Feed Purchased Above Normal	Increased Cost of Feed Delivery	Increased Transportation Costs
Hurricanes	X	X	X	X	X	
Lightning	X	X	X	X	X	
Tidal Surge	X	X	X	X	X	
Tornados		X	X	X	X	
Volcanic Eruption	X	X	X	X	X	
Wildfires	X	X	X	X	X	
COC Approve Determined Eligible Adverse Weather subparagraph F	X	X	X	X	X	
COC Required Review (Any loss not on this list must be approved by DAFP)	X	X	X	X	X	X

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

C Honeybee Eligible Loss Conditions

Honeybee losses have the following eligible loss conditions:

- eligible adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2, that is not expected to occur during the loss period, which directly results from or is exacerbated by extreme, abnormal, and damaging weather that directly results in honeybee losses.
- eligible disease, Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) with signed statement on CCC-870.

Note: Loss conditions that are not already approved by DAFP in the following table require a COC review to determine if they meet the condition of abnormal, extreme, and damaging. If COC determines these requirements are met, the loss condition must be sent through STC to DAFP for approval.

8 Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

C Honeybee Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

Follow this table for the specific eligible loss conditions, by type of honeybee eligible losses:

Loss Condition	Colony Loss	Hive Loss	Feed Loss	Additional Feed Purchases Above Normal
Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD)	X			
Earthquake	X	X	X	X
Early fall frost				X
Eligible Drought, according to Exhibit 2				X
Excessive Rain				X
Eligible Extreme Cold, as defined in Exhibit 2	X			
Eligible Sustained Cold, as defined in Exhibit 2	X			
Eligible Winter Storm, as defined in Exhibit 2	X			
Excessive Wind	X	X		
Flood	X	X	X	X
Hail		X		X
Hurricane	X	X	X	X
Late spring frost				X
Lightning	X	X	X	X
Tidal Surge			X	X
Tornado	X	X	X	X
Volcanic Eruption	X	X	X	X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X
COC determined weather event according to subparagraph F	X	X	X	X
COC Required Review (Any loss not on this list must be approved by DAFP)	X	X	X	X

8 Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

D Farm-Raised Fish Eligible Loss Conditions

Farm-raised fish losses loss conditions are eligible adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2, that is not expected to occur during the loss period, which directly results from or is exacerbated by extreme, abnormal, and damaging weather that directly results in farm-raised fish losses.

Note: Loss conditions that are not already approved by DAFP in the following table require a COC review to determine if the condition is abnormal, extreme, and damaging. If COC determines these requirements are met, the loss condition must be sent through STC to DAFP for approval.

Follow this table for the specific eligible loss conditions, by type of farm-raised fish eligible losses:

Loss Condition	Physical Loss	Feed Loss
Earthquake	X	X
Excessive Cold, according to subparagraph 241 B	X	
Excessive Heat, according to subparagraph 241 B	X	
Excessive wind	X	
Floods	X	X
Freeze	X	
Hurricane	X	X
Lightning		X
Tidal Surge	X	X
Tornados	X	X
Volcanic Eruption	X	X
Wildfires		X
COC Required Review (Any loss not on this list must be approved by DAFP)	X	X

Note: For ineligible losses for farm-raised fish refer to subparagraph 241 E.

8 Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)

E Eligible Drought Loss Conditions for Livestock

The definition for eligible drought must be met according to Exhibit 2.

ELAP policy will allow producers to extend eligibility due to drought prior to the trigger date of the eligible drought in the following situations.

- Counties 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.
- Counties that trigger D2 for 8 consecutive weeks during the grazing season are eligible for losses back to the first day of the 8 consecutive week period.
- Counties that trigger under D3 or D4 and did not reach 8 consecutive weeks of D2 rating before triggering D3 or D4 drought intensity rating are eligible for losses back to the first day of the D2 rating period when time period is all consecutive.

Example: Banner County, NE triggered a D3 drought rating on July 1, 2024. Prior to that, Banner County was D2 for 4 consecutive weeks. Banner County would be eligible for feed/livestock/water hauling going back to the original week of D2 based on policy and would be eligible for 5 weeks when the D3 rating triggered.

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.

See subparagraph 28 E for normal grazing period

For perennial forages if the county is in D2 on January 1, 2024, the county will be eligible for drought if the county has been in D2 for the previous 8 weeks.

8 Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**F Eligible Loss Condition Required Documentation**

For eligible adverse weather and eligible loss condition 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 but are not limited to:

- an individual's or legal entity's personal weather data 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 Weather Service record data
- NOAA
- Department of Transportation
- CoCoRAHS (Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network)
- Extension Service
- media that provides information showing an eligible adverse weather event occurred.

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 Hub SharePoint. These weather data links can be found at [FPAC-FSA-DAFP-Emergency Livestock Assistance Program - Home \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

8 Eligible Loss Conditions (Continued)**F Eligible Loss Condition Required Documentation (Continued)**

COC's may use 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 meets 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.

9 National Payment Factors and Payment Reductions

A National Payment Factors

For an eligible livestock, honeybee, and/or farm-raised fish producer, payments losses will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment, for all of the following:
 - livestock:
 - grazing losses
 - feed losses
 - transportation losses (water, livestock feed and livestock)
 - cattle tick fever
 - honeybee feed losses
 - farm-raised fish feed losses
- 75 percent of the calculated payment, for the following:
 - honeybee colony losses
 - honeybee hive losses
 - farm-raised fish physical losses
- 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
- 90 percent of the calculated payment for H5N1 losses.

B Payment Reductions

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

10-25 (Reserved)

Part 2 Livestock**Section 1 Eligibility Provisions****26 Eligible Livestock Losses****A General Eligibility Criteria**

To be eligible to receive assistance under ELAP for eligible losses for livestock, not including H5N1, all of the following provisions **must be met**:

- the person or legal entity must be considered an eligible producer, according to paragraph 27
- producer must have eligible livestock according to paragraph 28
- producer must have eligible grazing land according to paragraph 29
- eligible loss condition must be met according to subparagraph 8B
- 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 8.

Note: See information for H5N1 eligibility criteria in paragraph 295.

26 Eligibility Livestock Losses (Continued)

B Eligible Losses

The following provides the eligible livestock losses and corresponding paragraphs for eligibility criteria that **must** be met to be considered eligible livestock losses, not including H5N1, under ELAP.

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Grazing Loss	
Grazing	Losses due to eligible loss conditions in paragraph 8 and meet all the eligibility requirements in Section 2.
Livestock Feed Loss	
Purchased Livestock Feed	Losses due to eligible loss conditions in paragraph 8 and meet all eligibility requirements for the applicable loss as follows: • purchased livestock feed – paragraph 69 • produced livestock feed – paragraph 70 • additional livestock feed purchased above normal – paragraph 71 and 72 • increased cost of feed delivery – paragraph 73.
Produced and Harvested Feed	
Additional Livestock Feed Purchased Above Normal	
Increased Cost of Feed Delivery	
Increased Transportation Costs	
Water Transportation	Additional costs due to eligible loss condition in paragraph 8 and all eligibility requirements are met for the applicable loss according to the following: • water transportation – Section 4 • livestock feed transportation – Section 5 • livestock transportation – Section 6.
Livestock Feed Transportation	
Livestock Transportation	
Cattle Tick Fever Additional Costs	
Cattle Tick Fever	Additional costs for gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever that meet all the eligibility requirements in Section 7.

26 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)**C Multiple Livestock Losses (Continued)**

When a producer has losses for both grazing and additional livestock feed purchases above normal 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 by the automated ELAP payment software and displayed on the ECPR, for 2024 and subsequent years.

The payment is determined as follows:

- calculates and compares the eligible payment for both the grazing loss and loss resulting from additional livestock feed 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 feed
- loss of produced and harvested feed
- losses resulting from increased cost of feed delivery
- losses resulting from gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever
- losses resulting from increased transportation cost of water
- losses resulting from increased transportation cost of livestock feed
- losses resulting from increased transportation cost of livestock.

27 Eligible Livestock Producers**A Eligible Producers for Livestock Feed Losses, Increased Transportation Costs, and Cattle Tick Fever**

To be considered eligible for livestock feed losses, increased transportation costs, or cattle tick fever losses, the producer **must**:

- meet the definition of eligible producer as provided in subparagraph 7 B
- owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or been a contract grower of eligible livestock for not less than 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- suffer an eligible livestock loss resulting in:
 - damaged or destroyed purchased livestock feed
 - damaged or destroyed produced and harvested livestock feed
 - additional livestock feed purchased above normal
 - increased cost of feed delivery
 - water transportation
 - feed transportation
 - livestock transportation
 - gathering of livestock to inspect and/or treat for cattle tick fever
- provide eligible pastureland or grazing land, as listed in paragraph 29, 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.

27 Eligible Livestock Producers (Continued)**B Eligible Producer for Grazing Losses**

To be considered eligible for grazing losses, the producer **must**:

- meet the definition of eligible producer as provided in subparagraph 7 B
- owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or been a contract grower of eligible livestock for not less than 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- suffered a loss on land that is considered an eligible grazing type, as provided in paragraph 28, either:
 - native or improved pastureland with a permanent vegetative cover
 - planted to a crop specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock
- provide eligible pastureland or grazing land, as listed in paragraph 28, 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.

28 Livestock Eligibility

A Eligible Livestock

To be considered eligible for all livestock losses provided in paragraph 26, 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

Notes: See subparagraphs 29 D and E for normal grazing period.

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, for not less than 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, or considered livestock that contribute to the commercial viability of an operation that are maintained for the purposes of pleasure, roping, pets, or show.

28 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

B Ineligible Livestock

Animals **not** eligible for ELAP include, 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 producer
- 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 additional costs for transportation, 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. However, because Mr. Jones does not maintain any of the livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation, he would not be eligible for payment under ELAP.

28 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 documentation 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.

29 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:

- full season improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- cool season improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- warm season improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- full season improved mixed pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- native pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- short season small spring grain crops planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- short season fall and/or winter small grains pasture with permanent vegetative cover (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).

Note: States experiencing eligible loss conditions on irrigated acres may request special provisions from DAFP to extend ELAP benefits to eligible producers with eligible livestock.

29 Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

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 producer is prohibited from grazing his permitted livestock is **not** eligible under ELAP.

- 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 EQIP seeded to one of the eligible grazing types in subparagraph A

Exception: The producer is not eligible for ELAP during the time period the EQIP 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 producers may receive an LFP payment for drought and an ELAP payment for fire on the same land.

29 Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)**B Eligible Grazing Lands (Continued)**

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.

29 Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

C Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

- acreage enrolled in CRP

Exception 1: 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.

Exception 2: For water and livestock transportation only, for CRP acres that meet emergency grazing provisions according to 2-CRP.

- 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, seed or when aftermath is grazed
- acreage enrolled in WRP or WRE (Unless prohibited from being grazed)

29 Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

C Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

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

Note: Seeded small grain forage crops include the following:

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

Example: Producer A has an agreement with Producer B under which Producer A pays \$.30 per day for 100 yearlings grazed on Producer B's pasture. Producer A pays only for the number of calendar days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Producer A pays only for the actual calendar days grazed, Producer 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.

29 Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

C Ineligible Grazing Land (Continued)

Example: Producer B has an agreement with Producer A under which Producer B pays \$10 per month for 100 yearlings to graze on Producer A's pasture. Producer 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. Producer 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 Producer 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.

D 2024 and Subsequent Year Normal Grazing Periods for Perennial Forages

For 2024 and subsequent program years, ELAP policy has been updated to extend the normal grazing season to 365 days for States and counties, for **only** perennial forages (that is, native grasses, improved perennial grasses, mixed perennial forages, etc.) for the purposes of livestock eligibility.

Producers must have risk in the eligible grazing land and the eligible livestock at the time the loss condition occurs, requiring leases to be reviewed for a determination of risk on the date of the event.

- Small grains or other annually planted forage are not eligible for this provision, they will follow the normal grazing period policy in subparagraph E.
- Ineligible grazing losses under this subparagraph include:
 - winter storms
 - blizzards.

Note: These ineligible weather events coincide with normal weather patterns that can be expected in those states that are not currently 365-calendar day grazing, and supplemental feeding during the winter months is a standard accepted practice.

ELAP applications with these updated perennial forage policies will require the losses to be inside the grazing season with the extension of the 365-day grazing season. Producers with only annual forages with an intended use of grazing may continue to be inside or outside of the grazing season depending on when an eligible loss condition occurs and the STC approved grazing periods for each annual forage type according to paragraph E.

29 Grazing Lands and Types (Continued)

E Annual Forage Normal Grazing Periods for ELAP

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

Example 1: The normal grazing period for short season spring small grains in Phelps County, NE is March 16 through May 15. On May 20, 2024, Phelps County, NE received a D2 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Bob Farmer only has short season spring small grains to graze his livestock. Bob Farmer hauls hay through April 2025. Bob suffered a loss outside of the grazing period for Phelps County, NE. He is not eligible for feed transportation in excess of normal for 2024 or 2025 before the start of the 2025 grazing period.

Example 2: The normal grazing period for short season small grains in Callaway County, MO is April 1 through June 1. On January 15, 2024, Callaway County, MO received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Jessie Farmer only has short season small grains to graze his livestock. Jessie Farmer begins purchasing and hauling hay in January and February 2024 when the producer needs to mitigate drought losses with extra feed. The drought is not considered eligible for ELAP forage and feed hauling because it is outside the grazing period. Callaway County, MO still has a D3 drought designation on April 1, 2024. Producer Jessie files a notice of loss for feed and forage hauling under ELAP on April 1, 2024, with the loss apparent date of January 1, 2024. 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 2024 grazing season.

F Acreage Report

To be eligible for ELAP, livestock producers are required to file FSA-578 by the applicable acreage reporting date. Acreage reports must be loaded into the Crop Acreage Reporting System according to 2-CP. Eligible grazing land/pastureland are acres that have an intended use of grazing. Acreage reports that are filed after the acreage reporting date must follow the late-filed provisions according to 2-CP.

30-44 (Reserved)

Section 2 – Grazing Losses

45 General Provisions

A Eligible Loss

Grazing losses for ELAP are covered when an eligible loss condition that is not covered under LFP occurs. Drought is not an eligible loss for grazing under ELAP

A grazing loss must meet the following requirements:

- be incurred during the normal grazing season, according to paragraph 29
- be on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred
- have the grazing livestock removed or fed additional feed due the eligible loss condition, per subparagraph 45 C
- be because of an eligible loss condition according to paragraph 8.

Important: A grazing loss will **not** be considered an eligible loss if covered by LFP, such as drought or wildfire on Federally managed land. ELAP software will allow a payment calculation for drought, however it is important that we do not process any applications for approval if drought is the eligible cause of loss.

Note: Multiple livestock losses in subparagraph 26 C apply.

B Maximum Grazing Loss Days

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 with the exception of 180 calendar days for wildfires on non-federally managed land.

45 General Provisions (Continued)**C Grazing Loss**

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

- producer's share of affected acres of the eligible grazing land
- lost grazing days, based on the number of days the livestock producer does either of the following because of an eligible loss condition:
 - removes the livestock from the eligible pasture
 - feeds additional livestock feed above normal quantities.

D Eligible AU's on Affected Acres

For ELAP purposes, a livestock producer'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 affected acres, divided by carrying capacity for eligible grazing type

46 Grazing Losses Because of Hail**A Eligibility**

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

- requirement in subparagraph 45 C
- 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-939L.

46 Grazing Losses Because of Hail

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 certified by the producer on CCC-939L, Part D item 5 or 13 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
- if needed, adjust eligible lost grazing days because of hail, on CCC-939L, Part D, item 8 or 16, as applicable.

Example 1: Producer A has 100 acres of annual crabgrass in field B that is damaged by a hail storm on July 15, 2024. Producer A removes his livestock from field B on July 15, 2024. The normal grazing period for annual crabgrass for the county is from May 1 through October 31. Producer A has a grazing plan to graze 100 acres of annual crabgrass from June 1 through July 30, 2023. 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-939L, Part D item 5, 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-939L, Part D item 8.

46 Grazing Losses Because of Hail (Continued)**B Adjusting Lost Grazing Days (Continued)**

Example 2: Producer A has 100 acres of native pasture in field B that is damaged by a hail storm on July 15, 2024. Producer A removes his livestock from field B on July 15, 2024. Since, native pasture is a perennial forage it has a 365-day grazing season. Producer A has a grazing plan to graze 100 acres of native pasture from June 1 through July 30, 2023. 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-939L, Part D item 5, 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-939L, Part D item 8.

Example 3: Producer A has 100 acres of annual crabgrass in field B that is damaged by a hail storm on July 15, 2024. Producer A removes his livestock from field B on July 15, 2024. The normal grazing period for annual crabgrass 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, 2023. Therefore, COC may adjust the carrying capacity for field B to reflect only 60 calendar days of normal grazing.

47 Livestock Grazing Required Documentation

A Required Documentation

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide acceptable documentation as determined by COC, 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 affected pasture.

Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable records as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is not available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable grazing losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 418 when acting on documentation, such as acceptable records and producer certification statements.

48 Livestock Payment Rates

A Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Grazing Losses

The daily livestock payment rates per AU for eligible livestock is based 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
2024	\$1.7521
2025	\$1.380

49 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 subparagraph 9A, by the total value of grazing lost for AU's on eligible affected acres as determined in subparagraph 45 D, based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land for the number of grazing days lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of lost grazing.

Note: An eligible livestock producer'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 event**, specifically LFP.

An eligible livestock producer 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 21.

49 Per Acre Leased Grazing Losses - Excluding Fire (Continued)

B Example 1 – Grazing Land Acres Affected

Producer A:

- suffers a 60-day grazing loss in County A in 2024 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 a 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, multiplied by 1, AU conversion factor, equals 120 AU's
- 60 head of non-adult beef cattle, multiplied by .5, AU conversion factor, equals 30 AU's
- 150 total AU's on native pasture (120 AU's, plus 30 AU's), multiplied by
- 60 days lost grazing, multiplied by
- 100 percent producer share, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 daily payment rate, equals
- **\$ 15,768.90 value of feed cost.**

AU's on Eligible Affected Acres:

The division of:

- 250 acres, affected acres, by
- 5 acres per animal unit, carrying capacity 50 AU's.

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

- 50 eligible AU's on affected acres, multiplied by
- 60 days of grazing lost, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 equals
- **\$5,256.30.**

50 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 subparagraph 9 A. The total value of grazing loss is based on the AU's permitted to graze the eligible grazing land on affected acres by the eligible loss condition for the number of grazing days lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of lost grazing.

Note: An eligible livestock producer 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 C for an example of calculating a grazing loss on affected acres.

B Converting AUM's to AU's

The eligible livestock producer will report AU's on CCC-939L, Part D, item 12. 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.

$$500 \text{ AUM's} / 5 \text{ months} = 100 \text{ AU's.}$$

In this example the producer would enter 100 AU's in CCC-939L, Part D, item 12.

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-939L, item 12.

Ensure that AU's for each specific animal type are converted to an AU equivalent. See Exhibit 2 for each specific animal type when doing the conversion.

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

50 AUM/AU Leased Grazing Losses - Excluding Fire (Continued)

C Example 1 – Grazing Land Acres Affected

Producer C:

- suffers a 45-day grazing loss in County A in 2024 because of flooding
- has 400 head of sheep on a Federal permit
- 40 AU of native pasture were affected by the flood
- did not complete a CCC-860 so payment will be calculated based on 60 percent factor.

Total Value of Feed Cost:

- 400 head of sheep, multiplied by .25, AU conversion factor, equals
- 100 AU's, multiplied by
- 45 days lost grazing, multiplied by
- 100 percent producer share, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 daily payment rate, equals
- **\$7,884.45 value of feed cost.**

Total Value of Grazing Loss Based on AU's Affected Acres to Graze

Producer C had a loss of 40 AU

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

- 40 AU's on affected acres, multiplied by
- 45 days lost grazing, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 daily payment rate, equals
- **\$3,153.78 value of grazing lost based on AU's permitted to graze.**

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7. Producer's will always be paid the lesser of the total value of the grazing acres lost or the total value of the feed cost when calculating total payment for a grazing loss.

51 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 subparagraph 9 A, multiplied by 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 – Grazing Land Acres Affected

Producer B:

- suffers a 45-day grazing loss in County A in 2024 because of fire
- has 400 head of sheep and 100 head of lambs on native pasture
- did not complete a CCC-860, 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, multiplied by .25, AU conversion factor, equals 100 AU's
- 100 head of lambs, multiplied by .14, AU conversion factor, equals 14 AU's
- 114 total AU's on native pasture (100 AU's plus 14 AU's), multiplied by
- 45 days lost grazing, multiplied by
- 100 percent producer share, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 daily payment rate, equals
- **\$8,988.27 value of feed cost.**

Eligible AU's on Affected Acres:

The division of:

- 200 affected acres, divided by 5 acres per AU, carrying capacity
- 40 AU's.

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

52-67 (Reserved)

Section 3 Livestock Feed Losses**68 Livestock Feed General Provisions****A General Provisions**

ELAP payments for livestock feed losses will be based on a national payment factor of, as determined in subparagraph 9 A of the cost of the following, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock 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
- increased cost of delivering feed to livestock incurred because of an eligible loss condition.

69 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses**A Purchased Livestock Feed Eligibility**

Purchased livestock feed losses are eligible when a producer loses purchased livestock feed, due to an eligible loss condition, according to paragraph 8. This part does not include livestock feed that was grown by the producer.

Purchased forage or feed stuffs must meet all of the following:

- be damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition as provided in paragraph 8
- intended for use as feed for the producer's eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 28
- physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

69 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

B Required Documentation

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide acceptable documentation as determined by COC, for purchased feed losses. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable record as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is not available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable feed losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as acceptable 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-939L
- returning validated original receipts to producers.

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 producer 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.

69 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

C 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	Producer must provide original receipts for purchased forage or feed stuffs intended for use as feed for the eligible livestock.	
2	Determine whether the feed purchased with the intent to be 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 for the eligible livestock from all acceptable purchase receipts.	Total cost of forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, purchased by the producer for the eligible livestock.

D Examples

The following examples are provided to show livestock feed losses:

Example 1

In 2024, 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 the CCC-860 as a beginning farmer, therefore Producer C's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

Producer C timely filed the CCC-939L 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).

69 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

D Examples (Continued)

Example 1 (Continued)

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
- $400 \text{ (maximum AU's)} \times \$1.7521 \text{ (daily payment rate per head)} \times 150 \text{ calendar days} = \$105,126$ (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).

Example 2

Producer A purchased 75 big round bales of hay on January 15, 2024, 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 bales of hay because of flooding that occurred on May 1, 2024.

Producer A timely filed the CCC-939L and provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 75 big round bales showing a value of \$3,000.

The receipts meet all the requirements in this subparagraph.

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

$\$3,000 \text{ (total cost of all hay)} \div 75 \text{ (total number of bales purchased)} \times 45 \text{ (number of bales of hay lost)} = \$1,800.$

Note: The value of feed lost in the amount of \$1,800 would be entered in CCC-939L, Part G item 4.

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

70 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses**A Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Eligibility**

Produced and harvested livestock feed losses are eligible when a producer loses livestock feed that was produced and harvested by the producer, due to an eligible loss condition, according to paragraph 8. This part does not include livestock feed that was purchased by the producer.

Produced and harvested forage or feed stuffs must meet all the following:

- be damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition as provided in paragraph 8

Note: Mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs **must** be destroyed **after** harvest to be considered as eligible loss.

- intended for use as feed for the producer's eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 28
- physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the of the eligible loss condition.

B Required Documentation

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide acceptable documentation as determined by COC, for produced and harvested feed losses. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable record as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is not available or provided, COC may accept the producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable feed losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as acceptable verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

70 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: • acceptable documentation of either or both of the following as determined acceptable by COC: • producer 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 • producer paid for the production of the forage or feed stuffs claimed lost, such as custom harvest costs • any acceptable documentation that supports the amount of the forage or feed stuffs claimed produced, such as but not limited to weight tickets, acres and yields, processing receipts.	
2	Determine whether the feed produced was feed intended for use as feed for the producer'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 producer for eligible livestock.

70 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 2024 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 acceptable documentation 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, 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-939L, Part G item 4.

D Payment Calculation Example

In 2024, 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-939L 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 a CCC-860, 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.

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.

70 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

D Payment Calculation Example (Continued)**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 (producer's share) x \$1.7521(daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$26,281.50 (150calendar 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 (producer's share) x \$1.7521(daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$52,563 (150calendar day feed cost for Producer A's 200 head of buffalo).
- \$26,281.50 (150-calendar-day feed cost for 100 head of cattle) + \$52,563(150-calendar-day feed cost for 200 head of buffalo) = \$78,844.50 (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.

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal**A Additional Livestock Feed Purchased Above Normal Eligibility**

Additional livestock feed purchases above normal are eligible when a producer must purchase livestock feed, above what they would normally purchase during the specific time frame due to an eligible loss condition, according to paragraph 8. These additional feed purchases above normal should only be compared to the time frame of the event of the disaster.

For example, a producer that suffers during a blizzard and is unable to get to the normal hay pile that they would feed from could apply for feed purchased above normal if they were able to purchase ear corn from another 3rd party during the period of time that the producer was unable to access the hay pile. The time periods must match exact dates. In this case it was February 1, 2024, until February 10, 2024. Any feed purchased in the prior two years during that specific time period should be used as a comparison.

Additional livestock feed purchased above normal must meet all of the following:

- purchase forage or feed stuffs above normal quantities, as determined according to this paragraph

Note: Eligible additional feed purchases do **not** have to be made during the normal grazing period.

- required to maintain eligible livestock, as provide paragraph 28
- eligible livestock must be physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred, until additional livestock feed becomes available
- be purchased during or after an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 8.

Note: Multiple livestock losses in subparagraph 26 C apply.

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

B Required Documentation

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide acceptable documentation as determined by COC, for purchased feed losses. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable records as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is not available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable feed losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as acceptable verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

Documentation may include original receipts or summary purchase receipts for forage or feed stuffs that was purchased by the producer as part of the producer'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.

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

B 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-939L
- return validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts to the producer.

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 producer 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.

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

C Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC will determine the value of a producer's additional feed purchases, other than forage grazing acres, purchased by the producer as part of the producer's normal business operation, intended for use as feed for the producer'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-939L, Part H items 11,12, and/or 13, as applicable, according to Exhibit 5.

Step	Action
1	Producers are responsible for providing original receipts, summary purchase receipts, or other acceptable documentation for the forage or feed stuffs that were purchased by the producer from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available.
2	Producers will provide original receipts, summary purchase receipts, or other acceptable documentation for the forage or feedstuffs that were purchased by the producer during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for both of the 2 years preceding the program year. Note: COC must determine whether a 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 the cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 2, and enter the result on CCC-939L, Part H item 6 and 7, as applicable.
6	Add the cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1, and enter the result in CCC-939L, Part H item 8.

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

C 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 2024 above what they normally would have purchased because of the flood that occurred April 2 through 10, 2024. Producer C was able to put their livestock back in the flood-affected pasture on April 10, 2024.

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, 2024, through the ending date of the flood, April 10, 2024.

On April 3, 2024, 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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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, 2022, for the second year preceding the program year. COC determined that March 31, 2023, and March 20, 2022, are reasonably close to the beginning date of the April 2024 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-939L, Part H, item 8.

\$400 is the value of forage or feeds stuffs purchased in the 1 year immediately preceding the program year to be entered on CCC-939L, Part H, item 6.

\$480 is the value of forage of feed stuffs purchased in the second year immediately preceding the program year to be entered on CCC-939L, Part H, item 7.

\$440 (\$400 plus \$480 divided by 2 years) is the average value of forage or feed stuffs purchased in the 2 immediately preceding years..

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

D 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-939L-1, item 68H calculates the livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition for each livestock kind/type and weight range.

Example: The April 2024 flood prevented Producer C's livestock from grazing for 8 calendar days. Producer C does **not** file a CCC-860. The 150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer C's 100 adult beef cows is \$26,281.50, determined as follows:

- 100 adult beef cattle, multiplied by
- 150 calendar days, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 daily payment rate per head, multiplied by
- 1.00 producer share.

The value of the feed needs for the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2024 flood is \$1,401.68 calculated by multiplying:

- 100 adult beef cattle, multiplied by
- 8 calendar days, multiplied by
- \$1.7521 daily payment rate per head, multiplied by
- 1.00 producer share.

71 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

E 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:

- producer's value of additional feed costs
- value of the livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition.

Example: Producer C's value of additional feed costs in April 2024 is \$960 determined by subtracting:

- \$1,400, cost of additional feed purchased in 2024, 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 2024 flood is \$1,401.68.

Producer C's eligible purchases of additional livestock feed is \$960, the lesser of \$960, or \$1,401.68 (value of the feed needs).

Important: \$960 is **not** Producer C's additional feed cost payment.

F 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, as determined in subparagraph 9 A, multiplied by
- value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.

Note: Producers with both a grazing loss and additional feed purchased above normal for the same loss condition must follow subparagraph 26 C when calculating the payment.

Example: Producer C's payment for additional feed purchased above normal is \$576, calculated as follows:

- 60 percent, national payment rate, multiplied by
- \$960, value of feed needs.

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

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

72 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery

A Eligibility

Increased cost of feed delivery should not be confused with feed transportation. Increased cost of feed delivery should be applicable when a producer is unable to provide feed through normal avenues of delivery and is not eligible due to drought conditions.

Increased cost of feed delivery must be incurred because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 8 B. Producers also must meet one of these two criteria in order to be eligible:

- purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs damaged or destroyed (CCC-939L, Parts F and G)
- additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities (CCC-939L, Part H)

Note: Any increased cost of feed delivery under ELAP must have suffered these losses in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred.

Increased cost of feed delivery 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 delivering feed to eligible livestock that are not typical under normal circumstances. 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 5, Livestock Feed Transportation, and follow the eligibility rules for that transportation.

Producers should fill out the CCC-939L, Part H 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.

72 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery

A Eligibility (Continued)

Producers cannot claim the same losses for snow removal under ELAP that they claim under the ECP program. Any claim for losses under ELAP that were paid under ECP must be listed in the payment reduction from other program payments when entering the application in the program software.

Example: County A suffered a severe winter storm, which left two feet of snow. Producer A had to hire a V-plow to plow a route for the producer to feed his livestock. It cost the producer \$2,000 for the snow removal. The producer also had to purchase additional feed above normal to feed the livestock through the event. This qualifies the producer to apply for feed delivery under ELAP. The producer would enter the \$2,000 cost on the CCC-939L, Part H, Item 5. The feed purchased above normal should be loaded according to subparagraph 71C.

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
- dealers estimates or quotes
- contractors estimates or quotes
- 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.

72 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery**B Required Documentation**

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide acceptable documentation as determined by COC, for increased cost of feed delivery. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable record as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is not available or provided, COC may accept the producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable feed losses, as determined by COC.

Acceptable documentation may include original receipts or summary purchase receipts for forage or feed stuffs purchased by the producer as part of the producer'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 software, payments for snow removal and increased cost for feed delivery are loaded under Part H.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as acceptable verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

72 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 2024 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 a CCC-860 as a beginning farmer, Producer B's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

Producer B timely filed the CCC-939 and CCC-939L 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 (producer's share) x $\$1.7521$ (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = $\$26,281.50$ (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.

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

Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

73-89 (Reserved)

Section 4 Water Transportation

90 Water Transportation Provisions

A Water Transportation Eligibility

Water transportation losses must meet all of the following:

- be the result of transporting water to eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 28
- be because of an eligible loss condition according to paragraph 8
- be incurred on eligible grazing lands, according to paragraph 29
- eligible grazing land must be:
 - physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred
 - that had adequate livestock watering systems or facilities before the eligible loss condition occurred
 - the producer is not normally required to transport water to the grazing land/pastureland.

Exception: Eligible livestock that have been relocated to CRP authorized for emergency grazing purposes that do not include a livestock water source are eligible to receive ELAP benefits for water transportation.

- the definition of transportation according to Exhibit 2.

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. Clay or earthen tanks may only be approved by STC for water transportation purposes if they are considered a normal practice in the area.

Important: Transportation is the movement of water from one land location to an eligible grazing land/pastureland location.

B Required Documentation

Eligible livestock producers **must** provide acceptable documentation as determined by COC, for water transportation. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable record as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is not available or provided, COC may accept the producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable water transportation losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as acceptable verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

91 Water Transportation Payment Calculation

A National Average Price

The established national average price to transport a gallon of water is as follows:

Program Year	Rate
2024	\$0.10
2025	\$0.10

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	Type	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	15	20
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	9	18
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	30	12
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	15	20
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	9	18
Buffalo/ Bison	Adult	Cows and Bulls	18	18
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	15	20
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	9	18
Equine	All		12	16
Goats	All		4	16
Sheep	All		4	16
Deer	All		2.5	10
Reindeer	All		2.5	11
Elk	All		6	13
Alpaca	All		5	23
Llama	All		5	14
Emu	All		1.5	3
Ostrich	All		1.5	3

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 21.

91 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 9 A, 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 91 B, multiplied by
 - the number of eligible livestock converted to AU's, multiplied by
 - the national average price per gallon to transport water, provided in subparagraph 91 A, multiplied by
 - 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, multiplied by

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 91 A.

91 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, 2024. 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, 2024. Producer A did **not** complete CCC-860, Producer A's payment will be calculated based on 60 percent of the smaller of:

- $1,000 \text{ (head of sheep)} \times 0.25 \text{ (AU conversion factor)} \times 16 \text{ (daily water requirement for sheep/AU)} \times \$0.10 \text{ (per gallon)} \times 150 \text{ (days)} = \$60,000$
- $15,000 \text{ (gallons of water)} \times \$0.10 \text{ (per gallon)} = \$1,500$
- $\$1,500 \text{ (the lesser value of 150 days of water transporting or actual number of gallons transported)} \times 60 \text{ percent} = \$900.$

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

92-107 (Reserved)

Section 5 Livestock Feed Transportation

108 Livestock Feed Transportation 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 28
- eligible livestock would normally have been:
 - grazing on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 29
 - physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred
- additional cost of transporting livestock feed must be due to an eligible loss condition, according to paragraph 8, that occurred during the normal grazing period.

Note: Once a county has met the drought trigger for livestock feed transportation, it is eligible for all livestock feed transportation above normal even if the transportation is not due to the eligible loss condition when the producer suffers another loss. The COC must document in the COC minutes that feed transportation is due to another eligible loss condition and that the county previously triggered for feed transportation due to a different eligible loss condition. A notice of loss would not need to be filed for triggering loss condition for feed transportation if the livestock feed transportation is not a direct result triggering eligible loss condition.

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 loss condition occurred inside the normal grazing period

Note: This does not apply to producers who graze perennial forage approved for 365-day grazing. For producers who do not have perennial forage, they 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 loss condition.

* * *

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions (Continued)**A Eligibility (Continued)**

The following are clarifications for eligibility for feed transportation eligibility:

- various eligible feed types include feed, forage, and feedstuffs, which could include different proteins such as cotton seed meal and beet pulp art
- livestock feed transported prior to an eligible drought is not eligible for reimbursement. Producers that identify the date the loss was first apparent on the CCC-939 prior to the eligible qualifying date of the eligible drought, per Exhibit 2, will not receive reimbursement for transportation prior to the qualifying eligible drought.
- if a producer identifies the date the loss was first apparent on the CCC-939 after the qualifying date of the drought, only truckloads hauled after that date should be approved during the program year.

Livestock producers 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 pickup trucks, cars, semi-trucks with flatbed, pickup trucks with flatbed or flatbed trailer, El Camino, or van.

A producer who pays for the transportation of donated feed and/or hay to their livestock operation for their eligible grazing livestock is eligible for feed transportation if they pay for the transportation of the donated feed and/or hay. If the transportation is paid by the person donating the feed and/or hay or a third part the feed transportation is not eligible.

B Total Value of Feed Hauling

The intent of ELAP feed transportation is to provide reimbursement for mileage when a producer must haul feed purchased above their normal hauling, due to a qualifying drought. Producers using ELAP are compensated for feed hauling, within 1,000 miles, over any miles above 25 miles that are considered local miles, to obtain feed for their livestock during the calendar year in which the qualifying drought occurred.

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions (Continued)**B Total Value of Feed Hauling (Continued)**

7 CFR 1416.106 - Notice of loss and application process, includes authority for COC to limit the amount of feed hauled to justify the needs of a producer due to the eligible cause of loss or drought. If the COC determination is to limit the truckloads, based on the number of livestock and the days in the program year for which a producer is eligible, any appeal letter should contain the following reference from the regulation as to why the loads are reduced:

7 CFR 1416.106 (b)(1)

For livestock grazing losses, participant must provide acceptable, verifiable, or reliable records that: Additional livestock feed was fed to sustain eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

ELAP feed transportation is not intended to assist with expenses to stockpile feed beyond the year in which the qualifying drought occurs. The program is not intended to assist producers who sell hay to another producer, or purchase hay for another producer's livestock during a qualifying drought. Feed transportation is not intended for producers who are feeding livestock that are not eligible grazing animals. Feed transportation that is not hauled directly by the producer or by a second party directly to an area of the grazing animals is not eligible. COC's will review and limit feed transportation eligibility to only truckloads being hauled in alignment with the intent of ELAP stated in the federal regulations and policy.

The total value of feed hauling should be limited to the amount of feed needs for the program year in which the drought is being claimed, within reason, for the grazing livestock that are supplemented by the feed that is transported.

C Required Documentation

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

- number of eligible livestock feed is being hauled to
- number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled
- mileage per truckload hauled.

Note: Producers must also provide documentation to support the amount of feed hauled to the number of eligible livestock. Subparagraph 108D provides policy for this requirement that is not a self certification.

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions (Continued)**C Required Documentation (Continued)**

If supporting documentation is requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide acceptable documentation that substantiates the reported information.

Note: Producer spot checks will be completed, and producers will be required to provide documentation which can be verified through third parties, originating sellers and trucking logs, where applicable. Ensure this is communicated to producers at enrollment. As provided in current policy, records must be kept for up to 3 years after the end of the program year.

Examples of acceptable supporting documentation the producer could provide as evidence for verification purposes of number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled, mileage per truckload, and tons or pounds of each truckload, includes, but is not limited to, original livestock feed receipts or summary purchase feed receipts from the vendor. Self-written receipts and cash transaction must be accompanied by truck logs or some other form of verification, like a bank transaction or receipt for payment that is verifiable. See paragraph 5 for erroneous information and misrepresentation.

Any evidence should be date stamped. Producers must identify the amount of feed/forage hauled by weight on each document or provide a summary with a date and signature of the total amount of weight hauled of feed or forage. Producers signing the CCC-939L, part M, item e, states that all information provided on the application and supporting documentation is true and correct.

Producers are subject to the policy for eligible grazing livestock, according to subparagraph 23, on the date the loss first became apparent. Any increase in livestock inventory after a CCC-939 has been filed for a drought loss or any other approved loss for feed/forage hauling, must be purchased for at least 60 calendar days before the beginning date of an eligible loss condition according to subparagraph E.

If new livestock inventory is added after an eligible loss condition occurs for feed/forage transportation, producers should provide an explanation for the reason for purchase when no grazing acres are available. Under the provisions of subparagraph 23, COC may deny new truckloads of feed or forage submitted under ELAP, if the feed is for more than the qualified livestock units, prior to the beginning date of an eligible loss condition.

Producers cannot use the same livestock inventory in one county to apply for the same ELAP transportation benefits in another county, if inventory cannot be verified as separate livestock certified by the producer and cannot be verified by COC in both counties.

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions (Continued)

D COC Authority for Limiting Feed Loads for Transportation

A producer must certify the number of grazing animals when they complete CCC-939L, Part C, items 3 and 4, according to Exhibit 5. If a producer continues to CCC-939L, Part L and certifies the number of current year truckloads, COC in the recording county may ask for the acceptable documentation that supports the number of truckloads a producer claims.

COC may use the total tonnage of hay or feed to determine if a producer has hauled enough for the total number of livestock, within reason, for the length of the approved drought qualification. COC should maximize benefits to the producer and use the farthest distances when calculating which truckloads should not be adjusted by COC.

FSA uses the comparison of the number of pounds of corn equivalent per head to determine payment rate for animal units (according to Exhibit 26) under ELAP in other areas of the program. An adult beef cow has been determined under 7 CFR 1416.110 to use a corn need of 15.7 pounds per day.

Forage or hay requirements are approximately 24 pounds of dry hay matter, or approximately 26 pounds of hay with 8 percent moisture for an adult cow based on research from Oklahoma State University.

COC will use the corn equivalent for hay requirement to calculate the amount of feed per animal per day and multiply the result by 1.5 to set a standard of how much feed may be needed per animal for the entirety of the drought for the program year.

For different sizes of livestock, the feed equivalent for something other than adult beef cow or bull is in Exhibit 26. Adult beef cow or bull is 1.00 animal unit when it comes to calculating total amount of feed needs.

A chart is included for COC to determine how much a standard large round bale might weigh based on size.

Table 1. Estimated dry weight or dry matter (DM) of bales of the most common bale dimensions at different bale densities.*

Bale Size		Bale Weight			
		---- Density, (lbs per ft³) ----			
Width	Height	9	10	11	12
<i>(ft)</i>		<i>(lbs of DM/bale)</i>			
4.0	4.0	450	500	550	600
4.0	4.5	570	640	700	760
4.0	5.0	710	790	860	940
5.0	4.0	570	630	690	750
5.0	4.5	720	800	870	950
5.0	5.0	880	980	1080	1180
5.0	5.5	1070	1190	1310	1430
5.0	6.0	1270	1410	1560	1700

* Overestimating bale density is a common mistake. So, one should assume the bale's weight is ~10% less than indicated in the table.

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions (Continued)**E Eligible Loss Condition**

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.

109 Calculating Eligible Feed or Forage Needs**A Calculation Requirements**

County Offices will use the Excel feed/forage transportation calculator to determine if the amount of feed exceeds the needs of an AU for the length of the disaster event inside of the program year.

County Offices are required to use the calculator for each producer. The review of the total amount of feed needs for a producer will only be needed in cases when COC determines a review is needed in cases of increased trucking loads above normal for the county. Any review of this calculation by COC should be documented in the COC minutes.

The calculator is not required to be retroactively used for all completed 2023 and prior applications. However, if producers are pulled for a national spot check for a year prior to 2024, the calculator can be used to determine if the claimed assistance is beyond the scope of the intent of the regulation.

Note: See Exhibit 7 for examples for calculating livestock feed transportation eligibility.

109 Calculating Eligible Feed or Forage Needs (Continued)

A Calculation Requirements (Continued)

The transportation calculator spreadsheet is shown in subparagraph C. A link to the calculator is provided under the ELAP SharePoint under the folder 2024 Feed Transportation Eligibility Template under the 2024 ELAP Forms/Workbook Templates button/hero (<https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-PDD-ELAPEmergencyLivestockAssistanceProgram/2024%20ELAP%20Forms/Forms/AllItems.aspx?npsAction=createList&id=%2Fsites%2FFPAC%2DFSA%2DPDD%2DELAPEmergencyLivestockAssistanceProgram%2F2024%20ELAP%20Forms%2F2024%20Feed%20Transportation%20Eligibility%20Template&viewid=14b05fc4%2D6988%2D4acf%2Da55f%2De1ac43004f76>).

The tool must be downloaded to use it and to export and save it once it is completed. It will be read only until it is exported, it must be completed to have the proper naming convention for the export.

B Livestock Feed Transportation Eligibility Tool

The following are instructions for data entry on the Livestock Feed Transportation Eligibility Tool.

Item	Instructions
	Producer Information
1	Enter the State for the administrative county of the producer.
2	Enter the county for the administrative State of the producer.
3	Enter the physical State where the qualifying drought occurred.
4	Enter the physical county where the qualifying drought occurred.
5	Enter the producer's name.
	Summary
6	Maximum pounds of feed that are eligible (No Entry)
7	Average Tons per Truckload (Average of Item 21) – This will default to 16-ton Truckloads if no entry is made. Any changes may require the “Copy Tons Per Truckload” tab to be used, if the average tons in item 14 is different than 16 tons
8	Maximum Truckloads Allowed (Defaults to 16-ton Truckloads. Can be overridden by the average amount per truckload in Item 21)
9	Actual Calculated Truckloads Hauled (Sum of Item 18)
10	Actual Truckloads Hauled (Override of Item 9, if needed, no entry necessary)
11	Program Year (No Entry)
12	Comments can be entered by County Office staff if needed

	Livestock Data Entry
13	Livestock/Kind/Type/Weight Range – Select the category for the livestock selected on CCC-939L, Part C, Item 3.
14	Number of Livestock – Enter the number of livestock listed on CCC-939L, Part C, Item 4
15	Share – Enter the share listed on CCC-939L, Part C, Item 5.
16	Grain or Forage – Select the type of feed hauled. Grain for any feedstuffs that is grain or grain mixture; Forage for any type of hay, haylage or silage
17	Beginning Date of Drought – Enter the first date listed on the CCC-939, Part C, Item 5 “Date When Loss was Apparent”.
	Average Tons Per Truckload Calculator
18	Number of Truckloads - Enter the number of truckloads listed on CCC-939L, Part L, Item 3. Each truckload that has the same number of pounds or tons hauled can be summarized into one line. Any different listings of the number of pounds or tons hauled should be in a separate line.
19	Share – Enter the share listed on CCC-939L, Part L, Item 5.
20	Unit of Measure – Select Tons or Pounds
21	Amount Per Truckload – Enter the number of pounds or tons of one truckload, representing all loads entered in item 18, following the unit of measure in item 20.
	CLEAR – Clears all entries in the tool
	COPY TONS PER TRUCKLOAD – Pulls an average from item 21 based on all entries in the Average Tons per Truckload Calculator
	EXPORT – Exports a copy of the Livestock Feed Transportation Eligibility Tool to a SharePoint location for future reference or updates.

This is an example of the Livestock Feed Transportation Eligibly Tool.

[illegible]

109 Calculating Eligible Feed or Forage Needs (Continued)**D Export Location for Saved Eligibility Tool**

Once a tool has been used and is ready to be saved, it should be exported to the following location and saved in the administrative State: <https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp-disaster/ELAP2/SitePages/ELAP.aspx>.

After the tool is saved to the SharePoint location, County Offices can adjust the workbook if a producer provides more information to increase the number of truckloads on CCC-939L.

If a workbook in the same county is for a producer with the same name and a duplicate calculator is already saved, adding the application number in item 5, after the producer's name would allow the calculator to be saved and not override an existing saved calculator.

110 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
2024	\$6.60
2025	\$3.50

--*

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 9 A 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, as applicable.

110 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)

C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock producer'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

Note: Producers who suffer a livestock feed transportation loss due to a prior year's drought designation calculate eligible milage above normal only for the transportation that occurred from the beginning of the year until the starting date of the annual forage grazing season.

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

Current year mileage is determined as mileage hauled during the grazing period. All perennial forage will be considered current year mileage. Prior loss year mileage is applicable to annual forages where transportation occurring before the current year's drought designation prior to the grazing period for the respective forage type that the producer has. The prior year must have an eligible drought designation.

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

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, plus
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, multiplied by
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in prior year, multiplied by

110 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)**D Eligible Current Year Mileage (Continued)**

- livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- eligible current year mileage.

Note 1: Eligible current mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraphs 112, 113, and 114 and 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.

Note 2: Producers who suffer a livestock feed transportation loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation must calculate eligible current year mileage for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

E Eligible Normal Year Mileage

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

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

Notes: 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 paragraphs 112, 113, and 114 for an example of completing an application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock worksheet for a livestock producer with truckloads less than a 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles.

Producers who suffer a livestock feed transportation loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation must calculate eligible normal year mileage for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

110 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)**F Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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 and prior loss year, minus
 - number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

- multiplied by, 25 miles,
- multiplied by, share,
- 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.

Note: Producers who suffer a livestock feed transportation loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation must calculate local mileage deduction for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

111 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 2024, 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-939L

Jane’s ELAP application for payment, CCC-939L, Part K, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	40	300	100%		
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	10	100	100%		
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Feed Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

111 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)**C 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, multiplied by
- 300, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 12,000, eligible current year mileage.

D 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, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000 eligible normal year mileage.

111 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)**E Example 1 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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, use zero.

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

F 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.

G 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, multiplied by
- \$6.60 per truckload, multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$40,590 gross calculated payment amount.

Note: See Exhibit 7 for additional examples.

112 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 2024, Brown hauls 4 truckloads of hay at 400 miles per load and 4 truckloads at 1,200 miles per load during the year. Brown’s native grass for grazing suffered the loss. (365 day period for perennial grass.) 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-939L

Brown’s ELAP application for payment, CCC-939L, Part K, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1 Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2 Loss Year	3 Number of Truckloads	4 Mileage Per Truckload	5 Producer Share	6 COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	4	100	100%		
A	2024	4	1200	100%		
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8 Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9 Loss Year	10 Number of Truckloads	11 Mileage Per Truckload	12 Producer Share	13 COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14 COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	12	100	100%		
A	2024	1	1000	10%		
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Feed Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

112 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

C 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, multiplied by
- 400, mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer'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,
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer'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).

112 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)

D 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, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer'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, multiplied by
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of livestock feed purchased in normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer'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).

112 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)**E Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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, use zero.

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

F 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.

G 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, multiplied by
- \$6.60 per truckload, multiplied by
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$20,196 gross calculated payment.

Note: See Exhibit 7 for additional examples.

112 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 2024, 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 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-939L

Timothy's ELAP application for payment, CCC-939L, is completed according to the following.

PART K – FEED TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	20	200	100%		
A	2024	60	50	100%		
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	10	100	100%		
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Feed Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

113 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)**C 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, multiplied by
- 200, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer'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. Even though 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-939L and are not used in the calculation on the CCC-939L-1.

D 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, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock producer's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.

113 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)**F Example 3 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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 (2024 rate), multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$10,890 gross calculated payment amount.

Note: Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 7.

114-130 (Reserved)

Section 6 Livestock Transportation

131 Livestock Transportation Provisions

A Livestock Transportation 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 as part of their normal course of business, not to exceed 1,000 miles

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

- the first 25 miles, per truckload, that livestock are transported
- empty miles (empty truckloads) they 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
- livestock must have been physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred
- additional cost of transporting livestock must be because of an eligible loss condition, as defined in Exhibit 2
- eligible loss condition must have occurred during the normal grazing period (see subparagraph C)

Note: All States, counties, and territories now have 365-day grazing periods for ELAP purposes on perennial forage types.

Livestock transportation to land enrolled in CRP is eligible, provided the producer has an approved conservation plan with acceptable grazing practices.

Note: 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.

131 Livestock Transportation Provisions (Continued)**B Required Documentation**

The information required from a producer to apply for additional cost resulting from transporting livestock additional mileage above normal, will be a self-certification by the producer or authorized representative. Producers 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.

Acceptable documentation may be requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, however, this is not a requirement. If COC requests additional information, the producer must provide acceptable documentation that substantiate the reported information. Examples of acceptable 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
- contemporaneous trucking and hauling records
- written checks for paying for livestock hauling

See paragraph 5 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, 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.

132 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
2024	\$6.60
2025	\$3.50

B Payment Calculation

ELAP livestock transportation payments will be 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, as applicable in subparagraph 9 A.

C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock producer'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, as determined in subparagraph F.

Note: Producers who suffer a loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation must calculate eligible mileage for livestock transportation above normal for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

132 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 producers, 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 producer's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- eligible current year mileage.

Note 1: 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 Exhibit 7 for an example of a complete application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock producer with truckloads less than 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles. Follow Exhibit 5 instructions for completing CCC-939L.

Note 2: Producers who suffer a livestock transportation loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation must calculate eligible current year mileage for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

132 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)**E Eligible Normal Year Mileage**

Livestock producer'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 producer's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- eligible normal year mileage.

Note 1: 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 paragraphs 133, 134, and 135 for an example of a complete application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock producer with truckloads less than 1,000 miles and truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. Follow Exhibit 5 instructions for completing CCC-939L.

Note 2: Producers who suffer a loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation for livestock transportation must calculate eligible normal year mileage for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

132 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)**F Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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,
- multiplied by share,
- 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.

Note: Producers who suffer a loss due to a prior year's drought designation and a current year drought designation must calculate livestock transportation for local mileage deduction for current year and prior year drought designations separately.

133 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 2024, 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-939L

Bob's ELAP application for payment, CCC-939L, Part L, is completed as follows.

PART L – LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	4	300	100%		
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	1	100	100%		
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Livestock Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

133 Livestock Transportation Example 1 (Continued)**C 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 producer's share of livestock in current year, equals
- 1,200, eligible current year mileage.

D 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 producer's share of livestock in a normal year, equals
- 100, eligible normal year mileage

133 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)**E Example 1 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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.

F 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.

G 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
- \$6.60 per mile per truckload, multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$4,059.00 gross calculated payment amount.

Note: See Exhibit 7 for additional examples.

134 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 2024, 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-939L

Brown’s ELAP application for payment, CCC-939L, Part L, is completed as follows.

PART L – LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	4	400	100%		
A	2024	4	1200	100%		
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	12	100	100%		
A	2024	1	1000	100%		
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Livestock Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

134 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)**C 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 producer'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 producer'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).

134 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)**D 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 producer'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 producer'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).

134 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)**E Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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.

F 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.

G 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
- \$6.60 per mile, per truckload, multiplied by
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$20,196 gross calculated payment.

Note: See Exhibit 7 for additional examples.

135 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 2024, 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-939L

Timothy’s ELAP application for payment, CCC-939L, Part L, is completed as follows.

PART L – LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	4	400	100%		
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	2	100	100%		
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Livestock Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

135 Livestock Transportation Example 3 (Continued)**C 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 producer's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 800, eligible current year mileage.

D 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 producer's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 200, eligible normal year mileage.

135 Livestock Transportation Example 3 (Continued)**E Example 3 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock producers 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.

F 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.

G 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 (2024 rate), multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$2,178 gross calculated payment amount.

Note: See Exhibit 7 for additional examples.

136-151 (Reserved)

Section 7 Cattle Tick Fever

152 Cattle Tick Fever Provisions

A Cattle Tick Fever Eligibility

To be considered eligible additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever the following must be met:

- gathered livestock for treatment of inspection must be eligible livestock according to paragraph 28
- must be treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever
- APHIS **must** have record 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.

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 subparagraph 9 A, multiplied by
- number of eligible livestock treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever, multiplied by
- the average cost to gather livestock, per head, as provided in subparagraph B.

Note: A producer could get paid more than once for a treatment and inspection in the same program year. If the producer has documentation from APHIS for multiple times, ELAP can pay for each time they are inspected and treated.

152 Cattle Tick Fever Provisions (Continued)**D Payment Calculation Example**

Producer A completed a CCC-860 as an SDA producer. Producer A has 50 adult beef cows, 2 adult beef bulls, 47 non-adult beef greater than 500 pounds and 25 goats. All of these animals were rounded up 10 multiplied by 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 non-adult beef greater than 500 pounds and \$2 per head for goats.

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

$25 \text{ (total number of goats)} \times 10 \text{ (total number of treatments)} \times \$2 \text{ (payment rate for goats)} = \$500.$

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

153-168 (Reserved)

Part 3 Honeybees**Section 1 Eligibility Provisions****169 Honeybee General Eligibility****A Eligible Producer**

In addition to meeting the definition of an eligible producer, as defined in subparagraph 7 B, 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 Eligible Losses

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

- honeybee colonies, as described section 2
- honeybee hives, as described in section 3
- honeybee feed, as described in section 4.

170 Honeybee Colony Reports

A Report of Colonies

All honeybee producers, according to 2-CP, **must** file CCC-771 by:

- January 2 of the same crop year

Example: January 2, 2024, for losses claimed in 2024 calendar year.

- within 30 calendar days of a change to inventory changes in inventory include buying, selling, reductions, losses or splitting colonies

Note: Split colonies should only be considered an increase in inventory once they have survived 30 days minimum after the split

- within 30 calendar days of when colonies are moved or relocated from one county to another.

The initial report of colonies inventory will be reported on the CCC-771 for the program year. The producer must complete Parts A through C. The initial report must be loaded into CARS and attached to FSA-578. A notation must be made in the signature line of FSA-578 to say, “See the attached CCC-771 for signature”.

For subsequent additions/reductions and moved/relocated colonies, the producer must timely report changes in the applicable section(s) of CCC-771/CCC-771A. Additions/reduction in colony inventories are reported in Part D. Moved/relocated colonies are reported in Part E.

On or before January 2, before the subsequent program year, the County Office must enter the highest number of colonies reported by the producer for the program year from CCC-771, item 31 and enter it into CARS according to 2-CP.

The final certification must be completed by the producer at the end of the crop year. The final certification is the producer’s review that all changes reflected on CCC-771/CCC-771A are correct and accurate. The final certification is completed by the producer reviewing the CCC-771/CCC-771A and signing in item 39.

The CCC-771/CCC-771A final certification must be completed no later than March 1 following the program year if a producer has an application for payment. CCC-771/CCC-771A signed after March 1 following the program year are considered late file according to ELAP policy which results in the producer’s application for payment also being considered late filed. Late filed provision must be followed if CCC-771/CCC-771A is not timely-filed and the producer has an application for payment.

170 Honeybee Colony Reports (Continued)**A Report of Colonies (Continued)**

If a producer does not have an application for payment for the applicable program year. The CCC-771/CCC-771A must be signed the next time the producer is in the County Office.

Note If the producer did not report any changes during the program year, a final certification is not needed.

Important: See Exhibit 10 for additional guidance in calculating a honeybee producer's beginning inventory based on the CCC-771's/CCC-771A's filed.

See Exhibit 11 for examples on calculating a producer's beginning inventory based on CCC-771's/CCC-771A's filed.

B Late-File Report of Colonies

Late-filed initial colony reports must meet the requirements provided under 2-CP policy. Additions/reductions and moved/relocated reports not timely filed within 30 calendar days may be accepted if COC is satisfied that the report of colonies is accompanied by **either** of the following to support the conclusion that honeybees 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.

171 Beginning Inventory and Eligible Adverse Loss Adjustments**A Overview**

Beginning with 2020 ELAP, regulations require that honeybee producers who received an ELAP payment for honeybee colonies and/or hives in one or more of the previous 2 years must provide documentation to substantiate their current year honeybee colony and/or hive beginning inventory to COC's satisfaction. If the participant does not have documentation to substantiate the increase in inventory for the current program year, the participant's beginning inventory and claimed lost colonies must be adjusted according to this paragraph.

171 Beginning Inventory and Eligible Adverse Loss Adjustments (Continued)**B Determine Increase in Honeybee Colony Beginning Inventory**

COC's must determine a producer's increase in beginning inventory from the previous program year, as follows:

- current year's beginning inventory, as claimed on FSA-578, minus
- the result of subtracting:
 - previous year's "program year inventory" from previous year's CCC-934-1, item 7, minus
 - previous year's total number of colonies lost from previous year's CCC-934-1, item 10.

Example:

Producer A:

- reported 600 colonies in beginning inventory for 2019 (item 7, CCC-934-1)
- claimed 200 colonies were lost in 2019 (item 10, CCC-934-1)
- claims 1,000 colonies in beginning inventory for 2020.

Producer A's increase in beginning inventory between 2019 and 2020 program year is equal to 600 colonies (1000 colonies minus (600 minus 200 colonies)).

C Adjustment to Current Year Beginning Inventory

If a producer does not have documentation to substantiate the entire increase in the number of honeybee colonies in beginning inventory from the previous program year, COC must adjust the producer's "Inventory at the Beginning of the Program Year", CCC-934, item 11 B, using item 11 H. Adjustments must be calculated as follows:

- inventory at the beginning of the current program year, CCC-934, item 11 B, minus
- the result of subtracting:
 - increase in beginning inventory determined in subparagraph B, minus
 - number of colonies for which the producer provided acceptable documentation to substantiate an increase in inventory from previous program year.

171 Beginning Inventory and Eligible Adverse Loss Adjustments (Continued)**C Adjustment to Current Year Beginning Inventory (Continued)****Example:**

Producer A provided County Office with documentation to substantiate additions to inventory of 400 colonies that were purchased in December 2019. Producer A's current year beginning inventory must be adjusted as follows:

- 1,000 colonies, beginning inventory for 2020 program year, minus
- the result of subtracting:
 - 600 colonies, increase in beginning inventory between 2019 and 2020, minus
 - 400 colonies, number of colonies for which Producer A has required documentation, equals
 - 200 colonies, equals
- 800 colonies, adjusted inventory at beginning of current program year.

COC must adjust Producer A's 2020 beginning inventory from 1,000 colonies to 800 colonies, in CCC-934, item 11H.

D Adjusting Current Year Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost

In addition to adjustments provided in subparagraph C, if a producer does not have documentation to substantiate the entire increase in the number of honeybee colonies in beginning inventory from the previous program year, COC must adjust the producer's "Total Number of Eligible Colonies Lost During the Program Year", CCC-934, item 11E, using item 11K. Adjustments must be calculated as follows:

- beginning inventory adjustment rate for the current program year, calculated as follows:
 - COC adjusted beginning inventory (CCC-934, item 11H), divided by
 - producer's claimed beginning inventory (CCC-934, item 11B), equals
 - rate of beginning inventory adjustment
- multiplied by the number of eligible colonies lost during the program year (CCC-934, item 11E).

Note: An Excel worksheet will be provided in the near future for County Offices to use in making applicable adjustments to honeybee producers' eligible colonies lost.

171 Beginning Inventory and Eligible Adverse Loss Adjustments (Continued)

D Adjusting Current Year Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost (Continued)

Example:

Producer A's total number of eligible honeybee colonies lost must be adjusted as follows:

- Producer A's beginning inventory adjustment rate for 2020 ELAP, calculated by:
 - 800 colonies, COC beginning inventory adjustment, divided by
 - 1,000 colonies, beginning inventory, equals
 - 80 percent
- multiplied by 250 eligible colonies lost during 2020 ELAP, equals
- 200 colonies, adjusted total number of eligible colonies lost during program year.

COC must adjust Producer A's 2020 total number of eligible colonies lost during program year from 250 to 200 colonies, in CCC-934, item 11K.

* * *

172-186 (Reserved)

Section 2 Honeybee Colony Losses

187 Honeybee Colony Eligibility and Required Documentation

A 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 8 C
- 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 producer 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 B
- the loss could **not** have been prevented through reasonable available measures as determined by COC
- be a nucleus colony that has inherent capability to grow into a full and active colony.

Notes: Honeybee losses because of controllable conditions, such as varroa mites, are **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.

Split colonies should only be eligible if they are viable for a minimum of 30 calendar days after the initial split.

Combined colonies based on management decisions with live colonies are not eligible for CCD under the ELAP program.

187 Honeybee Colony Eligibility and Required Documentation (Continued)**B Required Documentation for Colony Losses**

In addition to the required documentation in subparagraph A, for eligible honeybee colony losses, the producer **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 producer is following best management practices as determined by COC, such as, but **not** limited to suggested honeybee good management practices provided in Exhibit 27

Note: Requeening and/or remaking hives is normal management practices for commercial honeybee operations.

- 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.
- documentation supporting beginning inventory if they have received ELAP payments in the previous 2 years according to paragraph 171.

See Exhibits 10 and 11 for examples on calculating beginning inventory for colony losses.

188 Honeybee Colony Loss Payment Calculation**A Payment Rates**

The payment rates for honeybee colonies 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
2024	\$129
2025	\$120

B Normal Mortality Rate for Honeybee Colony Losses

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

Program Year	Mortality Rate
2024	24.2%
2025	24.2%

188 Honeybee Colony Loss Payment Calculation (Continued)

D 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 9 A of the result of multiplying:

- the result of subtracting:
 - total colonies lost during the program year, minus
 - the ineligible colonies lost, not to exceed the max lost colonies (total colonies lost minus loss threshold multiplied by)
 - producer's share, multiplied by
- the average fair market value per honeybee colony.

Example: Producer A files CCC-939H for honeybees lost to CCD on April 2, 2024. Beginning program year inventory was 100 colonies of honeybees, as determined according to Exhibit 10. 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 2024 average fair market value established for honeybee colonies, \$129, for the number of colonies lost in excess of normal mortality of 24.2 percent, calculated as follows.

- 100 colonies (100 beginning inventory) x 24.2 percent = 24 colonies (loss threshold)
- 50 colonies, lost on April 2, 2024, because of an eligible loss condition, minus 24 colonies, loss threshold = 26 colonies eligible for payment
- 26 colonies x \$129 (2024 average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$2,515 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee colonies before applying payment reductions).

189 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	Producer or representative of producer signs to indicate that honeybee colony losses occurred as a result of CCD, the number of 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 will enter their title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity. Note: If a producer/applicant is not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank. If a producer/applicant is signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write "self"; however, it is not necessary.
9C	Producer or producer's representative enters signature date.

189 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.

This form is available electronically. CCC-870 (02-27-20)			U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County Code	2. Calendar Year
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEYBEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH PROGRAM Colony Collapse Disorder Certification					3. County Office Name and Address (Include Zip Code)	
NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is the Commodity Credit Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081 et seq.), as amended and 7 CFR Part 1416. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.						
PART A - HONEYBEE PRODUCER INFORMATION 4. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)						
PART B - HONEYBEE PRODUCER CERTIFICATION OF COLONY COLLAPSE DISORDER 5. Colony Collapse Disorder Loss Date						
6. Number of Honeybee Colonies Lost Due to Colony Collapse Disorder						
7. Colony Collapse Disorder Observed Symptoms (Check all that apply): ☐ The loss of live queen and/or drone bee populations inside the hives. ☐ Rapid decline of adult worker bee population outside the hives, leaving brood poorly or completely unattended. ☐ Absence of dead adult bees inside the hive and outside the entrance of the hive. ☐ Absence of robbing collapsed colonies. ☐ At the time of collapse, varroa mite and Nosema populations are not at levels known to cause economic injury or population decline.						
8. Provide any additional details and symptoms that were observed at the time the loss became apparent.						
PART C - HONEYBEE PRODUCER CERTIFICATION I certify that: • for the lost honeybee colonies listed in Item 6, I have observed symptoms of colony collapse disorder, as indicated in Item 7. • all the information entered on this form, whether personally entered by me or by someone else on my behalf is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.						
9A. Producer's Signature (By)			9B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		9C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	

190-204 (Reserved)

Section 3 Honeybee Hive Losses

205 Honeybee Hive Eligibility and Required Documentation

A 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 8 C
- 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 producer has a risk in honey production, pollination, or honeybee breeding on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- be a box with a nucleus colony for the purpose of splitting colonies for internal expansion for honeybee breeding, pollination, or honey production.

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

B Required Documentation for Hive and Colony Losses

For eligible honeybee colony and hive losses, the producer **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 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

205 Honeybee Hive Eligibility and Required Documents (Continued)**B Required Documentation for Hive and Colony Losses (Continued)**

- a copy of the State hive registration when required by State law
- chattel inspections

Important: If a subsequent eligible loss condition affects the number of colonies, County Offices must update the inventory changes for the producer's subsequent loss condition, if applicable, according to Exhibit 8.

- documentation supporting beginning inventory if they have received ELAP payments in the previous two years according to paragraph 171.

206 Honeybee Hive Loss Payment Calculation**A 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 Hives
2024	\$230
2025	\$260

B 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 9 A of the result of multiplying:

- number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, multiplied by
- the average fair market value per honeybee hive for the applicable program year.

Example: Producer B files CCC-939H for honeybee hives lost because of a tornado on March 20, 2024. Beginning inventory was 20 hives. Producer B's ending inventory was 15 hives which equates to 5 hives lost. Producer B did **not** file a CCC-860, therefore compensation would be calculated at 75 percent of the 2024 average fair market value established for honeybee hives, \$230, for the number of hives lost as follows.

5 hives x \$230 (average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$863 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee hives before applying payment reductions).

207-222 (Reserved)

Section 4 Honeybee Feed Losses

223 Honeybee Feed Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation

A Eligible Honeybee Feed Losses Eligibility

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 subparagraphs 8 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.

B Required Documentation for Purchased Feed

Eligible honeybee producers **must** provide acceptable documentation, as determined by the COC, of purchased feed intended as feed for honeybees that was lost or additional feed purchased above normal quantities. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and reliable records as defined in Exhibit 2. If documentation is **not** available or provided, the COC may accept the producer's certification of the honeybee feed loss if other similar honeybee producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Acceptable 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.

223 Honeybee Feed Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation (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-939H
- return validated original receipts to the producer.

Important: See subparagraph C for additional required documentation for additional feed purchased above normal.

COC **must** follow procedure in subparagraph 418 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 223 to determine the value of additional feed purchases above normal.

223 Honeybee Feed Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation (Continued)**D Required Documentation for Harvested Feed**

Eligible honeybee producers **must** provide acceptable documentation, as determined by COC, of harvested feed intended as feed for honeybees that was lost because of an eligible loss condition. Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable records. If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept the producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable honeybee harvested feed losses, as determined by COC.

Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and/or reliable records. 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 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.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in subparagraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

224 Honeybee Purchased or Produced and Harvested Feed Loss Payment Calculations

A Payment Calculation for Honeybee Feed Losses Purchased

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee purchased feed losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 9 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 2024 flood destroyed the purchased feed. Producer A files CCC-939H 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 a 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)

B Payment Calculation for Honeybee Feed Produced and Harvested Feed Loss

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee produced and harvested feed losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 9 A, multiplied by the producer's actual cost for honeybee feed that was damaged or destroyed.

224 Honeybee Purchased or Produced and Harvested Feed Losses Payment Calculation (Continued)

C Produced and Harvested Feed Loss – Determined Value

COC will determine the value of lost feed from honeybee feed 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: • acceptable documentation of either or both of the following as determined acceptable by COC: • producer had the ability to produce the kind and amount of feed stuffs claimed lost • producer paid for the production of the feed stuffs claimed lost • any acceptable documentation that supports the amount of the feed stuffs claimed produced, such as but not limited to weight tickets, yields, processing receipts.	
2	Determine whether the feed produced was feed intended for use as feed for the producer's eligible honeybees.	
3	Determine a value of the feed stuffs produced based on the fair market value of the feed stuffs <u>before</u> the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.	
4	Add the determined value of all feed stuffs lost.	Total cost of feed stuffs.

D Producer and Harvested Feed Loss Payment Calculation Example

In 2024, Producer A has 100 percent interest in 100 honeybee colonies. The producer harvested 100 pounds of honey from the colonies to be used as supplement feed as needed throughout the program year. The feed for the colonies was lost because of a flood. The producer has not completed a CCC-860.

Producer A timely filed CCC-939H and provided a copy of the sale receipt for honey that the producer sold. The sale receipts showed the honey was valued at \$2 per pound. The determined value of the producer's harvested feed loss was \$200. The harvested feed loss payment is \$120 (200 x 60%).

225 Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal Payment Calculation**A Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal 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 9 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.

225 Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal Payment Calculation (Continued)

B Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal

COC must determine the value of additional honeybee feed purchases, purchased by the producer to maintain the honeybees until additional feed becomes available, according to the following.

Step	Action
1	Producers are responsible for providing the County Office with original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the honeybee feed that was purchased by the producer from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date honeybee feed becomes available. Note: This value is entered by the producer on CCC-939H, Part F item 3. (See Exhibit 9)
2	Producers are responsible for providing the County Office with original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the honeybee feed that was purchased by the producer during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for the 2 preceding program years. Notes: COC must determine whether similar timeframe is reasonably close to the timeframe determined in step 1. These values are entered by the producer on CCC-939H, Part F items 4 (1 year prior) and 5 (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 223 B.
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-939H, Part F item 3 - 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- 939H, Part F item 7.
6	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased in the prior 2 years provided on receipts collected in step 2.

225 Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal Payment Calculation (Continued)

C Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)

Step	Action
7	Compare the value of additional honeybee feed purchases made in the 2 preceding years: - certified by the applicant on CCC- 939H Part F, items 4 and 5 - 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-939H, Part F item 8 and 9 respectively.
8	Total the cost of the eligible feed purchased in the prior 2 years determined in step 7 and divided by 2 to determine the producer’s average honeybee feed purchases during the similar timeframe for the previous 2 years.
9	Determine the eligible cost of additional feed purchased by subtracting: - result in step 5, minus - result in step 8.

D COC Adjustments to Value of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal

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-939H, Part F items 7, 8, and/or 9, as applicable, according to Exhibits 8.

225 Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal Payment Calculation (Continued)**E Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal - Example 1**

An unexpected blizzard occurs on March 1, 2024. 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 2022 or 2023 for this timeframe) and is an eligible cost under ELAP. Producer A does **not** file a 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).

225 Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal Payment Calculation (Continued)**F Honeybee Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal - Example 2**

An unexpected blizzard occurs in County A on March 1, 2024. 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, 2024. The feed receipts meet all of the requirements for acceptable honeybee feed receipts.

On March 10, 2023, 1 year before the program year, Producer A purchased 100 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$100. On March 9, 2022, 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 receipts for the honeybee feed purchased on March 10, 2023, and March 9, 2022, and it meets all requirements for acceptable honeybee feed receipts. Producer A does **not** file a 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-939H, Part F item 3.

\$75 (\$100, 2023 purchases, plus \$50, 2022 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-939H-1, item 37C.

\$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).

226-239 (Reserved)

Part 4 Farm-Raised Fish

Section 1 Eligibility Provisions

240 Farm-Raised Fish General Eligibility

A Eligible Producer

In addition to meeting the definition of an eligible producer, as defined in subparagraph 7 B, an eligible producer of farm-raised fish is a producer of any farm-raised fish species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment with good farming and management practices, according to subparagraphs B and C, which is being maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation.

To be considered eligible, at the time of the loss event, the producer **must**:

- own or lease property with readily identifiable boundaries

Example: The farm-raised fish owner leased the right to grow finfish in the aquatic facility for the applicable growing period.

- have control of the water column or the ground under the specific type of water
- have purchased or produced feed to the farm-raised fish, if applicable

Note: Feed is not required for certain species of fish such as shellfish.

- use good farming and management practices according to subparagraph B.

B Good Farming and Management Practices

Good farming and management practices mean the cultural practices to make normal progress toward maturity and expected production, generally recognized by agricultural experts in that area . These may include, but are not limited to the following.

- **Flood Prevention** including, but **not** limited to, the following:
 - placing the aquaculture facility in an area **not** prone to flood

Note: For facilities that the common practices are for them to be placed in a flood plain, the facility must have a flood mitigation plan to help reduce losses due to flooding.

- in the case of raceways, devices or structures designed for the control of water level.

240 Farm-Raised Fish General Eligibility (Continued)

B Good Farming and Management Practices (Continued)

- **Growing media** providing an aquatic medium that provides:
 - nutrients necessary for production
 - protection from harmful species or chemicals.
- **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:** Systems and practices must be in place to ensure adequate, quality water or aquatic medium. This includes having equipment designed to control the chemical balance and oxygenation of water. Therefore, COC must consider whether the:
 - source of water is adequate to ensure continued growth and survival 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.

 - 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 due to pressure from other aquatic or nonaquatic species, including humans, are **not** a major factor; producers **must** use the following good practices:
 - farm-raised fish species are **not** placed in an area prone to suffer loss from predators
 - farm-raised fish species are placed in an environment designed to prevent loss from predators
 - the producer has control over the property on which the farm-raised fish species are located through a land ownership or lease
 - the producer is free to conduct operations without interference from persons with no interest in the operations.

240 Farm-Raised Fish General Eligibility (Continued)

B Good Farming and Management Practices (Continued)

- **Disease control**, using an effective disease control program.

Note: Disease is **not** a recognizable cause of loss unless it can be tied to damaging weather or other adverse natural occurrence.

C Controlled Environment

The farm-raised fish are controlled, maintained, and harvested according to normal practices for the respective species and the producer **must** provide evidence as such to COC's satisfaction. 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".

D Required Documentation for Eligible Aquaculture Facility or Environment

Producers **must** provide acceptable documentation, as **required** by COC, to determine whether the farm-raised fish species are produced in an eligible aquaculture facility or environment. Acceptable documentation is verifiable or reliable records. Record examples include, but are **not** limited to:

- water quality
- feeding manually and/or naturally through water flow
- predator control
- proof of stocking levels
- leases
- facility or environment registration with state or local authorities as applicable
- hatchery operations
- onsite specialized equipment
- production site preparation
- reproduction and fertilization
- proof that the producer 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 species to survive throughout the production year
- species are adapted or adaptable to the location
- any other management practice that is applicable.

240 Farm-Raised Fish General Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Farm-Raised Fish

Farm-raised fish **must** be :

- placed in the aquaculture facility by the producer and **must not** be growing naturally in the facility; the only exception to this policy is crawfish and other management requirements for crawfish growers are required to be eligible

Example: Species indigenous to the facility are **not** eligible for loss.

- stocked or seeded on property described in subparagraph A
- stocked or seeded in containers, wire baskets, net pens, or similar device designed for protection and containment

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.

- species that are propagated and reared in a controlled environment, as defined in subparagraph C, to be harvested for sale as part of a commercial farming operation
- 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 eligible in their respective State. STC's that determine mollusk seed/spat to be eligible must define good management practices that producers must follow.

240 Farm-Raised Fish General Eligibility (Continued)**F Ineligible Farm-Raised Fish**

- Alligators and turtles are not eligible farm-raised fish.
- Mollusk seed/spat may be ineligible based on STC determination as discussed in subparagraph E.

G 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.

H Acreage Report

An Acreage report is necessary to determine share, location and control of the water column and the ground under the water. All eligible producers **must** file FSA-578 by September 30 of the preceding crop year in accordance with 2-CP.

Example: September 30, 2024, is the deadline to timely file FSA-578 for crop year 2025.

If farm-raised fish species is transferred to a new location with a new farm number, an acreage report must be completed for the new farm. If the farm-raised fish species is moved from one area of the farm to another, they do not need to complete a new acreage report.

Note: Only active leases that contain farm-raised fish at the acreage reporting date need to be reported.

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 the 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 records, or sales receipts typical of the farm-raised for verification. Follow 2-CP for completing late filed acreage reports and applying the late file fee.

241 Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses

A Eligible Losses

ELAP provides benefits to producers for the following losses:

- physical losses, as provided in section 2 of this part
- feed losses, as provided in section 3 of this part.

B Establishing Eligible Excessive Cold and/or Excessive Heat

Excessive cold and/or excessive heat conditions are eligible loss conditions for a physical loss.

Note: Although research provides that both extreme cold and excessive heat may also affect growth rates and may lead to physiological dysfunction of certain fish it is ineligible.

STC's must establish excessive cold and excessive heat thresholds for each farm-raised fish *--category (kind/type and weight range of eligible farm-raised fish). Once STC has established extreme cold and heat policy, it must be submitted to DAFP for concurrence. Extreme cold and heat policies must be submitted on the DAFP Correspondence SharePoint ([https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFPReliefCorrespondence/SitePages/DAFP-Correspondence-\(demo\).aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=pLRtwl](https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFPReliefCorrespondence/SitePages/DAFP-Correspondence-(demo).aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=pLRtwl)). The request must include a memorandum outlining the STC extreme cold and heat policy along with the supporting documents that were evaluated to determine the extreme cold and heat policy.--*

Excessive cold and excessive heat threshold established policy must be meet all of the following.

- Based on a determination of the measure of excessive cold or excessive heat the eligible farm-raised fish must be subjected to, resulting in death.
- Without any regard to average normal weather; the excessive heat or excessive cold threshold that STC determines is fatal will not be based on and is not dependent upon any comparison of average normal weather. Departures from average normal weather (highs or lows) will not be used to establish what is the excessive cold or excessive heat that would expectantly kill eligible farm-raised fish.
- Based on information obtained from a source STC determines is credible and appropriate including but not limited to this handbook, universities, Extension Service, or other FSA STC's.

241 Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)

B Establishing Eligible Excessive Cold and/or Excessive Heat (Continued)

The following tables provide examples of threshold policies not consistent with and consistent with guidelines.

Policy Not Consistent with Guidelines	Policy Consistent with Guidelines
Excessive cold eligibility threshold is met when the actual high temperature is 15°F or more below the minimum average high temperature, according to historical weather data, for a minimum of 2 consecutive days.	The STC's established "excessive cold" threshold for catfish (that is, fingerlings, food, and fry size fish) death loss is met when the ambient temperature for the county where the fish operation is physically located decreases more than 35°F to freezing temperatures within a 24-hour period.
Excessive heat eligibility threshold is met when the actual high temperature is 15°F or more above the maximum average high temperature, according to historical weather data, for a minimum of 3 consecutive days.	The STC's established "excessive heat" threshold for catfish (that is, fingerlings, food, and fry size fish) death loss is met when the ambient temperature for the county for which the fish operation is physically located experience temperatures of at least 100°F at some point during the day for at least 3 consecutive days increasing water temperature that cannot be controlled through irrigation and/or aeration.
Excessive heat eligibility threshold for mollusks is met when the temperature of any given day during the growing season exceeds the month average high by 10°F.	The STC established the following excessive heat threshold for mollusks (that is, pre-market and market size) are as follows: • sand temperature of 115°F or greater where mollusks are located-AND- • air temperature of 95°F or greater for at least 3 hours for mollusks not seeded on the seafloor -OR- • air temperature of 100°F or greater for at least 3 hours per day for 3 days or more for mollusks seeded on the seafloor.

241 Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)**B Establishing Eligible Excessive Cold and/or Excessive Heat (Continued)**

Credible weather data from local weather stations may be used to confirm adverse weather conditions. A list of weather sites is provided on the ELAP SharePoint (<https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/FPAC-FSA-PDD-ELAPEmergencyLivestockAssistanceProgram/SitePages/ELAP%20Home.aspx>) under the Weather Data Websites button.

C Ineligible Loss Conditions

Physical or feed losses due to managerial decisions or losses normally incurred in the production cycle of the farm-raised fish species. Ineligible loss conditions include, but are not limited to:

- normal death losses
- brownouts, as defined in Exhibit 2
- failure of power supply
- growing environments that do **not** meet the requirements provided in subparagraphs 240 B and C
- collapse or failure of equipment or apparatus used in the facility

Example: Damaging weather interrupts electrical power service outside of the facility causing a facility's aeration equipment to fail. The loss of farm-raised fish species because of the lack of oxygen from the aeration equipment failure is not eligible.

Note: If the damaging weather destroyed the facility's equipment and backup generators, then the loss due to lack of oxygen from the aeration equipment failure would be eligible because a natural disaster did directly impact the farm-raised fish species. Producers must have backup generators available prior to the disaster event for them to be eligible.

- losses due to natural mortality.

242–257 (Reserved)

Section 2 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses

258 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation

A Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses

For physical losses, the loss must meet **all** of the following:

- be in excess of normal mortality
- have been damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 8 D
- be physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition include.

B Required Documentation

For physical losses, the producers must provide the following required documentation:

- acreage report according to subparagraph 240 H and 2-CP
- documentation to determine an aquaculture facility or environment as eligible, as provided in subparagraph 240 D
- acceptable documentation, as provided in subparagraphs C and D as determined, of:
 - death losses are due to an eligible loss condition
 - inventory lost due to ineligible loss conditions if not accounted for in the beginning inventory, if applicable.

258 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation (Continued)

C Acceptable Death Loss Records

The producer **must** provide acceptable documentation to COC satisfaction for the death loss. Acceptable documentation is verifiable and/or reliable records as defined in Exhibit 2. If acceptable documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification of the death loss if other similar producers of farm-raised fish have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Acceptable documentation may include, but are **not** limited to:

- contemporaneous records
- similar producers with comparable losses
- area expert/ third party statement
- FSA employee statement
- pictures with a date
- FEMA records
- private insurance documents.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

D Beginning Inventory

Beginning inventory is the number of farm-raised fish the producer has immediately **before** the beginning date of the eligible loss conditions that is supported by acceptable documentation. COC has authority to determine if beginning inventory reporting is within a timeframe that is reasonable to determine normal mortality requirements in subparagraph 244 A. Inventory reports must be acceptable from the prior month before a disaster, to establish if normal mortality should be applied to a beginning inventory.

Note: If beginning inventory immediately before the loss cannot be provided, the producer may submit other supporting documentation to support their certified beginning inventory number.

Acceptable records may include, but are **not** limited to:

- stocking rate
- purchase records
- harvest records
- feed rates
- bill of lading
- contemporaneous records.

258 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation (Continued)**D Beginning Inventory (Continued)**

If a producer does not provide acceptable documentation to assist FSA in determining their beginning inventory, then the producer will not be eligible to receive benefits for the physical losses.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure in paragraph 418 when acting on any inventory supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

E Ending Inventory

Ending inventory is the number of the farm-raised fish remaining after the eligible loss condition and can be supported by acceptable documentation.

Acceptable documentation may include, but are **not** limited to:

- sales receipts
- harvest records
- inventory records
- feed rates
- private insurance documents
- contemporaneous records.

If a producer does not provide acceptable documentation to assist FSA in determining their ending inventory, then the producer will not be eligible to receive benefits for the physical farm-raised fish losses.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure in paragraph 418 when acting on any inventory supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

258 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation (Continued)**F Ineligible Inventory Lost**

Ineligible inventory lost is the number of farm-raised fish losses due to ineligible loss conditions listed in paragraph 241 C and any losses due to normal mortality. These losses must have occurred between the date the beginning inventory was established and the date of the eligible loss condition.

Example: The last inventory record provided by the producer is dated March 15. The producer transported 2,000 farm-raised fish to another facility on March 20 and lost 125 farm-raised fish during transportation. A tornado caused losses on March 21. The 125 farm-raised fish lost during transportation would not be eligible for ELAP benefits.

Note: Ineligible inventory lost may not apply to all farm-raised fish operations.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure in paragraph 418 when acting on any inventory supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

259 Establishing Normal/Natural Mortality Rates and Average Market Values**A Normal/Natural Mortality Rates**

NAP and ELAP use different terminology to describe mortality rates. However, both natural and normal mortality refer to the same type of loss. It is inventory that is naturally lost due
--to predation, pollution, disease, competition, or other natural factors during the program--
year for all aquatic species.

ELAP compensates eligible farm-raised fish producers for eligible 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 losses that are not associated with an eligible cause of loss.

--STC will establish normal mortality rates for the different kind/type/size that are represented by the NAP graduated price codes of eligible farm raised fish produced in the State--
according to this paragraph and 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

STC-established normal mortality rates must be applied to a farm-raised fish producer's beginning inventory when the producer is unable to submit adequate documentation to certify beginning inventory that supports their own normal mortality losses. STC's must use the best available information when establishing normal mortality rates.

259 Establishing Normal/Natural Mortality Rates and Average Market Values (Continued)

A Normal/Natural Mortality Rates (Continued)

--DAFP concurrence is no longer required for ELAP. While concurrence is no longer required, DAFP reserves the right to review STC established data. The State Office updates ELAP software can be updated, but a second party approval is required from the-- National Program Manager or from Program Delivery Division. Normal mortality rates must be loaded in the ELAP software by the State Office according to 3-ELAP and second partied by the National Offices after they are established by STC and DAFP concurrence.

*--**Important:** If STC has established NAP normal mortality rates for the applicable farm raised fish, the NAP normal mortality rate must be used for ELAP. If the--* normal mortality rates are established- for ELAP, they must be used for NAP.

Exception: Many operations have procedure, documentation, and/or software to provide beginning inventory supported by documentation listed in subparagraph 258 D. If COC determines the producer's beginning inventory already includes adjustments for normal mortality and the information is acceptable, the producer's beginning inventory will be used without applying the STC-established mortality rate.

* * *

Normal/natural mortality rates may be established by growing practice or growing medium.

Example: Mollusks grown in cages versus bottom harvest may have different mortality rates.

B Establishing Average Market Values

--STC will establish average market values for different kind, type, and size that match the graduated price codes for NAP of eligible farm raised fish and aquatic species according-- to 1-NAP (Rev 2.).

Average fair market values are established by STC according to the following:

- contact industry groups
- average market values must reflect the in-field harvest price, and cannot include the costs associated with transportation, packaging, etc.
- for each species, STC will establish the average market values by using an Olympic average of the last 5-7 years (using the NCT) according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

259 Establishing Normal/Natural Mortality Rates and Average Market Values (Continued)**B Establishing Average Market Values (Continued)**

--DAFP concurrence is no longer required for ELAP Average Market Values. While concurrence is no longer required, DAFP reserves the right to review STC established data. The State Office updates ELAP software, but a second party approval is required from the National Program Manager or from Program Delivery Division (PDD). Average Market Values must be loaded in the ELAP software by the State Office according to 3-ELAP and second party by the National Offices after they are established by State committee and DAFP concurrence.--

260 Submitting Normal/Natural Mortality Rates and Average Market Values for DAFP Concurrence**A Submitting Normal/Natural Mortality Rates and Average Market Values**

STC-approved normal/natural mortality rates must be submitted using the relief request process according to 7-CP. Request must be submitted by the State Office using the DAFP Correspondence form found on the DAFP SharePoint [https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFPReliefCorrespondence/SitePages/DAFP-Correspondence-\(demo\).aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=pLRtwl](https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/FPAC-FSA-DAFPReliefCorrespondence/SitePages/DAFP-Correspondence-(demo).aspx?csf=1&web=1&e=pLRtwl).

B Instruction for the Mortality Rates and Average Market Value Request Memo

The following must be provided in the Mortality Rate and Average Market Value request memo:

- the kind of farm-raised fish or aquatic species found in the “Type Name” column in 2-CP; for ornamental fish that fall under tropical fish, enter “Ornamental”

Note: Kind refers to description or crop name based on 2-CP/ NCT (that is, Trout).

- the type of farm-raised fish or aquatic species found in the “Type Name” column in 2-CP

Note: Type will be blank for mollusks and crustaceans.

- the size of farm-raised fish or aquatic species
- the STC-approved normal/natural mortality rate established for the kind, type, and size of farm-raised fish or aquatic species
- the unit of measure
- if the rate and value have already been established according to NAP policy and if DAFP concurred with the normal/natural mortality rate and average market value.

261 Resources for Establishing Normal/Natural Mortality and Average Market Values

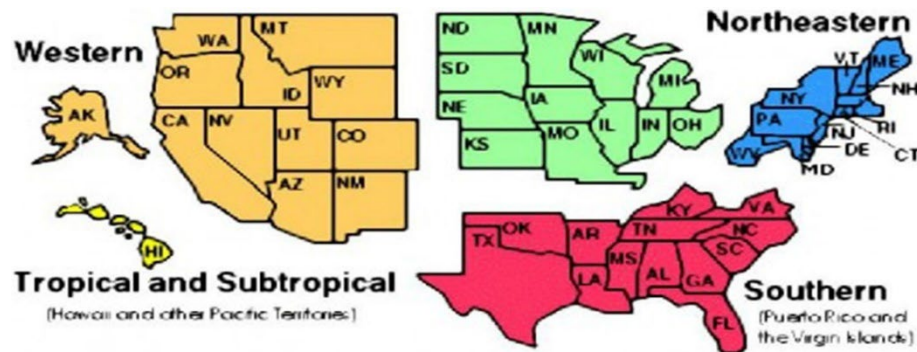
A General Resources

Sources of information may include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- aquaculture or shellfish associations
- Regional Aquaculture Centers
- State Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- State Departments of Natural Resources
- other reliable sources, such as universities, AMS Market News, and buyers
- FWS
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NASS
- NIFA
- local universities
- data gathered by other STC's.

B Regional Aquaculture Centers

There are 5 virtual Regional Aquaculture Centers that are supported by NIFA. Each Center has aquaculture extension contacts with limited employees that support extension work for the region. These contacts are familiar with species cultured, production systems, and markets for their region.



261 Resources for Establishing Normal/Natural Mortality and Average Market Values (Continued)

B Regional Aquaculture Centers (Continued)

The 5 regions are:

- North Central Regional Aquaculture Center (<https://www.ncrac.org/>) NCRAC is located at Michigan State University and represents Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
- Northeastern Regional Aquaculture Center (<https://agmr.umd.edu/research/research-and-education-centers-locations/northeastern-regional-aquaculture-center/>): NRAC is located at the University of Maryland and represents Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia
- Southern Regional Aquaculture Center (<https://srac.msstate.edu/>): SRAC is located at Mississippi State University's Delta Research and Extension Center and represents Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Virginia
- Western Regional Aquaculture Center (WRAC) (<https://wracu.wa.gov/>): WRAC is located at the University of Washington's School of Fisheries and represents Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming
- Center for Tropical and Subtropical Aquaculture (CTSA) (<https://www.ctsa.org/>): CTSA is located at the University of Hawaii and represents American Samoa, Commonwealth of the North Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Hawaii, Palau, and Republic of the Marshall Islands.

**261 Resources for Establishing Normal/Natural Mortality and Average Market Values
(Continued)****C Sea Grant**

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sea Grant provides resources for education on different species in certain States. The educational resources can be used to help establish normal/natural mortality rates and average market values. The respective States with Sea Grant are:

- Alaska
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Illinois - Indiana
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- Michigan
- Mississippi – Alabama
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Oregon
- South Carolina
- Texas
- Virginia
- Washington
- Wisconsin.

262 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses Payment Calculation**A Standard Units**

STC will convert farm-raised fish to a standard unit of measure according to 1-NAP (Rev 2).

B Payment Calculation

A physical death loss payment, due to an eligible loss condition, is calculated by multiplying the following:

- eligible inventory lost.
- producer share
- average market value established by STC according to subparagraph 259 B
- national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A.

Eligible inventory lost is calculated by:

- beginning inventory, minus
- ending inventory, minus
- normal/natural mortality threshold (loss threshold) which is calculated by:
 - beginning inventory, multiplied by
 - normal/natural mortality rates established according to subparagraph 259 A

Note: STC-established normal/natural mortality rate is not used if the producer's inventory accounts for normal/natural mortality.

262 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses Payment Calculation (Continued)**C Example**

Producer A, with a 100 percent share, filed a CCC-939F with a beginning inventory of 1,000 game fish 3 months before and they had an eligible loss of 500 game fish. Producer A filed a CCC-860, therefore, the national payment factor is 90 percent. STC established an average market value of \$2.00 for the type of game fish lost and establishes a normal mortality of 20 percent, according to subparagraph 259 A.

The payment would be calculated by multiplying as follows:

- eligible inventory lost is calculated as follows: 300 game fish
 - beginning inventory, (1,000 game fish), minus
 - ending in inventory, (500 game fish lost), minus
 - loss threshold, normal mortality if acceptable inventory records are unavailable (1,000 multiplied by 20% = 200)
- producer share: 100%
- the average market value established by STC according to subparagraph 259 B: \$2.00
- national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A: 90%

Payment = 300 game fish x 100% x \$2.00 x 90% = \$540.

Additional examples can be found in Exhibit 14.

263–277 (Reserved)

Section 3 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses

278 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation

A Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses

For farm-raised fish feed losses to be eligible, all of the following conditions must be met:

- be purchased or produced and harvested feed intended for use as feed for the producer's eligible farm-raised fish, as provided in subparagraph 240 E
- damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in subparagraph 8 D
- physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

B Required Documentation

Eligible farm-raised fish producers **must** provide:

- acreage report FSA-578 according to subparagraph 240 H
- documentation, as provided in subparagraph 240 D, to determine an aquaculture facility or environment as eligible
- acceptable 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.

C Acceptable Documents for Farm-Raised Fish Feed Loss

Producers **must** provide acceptable documentation of the amount of feed and the value of the feed, as determined by COC, from the cost of feed losses. If acceptable documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept the producer's certification if other similar producer have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Acceptable documentation includes verifiable and reliable records according to the definitions in Exhibit 2.

278 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses Eligibility and Required Documentation (Continued)**C Acceptable Documents for Farm-Raised Fish Feed Loss (Continued)**

Acceptable documentation may include, but is **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.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure in paragraph 418 when acting on supporting documentation, such as acceptable records and producer's certification statements.

279 Farm-Raised Fish Payment Calculation for Purchased and Harvested Feed Losses**A Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Payment Calculation**

Farm-raised fish feed losses will be calculated by multiplying the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 9 A, and 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 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).

C Farm-Raised Fish Harvested Feed Payment Calculation

Payment for eligible producers for harvested farm-raised fish feed losses will be calculated multiplying the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 9 A, multiplied by the producer determined feed cost according to subparagraph D.

279 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 that was harvested, and damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition, according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	Producers are responsible for providing all of the following: • acceptable evidence of either or both of the following as determined acceptable by COC: • producer had the ability to produce the kind and amount of feed stuffs claimed lost • producers paid for the expenses for producing and/or harvesting the feed stuffs • 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 128 C.	
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 feed stuffs produced by the producer for eligible farm-raised fish.

280-295 (Reserved)

Part 5 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (HPAI) H5N1 Dairy Milk Loss**296 Eligible H5N1 Losses****A Overview**

The addition of H5N1 loss eligibility to ELAP is effective for the 2024 program year and subsequent years. ELAP provides compensation for milk production losses for producers with dairy herds affected by the H5N1 virus. Producers suffering a milk loss for an affected herd may apply for ELAP benefits for any eligible adult dairy cow removed from milking because of the H5N1 virus.

B Eligibility Requirements

Eligible producers must meet the following criteria:

- a producer must have reduced milk production as the result of removal of adult dairy cows from daily milking because of a confirmed H5N1 infection
- a positive H5N1 test for at least one dairy cow in the herd confirmed by the NVSL.

The beginning date of the eligible loss condition for H5N1 milk losses is the date the positive H5N1 sample was collected. This date is the “Date the Loss was Apparent” on CCC-939 according to Exhibit 4. Producers that removed dairy livestock from production because of symptoms that were observed, before obtaining a positive test for the herd, may include the cows that were removed up to 14 calendar days before the date of a positive test in their application. A producer can load the date 14 calendar days before the collection date on CCC-939 under “Date When Loss Occurred”. Any losses before that date are not eligible. From the collection date of the positive H5N1 sample, producers have 120 calendar days before they must file another notice of loss or application for payment.

If a producer continues to remove adult dairy cows from the herd after 120 calendar days from the prior provided positive H5N1 test, a subsequent positive test after the 120 calendar days is required, and another notice of loss and application for payment is required for ELAP purposes.

An adult dairy cow that meets the requirements of this paragraph is considered eligible to be reported for payment only for the month in which it is initially removed from commercial milk production because of confirmed or suspected H5N1 infection. To prevent duplicate benefits for the same loss, an adult dairy cow cannot be reported as an eligible animal for any subsequent month after the initial month of eligibility unless the animal has returned to milk production and is later removed from milk production because of a new infection after the initial 120-calendar-day eligibility from an APHIS confirmed positive test within the herd. During the 120-calendar-day time period after a positive H5N1 test collection date, an animal is only eligible for payment once, based on the positive H5N1 test for that herd.

296 Eligible H5N1 Losses (Continued)**D Eligible Livestock**

To be considered eligible for H5N1 milk losses, livestock must be adult dairy cows that are milk-producing and currently in the early, mid, or late lactation phase of their lactation cycle.

Eligible dairy cows must be owned, cash-leased, purchased, or have been raised by a contract grower or eligible livestock owner who has risk in milk production, for not less than 60 calendar days before the date of the eligible loss condition. This means the adult dairy cows are required to have been owned, cash-leased, or raised by a contract grower an additional 60 calendar days before an eligible positive H5N1 test to be eligible adult dairy cows. The adult dairy cows that are milk producing must be maintained for commercial milk production as part of the contract grower's or livestock owner's farming operation with risk in the milk production on the positive H5N1 test collection date.

297 Notice of Loss, Application, and Supporting Documents**A Required Supporting Documents**

For H5N1 milk losses, the producer must provide a positive H5N1 test when the application for payment is filed. The producer must also provide current and prior year milk production records and herd inventory records if requested by FSA, in addition to other records necessary to substantiate the information provided on the producer's application, including the number of eligible adult dairy cows and producer's share of the milk production.

B Notice of Loss and Application Period

For H5N1 milk losses, producers must:

- provide a notice of loss and positive H5N1 test result

Note: A new notice of loss and positive test must be provided if losses occur more than 120 calendar days from the first positive H5N1 test.

- submit a completed application for payment by March 1 after the end of the prior program year.

297 Notice of Loss, Application, and Supporting Documents (Continued)

C Multiple Program Year Applications

Producers who have an H5N1 ELAP application will need to file a new notice of loss and application for payment to continue payments from one program year to another, if they have filed an application in the prior program year and have not fulfilled the entire 120-calendar-day allowance for that prior program year. For example, losses that occurred in 2024 must be paid for program year 2024, and losses that occur in 2025 must be paid for program year 2025. Loss in 2025 may be due to a positive 2024 test if the dairy has not exceeded the 120-calendar day loss time period.

Note: A positive test from NVSL in 2024 can be used for a notice of loss and application for payment in 2025. The producer cannot exceed 120 calendar days for removing dairy cows from milking from the date the positive test sample was taken.

Example: A producer has a positive test from NVSL on December 1, 2024. The producer files a notice of loss and application for payment on December 1, 2024. The producer will be eligible for 14 calendar days of losses before December 1, 2024, (November 17, 2024) and 120 calendar days from the date of the positive test. In this example, the 2024 ELAP application for payment would end on December 31, 2024.

The producer would need to file another notice of loss in 2025, but would continue to use the December 1, 2024, date as the “Date the loss was apparent” on CCC-939. The “Date the loss occurred” would still be November 17, 2024. In this application for payment, the producer would be eligible through March 30, 2025.

298 Program Payment**A Payment Calculation**

Payments for H5N1 milk losses are based on a standard number of days of lost production and the expected production for an eligible adult dairy cow. The payment for H5N1 milk losses is equal to the payment rate per head of each removed dairy cow from production because of symptoms that were observed, multiplied by the producer's share, multiplied by the national payment rate calculated for the month that those cows were removed from production. The national payment rate is applied according to subparagraph 9 A.

B Payment Rate Per Head

The payment rate per head varies by month and is equal to the expected milk production loss for an eligible adult dairy cow, as determined by FSA from NASS identified milk production from that month at [Publication | Milk Production | ID: h989r321c | USDA Economics, Statistics and Market Information System \(cornell.edu\)](#), multiplied by the all-milk price at [Publication | Agricultural Prices | ID: c821gj76b | USDA Economics, Statistics and Market Information System \(cornell.edu\)](#). The applicable payment rate will be determined by the month in which an eligible adult dairy cow was removed from milk production, as reported on the application. These items will not be published by NASS until the end of the following month. For instance, April rates are posted on May 31. Payments will not be calculated until those rates are published.

C Expected Milk Production

To determine the expected milk production loss for an eligible adult dairy cow, FSA will determine the daily expected production by dividing the total expected production for 28 calendar days of production, as determined by FSA based on a month-specific national production value obtained from NASS data, by 28 calendar days for a value per day of expected production. The value per day of expected production is then calculated with the sum of the result of that calculation multiplied by 21 days at 100 percent, and the result of the same value per day of expected production multiplied by 7 days at 50 percent.

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

A dairy producer with a 100 percent share in milk production certifies that 50 eligible adult dairy cows were removed from production in April 2024 because of H5N1 and provides the required documentation of a positive test confirming H5N1 herd infection.

The per-head payment rate for April is determined by multiplying the expected daily production per cow of 73.18 pounds (based on the NASS monthly national production data) by 100 percent, multiplied by 21 days (for the first 21 days, which equals 1,536.78), then adding 73.18 pounds multiplied by 50 percent, multiplied by 7 days (for the last 7 days, which equals 256.13), resulting in a total of 1,792.91 pounds as the estimated lost production.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &73.18 \text{ pounds} \times 1 \times 21 \text{ days} = 1,536.78 \\
 &+ \\
 &73.18 \text{ pounds} \times .5 \times 7 \text{ days} = 256.13 \\
 &= 1,792.91 \text{ pounds total}
 \end{aligned}$$

That amount is then multiplied by the all-milk price for April of \$0.205 per pound, resulting in a per-head payment rate of \$367.55 for April. The producer's ELAP payment will be equal to \$367.55 multiplied by 50 cows, multiplied by a 100 percent share, multiplied by the ELAP payment rate of 90 percent, which is equal to \$16,539.60.

$$1,792.91 \text{ pounds} \times 0.205 = \$367.55 \times 50 \text{ cows} \times 1 \times .9 = \$16,539.60$$

The producer will update their application to report any animals that are removed from production in a later month within 120 calendar days of the positive H5N1 test. Each subsequent update must include the beginning date for the month that the cows are removed from milk production.

299-415 Reserved

Part 6 Application Process

416 Applying for Benefits

A Deadlines for Applying for ELAP Benefits

For 2024 and subsequent years, to apply for ELAP, a **notice of loss** must be submitted no later than the application deadline.

A notice of loss is the first part of the application process and is filed using CCC-939.

In addition to the notice of loss, a producer **must** submit a **completed application for payment (CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, CCC-939H5N1)** no later than March 1, after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.

Forms and instructions for these applications are listed in the following exhibits:

- livestock losses (CCC-939L) see Exhibit 5
- honeybee losses (CCC-939H) see Exhibit 8
- farm-raised fish losses (CCC-939F) see Exhibit 12
- H5N1 losses (CCC-939H5N1) see Exhibit 15.

B Filing Notice of Loss (All Losses Except Honeybee CCD Losses)

Producers **must** file a notice of loss on CCC-939 in the farm's administrative County Office by physical location for the dates provided in subparagraph A.

Exception: Producers submitting CCC-939 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.

Note: A notice of loss for H5N1 losses covers losses for 120 calendar days from the date of the positive H5N1 test supporting the notice of loss. Additional notice of loss must be filed when a producer continues to have losses beyond the 120-calendar-day period.

A notice of loss may be filed by the producer or producer's representative by 1 of the following alternative methods:

- telephone
- FAX
- e-mail
- Box or Onespan.

416 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

B Filing Notice of Loss (All Losses Except Honeybee CCD Losses) (Continued)

The producer 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-939, Part D, item 1A. 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 along with a receipt for service according to 1-RFS.

Example: Producer A suffered a grazing loss because of flooding on October 1, 2024. Producer A telephones County Office on October 12, 2024, and reports that they have suffered a grazing loss because of flooding that occurred on October 1, 2024. County Office enters “phone” in CCC-939, Part D, item 1A as the method for which the “notice of loss” was reported and employee receiving the call initials and dates in item 14A. Producer A was emailed a receipt for service along with a copy of CCC-939.

C Filing Notice of Loss for Honeybee CCD Losses

For all notices of loss filed by producers, they **must** file a notice of loss on CCC-939 in the farm’s administrative County Office by physical location for the dates provided in subparagraph A. There is 1 exception for this policy. For CCD losses for honeybee colonies, producers should file 1 notice of loss on CCC-939 in the headquarter farm’s administrative office for the loss time period for all physical location counties.

D Filing Applications for Payment (CCC-939L, CCC-939F, and CCC-939H5N1) – Livestock, Farm-Raised Fish, and H5N1

To apply for benefits for livestock and farm-raised fish losses, eligible producers must file an application for payment. The application for the following losses is as follows:

- livestock losses - CCC-939L
- farm-raised fish losses - CCC-939F
- H5N1 losses - CCC-939H5N1.

Applications should be completed according to Exhibit 5 for livestock losses, Exhibit 12 for farm-raised fish losses, and Exhibit 15. Applications are filed in **the farm’s administrative County Office** by physical location county by the program deadline in subparagraph A. Applications for payment are completed on a program year basis. Other documentation may be required for a completed application, as provided in subparagraph D. The application for payment can be revised multiple times throughout the program year to revise inventory or loss numbers throughout the program year.

Note: A notice of loss **must** be on file for an application for payment to be filed. However, the notice of loss and the application for payment can be filed and acted on simultaneously.

416 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

D Filing Applications for Payment (CCC-939L, CCC-939F, and CCC-939H5N1) – Livestock, Farm-Raised Fish, and H5N1 (Continued)

State and County Offices will only use approved forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents to obtain or collect the data required from producers to complete CCC-939, CCC-939L, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 according to subparagraph 2 C.

Eligible producers will file the applicable CCC-939L, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 based on the type of livestock 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-939L for the applicable livestock feed losses.

Example 2: Producer B is an eligible producer of adult beef cattle and salmon and suffers a grazing loss for the livestock and a physical loss of salmon because of flooding. Producer B would file 1 notice of loss on CCC-939 and 2 separate applications, CCC-939L for the livestock feed losses and CCC-939F for the physical loss of the farm-raised fish.

Example 3: Producer's administrative County Office is County A. County A contains land that is physically located in County A and County B. The producer 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-939L's, CCC-939F's, and CCC-939H5N1's will be based on the following:

- administrative county
- physical location county
- program year
- producer.

At any point when 1 of these items is different, it will require a separate CCC-939L, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 to be filed.

The administrative County Office is the County Office designated by CCC to:

- handle official records
- issue payment to eligible livestock or farm-raised fish producers
- make determinations.

416 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

D Filing Applications for Payment (CCC-939L, CCC-939F, and CCC-939H5N1) – Livestock, Farm-Raised Fish, and H5N1 (Continued)

The administrative County Office is generally the County Office where the producer's farm records are maintained. FSA has provisions in 10-CM that will allow farms to be transferred to other counties; therefore, some farms may be administered in a county where the farm is **not** physically located.

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-939L for the grazing loss suffered in County B.

Applications for payment are completed on a program year basis. Other documentation is required for a completed application, as provided in subparagraph 417 C.

E Filing Application for Payment (CCC-939H) – Honeybees

To apply for benefits for honeybee losses, eligible producers must file an application for payment on CCC-939H, according to Exhibit 8, in **the honeybee headquarter farm's administrative County Office** by the deadline in subparagraph A. The producer will file 1 application for payment by the headquarter farm's administrative County Office. The application for payment can be revised multiple times throughout the program year to revise inventory or loss numbers throughout the program year.

Exception: Producers submitting CCC-939H 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 losses occur in County B, in California. The 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 F, to transfer the application and supporting documentation from the physical location County Office to the administrative County Office.

416 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

E Filing Application for Payment (CCC-939H) – Honeybees (Continued)

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 producers to complete CCC-939 and CCC-939H according to subparagraph 2 C.

CCC-939H will be based on the following:

- program year
- producer.

At any point when 1 of these items is different, it will require a separate CCC-939H to be filed. For CCC-939H's submitted in the physical county where losses occurred and that county is not the producer's administrative county, follow provisions in **subparagraph E**.

The administrative County Office is the County Office designated by CCC to:

- handle official records
- issue payment to eligible honeybee producers
- make determinations.

The administrative County Office is generally the County Office where the producer's farm records for their headquarter farm are maintained. FSA has provisions in 10-CM that will allow farms to be transferred to other counties; therefore, some farms may be administered in a county where the farm is **not** physically located.

Applications for payment are completed on a program year basis. Other documentation is required for a completed application, as provided in subparagraph 417 C.

F Honeybee Applications Filed in Physical Location County

If it is easier for the producer to file their notice of loss or application for payment in the physical location County Office instead of the headquarter farm's administrative county, the producer can file their notice of loss or application for payment in the physical location County Office.

In these instances, **the physical location County Office must:**

- accept the 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 application for payment, if needed, as provided in subparagraph D

416 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

F Honeybee Applications Filed in Physical Location County (Continued)

- collect all other supporting documentation as required according to paragraphs 187, 205, and 223
- if the producer does **not** provide acceptable documentation for proof of loss, but instead provides a producer certification statement, document if other producers in the county had similar honeybee losses, according to paragraph 418
- provide the administrative County Office with an electronic version of:
 - CCC-939, notice of loss, and CCC-939H, application for payment
 - producer's supporting documentation
 - if the producer provided a certification statement to substantiate the 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-939, CCC-939H, supporting documentation, and any other information from the physical location County Office
- act on CCC-939 and CCC-939H and supporting documentation according to paragraph 418
- print and file all electronic documents from the physical location county in the producer's file.

Important: Payments must always be made by producer's headquarter farm's administrative County Office.

417 Application for Payment

A Signing and Certifying Application for Payment

When signing CCC-939L, Part M, item 2A, CCC-939H, Part G, item 2A, CCC-939F, Part E, item 2A, or CCC-939H5N1, Part D, item 2A, the producer is:

- requesting benefits for the producer listed on CCC-939L, Part B, item 1, CCC-939H, Part B, item 1, CCC-939F, Part B, item 1, or CCC-939H5N1, Part B, item 1
- certifying **all** of the following, as applicable:
 - information provided on CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, as applicable, is true and correct
 - claimed livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish losses on CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, as applicable, meet the eligibility requirements described herein
 - all supporting documentation provided is true and correct including all copies of the transactions reported
 - the correct physical location of the:
 - claimed livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
 - producer'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 producer has an interest for confirming the accuracy of the information provided
 - review, verify, and authenticate all information provided on CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 and supporting documents
 - contact other agencies, organizations, or facilities to verify data provided by a producer from such agencies, organizations, or facilities

417 Application for Payment (Continued)

A Signing and Certifying Application for Payment (Continued)

- acknowledging that:
 - failure to provide information requested by FSA is cause for disapproval of CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1
 - providing a false certification to FSA is cause for disapproval of CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, and is punishable by imprisonment, fines, and other penalties.

Note: Producers 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 producers' signatures **must** be received no later than March 1 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-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1.

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

C Supporting Documents

The following supporting documents must be completed by the producer and on file in the County Office before CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 may be approved. The producer must provide the following to the County Office by no later than the applicable application for payment signup deadline provided in subparagraph 416 A:

- FSA-578 for applicable program year
- CCC-771 or CCC-771A for applicable program year (honeybees only)
- CCC-860 for only those producers 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 producers claiming honeybee colony losses because of CCD

417 Application for Payment (Continued)

C Supporting Documents (Continued)

- for livestock producers only, copy of cash or share lease agreement to show risk in grazing lands

Note: If 1 is **not** available or provided, producer **must** submit CCC-855.

- for farm-raised fish producers only, copy of cash or share lease agreement to show the farm-raised fish species is being raised on property **under the producer's control**
- for H5N1 producers, copy of the positive H5N1 test
- for H5N1 producer, copies of current and prior year milk production records and herd inventory records if requested by FSA
- copy of contract grower's contracts, as applicable
- proof of loss documentation
- beginning and ending inventory documentation, as applicable
- documentation to support good management practice, for honeybee colony and farm-raised fish physical losses
- any other supporting documentation 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 producer and be on file in the County Office before any ELAP payment can be issued:

- CCC-901 on file for legal entities with embedded entity ownership, if applicable, according to 6-PL
- CCC-902 on file for the producer according to 6-PL
- AD-1026 on file according to 6-CP
- CCC-941 and other acceptable documents, according to 6-PL.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment**A Acting on Supporting Documentation**

COC will:

- for acceptable 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 producers 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

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)

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 acceptable, but the approved application does not trigger a payment, document in the COC minutes that the application is approved and advise the producer of the determination according to Exhibit 22
- 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 a producer's application is disapproved or in cases where COC makes any adjustments to the application.

Note: COC's will **not** require tax records; however, producers may voluntarily provide tax records.

When reviewing applications for payment and supporting documentation, COC must request additional documentation when the application or documentation does not fully support program eligibility. If COC questions a producer's program eligibility, COC may request additional documentation to support the commercial operation. The basis for the request should be clearly documented in the COC minutes. Types of documents that may be requested include, but are not limited to:

- supply contracts
- sale receipts
- ledgers
- receipts or invoices for production expenses
- records assembled for tax purposes
- private insurance record
- bank or loan documents
- contemporaneous producer records existing at the time of the event.

Note: Handwritten receipts with the producer's signature are not considered producer contemporaneous records and are not acceptable supporting documents.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)

A Acting on Supporting Documentation (Continued)

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:

- producer'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-939 notices of loss (according to Exhibit 4), submitted. Notices of loss, as certified by the producer must be approved or disapproved in Part E.

When acting on the notice of loss, COC must determine whether the:

- cause of loss is an eligible loss condition
- notice of loss is timely filed.

For honeybee notices of loss with the loss condition of CCD, the producer must provide a CCC-870 to support the notice of loss, COC's will:

- review 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 CCC-870 and document the number of CCD symptoms certified to on producer's certification statement
- if CCC-870 is considered acceptable (producer certified to at least 3 out of 5 CCD symptoms), document in the COC minutes that the notice of loss is approved based on CCC-870
- if CCC-870 is considered not acceptable, document in the COC minutes why CCC-870 is considered unacceptable and document why the notice of loss is disapproved.

For H5N1 notices of loss a copy of the positive test must be reviewed to approve a notice of loss.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)**B Acting on Notices of Loss (Continued)**

Appeal rights must be provided, according to 1-APP as outlined in subparagraph D.

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-939, Notice of Loss, as certified by the producer and the producer has completed all other parts of CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 and filed the application:

- notify the producer 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.

**418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment
(Continued)****D Disapproving Notice of Loss**

COC will disapprove CCC-939, Notice of Loss, when the producer:

- claims losses because of an ineligible loss condition
- files a late-file notice of loss.

If COC disapproves CCC-939, Notice of Loss, and the producer **has completed** all other parts of CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1:

- notify the producer of disapproval
- provide appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes.

If COC disapproves CCC-939, Notice of Loss, and the producer **has not completed** CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1:

- notify producer of disapproval (see Exhibit 22)
- thoroughly document reason for disapproval in the COC minutes
- do not provide the producer appeal rights.

Notes: Once the producer files the application for payment, the producer will be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP.

COC must follow procedure in subparagraph B before disapproving a notice of loss.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)

E Approving and Disapproving Applications for Payment

COC **must** act on **all** completed and signed CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, applications for payment submitted. COC may redelegate approval authority to 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-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 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-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1's filed, according to paragraph 420
- ensure that DD review of initial CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1's is completed according to subparagraph F before CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1's may be approved or disapproved
- for honeybee colony losses because of 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 because of the same eligible loss condition
 - document in the COC minutes whether other producers in the same county suffered similar losses because of 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 because of the same eligible loss condition, as verified by the physical location county.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)

E Approving and Disapproving Applications for Payment (Continued)

CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 will be approved or disapproved as certified by the producer. When more than 1 type of livestock or farm-raised fish is claimed on CCC-939L or CCC-939F, the application must be approved or disapproved based on all livestock or farm-raised fish claimed in the applicable section of the form. However, COC does have authority to make adjustments to certain information reported on CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 when documentation warrants making adjustments.

Example: Jim Brown executes CCC-939L, Part C, item 4 includes 100 adult beef cows reported. 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-939L, Part C, item 6, COC can enter “98” for adult beef cows and then approve CCC-939L 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 benefits.

Before approving CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, COC **must**:

- ensure that **all** program eligibility requirements are met
- ensure that supporting documentation is approved or disapproved according to subparagraph A for all losses
- except for honeybee colony losses because of CCD, verify with the physical location county where the loss occurred that other producers in the same county suffered similar losses because of the same eligible loss condition

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)

E Approving and Disapproving Applications for Payment (Continued)

- 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-939L 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 producer's current livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish inventory is physically located to conduct spot checks
 - all signature requirements are met
- if the certification statement is considered acceptable, but the approved application does not trigger a payment, document in the COC minutes that the application is approved and advise the producer of the determination according to Exhibit 20.

If all program eligibility requirements are **not** met, it is determined that the information on CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 or any additional supporting documentation provided by producer is **not** accurate or reasonable, then the following actions must be taken:

- disapprove CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1
- notify producer of disapproval
- provide producer applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reasons for disapproval in COC minutes, if disapproved by COC.

Administrative County Offices must issue a letter to producers about the result of processing CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, as applicable, when a payment is either **not** computed or determined **not** to be owed to the producer. The decision will be considered to be a decision of a COC employee. See 1-APP (COC Employee Determination).

An example letter advising a producer that a payment was **not** computed or will **not** be issued in response to CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 is provided in Exhibits 23, 24, and 25.

**418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment
(Continued)****F Acting on Late-Filed Notice of Loss**

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. A notice of loss must be filed no later than March 1, following the program year. A notice of loss filed after the deadline will be considered late-filed and disapproved if relief is not warranted. Approval of late filed notices of loss must be submitted to DAFP for equitable relief.

Note: See subparagraph H for late-filed applications for payment.

G Acting on Late-Filed Applications for Payment

COC and STC do not have authority to approve programmatic relief for late-filed 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 producer in writing of the decision on the producer'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.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payment (Continued)

G Acting on Late-Filed Applications for Payment (Continued)

IF an application is submitted...	THEN do the following...
after the deadline but it is not accompanied by a written request of the producer for late-filing	County Office will issue a letter to the producer explaining that FSA cannot process the application because it was filed after the deadline. The letter must advise the producer that, within 30 calendar 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.
after the application deadline and is either accompanied by a written request for late-filing or the producer has filed a timely appeal of the county FSA office's notification that the application cannot be processed	COC will review and make a determination of whether relief is appropriate and, if so, forward a recommendation to STC for final action. STC will review the producer's request and COC recommendation. Notes: If the matter comes to COC by appeal, follow 1-APP for acknowledging and scheduling an appeal. Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC or STC can disapprove an application and choose not to forward a recommendation for relief of approval of the late-filed application to DAFP. STC will forward an appropriate recommendation to DAFP to grant programmatic relief. DAFP may: - grant relief to approve the late-filed application Note: The FSA representative will sign and date the application with the effective DAFP decision date. - deny relief and disapprove the application. Note: State Offices will advise COC to notify the producer in writing that relief has been disapproved by DAFP. The letter must include appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP.

418 Acting on Supporting Documents, Notices of Loss, and Applications for Payments (Continued)

H Prevention of Improper Payments

PIIA 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.

I Definition of Improper Payment

OMB defines an improper payment 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.

419 DD Reviews

A DD Reviews of Initial CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1's

DD's must review the first 5 for each of the following applications submitted, for eligible losses, in each Service Center before approval:

- CCC-939L, transportation losses
- CCC-939L, other livestock losses
- CCC-939H
- CCC-939F
- CCC-939H5N1.

The review must include the following:

- ensuring that CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1 are submitted by the administrative 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 producers
- 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 Business Partner data
- reviewing the completed CCC-770 ELAP Checklist.

Note: DD's must document review on CCC-770-ELAP for each CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1.

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

A DD Reviews of Initial CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1's (Continued)

DD review of the initial CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, or CCC-939F's and supporting documentation submitted is critical to ensuring that 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-939L's, CCC-939H's, or CCC-939F'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 producers from being impacted by erroneous ELAP administration
- allows corrections to be made in a timely manner before erroneous payments are issued.

B 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, 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 review requirements.

Note: The questionnaire should be submitted once all applicable required 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.

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

C Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint for required reporting is located at https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp/Internal_Control_Reviews?e=1%3A020f17a56ff1425a9791d6167bcb2f21.

Note: County Office employees will not have access to this SharePoint site.

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site contains the following links:

- Program Contacts
- DD Program Review Questionnaire
- DD Program Review Reports.

The DD Program Review Questionnaire will be used for all applicable programs that include DD review requirements. Standardized questions will display for each program. Any findings should be reported to the selected programs.

Once all the required reviews are complete for the Service Center, the reviews must be loaded into the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site before approval according to the following table.

Item	Action
State and District Information	
State	Select the State from the drop-down menu.
District	Select the applicable district number from the drop-down menu for the applications reviewed.
Service Center	Select the Service Center name from the drop-down menu for the applications reviewed.
County(ies)	The counties associated with the service center selected will display.
Name of Reviewer	Using the search, find the representative that completed the reviews. Note: This may not be DD, but could be an acting DD, or someone delegated to review the applications in this Service Center.
State Executive Director Name	This will automatically be populated with the name of SED for the State selected. Note: This field is not locked and can be changed if SED has changed or its incorrect.

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

C Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

Item	Action
State and District Information (Continued)	
State Executive Director Email	This will automatically be populated with the SED's e-mail. Note: 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. Note: This field is not locked and can be changed if EO has changed or is incorrect.
Executive Officer Email	This will automatically be populated with the EO's e-mail. Note: 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. Note: 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's e-mail. Note: This field is not locked and can be changed if AO has changed or the e-mail is incorrect.
State Office Program Chief	Using the search, find the name of the applicable State Office program chief. Note: This field automatically pulls information from the USDA directory and will include the State Office program chief's contact information.

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

C 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: • ELAP – Livestock • ELAP – Honeybee • 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 items 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. Note: Multiple items can be selected if there were more than 1 finding.
What was the corrective action(s) taken?	Enter the corrective actions used by the County Office to update the application under review. Note: If the corrective action is required for more than 1 application under review, notate the action taken, along with the number of applications that required corrective actions.
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. Reminder: The questionnaire is only to be completed once all reviews are completed by DD.
Date Completed All Reviews	Select a date from calendar or enter the date as MM/DD/YYYY, when the ELAP reviews were all completed.
Attachments	Upload all CCC-770’s of the reviewed applications.

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

C Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

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

District Director Review Tracking

District Directors are to complete this form after they have completed all required program reviews for each Service Center. Do not complete and submit this form until all reviews for the Service Center are complete.

State and District Information

State

-

▼

District #

-

▼

Service Center

▼

County(ies)

-

▼

Name of Reviewer

Find items

▼

State Executive Director Name

State Executive Director Email

Executive Officer Name

Executive Officer Email

Administrative Officer Name

Administrative Officer Email

Program Chief

Find items

▼

Program Review Details

Program

▼

Program Year

▼

Did the review indicate any concerns or findings in the administration of the program?

▼

What was the corrective action(s) taken?

I certify that all reviews are done for this Service Center:

▼

Date Completed All Reviews

12/31/2001

Additional DD Comments

Use the field below to add additional comments. Also, for Shared Service Centers, include below the number of reviews completed for each county.

Attachments

Include all completed CCC-770s for these reviews in the attachment field below.

There is nothing attached.

Attach file

Submit

7-1-25

1-ELAP (Rev. 1) Amend. 1

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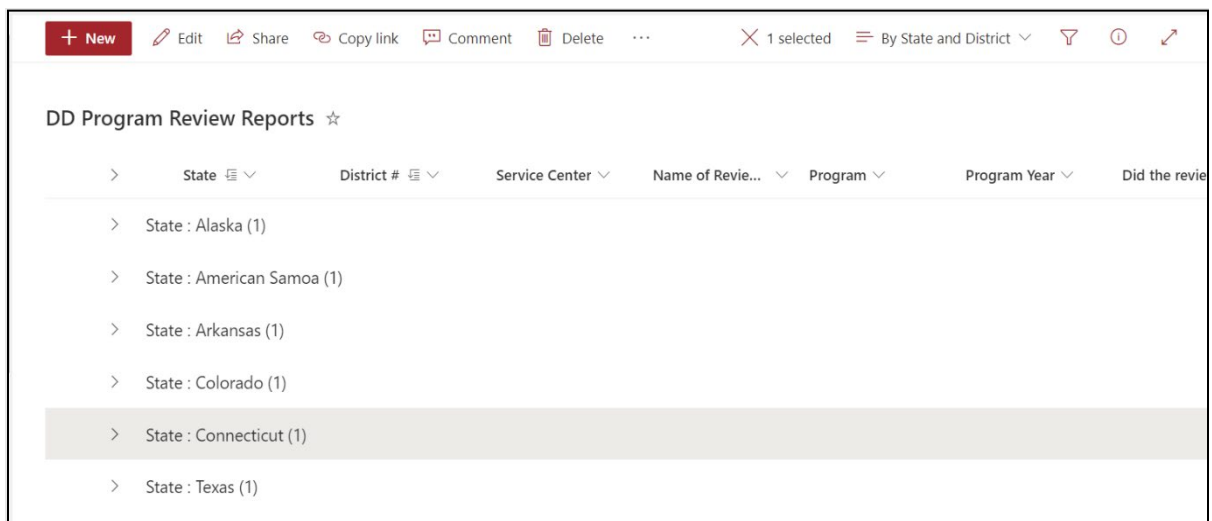
419 DD Reviews (Continued)

C 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, Transportation Losses DD Reviews
- ELAP- Livestock, Other Livestock Losses DD Reviews.

The following is an example of the DD Program Review Reports Screen on the default page “By State and District”.



The screenshot shows the SharePoint interface for "DD Program Review Reports". The top navigation bar includes options like "New", "Edit", "Share", "Copy link", "Comment", "Delete", and a status bar indicating "1 selected" and the current view "By State and District". The main content area displays a table with columns for "State", "District #", "Service Center", "Name of Review", "Program", "Program Year", and "Did the review". The table lists six states: Alaska, American Samoa, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, and Texas, each with a count of 1 report. The "Connecticut" row is highlighted.

>	State ▾	District # ▾	Service Center ▾	Name of Review ▾	Program ▾	Program Year ▾	Did the review
>	State : Alaska (1)						
>	State : American Samoa (1)						
>	State : Arkansas (1)						
>	State : Colorado (1)						
>	State : Connecticut (1)						
>	State : Texas (1)						

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

C 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.

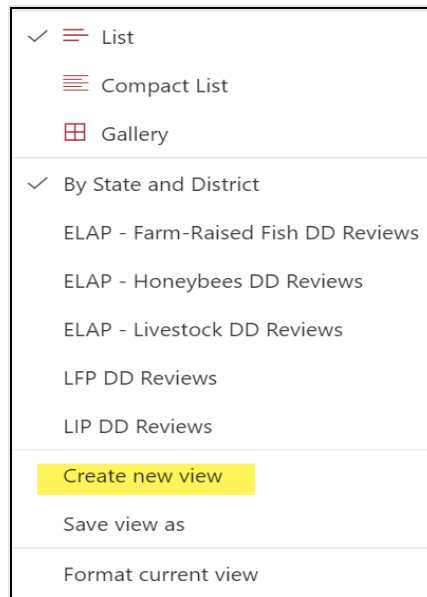
The screenshot displays the SharePoint interface for 'DD Program Review Reports'. The top ribbon includes buttons for '+ New', 'Edit', 'Share', 'Copy link', 'Comment', 'Delete', and a filter button labeled 'By State and District'. A red arrow points to the filter button. Below the ribbon, the list view shows columns for 'State', 'District #', 'Service Center', 'Name of Review...', 'Program', 'Program Year', and 'Did the review...'. The 'State' column is expanded, showing a list of states with expandable arrows and counts: Alaska (1), American Samoa (1), Arkansas (1), Colorado (1), Connecticut (1), and Texas (1). The 'Connecticut (1)' row is highlighted. On the right side, a view selection menu is open, showing options: List, Compact List, Gallery, By State and District (selected), 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, and Format current view.

419 DD Reviews (Continued)

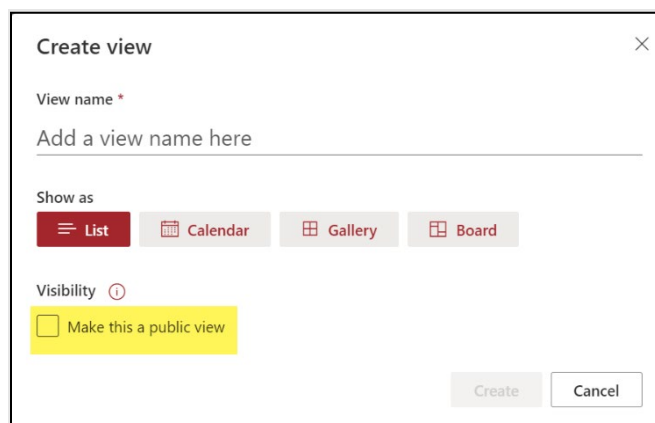
C Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

All employees with access to the SharePoint may use the personal report view by clicking “Create new view” in the different views drop-down menu.

The following is a screenshot of where to select “Create new view”.



When creating a personal report view, a pop up will display with a check box defaulted like the following example “Make this a public view”. **Users must uncheck** this option. If this box is not unchecked, it will create National Office “create views” list. The following is an example of the box “make this a view public”.



420 ELAP Checklists

A Introduction

The Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 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 payments are issued properly:

- for livestock losses, CCC-770 ELAP-L
- for honeybee losses, CCC-770 ELAP-H
- for farm-raised fish, CCC-770 ELAP-F
- for H5N1, CCC-770 ELAP – H5N1.

B Program Checklists

CCC-770 ELAP Checklists:

- are applicable to administering ELAP
- must be used when CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1, as applicable, is filed for the first 5 applications for each type
- must be used when CCC-939L, as applicable, is filed for the first 5 applications for transportation losses
- must be used when CCC-939L, as applicable, is filed for the first 5 applications for all other livestock losses
- must be used for all 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.

Note: CCC-770 ELAP checklists were developed by the National Office and is the **only** authorized checklist. County Offices will **not** use State- or locally generated checklists.

420 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 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.

420 ELAP Checklists (Continued)

D Determining When to Use CCC-770 ELAP (Continued)

In addition to the circumstances listed in this subparagraph, the county must complete CCC-770 ELAP Checklists for all 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, 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 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-L 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-H for these 2 honeybee producers.

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) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		417, 419
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		1
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		1
CCC-770 ELAP-F	ELAP Farm-Raised Fish Checklist	Ex. 20	420
CCC-770 ELAP-H	ELAP Honeybee Checklist	Ex. 19	420
CCC-770 ELAP – H5N1	ELAP H5N1 Checklist	Ex. 21	420
CCC-770 ELAP-L	ELAP Livestock Checklist	Ex. 18	420
CCC-771	Honeybee Colony Inventory Reporting Form		2, 170, 417, Ex. 8, 10, 11
CCC-771A	Continuation Sheet for Honeybee Colony Inventory Reporting Form		2, 170, 417, Ex. 8, 10, 11
CCC-855	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) Lease Agreement Certification Statement		Text
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification		Text
CCC-870	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program Colony Collapse Disorder Certification	189	187, 189, 417, 418

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

Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
CCC-901	Members Information		2, 417, 419
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan		2, 417, 419
CCC-934	Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees/Farm-Raised Fish Application		171
CCC-934-1	Emergency Assistance for Honeybee and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet		171
CCC-939	ELAP Notice of Loss	Ex. 4	Text
CCC-939F	Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Application	Ex. 12	Text
CCC-939F-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Payment Calculation Worksheet	Ex. 13	Text
CCC-939H	Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application	Ex. 8	Text
CCC-939H5N1	Application for Payment	Ex. 15	416-420
CCC-939H-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Payment Calculation Worksheet	Ex. 9	Text
CCC-939L	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application	Ex. 5	Text
CCC-939L-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet	Ex. 6	Text
CCC-941	Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information - Agricultural Act of 2014		417, 419
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		2, 29, 70, 152, 170, 171, 417

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority (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, 187, 416-418, Ex. 2, 4, 5
LFP	Livestock Forage Disaster Program	45
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratories	295, 297, Ex. 4
PIIA	Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (Pub. L. 116-117)	3, 418
SND	Safety Net Division	419

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

Redelegations of Authority

For ELAP:

- COC may delegate authority to CED's to approve routine CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1 with acceptable verifiable supporting documentation and similar notices of loss if the original weather event has been reviewed by COC for the same weather condition and time period

Note: Any additional forms listed in subparagraph 2 C would also fall under this redelegation of authority for CED's.

- if CED is delegated by COC, CED's may further redelegate authority to PT's to approve CCC-939L's, CCC-939H's, CCC-939F's, or CCC-939H5N1 for routine cases with acceptable verifiable supporting documentation.

Important: Neither CED's nor PT's will be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1
- approve any CCC-939L, CCC-939H, CCC-939F, or CCC-939H5N1 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 employee	CED.
COC member	
DD	
SED	
STC member	
CED	COC.
any producer in a recording county	

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

Adult Beef Bull

Adult beef bull means a male beef breed bovine animal that was used for breeding purposes that was at least 2 years old before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

Adult Beef Cow

Adult beef cow means a female beef breed bovine animal that had delivered 1 or more offspring before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. A first-time bred beef heifer is also considered an adult beef cow if it was pregnant on or by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

Adult Beefalo Bull

Adult beefalo bull means a male hybrid of beef and bison that was used for breeding purposes and was at least 2 years old before the beginning date of eligible loss condition.

Adult Beefalo Cow

Adult beefalo cow means a female hybrid of beef and bison that had delivered 1 or more offspring before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. A first-time bred beefalo heifer shall also be considered an adult beefalo cow if it is pregnant on or by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

Adult Buffalo/Bison Bull

Adult buffalo/bison bull means a male animal of those breeds that was used for breeding purposes and was at least 2 years old before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

Adult Buffalo/Bison Cow

Adult buffalo/bison cow means a female animal of those breeds that had delivered 1 or more offspring before the beginning date of eligible loss condition. A first-time bred buffalo or bison heifer shall also be considered an adult buffalo/bison cow if it was pregnant by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. In North America, many bison are commonly referred to as buffalo.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Adult Dairy Bull**

Adult dairy bull means a male dairy breed bovine animal that was used primarily for breeding dairy cows and was at least 2 years old by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

Adult Dairy Cow

Adult dairy cow means a female bovine dairy breed animal used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that had delivered 1 or more offspring by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. A first-time bred dairy heifer shall also be considered an adult dairy cow if it was pregnant by the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

Aftermath

Aftermath means the consumption of crop residues after harvest by livestock such as but not limited to grazing cornstalks, wheat stubble, or dormant alfalfa.

Agricultural Operation

Agricultural operation means a farming operation.

Application

Application means CCC form used to apply for either the emergency loss assistance for livestock (CCC-939L), honeybees (CCC-939H), or farm-raised fish (CCC-939F)).

Aquacultural Facility

Aquicultural facility means a commercial operation that is conducted:

- on private property
- in water in a controlled environment
- according to subparagraphs 240 B and 240 C.

Aquatic Species

Aquatic species means any species of aquatic organism grown as game and bait fish, food for human consumption, fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans, or ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium by a commercial operator on private property in water in a controlled environment according to subparagraph 2 B.

Aquatic species do **not** include reptiles or amphibians.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Bait Fish**

Bait fish 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

Blizzard 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 ¼ 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

Cattle tick fever 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

Commercial use means used in the operation of a business activity engaged in as a means of livelihood for profit by the eligible producer.

Contract

Contract 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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Controlled Environment**

Controlled environment 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

COC or County Office means the respective FSA committee or office.

Deputy Administrator (DAFP)

Deputy Administrator or DAFP means the USDA, FSA, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, or designee.

Eligible Adverse Weather

Eligible adverse weather 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

Eligible disease means, CCD, for honeybee colony losses, and for livestock losses resulting from inspecting and treating livestock for cattle tick fever, Cattle Tick Fever.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Eligible Drought

Eligible drought 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, snowpack 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

Eligible extreme cold 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

Eligible grazing land 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

Eligible loss condition 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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Eligible Sustained Cold**

Eligible sustained cold means, for honeybee colony losses, the maximum temperature **must** be 23 degrees Fahrenheit or less for at least 40 consecutive days during the program year in which the loss is claimed.

Eligible Winter Storm

Eligible winter storm means, an event that is so severe as to directly cause loss and lasts in durations for at least 3 consecutive days and includes a combination of high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall, and extremely cold temperatures. For a determination of winter storm, the wind, precipitation, and extremely cold temperatures must all occur within the 3-day period with wind and extremely cold temperatures occurring in each of the 3 days.

Equine Animal

Equine animal means a weaned domesticated horse, mule, or donkey.

Ewe

Ewe means a female sheep.

Farming Operation

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

Farm-Raised Fish

Farm-raised fish means any aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment according to subparagraph 240 C.

Eligible farm-raised fish include:

- any game or bait fish raised for sport by recreational anglers
- any aquatic species 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

Game or sport fish 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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Goat**

Goat means a weaned domesticated, ruminant mammal of the genus *Capra*, including Angora goats. Goats are further delineated into categories by sex (bucks and nannies) and age (kids).

Grazing Animals

Grazing animals means those species of weaned livestock that, from a nutritional and physiological perspective, satisfy more than 50 percent of their net energy requirement through the consumption of growing forage grasses and legumes. Species of livestock for which more than 50 percent of their net energy requirements are not recommended to be met from consumption of forage grasses and legumes, such as poultry and swine, are excluded regardless of whether those species are grazing or are present on grazing land or pastureland. Unweaned livestock are not grazing animals regardless of whether those unweaned livestock are present on grazing land or pastureland.

Grazing Loss

Grazing loss 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.

H5N1 Test

H5N1 test means a test defined in the APHIS H5N1 case definition, on individual animal or bulk tank samples confirmed at the NVSL. Only one positive test is required per herd.

Herd

Herd means, for H5N1 milk losses, one or more dairy cows that are under common ownership or supervision and are grouped on a single premises (lot, farm, or ranch) or multiple premises which are geographically separated but physically located in the same county.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Hive**

Hive means an enclosed vertical or horizontal structure which contains at a minimum 8 to 10 boards used to house honeybees for commercial operations. The hive must contain the components necessary for the bees to build out comb for brood, honey and other food sources. The hive is the entire bee structure system for one colony, which would include the additional components to expand the hive's size in one continuous structure. Meaning the hive must be in use.

Example: A Langstroth's hive would include the one or two brood boxes and the supers placed on top for the bees to build their honeycomb.

Honeybee Headquarter Farm

Honeybee headquarter farm is the location where the honeybee operation's headquarter is located, and is the farm associated with the honeybee operation in Farm Records.

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

Livestock owner 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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Loss Period**

Loss period means the period of time the loss occurs for the eligible loss condition the producer is claiming caused the loss.

Nanny

Nanny means a female goat.

Nonadult Beef Cattle

Nonadult beef cattle means a weaned beef breed bovine animal that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does **not** meet the definition of adult beef cow or bull.

Nonadult Dairy Cattle

Nonadult dairy cattle means a weaned bovine breed animal of a breed used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does **not** meet the definition of adult dairy cow or bull.

Normal Grazing Period

Normal grazing period, means, as determined by FSA, with respect to a specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county, the period during the calendar year when grazing animals receive daily nutrients and satisfy net energy requirements without supplemental feed.

Normal Mortality

Normal mortality 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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Nucleus Box**

Nucleus box is a smaller version of a beehive designed to hold fewer frames and used for making splits, transferring colonies or increasing apiary size.

Nucleus Colony

Nucleus colony is a small honeybee colony created from larger colonies, packages, or captured swarms. A Nucleus Colony is centered on a queen bee, the nucleus of the honeybee colony. Consisting of bees in all stages of development, as well as food, a laying queen, and enough workers to cover from three to five combs.

Ornamental Fish

Ornamental fish means a decorative fish produced in a commercial fishery for sale.

Program Year

Program year means from January 1 through December 31 of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.

Ram

Ram means a male sheep.

Reliable Record

Reliable record means any non-verifiable record available that reasonably supports the eligible loss, as determined acceptable by COC. Handwritten receipts or bill of lading would not be considered reliable if either are written by the producer claiming benefits.

Risk

Risk 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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Sheep**

Sheep 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.

Transportation

Transportation means the physical movement of water, feed, and/or livestock through motorized vehicle from one land location to eligible grazing land/pastureland.

United States

United States 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.S. Drought Monitor 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

Verifiable record means a document provided by the producer who can be verified by COC through an independent source and is used to substantiate the claimed loss.

Veteran Farmer

Veteran farmer or rancher as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

CCC-939, Emergency Loss Assistance Program (ELAP) Notice of Loss

A CCC-939 Example

CCC-939 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (07-01-24) Commodity Credit Corporation EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEYBEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH PROGRAM (ELAP) NOTICE OF LOSS		1. Program Year		2. Loss Event Number	
		3. Administrative State		4. Administrative County	
		Name Code		Name Code	
		5. Physical State		6. Physical County	
Name Code		Name Code			

PART A – PRODUCER AGREEMENT

The Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program provides payments to eligible producers of farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock, due to losses from adverse weather or loss conditions as determined by the Secretary. Each producer must file a separate form CCC-939 to be eligible to receive program benefits. By signing this application, the producer:

- Agrees to provide FSA any documentation it requires to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided, including the producer's certification, and understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by FSA;
- Authorizes FSA, at any time, with or without their presence, to enter upon, inspect and verify all farm-raised fish, ponds, honeybee colonies, honeybee hives, livestock, and acres in which they have an interest and are applying for benefits under ELAP;
- Agrees to comply with, and acknowledges they and their application are subject to, all the regulations governing the program and understands that instructions and assistance are available for completing this form; and,
- Authorizes FSA to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, suppliers, contractors, or processors, feed cooperatives, and feed supply companies, any records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided.

PART B – PRODUCER INFORMATION

1. Producer's Name <i>(Person or Legal Entity)</i>			2. Information Line		
3A. Address Line 1			4A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell		
3B. Address Line 2			4B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell		
3C. City	3D. State	3E. ZIP	5. Email Address		

Non-Discrimination Statement: 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 <https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint> and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.

DATE STAMP

CCC-939, Emergency Loss Assistance Program (ELAP) Notice of Loss (Continued)

A CCC-939 Example (Continued)

CCC-939 (07-01-24)			Page 2 of 2		
PART C – NOTICE OF LOSS					
I am reporting that I have incurred losses due to weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 2 and the losses occurred or were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Items 3, 4 and 5.					
1. Type of Loss (Check all that apply): ☐ Farm-Raised Fish (CCC-939F) ☐ Honeybees (CCC-939H) ☐ Livestock (CCC-939L) ☐ H5N1 (CCC-939H5N1)					
2. Weather or Loss Condition		3. Date When Loss Occurred (MM/DD/YYYY)		4. Date When Loss Ended (MM/DD/YYYY)	5. Date When Loss Was Apparent (MM/DD/YYYY)
Where were the farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock located on the beginning date of the weather or loss condition(s) provided in Item 2?			Where is the current physical location of the farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock in inventory?		
6A. Physical State	6B. Physical County	6C. Farm Description	7A. Physical State	7B. Physical County	7C. Farm Description
8. Associated Producers Name (List all other producers that have an ownership share of any farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock which were impacted by the weather or loss condition.)					
PART D – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION					
I certify that:					
a. All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided are true and correct;					
b. I understand that this application may be disapproved if information or evidence provided is false or in error, and that other sanctions or penalties could apply;					
c. All information in Part C is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.					
1A. Producer's Signature (By)			1B. Title/Relationship of Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		1C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART E – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION					
COC approves or disapproves, as applicable, the notice of loss event above.					
1A. COC or Designee Signature			1B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		1C. Determination
					☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved
NOTE: Privacy Act Statement: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is Emergency Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs (7 C.F.R. Part 1416), the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits.					
Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): The information collection is exempted from the PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided.					

CCC-939, Emergency Loss Assistance Program (ELAP) Notice of Loss (Continued)

B CCC-939 Instructions

Item	Instruction
1	Enter the program year in which the eligible farm-raised fish, honeybees, livestock losses and/or H5N1 became apparent as stated on CCC-939.
2	Loss Event Number will be assigned by the automated system. Notice of Loss taken before software availability should have a manual Loss Event Number for each Notice of Loss taken, according to Exhibits 5, 8, 12, and/or 15.
3	Enter the administrative State and code where the farm is administered.
4	Enter the administrative county and code where the farm is administered.
5	Enter the physical State and code where the farm is located.
6	Enter the physical county and code where the farm is located
Part A – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible producers agree to the items listed this section when signing the form in Part D.	
Part B – Producer Information	
1	Enter producer's name.
2	Enter address information line, if applicable.
3A	Enter producer's address.
3B	Enter producer's address line 2, if applicable.
3C	Enter producer's city.
3D	Enter producer's State.
3E	Enter producer's ZIP Code.
4A	Enter producer's primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
4B	Enter producer's alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
5	Enter producer's e-mail address.
Part C – Notice of Loss	
1	Select the applicable types of loss being reported: farm-raised fish honeybees livestock H5N1. Note: More than 1 type of eligible loss may be checked if more than 1 type of eligible loss occurred during the program year. Exception: H5N1 can be the only loss condition listed for H5N1 losses.

CCC-939, Emergency Loss Assistance Program (ELAP) Notice of Loss (Continued)

B CCC-939 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Notice of Loss (Continued)	
2	Enter the eligible weather or loss condition for each event that caused the applicable loss or losses entered in Part C, Item 1. Note: Multiple weather or loss conditions may be entered if more than 1 eligible weather or loss condition resulted in losses during the program year. Exception: H5N1 can be the only loss condition listed for H5N1 losses.
3	Enter the date when the eligible loss condition occurred for the applicable loss event in Part C, Item 1. Important: For H5N1, the date the loss occurred should be when the adult dairy cows are removed from production because of H5N1 symptoms. Note: This date cannot be earlier than 14 days before the collection date of a positive H5N1 test from NVSL. If no cows are removed prior to the date in item 5, the date in item 3 should be the same as the date in item 5.
4	Enter the date when the eligible loss condition ended for the applicable loss event in Part C, Item 1, if applicable. Note: This field is not required to be filled out for losses without a definitive end date, such as H5N1, Drought, or CCD Losses.
5	Enter the date when the eligible loss condition became apparent for the applicable loss event in Part C, Item 2. Important: For H5N1, the date the loss is apparent should match the date of the collection confirmed by a positive test from NVSL.

CCC-939, Emergency Loss Assistance Program (ELAP) Notice of Loss (Continued)

B CCC-939 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Notice of Loss (Continued)	
Where were the farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock located on the beginning date of the weather or loss condition(s) provided in Item 2?	
6A	Enter the physical State of the loss for the applicable loss event in Part C, Item 2.
6B	Enter the physical county of the loss for the applicable loss event in Part C, Item 2.
6C	Enter the physical location of the livestock on the beginning date of the applicable loss event in Item 2. Include the farm number, tract number, and field number.
Where is the current physical location of the farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock in inventory?	
7A	Enter the physical location State for farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock in inventory.
7B	Enter the physical location county for farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock in inventory.
7C	Enter the current physical location for farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock in inventory. Include the name farm number, tract number, and field number.
8	Enter all associated producers who had an ownership share or contract grower share of any livestock entered on the applications for payment and indicate their share. Important: For H5N1, enter all associated producers who have a share in the milk production from adult dairy cows removed from production. Note: If the dairy producer operates as a joint venture with no tax ID, the joint venture must be entered as an associated producer. The notice of loss and application for payment must be filed as the individual member.
Part D – Producer Certification	
1A	Producer or authorized representative submitting an ELAP notice of loss must sign certifying to information in entered in Parts A through C.
1B	Enter title and/or relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. Note: If the producer signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
1C	Enter the date CCC-939 is signed in Part C, Item 1A.
Part E – COC Determination	
COC must act on all completed and signed CCC-939, Notice of Loss, submitted. Notice of loss, as certified by the participant, must be approved or disapproved.	
1A	COC or their representative will sign.
1B	Date COC or their representative signed CCC-939.
1C	Check “Approved” or “Disapproved”.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application

A CCC-939L Example

CCC-939L (01-23-24)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Program Year		2. Application Number	
		3. Administrative State Name Code		4. Administrative County Name Code	
		5. Physical State Name Code		6. Physical County Name Code	
PART A – PRODUCER AGREEMENT					
Payments under the Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock will be made to provide emergency relief to producers of livestock due to losses from loss conditions as determined by the Secretary. Each producer must file a separate form CCC-939L to be eligible to receive program benefits. By signing this application, the producer:					
1. Agrees to provide CCC any documentation it requires to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided, including the producer's certification, and understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by CCC;					
2. Authorizes CCC, at any time, with or without their presence, to enter upon, inspect and verify all livestock, and acreage in which they have an interest;					
3. Agrees to comply with, and acknowledges they are subject to, all the regulations governing the program and understands that instructions and assistance are available for completing this form;					
4. Authorizes CCC to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, auction barns, contractors, or processors, feed cooperatives, feed supply companies and rendering services, any records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided;					
5. Agrees to comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions by submitting the following forms, if not already on file with FSA. The application will not be considered complete until producer has completed all required items and signed in Part M, Item 2A. Failure of an individual, entity, or member of an entity to timely submit all information required may result in no payment or a reduced payment; · AD-2047, Customer Data Worksheet · CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility · CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable) · CCC-941, Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information · AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification					
6. Has completed a CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher, or Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification for the program year indicated in Item 1, if applicable.					
PART B – PRODUCER INFORMATION					
1. Producer's Name (Person or Legal Entity)			2. Information Line		
3A. Address Line 1			4A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell		
3B. Address Line 2			4B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell		
3C. City	3D. State	3E. ZIP	5. Email Address		
			DATE STAMP		

Exhibit 5
(Par. 2, 71, 108, 132, 416)

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)						Page 2 of 7	
PART C – LIVESTOCK INFORMATION							
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Livestock Group	3. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	4. Livestock Inventory	5. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
					6. COC Adjusted Livestock Inventory		
	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
	E						

PART D – FORAGE INFORMATION – GRAZING LOSSES – NON-FIRE							
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Pasture Type Owned or Cash Leased Land (Non-Fire Affected)	3. Affected Acres	4. Producer Share	5. Grazing Days Lost	COC USE ONLY		
					6. Carrying Capacity	7. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	8. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost

9. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	10. Pasture Type AUM/AU Leased Land (Non-Fire Affected)	11. Affected Acres	12. Animal Units	13. Grazing Days Lost	COC USE ONLY		
					14. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	15. COC Adjusted Animal Units	16. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost

17. Payment Reduction Amount for Forage Information - Grazing Losses (Non-Fire):					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
18. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

Exhibit 5
(Par. 2, 71, 108, 132, 416)

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)						Page 3 of 7	
PART E – FORAGE INFORMATION – GRAZING LOSSES - FIRE							
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Pasture Type – Non-Federal Managed Lands (Fire Affected)	3. Affected Acres	4. Producer Share	5. Grazing Days Lost	COC USE ONLY		
					6. Carrying Capacity	7. COC Adjusted Affected Acres	8. COC Adjusted Grazing Days Lost
9. Payment Reduction Amount for the Forage Information – Grazing Losses (Fire):						\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION							
10. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved							
PART F – VALUE OF PRODUCED FEED LOST							
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Pasture Type	3. Type of Lost Feed Produced	4. Eligible Quantity Lost	5. Dollar Value Lost	6. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY	
						7. COC Adjusted Eligible Quantity Lost	8. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost
9. Payment Reduction Amount for the Value of Produced Feed Lost:						\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION							
10. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved							
PART G – VALUE OF PURCHASED FEED LOST							
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Pasture Type	3. Type of Lost Feed Purchased	4. Dollar Value Lost	5. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
					6. COC Adjusted Dollar Value Lost		
7. Payment Reduction Amount for the Value of Purchased Feed Lost:						\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION							
8. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved							

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)										Page 4 of 7			
PART H – VALUE OF ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED, ADDITIONAL EXPENSES													
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Pasture Type	3. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	4. Fire or Non- Fire (F/N)	5. Type of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Type of Additional Expense Incurred	6. 1 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Additional Expense Incurred	7. 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Additional Expense Incurred	8. Current Year Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Additional Expense Incurred	9. Producer Share	10. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	COC USE ONLY			
										11. COC Adjusted 1 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Additional Expense Incurred	12. COC Adjusted 2 Year Prior Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Additional Expense Incurred	13. COC Adjusted Current Year Dollar Value of Additional Feed Purchased and/or Additional Expense Incurred	14. COC Adjusted Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses:										\$			
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION													
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved													
PART I – WATER TRANSPORTATION													
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Pasture Type	3. Water Transporting Start Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	4. Water Transporting End Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	5. Total Gallons of Water Transported	6. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY							
						7. COC Adjusted Gallons of Water Transported							
8. Payment Reduction Amount for Water Transportation:						\$							
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION													
9. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved													

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)					Page 5 of 7	
PART J – CATTLE TICK FEVER						
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Date of Each Treatment or Inspection (MM/DD/YYYY)	3. Number of Livestock Treated or Inspected	COC USE ONLY			
			4. COC Adjusted Date Treated or Inspection	5. COC Adjusted Number of Livestock Treated or Inspected		
6. Payment Reduction Amount for Cattle Tick Fever:			\$			
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
7. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						
PART K – FEED TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Feed Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

Exhibit 5
(Par. 2, 71, 108, 132, 416)

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)

Page 6 of 7

PART L – LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group <i>(Part C, Item 2)</i>	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
NORMAL YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
8. Livestock Group <i>(Part C, Item 2)</i>	9. Loss Year	10. Number of Truckloads	11. Mileage Per Truckload	12. Producer Share	13. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	14. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
15. Payment Reduction Amount for Livestock Transportation:					\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION						
16. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved						

Exhibit 5
(Par. 2, 71, 108, 132, 416)

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)		Page 7 of 7
PART M – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION		
1. Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)? ☐ YES ☐ NO I certify that: a. On the beginning date of the adverse weather or loss condition(s) in Part C, Item 2 on the CCC-939, I owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or was a contract grower of the livestock entered in Part C on this application; b. Within the physical county provided on the CCC-939 and as a direct result of the eligible loss condition(s) listed on the CCC-939, I have suffered an eligible grazing loss, feed loss, water transporting expense, cattle tick/fever expense, feed transporting expenses, livestock transporting expenses, or incurred additional expenses for the livestock entered on this application in Part C; c. All livestock entered on this application meet all eligibility criteria provided in 7 CFR Part 1416 Subpart B, including being maintained by me for commercial use as part of my farming operation, and if applicable, are livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition(s); d. All forage information entered on this application meets all eligibility criteria provided in 7 CFR Part 1416 Subpart B; e. All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided are true and correct; f. I understand that this application may be disapproved if information or evidence provided is false or in error, and that other sanctions or penalties could apply.		
2A. Producer's Signature (By)	2B. Title/Relationship of Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	2C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART N – COC DETERMINATION		
1A. COC or Designee Signature		1B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
NOTE: <u>Privacy Act Statement:</u> The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. <u>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement:</u> The information collection is exempted from the PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE. <u>Non-Discrimination Statement:</u> 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.		

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions

Item	Instruction
1	Agency will enter the program year reported on CCC-939.
2	Application Number will be assigned by the automated system.
3	Enter the administrative State and code where the farm is administered.
4	Enter the administrative county and code where the farm is administered.
5	Enter the physical State and code where the farm is located.
6	Enter the physical county and code where the farm is located.
Part A – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible producers agree to the items listed this section when signing the form in Part M.	
Part B – Producer Information	
1	Enter producer's Name.
2	Enter address information line, if applicable, in care of or attention to
3	Enter producer's address.
3b	Enter producer's address line 2, if applicable.
3c	Enter producer's city.
3d	Enter producer's State.
3e	Enter producer's ZIP Code.
4a	Enter producer's primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
4b	Enter producer's alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
5	Enter producer's e-mail address.
Part C – Livestock Information	
1	Loss event number will be assigned by the automated system
2	No Entry Required
3	Enter the eligible livestock by kind, type, and weight range that are applicable to the loss event(s) in Part C, Item 1.
4	Enter the inventory of livestock located in the physical location county where the loss *--on the day before the eligible loss condition claimed in Part C, Item 3 for the--* applicable loss event on CCC-939, Item 6B. *--Note: The inventory can include livestock that died during the eligible loss condition.--*
5	Enter the ownership share the producer has in the livestock entered in Part C, Item 3.
6	COC will enter the adjusted current year inventory, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a current year inventory different from the current year inventory certified to by the producer in Part C, Item 4. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, Item 6.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in Part D, Item 2.
2	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. Note: Only enter pasture types for Federal or State land if the agreement is by the acres and does not provide for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time.
3	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in Part D, Item 2.
4	Enter the producer's share of the acres entered in Part D, Item 3.
5	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in Item 2 because of the eligible loss conditions.
6	County Office will enter the applicable carrying capacity for the specific type of pasture entered in Part D, Item 3.
7	COC will enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines affected acres different than affected acres certified to by the producer in Part D, Item 3. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, Item 7.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire (Continued)	
8	COC will enter the adjusted number of lost grazing days, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part D, Item 5. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, Item 8.
9	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in Part D, Item 10.
10	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 animal units entered in Part D, Item 12. Pasture types include the following: • native • improved • forage sorghums • small grains • annual ryegrass • annual crabgrass. Note: 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 not AU's or AUM's for an established period of time must be entered in Part D, Item 2.
11	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in Part D, Item 10.
12	Enter the number of AU's on the affected acres allowed by the pasture type entered in Part D, Item 10.
13	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in Part D, Item 10 because of an eligible loss condition.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Non-Fire (Continued)	
14	COC will enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines total acres different than the affected acres certified to by the producer in Part D, Item 11. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, Item 14.
15	COC will enter the adjusted AU's on affected acres, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines AU's on affected acres different than AU's certified to by the producer in Part D, Item 12. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, Item 15.
16	COC will enter the adjusted number of lost grazing days, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part D, Item 13. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, Item 16.
17	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
18	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving grazing non-fire loss(es).

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Losses – Fire	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in Part E, Item 2.
2	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.
3	Enter the number of acres affected by the eligible loss condition, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in Part E, Item 2.
4	Enter the producer's share of the acres entered in Part E, Item 3.
5	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in Part E, Item 2 because of fire.
6	COC will enter established carrying capacity for the applicable pasture types listed in Part E, Item 2.
7	COC will enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines affected acres different than the affected acres certified to by the producer in Part E, Item 3. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part E, Item 7.
8	COC will enter the adjusted grazing days lost, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines adjusted lost grazing days different than the lost grazing days certified to by the producer in Part E, Item 5. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part E, Item 8.
9	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
10	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving grazing fire loss(es).

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part F – Value of Produced Feed Lost	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that would have been consuming the specific type of feed entered in Part F, Item 3.
2	Enter all pasture types the livestock listed in Part F, Item 1 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 Part E, Item 2.
3	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.
4	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.
5	Enter the dollar value of produced feed lost.
6	Enter the producer's share of the dollar value of produced feed lost entered in Part F, Item 5,
7	COC will enter adjusted quantity of produced feed lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part F, Item 4. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part F, Item 7.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part F – Value of Produced Feed Lost (Continued)	
8	COC will enter adjusted dollar value of produced feed lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part F, Item 5. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part F, Item 8.
9	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
10	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving produced feed losses.
Part G – Value of Purchased Feed Lost	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that would have been consuming the specific type of feed entered in Part G, Item 3.
2	Enter all pasture types for the livestock listed in Part G, Item 1 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 E, the pasture type selected should be the same pasture type select for the fire grazing loss in Part F, Item 2.
3	Enter the type of feed purchased that was lost such as tons of hay purchased.
4	Enter the dollar value of purchased feed lost.
5	Enter the producer's share of the dollar value of purchased feed lost entered in Part G, Item 4.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part G – Value of Purchased Feed Lost (Continued)	
6	COC will enter adjusted value of purchased feed lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part G, Item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part G, Item 6.
7	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the purchased feed losses.
8	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving purchased feed losses.
Part H – Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that consume the specific type of feed/ expense entered in Part H, Item 5.
2	Enter all pasture types the livestock listed in Part H, Item 1 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.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses (Continued)	
3	Enter: Current year mileage is determined as mileage hauled during the grazing period. All perennial forage will be considered current year mileage. Prior loss year mileage is applicable to annual forages <u>where transportation occurring before the current year's drought designation prior to the grazing period for the respective forage type that the producer has. The prior year must have an eligible drought designation.</u> • “I” if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in Part C, Item 2 on CCC-939, occurred inside/during the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in Part H, Item 1 Note: Producers with perennial forage will always be inside the grazing season. • “O” if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in Part C, Item 2 on CCC-939, occurred outside the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in Part H, Item 1.
4	Enter: • “F” if the additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in Part H, Item 5 is for livestock listed in Part H, Item 1 that were or would have been grazing specific pasture type entered in Part E, Item 2 if not for a fire event • “N” if the additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in Part H, Item 5, is for livestock listed in Part H, Item 1 that were or would have been grazing specific pasture type entered in Part E, Item 2, if not for a non-fire weather event or loss condition.
5	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.
6	Enter the dollar value/expenses incurred for the same time period for the previous year. Note: No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
7	Enter the dollar value/expenses incurred for the same time period 2 years ago. Note: No entry required for additional expenses occurred.
8	Enter the current year dollar value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain livestock, or additional expenses incurred.
9	Enter the producer's share of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain livestock or additional expenses incurred entered in Part H, Items 6, 7, and/or 8.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses (Continued)	
10	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in Part H, Item 2 and incurred additional expenses. Note: The number of days grazing lost is the number of days of the eligible loss conditions that additional feed was needed to sustain the livestock during the eligible loss condition.
11	COC will enter adjusted value of 1-year prior dollar value lost/expenses incurred, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part H, Item 6. 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 Part H, Item 11.
12	COC will enter adjusted value of 2-year prior dollar value lost/expenses incurred, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part H, Item 7. 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 Part H, Item 12.
13	COC will enter adjusted value of current year dollar value lost/expenses incurred, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part H, Item 8. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part H, Item 13.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Value of Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses (Continued)	
14	COC will enter the adjusted grazing days lost, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines adjusted lost grazing days different than the lost grazing days certified to by the producer in Part H, Item 10. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part H, Item 14.
15	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the additional feed purchases, and additional expenses.
16	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving the additional feed purchases, and additional expenses.
Part I – Water Transportation	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that the producer experienced a loss in Part I, Item 5.
2	Enter all pasture types for the livestock listed in Part I, Item 1 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.
3	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.
4	Enter the date the producer stopped transporting water in the program year by physical location.
5	Enter the total gallons of water the producer transported in the program year for the livestock reported in Part I, Item 1.
6	Enter the producer's share of the total gallons of water transported as entered in Part I, Item 5.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part I – Water Transportation (Continued)	
7	COC will enter the adjusted number of total gallons of water transported, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part I, Item 5. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1APP if an entry is entered in Part I, Item 7.
8	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for water transportation.
9	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving water transportation.
Part J – Cattle Tick Fever	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 1 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that the producer gathered for treatment and/or inspection of Cattle Tick Fever.
2	Enter the date of each treatment or inspection for the livestock listed in Part J, Item 1 based on information provided from APHIS.
3	Enter the number of livestock treated or inspected listed in Part J, Item 1 based on information provided from APHIS.
4	COC will enter the adjusted date of each treatment or inspection for the livestock listed in Part J, Item 1 based on information provided from APHIS, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines adjusted dates of each treatment or inspection is needed based on information provided from APHIS in Part J, Item 2. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part J, Item 4.
5	COC must enter the adjusted number of livestock treated or inspected listed in Part J, Item 1 based on information provided from APHIS, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines adjusted number of livestock treated or inspected is needed based on information provided from APHIS in Part J, Item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part J, Item 5.
6	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for cattle tick fever.
7	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving cattle tick fever.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part K – Feed Transportation (Part K is completed by producer share and mileage)	
Current Year	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 that received Feed Transportation.
2	Enter the year the feed transportation occurred. Note: For non-365-day grazing period, each loss year and producer share should have a separate line item. Example: For non-365-day grazing period, if there is 2024 loss that may include loss based on 2023 eligible drought then record two line items for 2024 eligible hauling and 2023 eligible hauling. Two loss years cannot be recorded in same line.
3	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in Part K, Item 1 for the current loss year in Part K, Item 2.
4	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in Part K, Item 1 for the current loss year in Part K, Item 2.
5	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the current loss year in Part K, Item 2.
6	COC will enter the adjusted number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current loss year, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part K, Item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part K, Item 6.
7	COC will enter the adjusted mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current loss year, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part K, Item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part K, Item 7.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part K – Feed Transportation (Continued)	
Normal Year	
8	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 that received Feed Transportation on a normal year.
9	Enter the current loss year recorded in Part L, Item 2. Example: For non-365-day grazing period, if there is 2023 and 2024 loss year recorded in current year for feed transportation and only one record for a normal year. Two line items will have to be completed one for 2023 eligible drought and one 2024 eligible drought loss years. Two loss years must not be recorded on same line.
10	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year.
11	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year.
12	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year.
13	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 normal year truckloads of livestock feed is different than the number of normal year truckloads of livestock feed certified to by the livestock owner in Part K, Item 10. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part K, Item 13.
14	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 transported to eligible livestock in the normal year is different than the mileage per truckload of livestock feed in the normal year as certified to by the livestock owner in Part K, Item 11. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part K, Item 14.
15	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for livestock transportation.
16	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving the feed transportation.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part L – Livestock Transportation (Part L is completed by producer share and mileage)	
Current Year	
1	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 that was involved in Livestock Transportation.
2	Enter the year the livestock transportation occurred. Note: For non-365-day grazing period, each loss year and producer share should have a separate line item. Example: For non-365-day grazing period, if there is 2024 loss that may include loss based on 2023 eligible drought then record two line items for 2024 eligible hauling and 2023 eligible hauling. Two loss years cannot be recorded in same line.
3	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock that the livestock owner transported of the eligible livestock in Part L, Item 1 for the current loss year in Part L, Item 2.
4	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported of the eligible livestock in Part L, Item 1 for the current loss year in Part L, Item 2.
5	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock transportation cost in the current loss year in Part L, Item 2.
6	COC will enter the adjusted number of truckloads of livestock that the livestock owner transported of the eligible livestock in the current loss year, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of current year truckloads of livestock is different than the number of current year truckloads of livestock certified to by the livestock owner in Part L, Item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part L, Item 6.
7	COC will enter the adjusted mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported of the eligible livestock in the current loss year, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported of eligible livestock in the current year is different than the mileage per truckload of livestock in the current year as certified to by the livestock owner in Part L, Item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part L, Item 7.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part L – Livestock Transportation (Continued)	
Normal Year	
8	Enter the livestock group letter or letters from Part C, Item 2 that was involved in Livestock Transportation in a normal year.
9	Enter the current loss year recorded in Part L, Item 2. Example: For non-365-day grazing period if there is 2023 and 2024 loss year recorded in current year for livestock transportation and only one record of a normal year. Two line items will have to be completed one for 2023 eligible drought and one 2024 eligible drought loss years. Two loss years must not be recorded on the same line.
10	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock that the livestock owner transported the eligible livestock in Part L, Item 8 in a normal year.
11	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported the eligible livestock in Part L, Item 8 in a normal year.
12	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock transportation cost in a normal year.
13	COC will enter the adjusted number of truckloads of livestock that the livestock owner transports eligible livestock in a normal year, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of normal year truckloads of livestock is different than the number of normal year truckloads of livestock feed certified to by the livestock owner in Part L, Item 10. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part L, Item 13.
14	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 that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the normal year is different than the mileage per truckload of livestock in the normal year as certified to by the livestock owner in Part L, Item 11. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part L, Item 14.
15	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for livestock transportation.
16	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving the livestock transportation.

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part M – Producer Certification	
1	Producer selects “YES” or “NO” to the following question: <i>Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)?</i>
2A	Producer or authorized representative requesting an ELAP payment must sign certifying to information entered in Parts A through M.
2B	Enter title and/or relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. Note: If the producer signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
2C	Producer or producer’s representative must enter the date they signed CCC-939L is signed in Part M, Item 2A.
Part N – County Committee Determination	
1A	COC or their representative will sign.
1B	Date COC or their representative signed CCC-939L.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet

A CCC-939L-1 Example

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet					1. State and County		2. Participant's Name		
					State Code	County Code			
					3. Program Year				4. Application number
PART C – LIVESTOCK INFORMATION									
5. Livestock Group	6. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	7. Livestock Inventory	8. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	9. Producer Share	10. AU's in Inventory <i>(Items 7x8AX9)</i>	11. Payment Rate Per AU	12. 150 Day Livestock Feed Cost <i>(Items 10 x 11 x 150 Days)</i>		
A			%				\$		
B			%				\$		
C			%				\$		
D			%				\$		
E			%				\$		
PART D – FORAGE INFORMATION – GRAZING LOSSES – NON-FIRE – OWNED OR CASH LEASED LAND									
13. Livestock Group	14. Pasture Type Owned or Cash Leased Land <i>(Non-Fire Affected)</i>	15. Affected Acres	16. Producer Share	17. Carrying Capacity	18. Maximum Animal Units (AU's) on Affected Acres <i>(Items 15 x 16 ~ 17)</i>	19. AU's in Inventory <i>(Sum of Item 10 for all livestock groups listed in Item 13)</i>	20. Grazing Days Lost <i>(NTE 150)</i>	21. Payment Rate <i>(Per AU)</i>	22. Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire; Owned or Cash Leased <i>((Smaller of Item 18 or 19) x 20 x 21)</i>
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
								\$	\$
23 . Total Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire; Owned or Cash Leased Land (Total of Item 22)									\$

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)						Page 2 of 8				
PART D – FORAGE INFORMATION – GRAZING LOSSES – NON-FIRE – AUM OR ANIMAL UNIT LEASED LAND										
24. Livestock Group	25. Pasture Type AUM/AU Leased Land <i>(Non-Fire Affected)</i>	26. Animal Units	27. Grazing Days Lost <i>(NTE 150 Days)</i>	28. Payment Rate <i>(Per AU)</i>	29. Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire; AUM/AU Leased Land <i>(Items 26 x 27 x 28)</i>					
				\$	\$					
				\$	\$					
				\$	\$					
				\$	\$					
30. Total Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire; AUM/AU Leased Land (Total of Item 29):						\$				
PART D – NET PAYMENT CALCULATION FOR FORAGE – NON-FIRE										
31. Total Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire; Owned or Cash Leased (Item 23)						\$				
32. Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire; AUM/AU Leased Land (Item 30)						\$				
33. Value of Grazing Lost – Non-Fire (Item 31 + 32)						\$				
34. AU's in Inventory (Sum of applicable Item(s) 10)										
35. Grazing Days Lost (weighted average of items 20 and 27 by Animal Units)										
36. National Payment Rate						\$				
37. Value of Livestock Feed Cost (Items 34 x 35 x 36)						\$				
38. National Payment Factor										
39. Calculated Grazing Lost – Non-Fire, prior to reductions ((Smaller of Items 33 or 37) x Item 38)						\$				
40. Payment Reduction Amount for Forage Information – Grazing Losses (Non-Fire)						\$				
41. Calculated Grazing Loss – Non-Fire (Item 39 minus 40):						\$				
PART E – FORAGE INFORMATION – GRAZING LOSS – FIRE										
42. Livestock Group	43. Pasture Type	44. Affected Acres	45. Producer Share	46. Carrying Capacity	47. Maximum Animal Units (AU's) on Affected Acres <i>(Items 44 x 45 ÷ 46)</i>	48. AU's in Inventory <i>(Sum of Item 10 for all livestock groups listed in Item 42)</i>	49. Grazing Days Lost <i>(NTE 180 Days)</i>	50. Daily Payment Rate Per AU	51. Value of Grazing Lost – Fire <i>((Smaller of Items 47 or 48) x 49 x 50))</i>	52. Value of 180 Day Feed Cost <i>(Smaller of items 47 or 48) x Item 50 x 180 days)</i>
								\$	\$	\$
								\$	\$	\$
								\$	\$	\$
								\$	\$	\$
53. Total Value of Grazing Lost - Fire (Sum of Item 51)										\$

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)												Page 3 of 8
54. Total Value of 180 Day Feed Cost (Sum of Item 52)												\$
55. Enter the smaller of Item 53 or Item 54												\$
56. National Payment Factor												%
57. Calculated Grazing Lost – Fire, prior to reductions (Items 55 x 56)												\$
58. Payment Reduction Amount for the Forage Information – Grazing Losses (Fire):												\$
59. Calculated Grazing Loss – Fire (Items 57 minus 58):												\$
PART F & G – PURCHASED AND PRODUCED FEED LOST												
60. Livestock Group	61. Type of Produced and/or Purchased Feed Lost						62. Producer Share	63. Dollar Value Lost	64. Value of Purchased or Produced Feed Lost (Item 62 x Item 63)			
									\$			
									\$			
									\$			
									\$			
65. Value of Purchased and Produced Feed Lost (Sum of Item 64)												\$
66. 150-Day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 12)												\$
67. Total Value of Purchase and Produced Feed Lost (enter the smaller of Item 65 or Item 66)												\$
68. National Payment Factor												
69. Calculated Purchased and Produced Feed Lost, prior to reductions (Items 67 x 68)												\$
70. Payment Reduction Amount for the Value of Purchased and Produced Feed Lost:												\$
71. Calculated for Purchased & Produced Feed Lost (Items 69 minus 70):												\$
PART H – ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL												
72. Livestock Group	73. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	74. Fire or Non-Fire? (F or N)	75. Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	76. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	77. Cost of Feed Purchased in 1 Year Prior	78. Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Prior	79. Average Cost of Prior Years Feed Purchased (Average of Items 77 and 78)	80. Producer Share	81. Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	82. 150-Day Feed Cost for the Livestock (Sum of applicable Item(s) 12)	83. Value of Feed Needs During Event (Item 81 x Item 82/150 Days)	84. Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Feed (Lessor of Item 83 or Item (76 minus 79) times Item 80)
				\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
				\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
				\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
				\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
				\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)		Page 4 of 8
85. Non-Fire, Inside Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (<i>sum of applicable Item(s) 84</i>)		\$
86. Non-Fire, Inside Grazing Period – Value of Feed Needs During Event (<i>Sum of applicable Item(s) 83</i>)		\$
87. Enter the smaller of Item 85 or Item 86		\$
88. National Payment Factor		
89. Non-Fire, Inside Grazing Period - Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 87 x 88)		
90. Fire, Inside Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (<i>sum of applicable Item(s) 84</i>)		\$
91. Fire Inside Grazing Period – Value of Feed Needs (<i>Sum of applicable Item(s) 83</i>)		\$
92. Enter the smaller of Item 90 or Item 91		\$
93. National Payment Factor		
94. Fire, Inside Grazing Period Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 92 x 93)		
95. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (<i>sum of applicable Item(s) 84</i>)		\$
96. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - 150-day Livestock Feed Cost (<i>Sum of applicable Item(s) 12</i>)		\$
97. Enter the smaller of Item 95 or Item 96		\$
98. National Payment Factor		
99. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 97 x 98)		
GRAZING LOSS VERSUS FEED LOSS		
Item	A) Livestock Grazing Payment	B) Livestock Feed Payment
100. Non-Fire, Inside Grazing Period – Item 41 or Item 89	\$	\$
101. Fire, Inside Grazing Period – Item 59 or Item 94	\$	\$
102. Purchased, Produced, Feed Purchased Above Normal Outside the Grazing Period (<i>Item 71 plus Item 99</i>)	\$ 0	\$
103. Reductions, Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period- -Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	\$ 0	\$
104. Gross Payment for All Grazing and Feed Losses or Additional Feed Purchases (Items 100 plus 101 plus 102 minus 103)	\$	\$
PART I – WATER TRANSPORTING		
105. Livestock Group	106. Livestock Inventory	107. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor
		108. Daily Water Requirement
		109. National Average Price Per Gallon
		110. Producer Share
		111. Value of 150 Days of Water Hauling (<i>Items 106 x 107 x 108 x 109 x 110 x 150 days</i>)
		\$
		\$
		\$
		\$

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)				Page 5 of 8
112. Livestock Group	113. Gallons of Water Transported	114. National Average Price Per Gallon	115. Producer Share	116. Value of Water Transporting Loss <i>(Items 113 x 114 x 115)</i>
				\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
117. Total Value of 150 Days of Water Hauling <i>(Sum of Item 111)</i>				\$
118. Total Value of Water Transporting Loss <i>(Sum of Item 116)</i>				\$
119. Smaller of Item 117 or Item 118				\$
120. National Payment Factor				\$
121. Payment Reduction Amount for Water Transportation				\$
122. Gross Water Transportation Payment <i>((Item 119 x 120) minus Item 121)</i>				\$
PART J – CATTLE TICK FEVER				
123. Livestock Group	124. Number of Livestock Treated/Inspected	125. Payment Rate established for Cattle Tick Fever	126. Total loss for Cattle Tick Fever <i>(Items 124 x 125)</i>	
			\$	
			\$	
			\$	
			\$	
			\$	
127. Total Calculated Payment for Cattle Tick Fever <i>(Total of Item 126)</i>			\$	
128. National Payment Factor			\$	
129. Payment Reduction Amount for Cattle Tick Fever			\$	
130. Gross Cattle Tick Fever Payment <i>(Items 128 x 129)</i>			\$	

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)								Page 6 of 8
PART K – LIVESTOCK FEED TRANSPORTATION								
131. Current Loss Year:		2024						
Current Year				Normal Year				
132. Number of Truckloads	133. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	134. Producer Share	135. Total Mileage <i>(Item 132 X 133 X 134)</i>	136. Number of Truckloads	137. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	138. Producer Share	139. Total Mileage <i>(Item 136 X 137 X 138)</i>	
140. Prior Loss Year:								
Current Year				Normal Year				
141. Number of Truckloads	142. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	143. Producer Share	144. Total Mileage <i>(Item 141 X 142 X 143)</i>	145. Number of Truckloads	146. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	147. Producer Share	148. Total Mileage <i>(Item 145 X 146 X 147)</i>	
149. Loss Year	150. Total Current Year Miles	151. Total Normal Year Miles	152. Current Year Local Truckloads	153. Normal Year Local Truckloads	154. Weighted Current Year Share	155. Local Mileage Reduction <i>(Item 152 - 153 X 154 x 25 miles)</i>	156. Eligible Mileage <i>(Item 150 - 151 - 155)</i>	
157. Eligible Mileage <i>(Sum of Item 156)</i>								
158. National Mileage Rate								\$
159. National Payment Factor								
160. Payment Reduction Amount for Feed Transportation								\$
161. Gross Livestock Feed Transportation Payment <i>((Item 157 times 158 times 159) minus Item 160)</i>								\$

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)								Page 7 of 8
PART L – LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING								
162. Current Loss Year:								
Current Year				Normal Year				
163. Number of Truckloads	164. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	165. Producer Share	166. Total Mileage <i>(Item 163 X 164 X 165)</i>	167. Number of Truckloads	168. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	169. Producer Share	170. Total Mileage <i>(Item 167 X 168 X 169)</i>	
171. Prior Loss Year:								
Current Year				Normal Year				
172. Number of Truckloads	173. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	174. Producer Share	175. Total Mileage <i>(Item 172 X 173 X 174)</i>	176. Number of Truckloads	177. Mileage Per Truckload <i>(NTE 1,000 miles)</i>	178. Producer Share	179. Total Mileage <i>(Item 176 X 177 X 178)</i>	
180. Loss Year	181. Total Current Year Miles	182. Total Normal Year Miles	183. Current Year Local Truckloads	184. Normal Year Local Truckloads	185. Weighted Current Year Share	186. Local Mileage Reduction <i>(Item 183 - 184 X 185 x 25 miles)</i>	187. Eligible Mileage <i>(Item 181 - 182 - 186)</i>	
188. Eligible Mileage <i>(Sum of Item 186)</i>								
189. National Mileage Rate								\$
190. National Payment Factor								
191. Payment Reduction Amount for Livestock Transportation								\$
192. Gross Livestock Transportation Payment <i>(Item 187 times 188 times 189) minus Item 190)</i>								\$

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939L-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939L-1 (10-01-24)			Page 8 of 8
PART M – PAYMENTS			
193. Gross Livestock Grazing Loss <i>(Item 104A)</i>			\$
194. Gross Livestock Feed Loss <i>(Item 104B)</i>			\$
195. Gross Livestock Water Transportation Loss <i>(Item 122)</i>			\$
196. Gross Livestock Cattle Tick Loss <i>(Item 130)</i>			\$
197. Gross Livestock Feed Transportation Loss <i>(Item 161)</i>			\$
198. Gross Livestock Transportation Loss <i>(Item 192)</i>			\$
199. Total Gross Payment <i>(Items 193 + 194 + 195 + 196 + 197 + 198)</i>			\$
200A. Preparer's Name	200B. Preparer's Initials	200C. Title	200D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
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CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions

Complete CCC-939L-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC-939L, item 3 and 4.
2	Enter the producer's name from CCC-939L, Part B, item 1.
3	Enter the program year from CCC-939L, item 1.
4	Enter the application number from CCC-939L, item 2.
Part C – Livestock Information	
5	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-939L, Part C item 2, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range. Note: 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-939L, Part C item 3 for the applicable livestock.
7	Enter the livestock inventory from CCC-939L, Part C item 4. Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part C item 6 (COC adjusted livestock inventory), then item 6 for the specific livestock kind, type, and weight range must be used instead of item 4.
8	Enter the AU conversion factor, provided in Exhibit 26, for the animal type entered in Part C, item 7.
9	Enter Producer Share, from CCC-939L, Part C, Item 5
10	Enter the AU's in inventory determined by multiplying: • Part C item 7, times • Part C item 8, times • Part C item 9 Round the result to 2 decimals.
11	Enter the payment rate per head for the applicable livestock kind, type, and weight range, entered in Part C item 3, provided in subparagraph 48 A for the applicable program year in which the loss occurred.
12	Enter the value of livestock feed cost for 150 days calculated by multiplying: • item 10, times • item 11, times • 150 calendar days. Round the result to 2 decimals..

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – Owned or Cash-Leased Land (Part D must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)	
13	Enter the sequential corresponding letter(s) from CCC-939L, Part C, item 2, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of owned or cash-leased pasture entered in Part D, item 2.
14	Enter all pasture types from CCC-939L, Part D, item 2.
15	Enter the total number of affected acres, by physical location county, associated with each pasture type entered in CCC-939L, Part D, item 2 Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part D, item 7, for the specific pasture type, enter COC adjusted affected acres instead of CCC-939L, Part D, item 3.
16	Enter the producer's reported share in affected acres of each claimed pasture type reported on the CCC-939L, Part D, Item 4.
17	Enter the Carrying capacity for the pasture type in CCC-939L Part E item 6 Important: Carrying Capacity can be found in the NCT.
18	Calculate the maximum AU's on affected acres by doing the following: Multiply the following: • Item 15, times • Item 16 Then divide the product of the above by: • Item 17. Note: If COC adjusted the affected acres and there is an entry on CCC-939L, Part D Item 7, be sure to use COC adjusted affected acres in this calculation. Ensure that COC adjusted affected acres are entered into CCC-939L-1 Part D item 15 if applicable.
19	Enter the sum of AU's in inventory (Item 10) for each livestock group listed in Item 13.
20	Enter grazing days lost for each pasture type as reported on CCC-939L, Part D Item 5. Note: If the grazing days lost reported on the CCC-939L, Part D, Item 5 exceeds 150 calendar days, then input 150 calendar days.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Non-Fire – AUM or animal unit leased land (Part B must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)	
21	Enter the daily payment rate per head entered in Item 11.
22	Calculate the value of grazing lost for non-fire, owned/cash-leased pasture by multiplying the following: • The lesser of item 18 or item 19, times • Item 20, times • Item 21
23	Enter the sum of all values for all owned or cash-leased pasture types in item 22.
24	Enter the sequential corresponding letter(s) from CCC-939L, Part C, item 2, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of AU-leased pasture entered in Part D, item 10.
25	Enter all pasture types from CCC-939L, Part D, item 10.
26	Enter the number of AU's on affected acres, from CCC-939L, Part D, item 12, allowed by the pasture type entered in CCC-939L, Part D, item 10. Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part D, item 15, then COC adjusted animal units must be entered here instead of animal units entered in CCC-939L, Part D, item 12.
27	Enter grazing days lost for each pasture type as reported on CCC-939L, Part D Item 13. Note: If the grazing days lost reported on the CCC-939L, Part D, Item 13 exceeds 150 calendar days, then input 150 calendar days.
28	Enter the daily payment rate per head entered in CCC-939L-1, Part C, Item 11.
29	Calculate the value of grazing lost for non-fire AUM-leased land by multiplying the following for each pasture type: • Item 26, times • Item 27, times • Item 28
30	Enter the sum of the values for non-fire grazing losses on AU-leased land on item 22.
31	Enter the total value of grazing lost – non-fire on owned or cash-leased land in item 23.
32	Enter the total value of grazing lost – non-fire on AU-leased land in item 30.
33	Enter the sum of items 31 and 32.
34	Enter total AU's in inventory (sum of applicable AU's listed in item 10)

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Net Payment Calculation For Forage – Non-Fire (Part D must not be completed when a producer only has a feed loss.)	
35	Enter the grazing days lost, averaged between owned/cash-leased land and AU-leased land weighted by AU's. Calculate this according to the following: The AU's for Part D should be totaled then prorated. The prorated AU's should then be multiplied by the number of grazing days lost for owned or cashed lease land, and then the prorated AU's should then be multiplied by the number of grazing days for AUM or Animal Unit leased land and then added together. Divide the sum of the prorated amount by the total grazing days listed in items 20 and 27. This should be done for the total animal units for each associated animal group for each pasture type.
36	Enter the national payment rate as listed in paragraph 48.
37	Enter the value of livestock fed cost, by multiplying: • item 34, times • item 35, times • item 36.
38	Enter the National Payment Factor, as listed in paragraph 9.
39	Enter the calculating grazing lost, non-fire by multiplying: • the smaller of items 33 or 37, times • item 38.
40	Enter payment reduction amount for non-fire grazing losses from item 17.
41	Calculate total non-fire grazing loss payment by subtracting item 40 from item 39.
Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire	
42	Enter the Livestock Group Letter from CCC-939L Part E, item 1
43	Enter Pasture Type from CCC-939 L Part E, Item 2 .
44	Enter Affected Acres from CCC-939L Part E, item 3 Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part E, item 7, then item 7, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part E item 3.
45	Enter Producer Share from CCC-939L Part E, item 4
46	Enter the Carrying Capacity for the pasture type in CCC-939L, Part E, item 6 Important: Carrying Capacity can be found in NCT.
47	Enter the maximum animal units on affected acres by: • item 44, times • item 45, divided by • item 46.
48	Enter the AU's in Inventory by adding item 10 in Part C for all Livestock Groups listed in item 42.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire, Cont.	
49	Enter the number of grazing days lost from CCC-939L, Part E, item 5. Notes: Grazing Days Lost cannot exceed 180 days. If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part E item 8, then item 8, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part E item 5.
50	Enter the daily payment rate per head found in subparagraph 48 A.
51	Enter the value of grazing days lost due to fire by using the lesser of item 47 or item 48 and multiplying by: • item 49, times • item 50.
52	Enter the value of 180-calendar-day livestock feed cost for wildfire on non-Federal land by: • the lesser of: • item 47 or item 48, times • item 50, times • 180 days.
53	Enter the total value of grazing lost due to fire by summing all values in item 51.
54	Enter the total value of 180-day feed cost by summing all values in item 52.
55	Enter the smaller of item 53 or item 54.
56	Enter the national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A.
57	Calculate the grazing loss due to fire prior to reductions by: • item 55, times • item 56.
58	Enter the payment reduction amount for the forage information for the grazing loss due to fire according to subparagraph 9 B.
59	Enter the Calculated Grazing Loss- Fire by subtracting: • item 57, minus • item 58.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part F and G- Purchased and Produced, Feed Lost	
60	Enter the Livestock Group Letter from CCC-939L Part F, item 1 and/or Part G, item 1
61	Enter the type of purchased and/or produced feed lost incurred for the participant's eligible livestock listed in CCC-939L, Part F, item 3, and/or CCC-939L, Part G, item 3
62	Enter the producer's share from CCC-939L Part F, item 6, and/or CCC-939L, Part G, item 5
63	Enter the dollar value lost from CCC-939L, Part F, item 5, and/or CCC-939L, Part G, item 4. Notes: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part F, item 8, then item 8, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part F, item 5. If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part G, item 6, then item 6, for the specific pasture type, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part G, item 4.
64	Enter the value of purchased or produced feed lost by: • item 62, times • item 63.
65	Enter the value of purchased and produced feed lost by summing the values in item 64.
66	Calculate the 150-day livestock feed cost by summing item 12.
67	Enter the total value of purchased and produced feed lost by (entering the smaller of item 65 or item 66).
68	Enter the national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A.
69	Enter the calculated purchased and produced feed lost prior to reductions by multiplying: • item 67, times • item 68.
70	Enter the payment reduction amount for the value of purchased or produced feed lost according to subparagraph 9 B.
71	Calculate the purchased and produced feed lost by: • item 69, minus • item 70.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	
72	Enter the Livestock Group Letter from CCC-939L Part H, item 1.
73	From the CCC-939L, Part H, item 3.
74	From the CCC-939L, Part H, item 4.
75	Enter the type of additional feed purchased above normal from CCC-939L, Part H, item 5.
76	Enter the cost of feed purchased in the application year from CCC-939L, Part H, item 8. Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part H, item 13, then item 13, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part H, item 8.
77	Enter the cost of feed purchased in one year prior from CCC-939L, Part H, item 6. Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part H, item 11, then item 11, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part H, item 6.
78	Enter the cost of feed purchased in two years prior from CCC-939L, Part H, item 7. Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part H, item 12, then item 12, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part H, item 7.
79	Calculated the average cost of prior years' feed purchased by: • item 77, times • item 78, divided by • 2 years.
80	Enter the producer's share from CCC-939L, Part H, item 9.
81	Enter the number of days grazing lost from CCC-939L, Part H, item 10. Notes: Not to exceed 150-calendar days. If an entry is entered in CCC-939L, Part H, item 14, then item 14, must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part H, item 10.
82	Calculated the 150-calendar feed cost for the affected livestock by summing item 12.
83	Calculate the value of feed needs during the event by: • item 81, times • item 82 • divided by 150-calendar days.
84	Calculating the purchase of the additional livestock feed by: • smaller of: • item 83 • item 76, minus item 79 • times, item 80.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)	
85	Calculated additional feed purchased above normal for non-fire losses inside the grazing period by summing the values in Item 84 that are entered as “I” in item 73 and “N” in item 74.
86	Calculated value of feed needs during the event for non-fire losses inside the grazing period by summing the values in item 83 that are entered as “I” in item 73 and “N” in item 74.
87	Enter the smaller of item 85 or item 86.
88	Enter the national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A.
89	Calculate payment for additional feed purchased above normal for non-fire inside the grazing season by multiplying: • item 87 • item 88.
90	Calculated additional feed purchased above normal for fire losses inside the grazing period by summing the values in item 84 that are entered as “I” in item 73 and “F” in item 74.
91	Calculated value of feed needs during the event for fire losses inside the grazing period by summing the values in item 83 that are entered as “I” in item 73 and “F” in item 74.
92	Enter the smaller of item 90 or item 91.
93	Enter the national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A.
94	Calculate payment for additional feed purchased above normal for fire inside the grazing season by multiplying: • item 92, times • item 93.
95	Calculated additional feed purchased above normal for non-fire or fire losses outside the grazing period by summing the values in item 84 that are entered as “O” in item 73 and “N” or “F” in item 74.
96	Calculated the 150-calendar-day feed cost for the affected livestock by summing item 12.
97	Enter the smaller of item 95 or item 96.
98	Enter the national payment factor according to subparagraph 9 A.
99	Calculate payment for additional feed purchased above normal for non-fire and fire outside the grazing season by multiplying: • item 97 • item 98.
Grazing Loss Versus Feed Loss	
100	Enter calculated grazing loss for non-fire in item 51 into item 100A or Enter calculated additional feed purchased above normal for non-fire inside the grazing season in item 89 into item 100B, whichever is greater. (Producers cannot be paid for both items.)
101	Enter calculated grazing loss for fire inside the grazing period item 59 into item 101A or Enter calculated additional feed purchased above normal for fire inside the grazing season in item 94 into item 101B, whichever is greater. (Producers cannot be paid for both items.)

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)	
102	Calculated the purchased, produced, feed purchased above normal outside the grazing period by: • item 71 plus • item 99. Enter answer in item 102B.
103	Enter the payment reduction amount for the value of purchased or produced feed lost according to subparagraph 9 B.
104	Calculate the gross payment for all grazing and feed losses or additional feed purchases by: • item 100, plus • item 101, plus • item 102, minus 103. Note: This must be done for both item 104A and item 104B.
Part I – Water Transporting	
105	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-939L, Part I, item 1 for each livestock kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred from CCC-939L, Part I, item 2.
106	Enter livestock inventory for each applicable livestock group.
107	Enter the applicable AU conversion factor for each livestock group. AU factors can be found in Exhibit 26
108	Enter the daily water requirement, per AU, provided in subparagraph 91 B for the corresponding livestock groups entered in item 105.
109	Enter the national average price per gallon to transport water as listed in subparagraph 91 A
110	Enter the producer's share as listed on CCC-939L, Part I, item 6.
111	Enter the value of 150-calendar-days' worth of water hauling by multiplying the following: • item 106 • item 107 • item 108 • item 109 • item 110 • 150 calendar days.
112	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-939L, Part I, item 1, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred from CCC-939L, Part I, item 2.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part I – Water Transporting, Cont.	
113	Enter the total number of gallons hauled for each livestock group.
114	Enter the average national price per gallon to transport water.
115	Enter the producer's share as listed on CCC-939L, Part I, item 6.
116	Calculate the value of water hauled to each livestock group by multiplying the following: • item 113 • item 114 • item 115
117	Enter the total value of 150-days of water hauling by summing item 111.
118	Enter the total value of water transport loss by entering the sum of item 116.
119	Select the smaller of item 117 and item 118.
120	Enter the national payment factor.
121	Enter the payment reduction amount for water transportation as listed on CCC-939L, Part I, item 8.
122	Calculate the gross water transportation payment by: • multiplying items 119 and 120 • then subtracting item 121.
Part J – Cattle Tick Fever	
123	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-939L, Part J, item 1 for each livestock kind, type, and weight range.
124	Enter the number of livestock treated/inspected from CCC-939L, Part J, item 3.
125	Enter the payment rate established for cattle tick fever.
126	Calculate the total loss for cattle tick fever by multiplying items 124 and 125.
127	Enter the sum of item 126.
128	Enter the national payment factor.
129	Enter the payment reduction amount for cattle tick fever as listed in CCC-939L, Part J, item 6.
130	Calculate the gross cattle tick fever payment by multiplying the following: • item 127, multiplied by • item 128, minus • item 129.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part K –Livestock Feed Transporting	
131	Enter the current loss years. Note: Any livestock feed transportation occurring after the current year’s drought designation for the respective forage type that the producer has.
132	Enter the current year number of truck loads from CCC-939L, Part K, item 3 when item 2 is the current year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K, item 6, then item 6 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part K, item 3.
133	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 4, when item 2 is the current year. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K item 7, then item 7 must be used instead of CCC-939L, item 4.
134	Enter the livestock producer’s share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the current year when the loss is for the current year in item 2, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 5.
135	Enter the total mileage for the current year, calculated by multiplying: • item 132 • item 133 (if item 113 is less than or equal to 25, use zero) • item 134.
136	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 10 when the loss year in item 2 is for the current year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K item 13, then item 13 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part K item 10.
137	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 11. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K, item 14, then item 14 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part K, item 11.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part K –Livestock Feed Transporting Cont.	
138	Enter the livestock producer's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 12.
139	Enter the total mileage in a normal year, calculated by multiplying: • item 136 • item 137 • item 138.
140	Enter the prior loss years. Note: Any livestock feed transportation occurring before the current year's drought designation prior to the grazing period for the respective forage type that the producer has. The prior year must have an eligible drought designation. Example: Drought occurred in 2023, but producer has a qualified forage type that does not have 365-day grazing. Eligible hauling is available until the beginning of that qualified forage types grazing period in 2024.
141	Enter the current year's number of truckloads hauled due to the prior year's drought designation from CCC-939L, Part K, item 3 when item 2 is the prior year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K, item 6, then item 6 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part K, item 3.
142	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 4, when Item 2 is the prior year. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K, item 7, then item 7 must be used instead of CCC-939L, item 4.
143	Enter the livestock producer's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the current year when the loss in item 3 is for the prior year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 5.
144	Enter the total mileage for the current year for the prior loss year, calculated by multiplying: • item 141 • item 142 (if item 113 is less than or equal to 25, use zero) • item 143.
145	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 10 when the loss year in item 2 is for the prior year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K, item 13, then item 13 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part K, item 10.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part K –Livestock Feed Transporting Cont.	
146	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year when the loss is for the prior loss year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 11. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part K, item 14, then item 14 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part K, item 11.
147	Enter the livestock producer's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the current year when the loss in item 3 is for the prior year, from CCC-939L, Part K, item 12.
148	Enter the total mileage in a normal year, calculated by multiplying: • item 145 • item 146 • item 147.
149	Enter the current and/or prior year loss year in each line if needed. Note: The current year loss years should be grouped together. The prior year loss should be grouped together.
150	Enter the sum of item 135 for the current year miles for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 144 for the current year miles for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
151	Enter the sum of item 139 for the total normal year miles for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 148 for the total normal year miles for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
152	Enter the sum of item 132 for the current year number of truckloads for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 141 for the current year number of truckloads for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part K –Livestock Feed Transporting Cont.	
153	Enter the sum of item 136 for the normal year number of truckloads (local miles) for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 145 for the normal year number of truckloads for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
154	Enter the weighted current year share. Weighted share is equal to the sum of current year local truckload divided by sum of number of local truckloads
155	Calculate the local mileage reduction by: • item 152, minus • item 153, then • multiply, item 154times, 25 miles.
156	Calculate the eligible mileage by: • item 150, minus • item 151, minus • item 155.
157	Calculate the eligible mileage by summing item 156.
158	Enter the national mileage rate according to subparagraph 111 B.
159	Enter the national payment factor from subparagraph 9 A.
160	Enter the payment reduction amount for feed transportation according to subparagraph 9 B.
161	Calculate the gross livestock feed transportation payment by: • item 157, times • item 158, times • item 159, minus • item 160.
Part L –Livestock Transporting	
162	Enter the current loss years. Note: Any livestock transportation that occurring after the current year’s drought designation for the respective forage type for that the producer has.
163	Enter the current year number when of truck loads from CCC-939L, Part L, item 3 when item 2 is the current year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L, item 6, then item 6 must be used instead of CCC-939L, item 3.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part L –Livestock Transporting Cont.	
164	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock that the eligible livestock owner transported in the current year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 4, when item 2 is the current year. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L item 7, then item 7 must be used instead of CCC-939L, item 4.
165	Enter the livestock producer's share in the livestock transportation cost in the current year when the loss is for the current year in item 2, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 5.
166	Enter the total mileage for the current year, calculated by multiplying: • item 163 • item 164 • item 165 (if item 164 is less than or equal to 25, use zero).
167	Enter the number of truckloads of eligible livestock, the livestock owner transported in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 167 when the loss year in item 9 is for the current year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L item 13, then item 13 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part L, item 10.
168	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 11. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L, item 14, then item 14 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part L, item 11.
169	Enter the livestock producer's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 12.
170	Enter the total mileage in a normal year, calculated by multiplying: • item 167 • item 168 • item 169.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part L –Livestock Transporting Cont.	
171	Enter the prior loss years. Note: Any livestock transportation occurring before the current year’s drought designation prior to the grazing period for the respective forage type that the producer has. The prior year must have an eligible drought designation. Example: Drought occurred in 2023, but producer has a qualified forage type that does not have 365 day grazing. Eligible hauling is available until the beginning of that qualified forage types grazing period in 2024.
172	Enter the prior year’s number of truckloads hauled due to the prior year’s drought designation from CCC-939L, Part L, item 10 when item 2 is the prior year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L, item 13, then item 13 must be used instead of CCC-939L, item 10.
173	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported in the current year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 11, when item 2 is the prior year. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L, item 14, then item 14 must be used instead of CCC-939L, item 11.
174	Enter the livestock producer’s share in the livestock transportation cost in the current year when the loss in item 3 is for the prior year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 12.
175	Enter the total mileage for the current year for the prior loss year, calculated by multiplying: • item 172 • item 173 (if item 173 is less than or equal to 25, use zero) • item 174.
176	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 10 when the loss year in item 2 is for the prior year. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L, item 13, then item 13 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part L item 10.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part L –Livestock Transporting Cont.	
177	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock that the livestock owner transported in a normal year when the loss is for the prior loss year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 11. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-939L, Part L, item 14, then item 14 must be used instead of CCC-939L, Part L, item 11.
178	Enter the livestock producer's share in the livestock transportation cost in the current year when the loss in item 3 is for the prior year, from CCC-939L, Part L, item 12.
179	Enter the total mileage in a normal year, calculated by multiplying: • item 176 • item 177 • item 178.
180	Enter the current and/or prior year loss year if needed. Note: The current year loss years should be grouped together. The prior year loss should be grouped together.
181	Enter the sum of item 168 for the current year miles for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 177 for the current year miles for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
181	Enter the sum of item 168 for the current year miles for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 177 for the current year miles for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
182	Enter the sum of item 170 for the total normal year miles for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 179 for the total normal year miles for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
183	Enter the sum of item 163 for the current year number of truckloads for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 172 for the current year number of truckloads for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part L –Livestock Transporting Cont.	
184	Enter the sum of item 167 for the normal year number of truckloads for the current loss year. Enter the sum of item 176 for the normal year number of truckloads for the prior loss year. Note: The current year loss and prior year loss are each on a separate line.
185	Enter the weighted current year share. Weighted share is equal to the sum of current year truckload divided by sum of number of truckloads
186	Calculate the local mileage reduction by: • item 183, minus • item 184, then • multiply, item 185 • times, 25 miles.
187	Calculate the eligible mileage by: • item 181, minus • item 182, minus • item 186.
188	Calculate the eligible mileage by summing item 186.
189	Enter the national mileage rate according to subparagraph 132 A.
190	Enter the national payment factor from subparagraph 9 A.
191	Enter the payment reduction amount for livestock transportation according to subparagraph 9 B.
192	Calculate the gross livestock transportation payment by: • item 187, times • item 188, times • item 189, minus • item 190.

CCC-939L-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939L-1 Instructions (Continued)

Part L– Payments	
193	Enter the gross livestock grazing loss from item 104A.
194	Enter the gross livestock feed loss from item 104B.
195	Enter the gross livestock water transportation loss payment amount from item 122.
196	Enter the gross livestock cattle tick loss payment from item 130.
197	Enter the gross livestock feed transportation loss payment from item 161.
198	Enter gross livestock transportation loss payment from item 192.
199	Enter the sum of items 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198.
200A	Whoever prepares the CCC-939L-1 will enter their name here.
200B	Initial this box as the preparer.
200C	Enter the preparer's title.
200D	Enter the prepared date.

Livestock Loss Examples**A Livestock Grazing Loss – Non-Fire, Grazing Loss – Fire, Producer Feed Loss, Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, and Water Transportation**

Nancy Farmer is a cow calf operator in Lynn County Texas. Nancy Farmer completed CCC-939L in Lynn County Texas for 2024, 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 CCC-860.

Loss Event 1 - On January 3, 2024, a blizzard passed through Lynn County, Texas. Nancy suffered a grazing loss and additional feed purchases because of a blizzard and heavy snow fall on FSN 1345. FSN 1223 was unaffected by the blizzard. She called into Lynn County FSA and reported the impacts on January 5 via telephone. 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 on FSN 1345. Nancy has 100 percent ownership 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 receipts acceptable 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 acceptable receipts to COC showing an expense of \$500 of hay which was purchased about the same time period in 2023 and \$650 of hay which was purchased about the same time period in 2022.

Loss Event 2 - On May 15, 2024, a wildfire crossed Nancy's ranch, FSN 1345. The wildfire burned across 600 acres of native grass intended for grazing and Nancy also lost 75 bales 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, Nancy had to move some of 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-939L, Nancy certified 650 acres were affected by the wildfire 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 reviewed the fire footprint via GIS analysis and 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 for the 75 bales of produced hay that were destroyed and reliable records showing where cattle were **not** able to graze the pasture that was affected by the wildfire. 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.

Livestock Loss Examples (Continued)**A Livestock Grazing Loss – Non-Fire, Grazing Loss – Fire, Producer Feed Loss, Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, and Water Transportation (Continued)**

Loss Event 3 - On July 23, 2024, 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. Due to 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, 2024, Nancy started transporting water to her cattle and continued to transport water to her cattle until September 9, 2024. Nancy provided reliable records showing that a total of 66,000 gallons of water were transported to her cattle.

Loss events 1, 2, and 3 will be eligible for the 2024 ELAP application. All three loss events occurred within the grazing season and the acres had different loss conditions. Each loss event would require the producer to file a CCC-939 notice of loss. The loss event information will need to be entered in each applicable section on the CCC 939L.

B Livestock Feed Transportation – 365-Day Grazing Period

Loss Event 1 - On June 1, 2024, Lynn County TX received a D2 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor for the 8th consecutive week, 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. 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, 2025. Mary went to the Lynn County TX FSA office on July 1, 2024. Mary will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent (June 1, 2024). Mary would need to provide her normal hauling from the previous years including mileage and then provide her current hauls and mileage for 2024. Mary can claim transportation expenses up to December 31, 2024. If Lynn County TX continues to stay in a qualifying drought on January 1, 2025, Mary can file a notice of loss with the loss apparent date as far back as the qualifying drought begins, and she can claim additional expenses incurred after January 1, 2025 ELAP application.

For 2024, in a normal year, Mary purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 150 miles to her cattle during the year. Through December 31, 2024, Mary hauled 30 loads of hay at 250 miles per load. Mary certified as a socially disadvantaged producer and she maintains a 100 percent share in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

Livestock Loss Examples (Continued)**C Feed Transportation – Non-365 Day Grazing Period**

The normal grazing period for small grains or annual forage in Dodge County NE is May 1, 2025, through October 15, 2025. On January 15, 2025, Dodge County NE received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Jessie Farmer begins purchasing and hauling hay in January and February 2025 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, 2025. Producer Jessie files a notice of loss for feed and forage hauling under ELAP on May 1, 2025, with the loss apparent date of January 1, 2025. 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 2024 grazing season through the end of the program year.

D Livestock Transportation – 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.

On March 1, 2024, 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, 2024. 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, 2024. William will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent (March 1, 2024). William would need to provide his normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide his current hauls and mileage for 2024. William can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2024. 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, 2024. 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.

Livestock Loss Examples (Continued)**E Livestock Transportation – 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 annual rye on FSN 1888 and FSN 1926. Wyoming has 60 calendar day grazing period for annual rye from May 1 through June 30 each year.

On March 1, 2024, 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, 2024. Barb went to the Scotts Bluff County FSA office on June 1, 2024. 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 2024.

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 2023 during the eligible grazing season therefore Barb was eligible for the transportation cost. Producer Barb fills out an application for livestock transportation for 2024 based on the loss from 2023, with the loss first apparent to Producer Barb on April 1, 2024. Barb would be eligible to bring her cattle home until the end of December 2024.

Barb will need to provide her normal hauling from the previous years including mileage and then provide her current hauls and mileage for 2024. Barb can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2024. Producer Barb had previously certified on CCC-860 that she was socially disadvantaged.

Livestock Loss Examples (Continued)**F Livestock Feed Transportation Limitation – Example 1**

County A triggers D2 drought on May 30, 2024 for an eight consecutive week. A producer files a CCC-939 for qualifying drought on April 1, 2024, on native grass, for 100 head of adult cows, 3 bulls and 100 non-adult beef less than 500 pounds, all with 100% share.

April 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, is 274 days. Under the assumption that those less than 500-pound beef calves will be grazing at some point during the summer, those animals will be counted as half of an adult need for feed, according to Exhibit 26.

One hundred head of adult cows, plus 3 bulls, plus approximately 50 (.5 of 100) non adult beef cattle would be the number of AU's for COC to make an estimate for total feed needs for the 274 days. The total used would be 153 AU's multiplied by 24 pounds of corn equivalent per day for 274 days (1.0 million pounds of corn or corn equivalent).

For hay purposes, 153 AU's multiplied by 39 pounds of hay or forage for 274 days (1.6 million pounds of hay, or 818 tons) of hay could be needed. At 16-ton loads (a common amount for semi-truck hauled big round bales), that would limit the number of loads of hay to 52 loads of hay.

If a producer had 80 truckloads of hay hauled, COC would reduce the amount of approved current year truckloads to 52 in the CCC-939L, Part K, item 6 (Shown in Part E).

Summary

6. Maximum Pounds of Feed	7. Average Tons per Truckload	8. Maximum Truckloads	9. Actual Calculated Truckloads Hauled	10. Actual Truckloads Hauled	11. Program Year	12. Comments
1,640,925.00	16	52	80		2024	28 Load(s) of Feed Exceeded

Livestock Data Entry

13. Livestock Kind/Type/Weight Range	14. Number of Livestock	15. Share	16. Grain or Forage	17. Beginning Date of Drought
Beef, Adult	103	100.00%	Forage	4/1/2024
Beef, Nonadult less than 500	100	100.00%	Forage	4/1/2024

Average Tons per Truckload Calculator

Average Tons per Truckload				16
18. Number of Truckloads	19. Share	20. Unit of Measure	21. Amount per Truckload	
80	100.00%	Tons	16.00	

Livestock Loss Examples (Continued)**G Livestock Feed Transportation Limitation – Example 2**

On August 26, 2024, County B triggers 8 consecutive weeks of D2 drought. A producer files a CCC-939 for qualifying drought on July 1, 2024, on native grass, for 500 head of adult cows, 15 bulls and 450 non-adult beef more than 500 pounds, all with 100% share.

July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, is 183 days. Under the assumption that those more than 500-pound beef calves will be grazing at some point during the summer, those animals will be counted as half of an adult need for feed, according to Exhibit 26.

Five hundred head of adult cows, plus 15 bulls, plus approximately 338 (.75 of 450) non adult beef cattle would be the number of AU's for COC to make an estimate for total feed needs for the 183 days. The total used would be 853 multiplied by 24 pounds of corn equivalent per day for 183 days (3.75 million pounds of corn or corn equivalent).

For hay purposes, 853 AU's multiplied by 39 pounds of hay or forage for 183 days (6.1 million pounds of hay, or approximately 3,043 tons) of hay could be needed. At 16-ton loads, that would limit the number of loads of hay to 192 loads of hay.

If a producer had 150 truckloads of hay hauled, COC would not need to reduce the amount of approved current year truckloads in the CCC-939L, Part K, item 6 (Shown in Part E).

Summary

6. Maximum Pounds of Feed	7. Average Tons per Truckload	8. Maximum Truckloads	9. Actual Calculated Truckloads Hauled	10. Actual Truckloads Hauled	11. Program Year	12. Comments
6,117,540.00	16	192	150		2024	Adequate Livestock to Cover Feed

Livestock Data Entry

13. Livestock Kind/Type/Weight Range	14. Number of Livestock	15. Share	16. Grain or Forage	17. Beginning Date of Drought
Beef, Nonadult greater than 500	450	100.00%	Forage	7/1/2024
Beef, Adult	515	100.00%	Forage	7/1/2024

Average Tons per Truckload Calculator

Average Tons per Truckload				16
18. Number of Truckloads	19. Share	20. Unit of Measure	21. Amount per Truckload	
150	100.00%	Tons	16.00	

Livestock Loss Examples (Continued)**H Livestock Feed Transportation Limitation – Example 3**

County C hits D3 drought on June 21, 2024. Prior to that, County C had two weeks of D2 drought, going back to May 31, 2024. A producer files a CCC-939 for qualifying drought on May 31, 2024, on native grass, for 667 head of adult cows and 177 non-adult beef more than 500 pounds, all with 100% share.

May 31, 2024, through December 31, 2024, is 214 days. Under the assumption that those more than 500-pound beef calves will be grazing at some point during the summer, those animals will be counted as half of an adult need for feed, according to Exhibit 26.

Six hundred sixty-seven head of adult cows, plus approximately 133 (.75 of 177, rounded up) non adult beef cattle would be the number of AU's for COC to make an estimate for total feed needs for the 214 days. The total used would be 800 multiplied by 24 pounds of corn equivalent per day for 214 days (4.1 million pounds of corn or corn equivalent).

For hay purposes, 800 AU's multiplied by 39 pounds of hay or forage for 214 days (6.7 million pounds of hay, or a little over 3,338 tons) of hay could be needed. At 16-ton loads, that would limit the number of loads of hay to 210 loads of hay.

If a producer had 641 truckloads of hay hauled, the COC would reduce the amount of approved current year truckloads to 210 in the CCC-939L, Part K, item 6 (Shown below).

Summary

6. Maximum Pounds of Feed	7. Average Tons per Truckload	8. Maximum Truckloads	9. Actual Calculated Truckloads Hauled	10. Actual Truckloads Hauled	11. Program Year	12. Comments
6,705,903.75	16	210	641		2024	431 Load(s) of Feed Exceeded

Livestock Data Entry

13. Livestock Kind/Type/Weight Range	14. Number of Livestock	15. Share	16. Grain or Forage	17. Beginning Date of Drought
Beef, Nonadult greater than 500	177	100.00%	Forage	5/31/2024
Beef, Adult	667	100.00%	Forage	5/31/2024

Average Tons per Truckload Calculator

18. Number of Truckloads	19. Share	20. Unit of Measure	21. Amount per Truckload
641	100.00%	Tons	16.00

CCC-939L, Part L

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PART L – LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION						
CURRENT YEAR					COC USE ONLY	
1. Livestock Group (Part C, Item 2)	2. Loss Year	3. Number of Truckloads	4. Mileage Per Truckload	5. Producer Share	6. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	7. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
A	2024	641	800	100	210	

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application

A CCC-939H Example

CCC-939H (01-23-24)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation EMERGENCY LOSS ASSISTANCE FOR HONEYBEES APPLICATION	1. Program Year		2. Application Number	
		3. Administrative State Name Code		4. Administrative County Name Code	
		5. Physical State Name Code		6. Physical County Name Code	
PART A – PRODUCER AGREEMENT					
Payments under the Emergency Assistance for Honeybees will be made to provide emergency relief to producers of honeybees due to losses from adverse weather or loss conditions as determined by the Secretary. Each producer must file a separate form CCC-939H to be eligible to receive program benefits. By signing this application, the producer: 1. Agrees to provide CCC any documentation it requires to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided, including the producer's certification, and understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by CCC; 2. Authorizes CCC, at any time, with or without their presence, to enter upon, inspect and verify all honeybee colonies and honeybee hives in which they have an interest; 3. Agrees to comply with, and acknowledges they are subject to, all the regulations governing the program and understands that instructions and assistance are available for completing this form; 4. Authorizes CCC to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, suppliers, contractors, or processors, feed cooperatives, and feed supply companies, any records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided; 5. Agrees to comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions by submitting the following forms, if not already on file with FSA. The application will not be considered complete until producer has completed all required items and signed in Part G, Item 2A. Failure of an individual, entity, or member of an entity to timely submit all information required may result in no payment or a reduced payment; - AD-2047, Customer Data Worksheet - CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility - CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable) - CCC-941, Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information - AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification. 6. Has completed a CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher, or Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification for the program year indicated in Item 1, if applicable.					
PART B – PRODUCER INFORMATION					
1. Producer's Name (Person or Legal Entity)			2. Information Line		
3A. Address Line 1			4A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell		
3B. Address Line 2			4B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell		
3C. City	3D. State Select State	3E. ZIP	5. Email Address		
			DATE STAMP		

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

A CCC-939H Example (Continued)

CCC-939H (01-23-24)							Page 2 of 4				
PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS											
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY				
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reductions to Inventory	11. COC Adjusted Number of Eligible Lost Colonies	12. COC Adjusted Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost
13. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss:										\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION											
14. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved											
PART D – HONEYBEE HIVE LOSS											
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Hives Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Hives Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY				
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reductions to Inventory	11. COC Adjusted Number of Eligible Hives Lost	12. COC Adjusted Number of Ineligible Hives Lost
13. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Hive Loss:										\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION											
14. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved											

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

A CCC-939H Example (Continued)

CCC-939H (01-23-24)						Page 3 of 4		
PART E – VALUE FEED LOST AND/OR ADDITIONAL EXPENSES								
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Type of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred	3. Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred	4. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY				
				5. COC Adjusted Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred				
6. Payment Reduction Amount for Value of Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses:				\$				
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION								
7. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved								
PART F - ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL								
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	3. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	4. Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year Prior	5. Cost of Feed Purchased 2 Years Prior	6. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
						7. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	8. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year Prior	9. Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Prior
10. Payment Reduction Amount for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal:						\$		
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION								
11. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved								

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

A CCC-939H Example (Continued)

CCC-939H (01-23-24)		Page 4 of 4
PART G – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION		
1. Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien, or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)? ☐ YES ☐ NO		
<i>I certify that:</i> a. On the beginning date of the adverse weather or loss condition(s) on the CCC-939, I owned all honeybee colonies and/or honeybee hives entered on this application and physically maintained control of all such honeybees on that date for commercial use as part of my farming operation; b. All honeybee colonies and honeybee hives entered as lost on this application and/or additional feed expenses were losses incurred as a direct result of a qualifying adverse weather or loss condition(s) entered on the CCC-939 that occurred in the county provided in Item 6; c. All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided are true and correct; d. I understand that this application may be disapproved if information or evidence provided is false or in error, and that other sanctions or penalties could apply.		
2A. Producer's Signature (By)	2B. Title/Relationship of Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	2C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART H – COC DETERMINATION		
1A. COC or Designee Signature		1B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
NOTE: Privacy Act Statement: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended, and the Emergency Agricultural Disaster Assistance Program, 7 CFR Part 1416. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The information collection is exempted from the PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE. Non-Discrimination Statement: 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.		

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions

Item	Instruction
1	Agency will enter the program year reported on CCC-939.
2	Application Number will be assigned by the automated system.
3	Enter the administrative State and code where the farm is administered.
4	Enter the administrative county and code where the farm is administered.
5	Enter the physical State and code where the farm is located.
6	Enter the physical county and code where the farm is located.
Part A – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible producers agree to the items listed in this section when signing in Part G.	
Part B – Producer Information	
1	Enter producer's name.
2	Enter address information line, if applicable
3A	Enter producer's address.
3B	Enter producer's address line 2, if applicable.
3C	Enter producer's city.
3D	Enter producer's State.
3E	Enter producer's ZIP Code.
4A	Enter producer's primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
4B	Enter producer's alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
5	Enter producer's e-mail address.
Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss	
Note: Part C must be completed for each eligible loss condition that occurred in the program year for which benefits are being requested.	
1	Enter Loss Event Number from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at the top of the form.
2	Enter the inventory of honeybee colonies on the beginning date of the program year. Beginning inventory number is not needed for subsequent losses. An entry will be made in this column only once. Notes: The ELAP program year is January 1 to December 31. The beginning inventory must correspond with the inventory reported on CCC-771, Part B, item 15.

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss (Continued)	
3	Enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event. For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the previous loss event in Item 1 of the part. Note: Additions must correspond with the additions reported on CCC-771, Part D and any movements into the physical location county in CCC-771, Part E.
4	Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event. For each subsequent loss event, enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in Part C, Item 1. Note: Reductions to inventory must correspond with the additions reported on CCC-771, Part D.
5	Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost because of an eligible loss condition for each loss event listed in Part C, Item 1. Note: Eligible losses must correspond with the reductions reported on CCC-771, Part D.
6	Enter the total number of ineligible honeybee colonies lost because of an ineligible loss condition. *--Notes: If a honeybee producer reports normal mortality losses, combines colonies, or both, those losses or decreased colonies must be included in this item.--* Example: Honeybees were accidentally sprayed by a chemical. Ineligible losses must correspond with the reductions reported on CCC-771, Part D.
7	Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee colonies in Part C, item 5.
8	COC will enter the adjusted beginning inventory of honeybee colonies, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, Item 2. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, item 8.

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss (Continued)	
9	COC will enter the adjusted number of honeybee colonies purchased or added, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, Item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, Item 9.
10	COC will enter the adjusted reductions (sales) of honeybee colonies, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, Item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, Item 10.
11	COC must enter the adjusted number of eligible honeybee colonies lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, Item 5. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, Item 11.
12	COC will enter the adjusted ineligible honeybee colonies lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, Item 6. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, Item 12.
13	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
14	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving honeybee colony loss(es).

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Honeybee Hive Loss Note: Part D must be completed for each eligible loss condition that occurred in the program year for which benefits are being requested.	
1	Enter Loss Event Number from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at the top of the form.
2	Enter the inventory of honeybee hives on the beginning date of the program year. Beginning inventory number is not needed for subsequent losses. An entry will be made in this column only once. Note: The ELAP program year is January 1 to December 31.
3	Enter additional purchases or additions in hives since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event. For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to hives since the previous loss event in Item 1 of the part.
4	Enter reductions (sales) to hives since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event. For each subsequent loss event, enter reductions (sales) to hives since the previous loss event in Part D, Item 1.
5	Enter the total number of hives lost because of an eligible loss condition for each loss event listed in Part D, item 1.
6	Enter the total number of ineligible hives lost because of an ineligible loss condition. Example: Honeybees hives are destroyed from vandalism.
7	Enter the share the producer has in the hives in Part D, item 5.
8	COC will enter the adjusted beginning inventory of honeybee hives, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a beginning inventory of hives different than the beginning inventory of honeybee hives as certified by the producer in Part D, item 2. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, item 8.

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Honeybee Hive Loss (Continued)	
9	COC will enter the adjusted number of honeybee hives purchased or added, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of hives added is different than the number of hives added as certified by the producer in Part D, Item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, item 9.
10	COC will enter the adjusted reductions (sales) of hives, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a reduction of hives is different than the reduced hives as certified by the producer in Part D, item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, item 10.
11	COC must enter the adjusted number of eligible honeybee hives lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part D, item 5. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, item 11.
12	COC will enter the adjusted ineligible honeybee hives lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part D, item 6. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, item 12.
13	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
14	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving honeybee hive loss(es).

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E– Value of Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses Honeybees	
1	Enter Loss Event Number from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at the top of the form.
2	Enter type of purchased or harvested feed lost and/or additional expenses incurred.
3	Enter the dollar value of purchased and/or harvested feed lost and/or additional expenses.
4	Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee feed loss or additional expense in Part E, item 2.
5	COC will enter the adjusted value of feed lost or additional expense incurred, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a value of feed lost or additional expense incurred different than the value of feed lost or additional expenses incurred reported by the producer in Part E, item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part E, item 5.
6	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar purchased and/or harvested feed loss and/or additional expenses incurred.
7	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving value purchased and/or harvested feed lost and/or additional expenses.
Part F – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	
1	Enter Loss Event Number from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at the top of the form.
2	Enter the type of additional feed purchased above normal.
3	Enter the dollar value of feed that was purchased above normal because of the applicable eligible weather or loss condition on CCC-939, Part C, item 2.
4	Enter the dollar value of feed that was purchased one year prior for the same loss time period for the applicable eligible weather or loss condition on CCC-939, Part C, item 2.
5	Enter the dollar value of feed that was purchased two years prior for the same loss time period for the applicable eligible weather or loss condition on CCC-939, Part C, item 2.
6	Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee hives in Part F, item 2.
7	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased in the applicable year, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part F, item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part F, item 7.

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part F – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)	
8	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased 1 year prior, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part F, item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part F, item 8.
9	COC will enter the adjusted cost of feed purchased 2 years prior, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part F, item 5. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part F, item 9.
10	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the additional expenses incurred.
11	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving additional feed purchased above normal.
Part G – Producer Certification	
1	Producer selects “YES” or “NO” to the following question: <i>Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)?</i>
2A	Producer or authorized representative requesting an ELAP payment must sign certifying to information in entered in Parts A through G.
2B	Enter title and/or relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. Note: If the producer signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
2C	Enter the date CCC-939H is signed in item 2A, Part G.
Part H – COC Determination	
1A	COC or their representative will sign.
1B	Date COC or their representative signed CCC-939H.

Exhibit 9
(Par. 2, 3, 6, 225)

CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet

A CCC-939H-1 Example

CCC-939H-1 (10-01-24)						U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County State Code County Code		2. Participant's Name	
Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Calculation Worksheet								3. Program Year		4. Application number	
PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS											
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10-Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies ((Item 10 – Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6))			
			%								
			%								
			%								
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)											
15. Colony Fair Market Value								\$			
16. Payment Factor								%			
17. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss								\$			
18. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 14 x 15 x 16 minus Item 17)								\$			
PART D – HONEYBEE HIVE LOSS											
19. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Hives Lost		20. Hive Fair Market Value		21. Producer Share		22. Payment Factor		23. Eligible Hive Losses (Item 19 x 20 x 21 x 22)			
						%					
						%					
						%					
24. Total Eligible Hive Losses (Sum of Item 23)								\$			
25. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Loss								\$			
26. Gross Hive Loss Payment (Item 24 – Item 25)								\$			
27. Type of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred		28. Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred		29. Producer Share		30. Payment Factor		31. Eligible Value Feed Losses or Additional Expenses Incurred (Item 28 x Item 29 x Item 30)			
						%					
						%					
						%					
32. Total Calculated Value Feed Losses or Additional Expenses Incurred (Sum of Item 31)								\$			
33. Payment Reduction Amount for Value of Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses								\$			
34. Calculated Value Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses Incurred Payment (Item 32 – Item 33)								\$			

CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A CCC-939H-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939H-1 (10-01-24)							Page 2 of 2
35. Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	36. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	37A. Cost of Feed Purchased 1Year Prior	37B. Cost of Feed Purchased 2 Years Prior	37C. Coverage Cost of Feed Purchased in Prior Years	38. Producer Share	39. Payment Factor	40. Eligible Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal ((Item 36 – Item 37C C) x Item 38 x Item 39)
						%	
						%	
						%	
						%	
						%	
41. Total Eligible Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Above Normal (Sum of Item 40)							\$
42. Payment Reduction Amount for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal							\$
43. Calculated Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Above Normal (Item 41 – Item 42)							\$
PART G – PAYMENTS							
44. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 19)							\$
45. Gross Hive Loss Payment (Item 27)							\$
46. Gross Honeybee Feed Loss Payment (Item 34 plus Item 43)							\$
47. Total Gross Payment (Items 44 + 45 + 46)							\$
48A. Preparer's Name		48B. Preparer's Initials		48C. Title		48D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	

Non-Discrimination Statement: 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 <https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint> and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

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CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939H-1 Instructions

Complete CCC-939H-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC939H, item 3 and 4.
2	Enter participant's name from CCC939H, Part B, item 1.
3	Enter program year from CCC939H, item 1.
4	Enter application number from CCC939H, item 2.
Part C – Colony Loss Calculation	
5	No Entry Required.
6	Enter participant's share from CCC-939H, Part C, item 7. Note: If participant has multiple shares, enter the differing shares from CCC939H, if applicable, in the additional lines provided.
7	Enter participant's program year inventory from CCC-939H, Part C, item 2 as of the applicable loss event by producer share. Important: See Exhibit 10 for examples for completing this item.
8	No Entry Required. Normal mortality percentage is provided according to subparagraph 188 B, as established by DAFP.
9	Enter minimum colony loss threshold calculated by multiplying: • item 7, times • item 8.
10	Enter total number of colonies lost from CCC939H, Part C, item 5 during the program year, as of the applicable loss event. Notes: This number includes colony losses because of: • normal mortality • eligible loss condition • ineligible loss condition.
11	Enter total number of ineligible colonies lost from CCC939H, Part C, item 6 during the program year as of the applicable loss event.
12	Enter maximum number of eligible lost colonies calculated by subtracting: • item 10, minus • item 9.

CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939H-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Colony Loss Calculation	
13	Enter number of payment colonies, by producer share, determined by multiplying: - the result of subtracting: - result of: - item 10, minus - item 11 - result of: - item 9, minus - item 11 Important: The result may not exceed the maximum number of eligible lost colonies calculated in item 12. - times item 6 for each producer shares entry number.
14	Enter total payment colonies from item 13 for all producers share entries.
15	Enter honeybee colony fair market value for the applicable program year, as determined by DAFP, according to subparagraph 188 A.
16	Enter payment factor of either of the following: 75 percent if the producer has not filed a CCC-860 90 percent if the producer has a CCC-860 on file.
17	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same honeybee colony losses.
18	Enter subtotal of eligible colony losses calculated by multiplying: - item 14, times - item 15, times - item 16, minus - item 17. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
Part D – Honeybee Hive Loss Calculation	
19	Enter total number of eligible honeybee hives lost from CCC839H, Part D, item 5 as of the applicable loss event
20	Enter hive fair market value for the applicable program year, as determined by DAFP, provided in subparagraph 206 A.
21	Enter producers share from CCC 939H, Part D, item 7
22	Enter payment factor of either of the following according to subparagraph 9 A: 75 percent if the producer has not filed the CCC-860 90 percent if the producer has a CCC-860 on file.

CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939H-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Honeybee Hive Loss Calculation	
23	Enter eligible number of hives lost, as of applicable loss event, calculated by subtracting: • item 19 times, • item 20 times, • item 21 times, • item 22.
24	Enter total eligible hive losses as calculated on item 23.
25	Enter amount of compensation, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same honeybee hive losses.
26	Enter total eligible hive losses, as of the applicable loss event, calculated by subtracting: • item 24, minus • item 25.
Part E– Enter Value Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses	
27	Enter type of purchased feed lost/additional expense incurred from CCC939H, Part E, item 2.
28	Enter value of purchased feed lost/additional expense incurred from CCC939H, Part E, item 3.
29	Enter producers share from CCC939H, Part E, item 4.
30	Enter payment factor of either of the following: • 60 percent if the producer does not have a CCC-860 on file • 90 percent if the producer has a CCC-860 on file.
31	Calculate the feed losses/additional expenses incurred calculated by multiplying: • item 28, times • item 29, times • item 30. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
32	Enter total of eligible purchased feed losses/additional expenses from item 31

CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939H-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E– Enter Value Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses	
33	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same honeybee feed losses/additional expenses incurred.
34	Enter total eligible purchased feed loss/additional expense incurred calculated by subtracting: • item 32, minus • item 33.
Part F– Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Calculation	
35	Enter type of additional feed purchased from the CCC939H, Part F, item 2. above normal.
36	Enter cost of feed purchased in application year from the CCC939H, Part F, item 3.
37A	Enter cost of feed purchased 1 year before the application year from the CCC939H, Part F, item 4.
37B	Enter cost of feed purchased 2 years before the application year from CCC 939H, Part F, item 5.
37C	Average cost of feed purchased in prior years.
38	Enter producer’s share from CCC939H, Part F, item 6.
39	Enter payment factor of either of the following: • 60 percent if the producer does not have an CCC-860 on file. • 90 percent if the producer has a CCC-860 on file.
40	Calculate eligible additional feed purchased, by multiplying: • result of subtracting: • item36, minus • item 37C • times item 38 • times item39.
41	Enter total of eligible additional honeybee feed purchased above normal from item 40.
42	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same additional honeybee feed expenses, incurred.
43	Enter total eligible additional honeybee feed purchased above normal by subtracting item 41 minus item 42.

CCC-939H-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybee Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

B CCC-939H-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part G – Payments	
44	Enter gross colony loss payment (item 18).
45	Enter gross hive loss payment (item 26).
46	Enter gross honeybee feed loss payment: • item 34, plus • item 43.
47	Enter total gross payment calculated by adding: • item 44, plus • item 45, plus • item 46.
48A	Preparer will enter name
48B	Preparer will initial CCC-939H-1.
48C	Preparer will enter title.
48D	Preparer will enter the date.
49A	Second party reviewer will enter name.
49B	Second party reviewer will initial CCC-939H-1.
49C	Second party reviewer will enter their title.
49D	Second party reviewer will enter the date.

Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-939H and CCC-939H-1 for Honeybee Colony Losses

A Analyzing Data Provided on CCC-771's/CCC-771A's

As instructed in paragraph 170, honeybee producers **must** file CCC-771/CCC-771A:

- by January 2 of the same crop year
- within 30 calendar days of a change in inventory; changes in inventory include buying, selling, losing, or splitting
- within 30 calendar days of when colonies are moved from one county to another.

Producers will use a manual CCC-771/CCC-771A to report changes to the total number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved.

For ELAP purposes, CCC-771/CCC-771A must be used, with other supporting documentation, to determine a producer's:

- program year inventory of colonies, which is used to determine a loss threshold (program year inventory times normal mortality percentage), 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 CCC-771's/CCC-771A's include colonies sold, lost due to an eligible loss condition, and/or lost ineligible loss condition. Colonies moved or relocated are also reported on CCC-771/CCC-771A.

Colony losses because of an eligible or ineligible loss condition shall not be deducted from a producer's program year inventory.

Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-939H and CCC-939H-1 for Honeybee Colony Losses (Continued)

B Additional Guidance for Completing CCC-939H, Part C, Honeybee Colony Loss

CCC-939H, Part C captures data needed to calculate the producer's benefits. When manually checking the producer's benefit the CCC-939H Part C is used to complete the CCC-939H-1, Part C, Colony Loss Calculation.

PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS											
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY				
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reductions to Inventory	11. COC Adjusted Number of Eligible Lost Colonies	12. COC Adjusted Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost
13. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss:										\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION											
14. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved											

Important: Item 2, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, is only completed when an initial application for payment is filed for the program year. Item 2 must be equal to the number of colonies reported on the producer's initial CCC-771 filed at the beginning of the program year. Item 2 does not change if subsequent applications for payment are filed in a program year.

The following items on CCC-939H, Part C are completed for each eligible loss event for which colony losses are claimed:

- item 3, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- item 4, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- item 5, Total Number of Honeybee Colonies Lost During the Program Year
- item 6, 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.

Important: CCC-939H-1, Part C, Colony Loss Calculation, must be completed by producer share. Therefore, Part C 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 in Part C must be overridden to reflect cumulative data from the beginning of the calendar year through the current loss event.

Additional Assistance for Completing CCC-939H and CCC-939H-1 for Honeybee Colony Losses (Continued)

B Additional Guidance for Completing CCC-939H, Part C, Honeybee Colony Loss (Continued)

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 C, item 1). 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-939-1, Part C only has 1 line-item entry for the entire calendar year.

CCC-939H-1, Part C item 7, Program Year Inventory, must be accurately determined for the colony loss payment to calculate properly.

Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss								
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11) – (Item 9 – Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1								
2								
3								
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)								
15. Colony Fair Market Value								\$
16. Payment Factor								%
17. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss								\$
18. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 14 x 15 x 16 minus 17)								\$

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:

- the result of adding:
 - CCC-939H, Part C, item 2 or 8, if any entry is provided in item 8, plus
 - sum of all entries from CCC-939H, Part C, item 3 or 9, if any entry is provided in item 9, by producer share, as of the applicable loss event
- minus the sum of all entries from CCC-939H, Part C, item 4 or 10, if any entry is provided in item 10, by producer share, as of the applicable loss event.

Honeybee Loss Examples

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms

Background

Honey B Farms files three 2024 ELAP notices of loss and applications for payments in Culpeper County:

- April 1
- July 1
- December 30.

Report of Acreage

A summary of CCC-771/CCC-771A data for Honey B Farms' initial and updated CCC-771's/CCC-771A's filed throughout the program year is provided in the following table. Honey B Farms reported colony losses on CCC-771'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 CCC-771 Is Filed	B Colony Additions	C Honeybee Colony		 D* Cumulative Inventory	E ELAP Program Year Inventory
		Losses	Reductions		
January 1 (Initial CCC-771)				500	500
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

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-939H .

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms (Continued)

PART B – INITIAL REPORT OF COLONIES					
15. Number of Colonies	16. Date of Most Recent Inventory	17. Physical Location (State)	18. Physical Location (County)	19. Producer Share	20. P W
500	01/01/2024	Colorado	Denver	100	
PART C – CERTIFICATION					

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 CCC-771/CCC-771A on March 1 for 50 colonies purchased on February 15. Honey B Farms provides purchase receipts reflecting 50 additional colonies purchased on February 15.

CCC-771 (11-17-23)

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PART D - ADDITIONS/REDUCTIONS TO COLONY INVENTORY						FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
23. Date of Inventory Addition/Reduction	24. Inventory Prior to Addition/Reduction	25. Number of Colonies Added	26. Reason	27. Number of Colonies Reduced	28. Reason	29. Date of FSA Notification	30. Current Inventory (24 + 25 - 27)
02/15/2024	500	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	03/01/2024	550
03/20/2024	550	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☒ Other	04/01/2024	450

CCC-939H - Honey B Farms' April 1 ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

CCC-939H (01-23-24)

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PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS											
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY				
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reductions to Inventory	11. COC Adjusted Number of Eligible Lost Colonies	12. COC Adjusted Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost
1	500	50	0	100	0	100					

CCC-939H, Part C, item 2, is equal to the colonies in inventory as reported on Honey B Farms' initial CCC-771 filed January 1 (column E in the acreage report table), **500 colonies**.

CCC-939H, Part C, item 3, 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**.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms (Continued)

Initial Loss Event #1 (Continued)

CCC- 939H-1 - To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC- 939H-1, item 7, for loss event #1, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
 - 500 colonies on CCC- 939H, item 2 Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
 - 50 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC- 939H, item 3, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 0 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC- 939H, item 4 Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **550 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC- 939H-1, item 7.

Honey B Farms' CCC- 939H-1 is completed as follows.

Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss								
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11) - (Item 9 - Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1	100	550	24.2	133	100	0	133	0
2								
3								
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)								
15. Colony Fair Market Value								\$
16. Payment Factor								%
17. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss								\$
18. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 14 x 15 x 16 minus 17)								\$

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.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms (Continued)

Subsequent Loss Event #2

On July 1, Honey B Farms files a notice of loss and application and adds the reduction to the CCC-771/CCC-771A for payment for 100 colonies lost because of CCD that was apparent on June 25. Honey B Farms filed a CCC-771 on June 1, reporting 50 colonies purchased on May 15. Honey B Farms provides a receipt for 50 colonies purchased on May 15.

CCC-771 (11-17-23) Page 2 of 4

PART D - ADDITIONS/REDUCTIONS TO COLONY INVENTORY						FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
23. Date of Inventory Addition/Reduction	24. Inventory Prior to Addition/Reduction	25. Number of Colonies Added	26. Reason	27. Number of Colonies Reduced	28. Reason	29. Date of FSA Notification	30. Current Inventory (24 + 25 - 27)
02/15/2024	500	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	03/01/2024	550
03/20/2024	550	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☒ Other	04/01/2024	450
04/15/2024	450	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	06/01/2024	500
06/25/2024	500	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☒ CCD ☐ Other	07/01/2024	400

CCC-939H - Part C of Honey B Farms' August 1 application for payment is completed as follows.

CCC-939H (01-23-24)

PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS							COC USE		
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reduction Inventory
1	500	50	0	100	0	100			
2		50	0	100	0				

Important: For loss event #2:

- item 2 is left blank
- items 3, 4, 5, and 6 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**.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms (Continued)

Subsequent Loss Event #2 (Continued)

CCC- 939H-1 – To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC- 939H-1, item 7, for Honey B Farms, for loss event #2, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
 - 500 colonies, on CCC- 939H, item 2, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
 - 100 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-939H, item 3, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 0 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-939H, item 4, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **600 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC- 939H-1, item 7.

For subsequent loss event # 2, Honey B Farms' CCC-939H-1 is completed as follows.

Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss								
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11) - (Item 9 - Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1	100	600	24.2	145	200	0	200	55
2								
3								
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)								55
15. Colony Fair Market Value								\$129
16. Payment Factor								75%
17. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss								\$0
18. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 14 x 15 x 16 minus 17)								\$5,321

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.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms (Continued)

Subsequent Loss Event #3

CCC-939H- On December 30, Honey B Farms files a notice of loss and application and reduction of inventory on the CCC-771/CCC-771A for payment for 200 colonies lost because of CCD that was apparent to the producer on December 15. Honey B Farms filed a CCC-771 on November 1, reporting 100 colonies purchased in October. Honey B Farms provides a receipt for 100 colonies purchased on October 2.

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PART D - ADDITIONS/REDUCTIONS TO COLONY INVENTORY						FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
23. Date of Inventory Addition/Reduction	24. Inventory Prior to Addition/Reduction	25. Number of Colonies Added	26. Reason	27. Number of Colonies Reduced	28. Reason	29. Date of FSA Notification	30. Current Inventory (24 + 25 - 27)
02/15/2024	500	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	03/01/2024	550
03/20/2024	550	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☒ Other	04/01/2024	450
04/15/2024	450	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	06/01/2024	500
06/25/2024	500	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☒ CCD ☐ Other	07/01/2024	400
10/02/2024	400	100	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	11/01/2024	500
12/15/2024	500	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	200	☐ Sold ☒ CCD ☐ Other	12/30/2024	300

Part C of Honey B Farms' December 30 ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

CCC-939H (01-23-24)

PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS							COC USE		
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reduction to Inventory
1	500	50	0	100	0	100			
2		50	0	100	0				
3		100	0	200	0				

Loss Event # 3

Important: For loss event #3:

- item 2 is left blank
- items 3, 4, 5, and 6 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.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

A Honeybee - CCC-939H Completion Example 1 – Honey B Farms (Continued)

Subsequent Loss Event #3 (Continued)

CCC- 939H-1 - To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC-939H-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- 939H item 2, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
- 200 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-939H, item 3, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 0 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC-939H, item 4, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **700 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC- 939H-1, item 7.

For subsequent loss event # 3, Honey B Farms' CCC- 939H-1 is completed as follows.

Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss								
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11) - (Item 9 - Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1	100	700	24.2	169	400	0	246	231
2								
3								
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)								231
15. Colony Fair Market Value								\$129
16. Payment Factor								75%
17. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss								\$0
18. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 14 x 15 x 16 minus 17)								\$22,349

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**.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

B Honeybee - CCC- 939H Completion Example 2 – Deb’s Bees

Background

Deb’s Bees files three 2024 ELAP notices of loss and applications for payment:

- July 10
- September 1 (notice of loss only)
- December 2.

Report of Acreage

A summary of CCC-771/CCC-771A data for Deb’s Bees’ initial and manual CCC-771’s/CCC-771A’s filed throughout the program year is provided in the following table. On January 1, 2024, Deb’s Bees files an initial 2024 acreage report providing an initial beginning inventory of 800 colonies. Deb’s Bees reported colony losses on CCC-771 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 CCC-771 Is Filed	B Colony Additions	C Honeybee Colony		~~D*~~ Cumulative Inventory	E Beginning Inventory for ELAP
		Losses	Reductions		
January 1 (Initial CCC-771)				800	800
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

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 CCC939H or CCC-939H-1.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

B Honeybee - CCC- 939H Completion Example 2 – Deb’s Bees (Continued)

PART B – INITIAL REPORT OF COLONIES				
15. Number of Colonies	16. Date of Most Recent Inventory	17. Physical Location (State)	18. Physical Location (County)	19. Producer Share
800	01/01/2024	Colorado	Denver	100
PART C – CERTIFICATION				

Initial Loss Event #1

On July 10, 2024, Deb’s Bees files a notice of loss and updated the CCC-771/CCC-771A for colony losses that occurred on June 29, 2024, because of CCD. Deb’s Bees files an application for payment on July 30, 2024, for 100 colonies lost because of CCD.

Deb’s Bees provides a CCC-771 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.

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PART D - ADDITIONS/REDUCTIONS TO COLONY INVENTORY						FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
23. Date of Inventory Addition/Reduction	24. Inventory Prior to Addition/Reduction	25. Number of Colonies Added	26. Reason	27. Number of Colonies Reduced	28. Reason	29. Date of FSA Notification	30. Current Inventory (24 + 25 - 27)
02/15/2024	800	25	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	03/01/2024	825
03/20/2024	825	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	50	☒ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	04/01/2024	775
04/20/2024	775	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	05/01/2024	825
06/17/2024	825	100	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	07/01/2024	925
06/29/2024	925	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☒ CCD ☐ Other	07/10/2024	825

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

B Honeybee - CCC- 939H Completion Example 2 – Deb’s Bees (Continued)

CCC- 939H – Deb’s Bees’ ELAP application for payment is completed as follows.

CCC-939H (01-23-24) Page 2 of 4

PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS							COC USE ONLY				
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reductions to Inventory	11. COC Adjusted Number of Eligible Lost Colonies	12. COC Adjusted Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost
1	800	175	50	100	0	100					

CCC- 939H, item 2 is equal to the colonies in inventory as reported on Deb’s Bees’ initial CCC-771 filed January 1 (column E in the acreage report table), **800 colonies**.

CCC- 939H, item 3, 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- 939H, item 4, 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**.

Initial Loss Event #1 (Continued)

CCC-939H-1 - To calculate cumulative program year inventory, CCC- 939H-1, item 7, for loss event #1, the County Office must subtract:

- the result of adding:
- 800 colonies, on CCC-939, item 2 Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
- 175 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC- 939H, item 3 Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- minus 50 colonies, sum of all entries, as of the applicable loss event, on CCC- 939H, item 4, Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **925 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC- 939H-1, item 7.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

B Honeybee - CCC- 939H Completion Example 2 – Deb’s Bees (Continued)

Deb’s Bees’ CCC-939H-1 is completed as follows.

Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss								
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11) - (Item 9 - Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1	100	925	24.2	224	100	0	0	0
2								
3								

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, 2024. Deb’s Bees does not file an application for payment at this time; therefore, CCC- 939H, Part C and CCC- 939H-1 are not completed.

Subsequent Loss Event #3

On December 2, Deb’s Bees files a notice of loss and updates the CCC-771/CCC-771A for 100 colonies lost because of a blizzard that occurred November 25. In addition, on December 2, 2024, 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 CCC-771 on October 1 for 100 colonies purchased on September 20. Deb’s Bees provides purchase receipts reflecting 100 additional colonies purchased on September 20.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

B Honeybee - CCC- 939H Completion Example 2 – Deb’s Bees (Continued)

Subsequent Loss Event #3 (Continued)

CCC-771 (11-17-23) Page 2 of 4

PART D - ADDITIONS/REDUCTIONS TO COLONY INVENTORY						FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY	
23. Date of Inventory Addition/Reduction	24. Inventory Prior to Addition/Reduction	25. Number of Colonies Added	26. Reason	27. Number of Colonies Reduced	28. Reason	29. Date of FSA Notification	30. Current Inventory (24 + 25 - 27)
02/15/2024	800	25	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	03/01/2024	825
03/20/2024	825	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	50	☒ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	04/01/2024	775
04/20/2024	775	50	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	05/01/2024	825
06/17/2024	825	100	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	07/01/2024	925
06/29/2024	925	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☒ CCD ☐ Other	07/10/2024	825
08/28/2024	825	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	200	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☒ Other	09/01/2024	625
09/20/2024	625	100	☒ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	0	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☐ Other	10/01/2024	725
11/25/2024	725	0	☐ Purchased ☐ Split/Nuc ☐ Other	100	☐ Sold ☐ CCD ☒ Other	12/02/2024	625

CCC- 939H - Part C of Deb’s Bees application for payment is completed as follows.

CCC-939H (01-23-24)

PART C – HONEYBEE COLONY LOSS									
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Inventory at Beginning of Program Year	3. Additions to Inventory	4. Reductions to Inventory	5. Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	6. Ineligible Honeybee Colonies Lost	7. Producer Share	COC L		
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Additions to Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Reductions to Inventory
1	800	175	50	100	0	100			
2		0	0	200	0				
3		100	0	100	0				

Loss Event #2 and #3#

Important: For loss events #2 and #3:

- item 2 is left blank
- items 3, 4, 5, and 6 are **not representative of cumulative data**, but are representative of colony additions, reductions, and losses **between previous loss event through current loss event**.

Honeybee Loss Examples (Continued)

B Honeybee - CCC- 939H Completion Example 2 – Deb’s Bees (Continued)

Subsequent Loss Event #3 (Continued)

CCC- 939H-1 - Since Deb’s Bees filed an application for payment for loss events #2 and #3 at the same time, CCC- 939H-1 data will represent cumulative data from beginning of program year through loss event #3.

Cumulative program year inventory, CCC- 939H-1, item 7, is determined by subtracting:

- the result of adding:
- 800 colonies on CCC-939H, item 2, Inventory at Beginning of Program Year, plus
- 275 colonies, sum of all entries on CCC-939H, item 3, Additions to Inventory Throughout Program Year, including entries for loss events #1, #2, and #3
- minus 50 colonies, sum of all entries on CCC-939H, item 4 , Reductions to Inventory Throughout Program Year
- equals **1025 colonies**, cumulative program year inventory to be entered in CCC-939H-1, item 7.

Deb’s Bees’ CCC- 939H-1 is completed as follows.

Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss								
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Colonies Lost	11. Total Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Maxi Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 9)	13. Payment Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11) - (Item 9 - Item 11) NTE Item 12) x Item 6)
1	100	1025	24.2	248	400	0	152	152
2								
3								
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)								152
15. Colony Fair Market Value								\$129
16. Payment Factor								75%
17. Payment Reduction Amount for Honeybee Colony Loss								\$0
18. Gross Colony Loss Payment (Item 14 x 15 x 16 minus 17)								\$14,706

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)).

CCC-939F, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Application

A CCC-939F Example

CCC-939F (01-23-24)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation EMERGENCY LOSS ASSISTANCE FOR FARM-RAISED FISH APPLICATION	1. Program Year	2. Application Number								
		3. Administrative State <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Name</td> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name	Code			4. Administrative County <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Name</td> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name	Code		
Name	Code										
Name	Code										
		5. Physical State <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Name</td> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name	Code			6. Physical County <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Name</td> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name	Code		
Name	Code										
Name	Code										

PART A – PRODUCER AGREEMENT
 Payments under the Emergency Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish will be made to provide emergency relief to producers of or farm-raised fish due to losses from adverse weather or loss conditions as determined by the Secretary. Each producer must file a separate form CCC-939F to be eligible to receive program benefits. By signing this application, the producer:

1. Agrees to provide CCC any documentation it requires to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided, including the producer's certification, and understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by CCC;
2. Authorizes CCC, at any time, with or without their presence, to enter upon, inspect and verify all farm-raised fish, ponds, and acres in which they have an interest;
3. Agrees to comply with, and acknowledges they are subject to, all the regulations governing the program and understands that instructions and assistance are available for completing this form;
4. Authorizes CCC to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, suppliers, contractors, or processors, feed cooperatives, and feed supply companies, any records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided;
5. Agrees to comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions by submitting the following forms, if not already on file with FSA. The application will not be considered complete until producer has completed all required items and signed in Part E, Item 2. Failure of an individual, entity, or member of an entity to timely submit all information required may result in no payment or a reduced payment;
 - AD-2047, Customer Data Worksheet
 - CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility
 - CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
 - CCC-941, Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information
 - AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification
6. Has completed a CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, and Beginning Farmer or Rancher, or Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification for the program year indicated in Item 1, if applicable.

PART B – PRODUCER INFORMATION

1. Producer's Name <i>(Person or Legal Entity)</i>			2. Information Line	
3A. Address Line 1			4A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell	
3B. Address Line 2			4B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell	
3C. City	3D. State Select State	3E. ZIP	5. Email Address	

DATE STAMP

CCC-939F, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Application (Continued)

A CCC-939F Example (Continued)

CCC-939F (01-23-24)							Page 2 of 3		
PART C – FARM-RAISED FISH DEATH LOSS									
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Kind/Type/Size	3. Unit of Measure	4. Beginning Inventory	5. Ending Inventory	6. Ineligible Inventory Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Ending Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Ineligible Inventory Lost
11. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss:								\$	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION									
12. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved									
PART D – VALUE OF PURCHASED FEED LOST AND/OR ADDITIONAL EXPENSES									
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Type of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred	3. Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred	4. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY					
				5. COC Adjusted Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred					
6. Payment Reduction Amount for Value of Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses:				\$					
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION									
7. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved									

CCC-939F, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Application (Continued)

A CCC-939F Example (Continued)

CCC-939F (01-23-24)		Page 3 of 3
PART E – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION		
1. Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)? ☐ YES ☐ NO		
I certify that:		
a. On the beginning date of the adverse weather or loss condition(s) on the CCC-939, I owned all farm-raised fish entered on this application and physically maintained control of all such farm-raised fish on that date for commercial use as part of my farming operation;		
b. All farm-raised fish entered as lost on this application and/or additional feed expenses were losses incurred as a direct result of a qualifying adverse weather or loss condition(s) entered on the CCC-939 that occurred in the county provided in Item 6;		
c. All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided are true and correct;		
d. I understand that this application may be disapproved if information or evidence provided is false or in error, and that other sanctions or penalties could apply.		
2A. Producer's Signature (By)	2B. Title/Relationship of Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	2C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART F – COC DETERMINATION		
1A. COC or Designee Signature		1B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
NOTE: <i>Privacy Act Statement:</i> The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended, and the Emergency Agricultural Disaster Assistance Program, 7 CFR Part 1416. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits.		
<i>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement:</i> The information collection is exempted from the PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.		
Non-Discrimination Statement: 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.		
Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 https://www.usda.gov/bascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.		

CCC-939F, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Application (Continued)

B CCC-939F Instructions

Item	Instruction						
1	Enter the program year in which the eligible farm-raised fish losses became apparent as stated on CCC-939.						
2	Application number will be assigned by the automated system.						
3	Enter the administrative State and code where the farm is administered.						
4	Enter administrative county and code where the farm is administered.						
5	Enter the physical State and code where the farm is located						
6	Enter the physical county and code where the farm is located						
Part A – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)							
Eligible producers agree to the items listed this section when signing in Part E.							
Part B – Producer Information							
1	Enter producer's name.						
2	Enter address information line, if applicable						
3A	Enter producer's address.						
3B	Enter producer's address line 2, if applicable.						
3C	Enter producer's city.						
3D	Enter producer's State.						
3E	Enter producer's ZIP Code.						
4A	Enter producer's primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.						
4B	Enter producer's alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.						
5	Enter producer's e-mail address.						
Part C – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss							
1	Enter Loss Event Number from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at top of the form.						
2	Enter the kind, type, and size of each farm-raised fish for which loss occurred. Important: An entry in this field is required when there is a loss in a particular kind, type, and size of farm-raised fish. Note: Separate line entries by type, kind, and size are required when producer shares are different. A separate CCC-939 may be used if additional lines are necessary. Example: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Item 2</u></th><th style="text-align: left;"><u>Item 7</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baitfish/Fathead minnow</td><td>0.0000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Baitfish/Fathead minnow</td><td>0.7500</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Item 2</u>	<u>Item 7</u>	Baitfish/Fathead minnow	0.0000	Baitfish/Fathead minnow	0.7500
<u>Item 2</u>	<u>Item 7</u>						
Baitfish/Fathead minnow	0.0000						
Baitfish/Fathead minnow	0.7500						
3	Enter the unit of measure, pounds, pieces, inches, or gallons, as determined by STC.						

CCC-939F, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Application (Continued)

B CCC-939F Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss (Continued)	
4	Enter the beginning inventory of farm-raised fish immediately before the beginning date of the eligible loss conditions listed on CCC-939. Note: If beginning inventory just before the loss cannot 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.
5	Enter the ending inventory immediately after the end of the eligible loss conditions listed on CCC-939.
6	Enter amount of ineligible inventory of farm-raised fish losses reported by the producer, if applicable.
7	Enter the share the producer has in the farm-raised fish in Part C, item 4.
8	COC will enter the adjusted beginning inventory before loss, if applicable. 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 Part C, item 4. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 8.
9	COC will enter the adjusted ending inventory after loss, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, item 5. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 9.
10	COC will enter the adjusted ineligible inventory lost, if applicable. Notes: 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 Part C, item 6. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Item 10.
11	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
12	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving farm-raised fish death loss(es).

CCC-939F, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-raised Fish Application (Continued)

B CCC-939F Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Value of Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses	
1	Enter the corresponding Loss Event Number for the eligible adverse weather or loss conditions from CCC-939, item 2 in top right of form.
2	Enter type of purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses incurred for farm-raised fish.
3	Enter the dollar value of purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses.
4	Enter share applicable to each line entry.
5	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 Part D, item 3. The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part D, item 5.
6	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar purchased feed loss and/or additional expenses incurred.
7	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving value purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses.
Part E – Producer Certification	
1	Producer selects “YES” or “NO” to the following question: <i>Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)?</i>
2A	Producer or authorized representative requesting an ELAP payment must sign certifying to information in entered in Parts A through E.
2B	Enter title and/or relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. Note: If the producer signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
2C	Enter the date CCC-939F is signed in Part E, item 2A.
Part F – COC Determination	
1A	COC or their representative will sign.
1B	Date COC or their representative signed CCC-939F.

CCC-939F-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet

A CCC-939F-1 Example

CCC-939F-1 (10-01-24)						U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County State Code County Code		2. Participant's Name	
Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Calculation Worksheet								3. Program Year		4. Application number	
PART C – FARM-RAISED FISH DEATH LOSS											
5. Kind/Type/Size	6. Beginning Inventory	7. Ending Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Normal Mortality Loss Threshold (Item 6 x 8)	10. Ineligible Inventory Lost	11. Loss Threshold to Use (If item 10 = 0, use item 9. If item 10 > 0, use item 10. If item 9 > item 10, use item 9.)	12. Eligible Inventory Lost (Item 6 minus 7, NTE item 11)	13. Producer Share	14. Average Market Price	15. Payment Factor	16. Eligible Death Losses (Item 12 x 13 x 14 x 15)
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
17. Total Farm-raised Fish Death Losses (Sum of Item 16)										\$	
18. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss										\$	
19. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment (Item 17 – Item 18)										\$	
PART D – VALUE OF PURCHASED FEED LOST AND/OR ADDITIONAL EXPENSES											
20. Type of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred		21. Value of Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred		22. Producer Share		23. Payment Factor		24. Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses or Additional Expenses (Item 21 x 22 x 23)			
						%					
						%					
						%					
						%					
25. Total Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses or Additional Expenses (Sum of Item 23)								\$			
26. Payment Reduction Amount for Value of Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses								\$			
27. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Feed Loss Payment (Item 24 – Item 25)								\$			
PART E – PAYMENTS											
28. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment (Item 19)								\$			
29. Gross Farm Raised Fish Feed Loss Payment (Item 27)								\$			
30. Total Gross Payment (Items 28 + 29)								\$			
31A. Preparer's Name				31B. Preparer's Initials		31C. Title		31D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)			

CCC-939F-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation
Worksheet (Continued)

A CCC-939F-1 Example (Continued)

CCC-939F-1 (10-01-24)

Page 2 of 2

Non-Discrimination Statement: 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 <https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint> and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.

CCC-939F-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B CCC-939F-1 Instructions

Complete CCC-939F-1 according to the following.

Item	Instruction
1	Enter State and county code from CCC-939F, item 3.
2	Enter participant's name from CCC-939F, Part B, item 1.
3	Enter program year from CCC-939F, item 1.
4	Enter application number from CCC-939F, item 2.
Part C – Farm Raised Fish Death Loss	
5	Enter type/kind/size from CCC-939F, Part C, item 2.
6	Enter beginning inventory from CCC-939F, Part C, item 4 Note: If entry is provided in CCC-939F, Part C, item 8, then enter Part C, item 8, instead of Part C, item 4.
7	Enter ending inventory from CCC-939F, Part C, item 5. Note: If entry is provided in CCC-939F, Part C, item 9, then enter Part C, item 9, instead of Part C, item 5.
8	Enter normal mortality percentage established by STC for the type, kind, and size, as established in subparagraph 259 A.
9	Enter the loss threshold by calculating the following: • Part C item 6, times • Part C item 8.
10	Enter ineligible inventory lost from CCC-939F, Part C, item 6. Note: If entry is provided in CCC-939F, Part C, item 10, then enter Part C, item 10, instead of Part C, item 6.
11	Enter the loss threshold to use by calculating the following: If Part C, item 10 equals 0, select the override STC normal mortality . If Part C, item 10 is greater than 0, use Part C, item 10. Note: If Part C, item 9 is greater than Part C, item 10, then use Part C, item 9 as listed in subparagraph 262 B. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.

CCC-939F-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B CCC-939F-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Farm Raised Fish Death Loss (Continued)	
12	Enter the eligible inventory lost calculated by subtracting the following: • Part C item 6, minus • Part C item 7, minus • Part C item 11. Note: If beginning inventory records are considered acceptable according to subparagraph 258 D, only item 6, minus item 7 should be used. If they are not, item 11 should be used in the calculation. Item 12 should never exceed item 11 if it is used in the calculation.
13	Enter producer's share from CCC-939F, Part C, item 7.
14	Enter average market price established by STC for the type, kind and size, as determined in subparagraph 243 B.
15	Enter payment factor of either of the following: • 75 percent, if the producer has not filed a valid CCC-860. • 90 percent, if the producer has filed a valid CCC-860.
16	Enter eligible farm-raised fish death losses as calculated by multiplying: • Part C, item 12, times • Part C, item 13, times • Part C, item 14, times • Part C, item 15. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
17	Enter subtotal of eligible farm-raised fish death losses by summing the results in Part C, item 16.
18	Enter payment reduction amount for farm-raised fish death losses CCC-939F, Part C, item 11, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same farm-raised fish death loss expenses incurred.
19	Enter total eligible farm-raised fish death losses, calculated by subtracting: • Part C item 17, minus • Part C item 18.

**CCC-939F-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation
Worksheet (Continued)**

B CCC-939F-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part D – Value of Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses	
20	Enter type of feed lost or additional expense incurred from CCC-939F, Part D, item 2.
21	Enter value of feed lost or additional expense incurred from CCC-939F, Part D, item 3. Note: If entry is in CCC-939F, Part D, item 5, then Part D, item 5 must be entered, instead of Part D, item 3.
22	Enter producers share from CCC-939F, Part D, item 4.
23	Enter payment factor of either of the following: • 60 percent, if the producer has not filed a valid CCC-860. • 90 percent, if the producer has filed a valid CCC-860.
24	Enter eligible farm-raised fish feed losses or additional expenses, calculated by multiplying: • Part C, item 21, times • Part C, item 22, times • Part C, item 23. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
25	Enter total eligible farm-raised fish feed losses or additional expenses by adding the results in Part D, item 24.
26	Enter payment reduction amount from value of purchased feed loss and or additional expenses from CCC-939F, Part D, item 6.
27	Enter gross farm-raised fish loss payment, calculated by subtracting: • Part D, item 25, minus • Part D, item 26.

**CCC-939F-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation
Worksheet (Continued)**

B CCC-939F-1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E - Payments	
28	Enter gross farm-raised fish death loss payment from Part C, item 19.
29	Enter gross farm-raised fish feed loss payment from Part D, item 27.
30	Enter total gross payment by adding: • Part E, item 28, plus • Part E, item 29.
31A	Enter preparer's name.
31B	Preparer will initial CCC-939F-1 in the space provided if they concur with all information on CCC-939F-1
31C	Enter preparer's title.
31D	Enter date the preparer initialed CCC-939F-1.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples

A Farm-Raised Fish – Stored Feed Loss and Physical Loss - Tilapia

Big Blue Bay Inc. is a commercial banana grower that also raises tilapia for human consumption and as breeding stock for the local community. In total, they have approximately 9 acres of open-air, in-ground fishponds. Each pond is approximately one acre in size, and fish are rotated through each pond periodically as they grow. Each pond is equipped with aeration equipment and automatic feeders that precisely measure and disburse pre-programmed feed amounts. Big Blue Bay keeps a contemporaneous excel log of the total fish feed added to each individual feeding station on a daily basis. At any point in time, they are able to determine the consumption rate of feed in each pond. Big Blue Bay Inc. is located on the island of Guam, and they annually import blue tilapia fish fry from Taiwan or Japan, depending on availability of fry. Additionally, they import an entire shipping container's worth of fish food from Japan and store it in a dry storage shed. The corporation qualifies as SDA. The entity has submitted a CCC-860 and the respective SDA members. Big Blue Bay Inc. leases both the fishponds and banana acreage on FSN 1567 on Guam on a cash-lease basis with a 20-year term.

Loss Event: Guam was hit by Typhoon Mawar, a category 5 typhoon, on May 24th, 2023, bringing winds with speeds of over 140mph to FSN 1567. The heavy winds and torrential rain inundated the fishponds, and flooding from uphill mountains caused massive overflows with debris and topsoil displacement. Additionally, the power supply throughout the entire island of Guam was interrupted for several weeks, and Blue Bay's back-up generators were destroyed in the storm as well. The aeration equipment failed as result of the power outage, and the overflowing of fishponds coupled with increased sedimentation from runoff resulted in catastrophic fish death losses. The typhoon also severely damaged the storage shed in which the fish food was kept – the heavy rain and winds damaged the roof and over 80% of the stored feed in the shed was completely ruined or washed away.

Big Blue Bay Inc. submitted a timely-filed notice of loss to the FSA office along with the bill of lading for both the initial fish fry delivery and the fish feed delivery for the year. They also submitted a printed copy of the monthly feed log they keep in Microsoft Excel that displays the total pounds of feed added to each individual fishpond. They also maintain harvest records, too, therefore they are able to report changes to their initial fish fry inventory every week.

It was ultimately determined that Big Blue Bay suffered a qualifying loss event for fish death and fish feed losses. The County Committee accepted the contemporaneous feed log, bills of lading, and sales records to establish the pre-disaster beginning inventory. They also accepted time-stamped photographs of floating dead fish in each pond to support the claimed total death loss. The CED also conducted a site visit to confirm disaster effects to the stored feed. To support the claimed fish inventory and sizes in each pond, the COC examined the feeding rate by calculating the total feed consumption in each pond that was provided on the excel spreadsheet. Local cooperative extension publications indicate that normal feeding ratios for tilapia in that region range from .6% to 1.2% of the fish's body weight per day depending on growth stage and desired growth rate.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

B Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss - Mollusk

On September 30 of this year, Hurricane Seth impacted local oyster farms in Your County, USA. The County Office received a call from A to Z Oyster Company LLC, which has never participated with FSA, asking about ELAP. Program Technician Kathi takes some basic contact information from the producer and enters a Receipt for Service recording that the producer lost oysters due to the hurricane and would like to participate in ELAP.

Kathi set up an appointment and informed the producer that to initiate the application process they should provide leases and/or deeds to show that A to Z Oyster Company LLC had control of the oyster farm, any licenses or registrations, if required by local or state authorities, and all records and supporting documentation that would provide acceptable evidence to summarize beginning and ending inventory on the farm. This could include seed oyster receipts or internal monthly records that track seeding, harvests or other changes in inventory, etc.

At the appointment, Adam and his wife Zelda who were 50/50 owners in A to Z Oyster Company LLC submitted a CCC-860 for the entity. They filed an FSA-578 , AD-1026, and CCC-902 Farm Operating Plan. Kathi explained that ELAP takes into consideration eligible inventory that was lost due to an eligible loss condition. The payment is calculated using the USDA established prices of the species and size of the crop at the time the loss occurred. She went on to explain that this is why it is important to have acceptable verifiable or reliable records to back up the inventory figures immediately before the onset of the disaster and ending inventory numbers at the very end of the disaster. These two figures will be used to calculate the eligible number of lost oysters.

The producers explain that they propagate their spat and grow seed as part of their operation. They occasionally sell seed to other producers and they frequently record their seed propagation figures because they need to project how many bags and cages will be needed for the upcoming season. Also, the producer has periodic records because, as oysters grow, they are sorted by size and number and placed in bags and cages to allow them grow uniformly. This is done at frequent periods depending on the temperature and growth rate. The number of bags and stocking rates are recorded therefore the operation knows how many oysters will be available to market.

In the discussion, the producer noted that as he was on his way to check his farm after the hurricane, he saw that some looters were loading up a cage of 1,000 mature oysters and they took off before he could get there. Kathi explained that the beginning and ending inventory is used to determine eligible oysters lost. Oysters lost after the storm due to an ineligible loss event such as looting should be accounted for in the ending inventory because it is a subsequent loss. Including the looted oysters, there were 2,000 3” oysters that survived the storm.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

B Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss - Mollusk (Continued)

A to Z Oyster Company LLC presented inventory figures with various records that were considered by the county committee.

Size Oyster	¼"	1"	2"	3"
Beginning Inventory	50,000	100,000	100,000	10,000
Ending Inventory	0	50,000	10,000	2,000
Records Submitted	Producer records detail that the seed was propagated, and the number of seed had been calculated by a standard volume measurement method.	Producer did not have any records on this batch of oysters	Producer had records where oysters had been sorted and counted into growing bags for uniform growth.	Producer had harvest records, and records where unharvested oysters had been sorted and counted into growing bags for uniform growth.
STO Normal Mortality	60%	20%	20%	20%
COC Considerations	If the records are acceptable to the COC, the eligible loss will not be reduced by STO Normal Mortality	Because records are not acceptable Normal Mortality will be applied. This means that the producer will have to lose a minimum threshold of that amount before losses will be considered for payment.	If the records are acceptable to the COC, the eligible loss will not be reduced by STO Normal Mortality	Note: The 1,000 looted oysters were accounted for in ending inventory. If the records are acceptable to the COC, the eligible loss will not be reduced by STO Normal Mortality
Applied Normal Mortality	0	20%	0	0
Eligible Lost Oysters	50,000	30,000	90,000	8,000

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

C Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Producer Established Normal Mortality and Override

Background

Oyster LLC purchases oyster seed to grow and harvest for the retail (restaurant) market. Oyster LLC did not file for CCC-860 status and has no associated producers.

Production methods include placing oyster seed in bags suspended on racks. The producer sorts the oysters and splits them into additional bags at certain growth intervals to create more space and allow for the oysters to continue growing. Sorting will continue to take place until the oysters reach the desired market size, at which time they are harvested. Inventory including the number of bags and the average number of individual oysters placed into each bag is recorded when oysters are initially placed in bags and during each sorting event. The total number of oysters harvested is also tracked and documented.

Loss Event

Oyster LLC experienced excessive mortality of oysters across all sizes June 1-4, 2024. Extended, excessive heat temperatures were experienced during a cycle of mid-day low tides. Losses were experienced by other oyster farmers in the region. Oyster LLC completed mortality surveys mid-June through the end of the month by opening a sample number of bags across age classes and counting live and dead oysters in each bag. The percent mortality was scaled across the operation to determine the amount of inventory lost due to the excessive heat. Oyster seed experienced 60% mortality, pre-market oysters experienced 40% mortality and market ready oysters experienced 20% mortality.

ELAP Application

An ELAP notice of loss was filed on form CCC-939 by Oyster LLC on August 1, 2024 claiming excessive heat occurred June 1-4, 2024 and the loss was apparent on June 30, 2024. Part C is shown below.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

C Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Producer Established Normal Mortality and Override (Continued)

CCC-939 (01-23-24)

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PART C – NOTICE OF LOSS					
I am reporting that I have incurred losses due to weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 2 and the losses occurred or were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Items 3, 4 and 5.					
1. Type of Loss (Check all that apply): ☒ Farm-Raised Fish (CCC-939F) ☐ Honeybees (CCC-939H) ☐ Livestock (CCC-939L)					
2. Weather or Loss Condition			3. Date When Loss Occurred (MM/DD/YYYY)	4. Date When Loss Ended (MM/DD/YYYY)	5. Date When Loss Was Apparent (MM/DD/YYYY)
Excessive heat			06/01/2024	6/4/2024	06/30/2024
Where were the farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock located on the beginning date of the weather or loss condition(s) provided in Item 2?			Where is the current physical location of the farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock in inventory?		
6A. Physical State	6B. Physical County	6C. Farm Description	7A. Physical State	7B. Physical County	7C. Farm Description
WA	Fish	Farm 123	WA	Fish	Farm 123
8. Associated Producers Name (List all other producers that have an ownership share of any farm-raised fish, honeybees, and/or livestock which were impacted by the weather or loss condition.)					
None					

Oyster LLC filed an ELAP application for payment on CCC-939F on August 1, 2024 claiming the following inventories:

CCC-939F (01-23-24)

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PART C – FARM-RAISED FISH DEATH LOSS									
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Kind/Type/Size	3. Unit of Measure	4. Beginning Inventory	5. Ending Inventory	6. Ineligible Inventory Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Ending Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Ineligible Inventory Lost
1	oyster seed	piece	1000	400	0	100			
1	pre-market oyster	piece	500	300	0	100			
1	market oyster	piece	250	200	0	100			
					0	100			
					0	100			
					0	100			
					0	100			
11. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss:								\$	0
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION									
12. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved									

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

C Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Producer Established Normal Mortality and Override (Continued)

The following supporting documentation was provided by Oyster LLC when filing form CCC-939F ELAP application for payment.

- Copy of current lease showing control of the tidelands and water columns where the oyster operation is located for calendar year 2024.
- Copy of current harvest certificate as required by the State.
- Copy of inventory spreadsheet that includes dates bags were sorted, total number of bags growing oysters and the average number of oysters in each bag. The last sort event occurred in May 2024.
- Copies of oyster seed purchase receipts from Jan 2022 – May 2024.
- Site photos of live and dead oyster piles from a subset of bags that were sampled for mortality and spreadsheet of mortality survey counts for all bags included in survey (100 bags counted).

COC Determinations

- Oyster LLC commercially markets oysters for human consumption and employs good management practices to grow oysters in an adequate aquaculture facility. Oyster LLC provided adequate documentation to support control of the water column and tidelands where oysters are located.
- The early June 2024 excessive heat event was an eligible cause of loss for farm raised fish and supported by University Extension weather station data and NOAA tide charts for the region. COC approved the timely filed notice of loss.
- COC considered the May 2024 inventory sorting spreadsheet to be a contemporaneous record and determined it to be reliable document that supported Oyster LLC beginning inventory and normal mortality just prior to the loss event.
- Site photos of oyster deaths and the mortality surveys taken by Oyster LLC after the disaster event were determined to be reliable sources of eligible death losses and supported ending inventory numbers listed on the application for payment.
- COC approved the timely filed application for payment with no adjustments.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

C Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Producer Established Normal Mortality and Override (Continued)

Payment Calculation

The following CCC-939F-1 was completed by the county office to calculate the eligible farm raised fish death loss payment.

CCC-939F-1 (XX-XX-24)		U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County Code 01 001		2. Participant's Name Oyster LLC					
Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish Calculation Worksheet						3. Program Year 2024		4. Application number 1			
5. Kind/Type/Size	6. Beginning Inventory	7. Ending Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Normal Mortality Min Loss Threshold (Item 6 x 8)	10. Ineligible Inventory Lost	11. Min Loss Threshold to use (If item 10 =0, use item 9. If item 10 is >0, use item 10. If item 9 > item 10, use item 9.)	12. Eligible Inventory Lost Item 6 minus 7 minus 11	13. Producer Share	14. Avg Market Price	15. Pmt Factor %	16. Eligible Death Losses (Item 11 x 12 x 13 x 14)
Oyster seed	1000	400	50	500	0	0	600	100	\$1	75%	\$450
Oyster pre-market	500	300	25	125	0	0	200	100	\$2	75%	\$300
Oyster market	250	200	5	13	0	0	50	100	\$3	75%	\$113
17. Total Eligible Death Losses (Sum of Item 16)										\$863	
18. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss										\$0	
19. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment (Item 17– Item 18)										\$863	

Part C – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss											
5. Kind/Type/Size	6. Beginning Inventory	7. Ending Inventory	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Calculated Loss Threshold (Item 6 x item 8)	10. Ineligible Inventory Lost	11. Loss Threshold to use (If item 10 =0, use item 9. If item 10 is >0, use item 10. If item 9 > item 10, use item 9.)	12. Eligible Inventory Lost Item 6 minus 7 minus 11	13. Producer Share	14. Average Market Price	15. Payment Factor	16. Eligible Death Losses (Item 12 x 13 x 14 x 15)
Oyster seed	1000	400	50	500	0	500	600	100	\$1	75%	\$450
Oyster premarket	500	300	25	125	0	125	200	100	\$2	75%	\$300
Oyster market	250	200	5	13	0	13	50	100	\$3	75%	\$113
17. Total Eligible Death Losses (Sum of Item 16)										\$863	
18. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss										\$	
19. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment (Item 17– Item 18)										\$863	

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

D Farm- Raised Fish - Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 1

Background

Shellfish LLC is a commercial farm-raised fish operation that grows from seed, fresh oysters for harvest. Shellfish LLC experiences an ELAP eligible cause of loss resulting in mortality of oysters across various growth stages. Shellfish LLC provided oyster seed purchase invoices and harvest records to support beginning oyster inventories reported on the CCC-939F application. Ending inventories were supported by mortality surveys taken by Shellfish LLC after the eligible cause of loss had ended. Shellfish LLC did not certify as an underserved producer and has 100% share in the oysters they raise and harvest.

CCC-939F

Shellfish LLC ELAP application for payment, CCC-939F Part C is completed as follows:

CCC-939F (01-23-24)

Page 2 of 3

PART C – FARM-RAISED FISH DEATH LOSS									
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Kind/Type/Size	3. Unit of Measure	4. Beginning Inventory	5. Ending Inventory	6. Ineligible Inventory Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Ending Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Ineligible Inventory Lost
1	oyster/fresh/seed	piece	200,000	50,000	0	100%			
1	oyster/fresh/market	piece	25,000	12,500	0	100%			
11. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss:							\$	0	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION									
12. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved									

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

D Farm- Raised Fish - Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 1 (Continued)

CCC-939F-1

Shellfish LLC ELAP payment calculation worksheet, CCC-939F-1 Part C is completed as follows:

Part C – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss											
5. Kind/ Type /Size	6. Beg inni ng Inve ntor y	7. End ing Inve ntor y	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Calcul ated Loss Thres hold (item 6 x item 8)	10. Ineligible Inventory Lost	11. Loss Threshold to use (If item 10 =0, use item 9. If item 10 is >0, use item 10. If item 9 > item 10, use item 9.)	12. Eligible Inventory Lost Item 6 minus 7 minus 11	13. Producer Share	14. Average Market Price	15. Payment Factor	16. Eligible Death Losses (Item 12 x 13 x 14 x 15)
Oysters/F resh/Seed	200,000	50,000	50%	100,000	0	100,000	50,000	100%	\$0.10	75%	\$3,750
Oysters/F resh/Market	25,000	12,500	10%	2,500	0	2,500	10,000	100%	\$1.00	75%	\$7,500
17. Total Eligible Death Losses (Sum of Item 16)											\$11,250
18. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss											\$0
19. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment (Item 17 - Item 18)											\$11,250

Normal Mortality Loss Threshold (item 9)

Shellfish LLC did not provide records to show an inventory was taken just prior to the eligible cause of loss event. State Committee (STC) established normal mortality factors were applied (item 8).

Shellfish LLC's **normal mortality** minimum fish loss threshold for each oyster kind/type/size category is calculated by multiplying:

- Oyster beginning inventory number for each type/kind/size (item 6), times
- Normal mortality percent (item 8)

Oyster Seed

- 200,000 oyster seeds of beginning inventory, times
- 50 percent normal mortality, equals
- 100,000 oyster seeds loss threshold

Oyster Market

- 25,000 market oysters of beginning inventory, times
- 10 percent normal mortality, equals
- 2,500 market oyster loss threshold

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

D Farm- Raised Fish - Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 1 (Continued)

Loss Threshold to Use (item 11)

Since Shellfish LLC was not able to provide inventory records just prior to the ELAP eligible loss event and did not have records of normal mortality losses or other ineligible losses,, Shellfish LLC entered a zero in column 10 for ineligible oyster seed and market oyster inventory lost. State Committee established normal mortality thresholds must be applied to the application for payment by using the quantity in item 9.

Eligible Inventory Lost (item 12)

Shellfish LLC's eligible inventory lost for each oyster kind/type/size is determined by calculating:

- Beginning inventory (item 6), minus
- Ending inventory (item 7), minus
- Loss threshold to use (item 11)

Oyster Seed

- 200,000 seeds in beginning inventory, minus
- 50,000 seeds in ending inventory, minus
- 100,000 seed loss threshold, equals
- 50,000 eligible oyster seeds lost

Oyster Market

- 25,000 market oysters in beginning inventory, minus
- 12, 500 market oysters in ending inventory, minus
- 2,500 market oyster loss threshold, equals
- 10,000 eligible market oysters lost

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

D Farm- Raised Fish - Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 1 (Continued)

Eligible Death Losses (item 16)

Shellfish LLC's eligible death losses are determined within each oyster kind/type/size category by multiplying:

- Number of eligible inventory lost (item 12), times
- Producer share (item 13), times
- Average market price (item 14), times
- Applicable payment factor (item 15).

Oyster Seed

- 50,000 eligible inventory lost, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$.0.10 average market value, times
- 75% program factor, equals
- \$3,750 eligible death losses

Oyster Market

- 10,000 eligible inventory lost, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$1.00 average market value, times
- 75% program factor, equals
- \$7,500 eligible death losses

E Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 2

Background

Ollie is a commercial oyster producer that seeds and harvests oysters on leased tidelands. He experienced an eligible ELAP weather event that resulted in oyster mortalities within his operation. Ollie provided oyster inventory records taken prior to the ELAP eligible weather event, included counts of inventory lost between the start of the calendar year and his last inventory count and provided oyster mortality surveys to support ending inventories after the weather event. Ollie started seeding oysters in 2019, with first harvests taken in 2020. He filed form CCC-860 to certify to his status as a beginning farmer and has 100% share in his oyster farm.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

E Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 2 (Continued)

CCC-939F

Ollie's ELAP application for payment, CCC-939F Part C is completed as follows:

CCC-939F (01-23-24) Page 2 of 3

PART C – FARM-RAISED FISH DEATH LOSS									
1. Loss Event Number (CCC-939)	2. Kind/Type/Size	3. Unit of Measure	4. Beginning Inventory	5. Ending Inventory	6. Ineligible Inventory Lost	7. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY		
							8. COC Adjusted Beginning Inventory	9. COC Adjusted Ending Inventory	10. COC Adjusted Ineligible Inventory Lost
1	oyster/fresh/seed	piece	50,000	20,000	26,000	100%			
1	oyster/fresh/market	piece	30,000	9,000	4,500	100%			
11. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss:							\$	0	
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION									
12. Determination: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved									

CCC-939F-1

Ollie's ELAP payment calculation worksheet, CCC-939F-1 Part C is completed as follows:

Part C – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss											
5. Kind/ Type /Size	6. Beg inni ng Inve ntor y	7. End ing Inve ntor y	8. Normal Mortality %	9. Calcul ated Loss Thres hold (item 6 x item 8)	10. Ineligible Inventory Lost	11. Loss Threshold to use (If item 10 =0, use item 9. If item 10 is >0, use item 10. If item 9 > item 10, use item 9.)	12. Eligible Inventory Lost Item 6 minus 7 minus 11	13. Producer Share	14. Average Market Price	15. Payment Factor	16. Eligible Death Losses (Item 12 x 13 x 14 x 15)
Oyst er/F resh /Seed	50, 000	20, 000	50%	25,0 00	26,000	25,000	4,000	100%	\$0.10	90%	\$360
Oyst er/F resh /Mar ket	30, 000	9,0 00	10%	3,00 0	4,500	4,500	16,500	100%	\$1.00	90%	\$14,850
										%	
										%	
										%	
										%	
17. Total Eligible Death Losses (Sum of Item 16)										\$15,210	
18. Payment Reduction Amount for Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss										\$	
19. Gross Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment (Item 17– Item 18)										\$15,210	

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

E Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 2 (Continued)

Example 2 – Normal Mortality Loss Threshold (Column 9)

Ollie's normal mortality loss threshold for each oyster kind/type/size category is calculated by multiplying:

- Oyster beginning inventory number for each type/kind/size (column 6), times
- Normal mortality percent (column 8)

Oyster Seed

- 50,000 oyster seeds of beginning inventory, times
- 50 percent normal mortality, equals
- 25,000 oyster seeds loss threshold

Oyster Market

- 30,000 market oysters of beginning inventory, times
- 10 percent normal mortality, equals
- 3,000 market oyster loss threshold

Example 2 – Loss Threshold to Use (Column 11)

Ollie was able to provide inventory records taken prior to the weather event that caused his oyster mortality. He also provided a count of inventory lost due to factors not related to the ELAP eligible weather event (column 10). Since Ollie was able to provide acceptable inventory records prior to the weather event, account for his operation's normal mortality from the beginning of the calendar year and his normal mortality exceeded the STC normal mortality threshold in column 9, Ollie's minimum loss threshold to use in column 11 equals the quantity of oysters Ollie certified to losing in column 10.

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

E Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 2 (Continued)

Example 2 – Eligible Inventory Lost (Column 12)

Ollie's eligible inventory lost for each oyster kind/type/size is determined by calculating:

- Beginning inventory (column 6), minus
- Ending inventory (column 7), minus
- Loss threshold to use (column 11).

Oyster Seed

- 50,000 seeds in beginning inventory, minus
- 20,000 seeds in ending inventory, minus
- 26,000 seed loss threshold, equals
- 4,000 eligible oyster seeds lost

Oyster Market

- 30,000 market oysters in beginning inventory, minus
- 9,000 market oysters in ending inventory, minus
- 4,500 market oyster loss threshold, equals
- 16,500 eligible market oysters lost

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

E Farm-Raised Fish – Physical Loss – Shellfish – Example 2 (Continued)

Eligible Death Losses (item 16)

Ollie's eligible death losses are determined within each oyster kind/type/size category by multiplying:

- Number of eligible inventory lost (item 12), times
- Producer share (item 13), times
- Average market price (item 14), times
- Applicable payment factor (item 15).

Oyster Seed

- 4,000 eligible inventory lost, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$.0.10 average market value, times
- 90% program factor, equals
- \$360 eligible death losses

Oyster Market

- 16,500 eligible inventory lost, times
- 100 percent producer share, times
- \$1.00 average market value, times
- 90% program factor, equals
- \$14,850 eligible death losses

Farm-Raised Fish Loss Examples (Continued)

F Baitfish Stocking Rate Example

Kingfish Farms submitted a 100% notice of loss for baitfish in July. Based on the producer's historical records, he calculated his mature stocking rates to be 500 lbs. per acre for FATHEAD MINNOWS and 650 lbs. per acre for THREADFIN SHAD. The producer provided records where he stocked his ponds in March and had been managing the ponds with proper fertilization and supplementing as needed with feed.

The producer submitted sales records which indicated that he had not harvested any SHAD before the disaster but had harvested 200 lbs. of minnows in the month prior to the eligible loss event. The producer has had no incidents of losses to predation, theft, or other ineligible loss events.

The producer submitted the following beginning inventory based on his stocking rates.

Crop	Stocking Rate per Acre	Acreage	Stocking Rate X Acreage	Harvested or Other Attrition	Beginning Inventory Calculated by Producer
FATHEAD MINNOWS	500 Lb.	1.12	560 Lb.	200 Lb.	560 Lb. – 200 Lb. = 360 Lb.
THREADFIN SHAD	650 Lb.	1.02	663 Lb.	0 Lb.	663 Lb. – 0 Lb. = 663 Lb.

COC EVALUATION OF BEGINNING INVENTORY AND STOCKING RATES

The County Office reached out to a regional university with expertise in baitfish fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic sciences. The university provided research and reference materials concerning baitfish stocking rates in the climatic region where the County Office was located.

The Maximum Carrying capacity for THREADFIN SHAD was 800 pounds per acre and, the Maximum Carrying Capacity for FATHEAD MINNOWS was 600 pounds per acre.

COC found that the stocking rates submitted by the producer were within industry standards. Also, COC found that his minnow beginning inventory was appropriate because it accounted for sales prior to the loss event, without enough time for the pond to regenerate to its full stocking capacity.

CCC-939H5N1 Application for Payment

A CCC-939H5N1 Instructions

Item	Instructions
Part A - Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible producers agree to the items listed this section when signing in Part D.	
Part B – Producer Information	
1	Enter producer's name.
2	Enter address information line, if applicable.
3A	Enter producer's mailing address.
3B	Enter producer's address line 2, if applicable.
3C	Enter producer's city for the producer's mailing address.
3D	Enter producer's State for the producer's mailing address.
3E	Enter producer's ZIP Code for the producer's mailing address.
4A	Enter producer's primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell number.
4B	Enter producer's alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell number.
5	Enter producer's e-mail address.
Part C – Dairy Production	
1	Enter Notice of Loss Event ID from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at the top of the form.
2	Enter the month that the adult dairy cows were removed from production because of H5N1.
3	Enter the total number of adult dairy cows removed from production for H5N1 milk losses for the month listed in item 2.
4	Enter the share the producer has in the milk production from adult dairy cows removed from production in Part C, item 4.
5	COC must enter adjustment to eligible number of adult dairy cows removed from production if determined to be different than the number provided by the producer in item 3.
6	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same or similar losses.
7	Producer Checks "YES" or "NO" to the following: I have submitted a positive H5N1 test from NVSL confirming infection in my dairy herd.
8	Producer Checks "YES" or "NO" to the following: I agree to provide milk production records, if requested, to support the eligible number of adult dairy cows removed from production indicated in Item 3.
9	COC must enter the determination made for approving or disapproving H5N1 milk losses.

CCC-939H5N1 Application for Payment (Continued)

A CCC-939H5N1 Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instructions
Part D – Producer Certification	
1	Producer checks “YES” or “NO” to the following question: If applying as an individual, that I am a citizen of the United States or a resident alien; if applying as a partnership, the members of the partnership are citizens of the United States; or if applying as a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure, the entity is organized under State law. If applying as an Indian tribe or tribal organization, the tribe meets the definition according to the terms as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).
2A	Producer or authorized representative requesting an ELAP payment must sign certifying to information entered in Parts A through D.
2B	Enter title and/or relationship to the individual when signing in a representative capacity. Note: If the producer signing is not signing in a representative capacity, this field should be left blank.
2C	Enter the date CCC-939H5N1 is signed in Part D, Item 1.
Part E – COC Determination	
1A	COC or their representative will sign.
1B	Date COC or their representative signed CCC-939H5N1.

CCC-939H5N1 Application for Payment (Continued)

B Example of CCC-939H5N1

CCC-939H5N1 (07-01-24)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. Program Year	2. Application Number
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEYBEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH PROGRAM (ELAP), H5N1 APPLICATION				3. Administrative State Name Code	4. Administrative County Name Code
INSTRUCTIONS: Return this completed form to your County FSA Office				5. Physical State Name Code	6. Physical County Name Code
PART A – PRODUCER AGREEMENT					
The Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program provides payments to eligible dairy producers with milk production losses due to H5N1, as determined by the Secretary. Each producer must file a separate form CCC-939H5N1 to be eligible to receive program benefits. By signing this application, the producer:					
1. Agrees to provide FSA any documentation it requires to determine eligibility that verifies and supports all information provided, including the producer's certification, and understands the application may be disapproved if they fail to provide any such information requested by FSA.					
2. Authorizes FSA, at any time, with or without their presence, to enter upon, inspect and verify all milk production and livestock operations in which they have an interest;					
3. Agrees to comply with, and acknowledges they are subject to, all the regulations governing the program and understands that instructions and assistance are available for completing this form.					
4. Authorizes FSA to obtain from third parties, such as, but not limited to, other government agencies, individuals, suppliers, contractors, or processors, any records or other evidence that substantiates the information provided on this application or any supporting documentation provided.					
5. Agrees to comply with payment attribution and payment eligibility provisions by submitting the following forms, if not already on file with FSA. The application will not be considered complete until the producer has completed all required items and signed in Part E, item 2. Failure of an individual, entity, or member of an entity to timely submit all information required may result in no payment or a reduced payment.					
• AD-2047, Customer Data Worksheet • CCC-802, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility • CCC-801, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable) • CCC-841, Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information • AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification					
PART B – PRODUCER INFORMATION					
1. Producer's Name (Person or Legal Entity)				2. Information Line	
3A. Address Line 1				4A. Primary Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell	
3B. Address Line 2				4B. Alternate Phone Number ☐ Home ☐ Cell	
3C. City	3D. State	3E. ZIP	5. Email Address		
					DATE STAMP

CCC-939H5N1 Application for Payment (Continued)

B Example of CCC-939H5N1 (Continued)

CCC-939H5N1 (07-01-24)				Page 2 of 3
PART C – DAIRY PRODUCTION				
1. Loss Event ID	2. Month Adult Dairy Cows Removed from Production	3. Eligible Number of Adult Dairy Cows Removed from Production	4. Producer Share	COC USE ONLY 5. COC Adjusted Eligible Number of Adult Dairy Cows Removed from Production
6. Payment Reduction Amount for Dairy Production:			\$	
7. I have submitted a positive H5N1 test from NVSL confirming infection in my dairy herd. ☐ YES ☐ NO				
8. I agree to provide milk production records, if requested, to support the eligible number of adult dairy cows removed from production indicated in Item 3. ☐ YES ☐ NO				
COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION				
9. Determination: ☐ APPROVED ☐ DISAPPROVED				
PART D – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION				
I certify that if applying as an individual, that I am a citizen of the United States or a resident alien; if applying as a partnership, the members of the partnership are citizens of the United States; or if applying as a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure, the entity is organized under State law. If applying as an Indian tribe or tribal organization, the tribe meets the definition according to the terms as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304). ☐ YES ☐ NO I certify that: A. On the beginning date of the loss condition on the CCC-939, I owned, cash-leased, purchased, or was an eligible contract grower of eligible adult dairy cows for not less than 60 days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition and had risk in the milk production for the named dairy livestock operation; B. Infection of the dairy herd is established by a positive H5N1 test confirmed by National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL); C. All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided are true and correct; D. I understand that this application may be disapproved if required evidence is not provided; or if information or evidence provided is false or in error, other sanctions or penalties could apply.				
2A. Producer's Signature (By)		2B. Title/Relationship of Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		2C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART E – COC DETERMINATION				
1A. COC or Designee Signature				1B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

CCC-939H5N1 Application for Payment (Continued)

B Example of CCC-939H5N1 (Continued)

CCC-939H5N1 (07-01-24)

Page 3 of 3

Privacy Act Statement: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is Emergency Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs (7 C.F.R. Part 1416), the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The information collection is exempted from the PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B).

Non-Discrimination Statement: 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, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). 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 <https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint> and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, 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.

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-L for Livestock Losses

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP-L

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-L.

CCC-770 ELAP-L U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (09-06-24) Commodity Credit Corporation		1. Administrative State <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	2. Administrative County <i>Name</i> <i>Code</i>	
ELAP LIVESTOCK CHECKLIST		3. Calendar Year	4. Producer Name	
NOTE: County Offices must ensure eligibility is updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2014 (as applicable) before payments are issued for applicable producer.				
PART A – PROCESSING				
Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A
General Requirements				
5. Did the Producer file a notice of loss on CCC-939 by physical location by the applicable deadline?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
6. Did the Producer sign and date CCC-939L, application for payment by the physical location, by the applicable deadline?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
7. If a Producer files an application for payment, was signature authority verified?	1-CM, Part 25	☐	☐	☐
8. Did the Producer provide all supporting documentation by the applicable deadline?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 416 and 417	☐	☐	☐
9. Is the CCC-860 on file?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 2	☐	☐	☐
10. Was the acreage report filed and recorded according to 2-CP?	2-CP	☐	☐	☐
11. Was the suffered loss physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
12. Did the eligible loss condition occur during the program year for which payment is being requested?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 26	☐	☐	☐
13. Do all of the livestock on the CCC-939L meet the requirements for being eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 28	☐	☐	☐
14. Does the applicant meet the requirements of an eligible producer, as applicable?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 27	☐	☐	☐
15. Does the applicant meet the payment eligibility requirements?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 2 and 417	☐	☐	☐
16. Does the applicant meet the conservation compliance provisions?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 2 and 417	☐	☐	☐
17. Has CCC-939L been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 418	☐	☐	☐
18. Has CCC-939L approval/disapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minutes?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 418	☐	☐	☐
19. If CCC-939L disapproved, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the producer been notified in writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 418 and 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
20. Has a second party review been conducted on the CCC-939L been initialed and dated, if applicable?	1-ELAP, Rev 1	☐	☐	☐
21. Did the producer suffer from an eligible drought as an adverse weather event? Note: This is only eligible for Water Transportation, Livestock Transportation and Feed Transportation	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 6 and 8	☐	☐	☐
Grazing Loss				
22. Did the grazing loss occur during the normal grazing period?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 29	☐	☐	☐
23. Did the grazing loss occur on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 29	☐	☐	☐

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-L for Livestock Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP-L (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-L (09-06-24)		Page 2 of 4		
Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A
24. Did the grazing loss occur because of an eligible weather or loss condition as specified for grazing losses?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
25. Is the grazing loss covered by LFP? Note: If yes, then this producer is not eligible for ELAP and should apply for LFP.	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 1	☐	☐	☐
26. Is the producer receiving compensation under ELAP for additional livestock feed purchases for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 26 and 71	☐	☐	☐
27. Did the loss occur on eligible pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period for eligible livestock in the physical location county?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 29	☐	☐	☐
28. Is the pastureland or grazing land an eligible grazing type?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 29	☐	☐	☐
29. Does the pastureland or grazing land meet the requirements for eligible grazing lands?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 29	☐	☐	☐
30. For rented grazing land, did the producer provide a written lease or CCC-855 documentation to support control of grazing land the loss occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 29	☐	☐	☐
Feed Loss – Purchased or Mechanically Harvested Forage or Feed Stuff				
31. Was the forage or feed stuff destroyed due to an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
32. If mechanically harvested forage or feed stuff is claimed, was it destroyed after being harvested?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 69	☐	☐	☐
33. Was the destroyed forage or feed stuff intended for use as feed for the applicant's eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 27	☐	☐	☐
34. Was the destroyed forage or feed stuff physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 69 and 70	☐	☐	☐
Additional Cost of Purchasing Livestock Feed Above Normal Quantities				
35. Did the loss occur on eligible pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period for eligible livestock in the physical location county?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 71	☐	☐	☐
36. Was the additional feed purchased above normal quantities as determined by procedure?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 71	☐	☐	☐
37. Was the additional feed purchased required to maintain the eligible livestock, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred, until additional feed became available?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 71	☐	☐	☐
38. Was the additional feed purchased during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
39. Was the additional feed purchased during the normal grazing period?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 29	☐	☐	☐
40. If Item 34 was answered "YES", is the producer not receiving compensation under ELAP for grazing losses for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 26	☐	☐	☐
Increased Cost of Feed Delivery				
41. Was the increased cost of feed delivery due to an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
42. Was the increased cost of feed delivery suffered in the physical county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
43. Was the increased cost of feed delivery 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, Rev 1, Paragraphs 68, 69, 70, and 72	☐	☐	☐
Livestock Transportation				
44. Was the additional cost of transportation the result of transporting to eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 27	☐	☐	☐

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-L for Livestock Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP-L (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-L (09-06-24)		Page 3 of 4		
Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A
45. Was the cost for transporting livestock due to an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
46. Was the cost for transporting livestock suffered in the physical county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 131	☐	☐	☐
Livestock Feed Transportation				
47. Was the additional cost of transportation the result of transporting feed to eligible livestock above a normal year's livestock feed transportation?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, paragraph 108 thru 111	☐	☐	☐
48. Was the cost for transporting livestock feed due to an eligible drought?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
49. Was the cost for transporting livestock feed suffered in the physical county where the eligible drought occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, paragraph 108	☐	☐	☐
Water Transportation				
50. Was the additional cost of transporting water the result of transporting water to eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 27	☐	☐	☐
51. Was the additional cost of transporting water because of an eligible drought?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
52. 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, Rev 1, Paragraph 90	☐	☐	☐
53. 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, Rev 1, Paragraph 90	☐	☐	☐
54. 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, Rev 1, Paragraph 90	☐	☐	☐
55. Was the water transported to fill tanks or troughs physically located in the county where the eligible drought occurred?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 90	☐	☐	☐
Cattle Tick Fever				
56. Does the livestock that were treated or inspected meet the requirements for eligible livestock?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 152	☐	☐	☐
57. Were the gathered livestock treated or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 152	☐	☐	☐
58. 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, Rev 1, Paragraph 152	☐	☐	☐
59. Remarks				

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-L for Livestock Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP-L (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-L (09-06-24)		Page 4 of 4
PART B – CERTIFICATION		
60A. Signature of Preparer(s)	60B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
PART C – CONCURRENCE		
61A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur		
61B. CED Signature for Spot Check	61C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
62A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur		
62B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	62C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-L for Livestock Losses (Continued)

B CCC-770 ELAP-L Instructions

For livestock losses, the CCC-770 ELAP-L 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-L.
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-939L, item 2.
1-58	Check (✓) “YES”, “NO”, or “N/A”, as applicable for the respective losses claimed on the CCC-939L.
59	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstance or explanations for items checked “NO”.
60A 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.
61A, B, and C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-L is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-L is selected for spot check, CED must certify: • item 54A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-L items have been verified and completed • item 54B by signing • item 54C by entering date of signature.
62A, B, and C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-L is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-L is selected for spot check, STC or designated representative must certify: • item 55A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-L items have been verified and completed • item 55B by signing • item 55C by entering date of signature.

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H for Honeybees Losses

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP- H

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-H.

CCC-770 ELAP-H (06-18-25)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. Administrative State <i>Name Code</i>		2. Administrative County <i>Name Code</i>	
ELAP HONEYBEES CHECKLIST				3. Calendar Year		4. Producer Name	
NOTE: County Offices must ensure eligibility is updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2014 (as applicable) before payments are issued for applicable producer.							
PART A – PROCESSING							
Question				Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A
General Requirements							
5. Did the participant file a notice of loss on CCC-939 by physical location by the applicable deadline?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
6. Did the participant sign and date CCC-939H, application for payment by the admin location, by the applicable deadline?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
7. If a participant files an application for payment, was signature authority verified?				1-CM, Part 25	☐	☐	☐
8. Did the participant provide all supporting documentation by the applicable deadline?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 416 and 417	☐	☐	☐
9. Is the CCC-860 on file?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 2	☐	☐	☐
10. Was the acreage report filed and recorded according to 2-CP?				2-CP	☐	☐	☐
11. Was the suffered loss physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
12. Did the eligible loss condition occur during the program year for which payment is being requested?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
13. Do all of the honeybees on the CCC-939H meet the requirements for being eligible?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 69	☐	☐	☐
14. Does the applicant meet the requirements of an eligible producer, as applicable?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 69	☐	☐	☐
15. Does the applicant meet the payment eligibility requirements?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 2 and 417	☐	☐	☐
16. Does the applicant meet the conservation compliance provisions?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 2 and 417	☐	☐	☐
17. Has CCC-939H been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 418	☐	☐	☐
18. Has CCC-939H approval/disapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minutes?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 418	☐	☐	☐
19. If CCC-939H is disapproved, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the producer been notified in writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?				1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 418 and 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
Colony Losses							
20. Did the loss occur during the application period?				1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
21. Did the loss occur because of an eligible weather or loss condition?				1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraphs 8 and 63	☐	☐	☐
22. Was any loss the result of an ineligible condition?				1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraphs 8 and 187	☐	☐	☐

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H for Honeybees Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP- H (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-H (06-18-25)		Page 2 of 3		
23. Has beginning inventory been established and updated per procedure?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraph 170 and Exhibits 10 and 11	☐	☐	☐
24. Has acceptable documentation been submitted to support the colonies lost?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraphs 187, 416, and 417	☐	☐	☐
25. Was documentation submitted to support good management practices?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraphs 64 and Exhibit 17	☐	☐	☐
Hive Losses				
26. Did the loss occur during the application period?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
27. Did the loss occur because of an eligible weather or loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
28. Were the lost hives eligible?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraph 205	☐	☐	☐
29. Was any loss the result of an ineligible condition?	1-ELAP, Rev. 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
Feed Loss – Purchased and/or Produced				
30. Was the feed destroyed because and eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
31. Was the destroyed feed intended for use as feed for the applicant's eligible honeybees?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 223	☐	☐	☐
32. Was the destroyed feed physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP Rev 1, Paragraphs 223 and 416	☐	☐	☐
Additional Cost of Purchasing Feed Above Normal Quantities				
33. Was the additional feed purchased because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for feed losses?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 8	☐	☐	☐
34. Was the additional feed purchased above normal quantities as determined by procedure?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 223 and 225	☐	☐	☐
35. Was the additional feed purchased required to maintain the honeybees, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred, until additional feed became available?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 225	☐	☐	☐
36. Was the additional feed purchased during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 225	☐	☐	☐
37. Remarks				

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H for Honeybees Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP- H (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-H (06-18-25)		Page 3 of 3
PART B – CERTIFICATION		
38A. Signature of Preparer(s)	38B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
PART C – CONCURRENCE		
39A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur		
39B. CED Signature for Spot Check	39C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
40A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur		
40B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	40C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H for Honeybees Losses (Continued)

B CCC-770 ELAP-H Instructions

For honeybee losses, the CCC-770 ELAP-H 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-H.
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-939H, item 2.
5-36	Check (✓) “YES”, “NO”, or “N/A”, as applicable for the respective losses claimed on the CCC-939H.
37	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstance or explanations for items checked “NO”.
38A 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.
39A, B, and C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-H is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-H is selected for spot check, CED must certify: • item 40A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-H items have been verified and completed • item 40B by signing • item 40C by entering date of signature.
40A, B, and C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770-ELAP-H is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-H is selected for spot check, STC or designated representative must certify: • item 41A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-H items have been verified and completed • item 41B by signing • item 41C by entering date of signature.

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-F for Farm-Raised Fish Losses

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP-F

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-F.

CCC-770 ELAP-F U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (06-18-25) Commodity Credit Corporation	1. Administrative State <i>Name Code</i>	2. Administrative County <i>Name Code</i>
ELAP FARM-RAISED FISH CHECKLIST	3. Calendar Year	4. Producer Name

NOTE: County Offices must ensure eligibility is updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2014 (as applicable) before payments are issued for applicable producer.

PART A – PROCESSING

Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A
General Requirements				
5. Did the participant file a notice of loss on CCC-939 in the administrative county by physical location by the applicable deadline?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
6. Did the Producer sign and date CCC-939F, application for payment by the physical location, by the applicable deadline?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 416	☐	☐	☐
7. If participant filed an application for payment, was signature authority verified?	1-CM, Part 25	☐	☐	☐
8. Do all farm-raised fish on the CCC-939F meet the requirements for being eligible farm-raised fish?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 240	☐	☐	☐
9. Did the participant meet the requirements for an eligible aquaculture facility or environment?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 240	☐	☐	☐
10. Did the producer certify to an eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 241	☐	☐	☐
11. Does the participant meet requirements to be considered an eligible producer of farm-raised fish?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 240	☐	☐	☐
12. Was the acreage report filed and recorded according to 1-ELAP (Rev. 1) Par 240?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 240	☐	☐	☐
13. Is a CCC-860 on file?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 2	☐	☐	☐
14. Does the beginning inventory on CCC-939F, include all farm-raised fish inventory in the administrative county for the physical location of the loss?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 258	☐	☐	☐
15. Does the applicant meet the payment eligibility requirements?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 2 and 417	☐	☐	☐
16. Does the applicant meet the conservation compliance provisions?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 2 and 417	☐	☐	☐
17. Have CCC-939 Notice of Loss and CCC-939F Application for Payment been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 418	☐	☐	☐
18. Has CCC-939F approval/disapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minutes?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 418	☐	☐	☐
19. If CCC-939F is disapproved, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the producer been notified in writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 418 and 1-APP	☐	☐	☐
20. Has a second party review been conducted and documented on the CCC-939F?	1-ELAP, Rev 1	☐	☐	☐
Physical Losses				
21. Were farm-raised fish considered bait fish or game fish, fish for human consumption, food fish for fish for human consumptions, and/or ornamental fish propagated and reared in aquatic medium?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 240	☐	☐	☐
22. Were farm-raised fish physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 241	☐	☐	☐
23. Were farm-raised fish losses in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 258	☐	☐	☐

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-F for Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP-F (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-F (06-18-25)		Page 2 of 2		
Question	Applicable Reference	Yes	No	N/A
24. Did participant provide acceptable records of inventory on the beginning and ending date of eligible adverse weather or loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 258	☐	☐	☐
25. Did participant provide acceptable proof of farm-raised fish losses?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 258	☐	☐	☐
Purchased and Produced Feed Losses				
26. Was purchased or produced feed damaged or destroyed because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8 and 278	☐	☐	☐
27. Was purchased or produced feed intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible farm-raised fish?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 278	☐	☐	☐
28. Was purchased or produced feed physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraphs 8, 278, and 416	☐	☐	☐
29. Did the participant provide acceptable documentation of purchased or produced feed that was intended for consumption by farm-raised fish, and was lost because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition?	1-ELAP, Rev 1, Paragraph 278	☐	☐	☐
30. Remarks				
PART B – CERTIFICATION				
31A. Signature of Preparer(s)		31B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		
PART C – CONCURRENCE				
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				
33B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check		33C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)		

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-F for Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)

B CCC-770 ELAP-F Instructions

For farm-raised fish losses, the CCC-770 ELAP-F 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-F.
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-939F, item 2.
5-29	Check (ü) “YES”, “NO”, or “N/A”, as applicable for the respective losses claimed on CCC-939F.
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	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-F is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-F is selected for spot check, CED must certify: • item 32A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-F items have been verified and completed • item 32B by signing • item 32C by entering date of signature.
33A, B, and C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-F is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-F is selected for spot check, STC, or designated representative, must certify: • item 33A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-F items have been verified and completed • item 33B by signing • items 33C by entering date of signature.

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 for H5N1 Losses

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP- H5N1

Following is an example of CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1.

CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 (07-01-24)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		FOR COUNTY OFFICE USE ONLY		
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEYBEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH PROGRAM (ELAP) H5N1 CHECKLIST		1. Administrative State Name Code		2. Administrative County Name Code		
		3. Calendar Year		4. Producer Name		
NOTE: County Offices shall ensure that eligibility has been updated according to CCC-770 ELIG 2014 as applicable, before payments are issued for applicable producer.						
PART A – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS						
Office Staff Actions		Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A	
1. Did the Producer file a notice of loss on CCC-939 by physical location by the applicable deadline?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraphs 2D & 3A	☐	☐	☐	
2. Did the Producer sign and date CCC-939H5N1, application for payment by the physical location, by the applicable deadline?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraphs 2A, 2D & 3B	☐	☐	☐	
3. If a Producer files an application for payment, was signature authority verified?		1-CM, Part 25	☐	☐	☐	
4. Did the Producer provide all supporting documentation by the applicable deadline?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 2C	☐	☐	☐	
5. Was the suffered loss physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred?		1-ELAP, Paragraphs 21 and 102	☐	☐	☐	
6. Did the eligible loss condition occur during the program year for which payment is being requested?		1-ELAP, Paragraph 7	☐	☐	☐	
7. Does the applicant meet the requirements of an eligible producer, as applicable?		1-ELAP, Paragraph 23 & Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 2C	☐	☐	☐	
8. Does the applicant meet the payment eligibility requirements?		1-ELAP, Paragraphs 104 and 200-202	☐	☐	☐	
9. Does the applicant meet the conservation compliance provisions?		1-ELAP, Paragraphs 201 and 202	☐	☐	☐	
10. Has CCC-939H5N1 been signed, dated, and approved by COC, CED, or authorized representative?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 3B	☐	☐	☐	
11. Has CCC-939H5N1 approval/disapproval been thoroughly documented in COC minutes?		1-ELAP, Paragraph 104	☐	☐	☐	
12. If CCC-939H5N1 disapproved, or if any COC adjustments have been made, has the producer been notified in writing and provided the applicable appeal rights?		1-ELAP, Paragraph 104	☐	☐	☐	
13. Has a second party review been conducted on the CCC-939H5N1 been initialed and dated, if applicable?		1-ELAP, Paragraph 103	☐	☐	☐	
14. Did the producer certify meeting the eligible producer requirements in Part D, Item 1?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 3B	☐	☐	☐	
PART B – MILK PRODUCTION LOSS						
Office Staff Actions		Handbook or Other Reference	YES	NO	N/A	
15. Did the producer suffer from a milk loss that had a dairy herd affected by the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (HPAI) H5N1 virus with a positive H5N1 test?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 2A	☐	☐	☐	
16. Did the producer provide the month adult dairy cows were removed from production?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraphs 2A, 2B, 2C and 3B	☐	☐	☐	
17. Did the producer provide the eligible number of adult dairy cows removed from production?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraphs 2A, 2B, 2C and 3B	☐	☐	☐	
18. Did the producer provide his share in the production loss for the eligible dairy cows?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraphs 2A, 2B, 2C and 3B	☐	☐	☐	
19. Did the produce provide any other payment amounts received for the same loss from other programs?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 3B	☐	☐	☐	
20. Has the producer agreed to provide milk production records, if requested, to support the eligible number of adult dairy cows removed from production?		Notice ELAP-22, Paragraph 3B	☐	☐	☐	

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 for H5N1 Losses (Continued)

A Example of CCC-770 ELAP- H5N1 (Continued)

CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 (07-01-24)		Page 2 of 2
21. Remarks		
PART C – CERTIFICATION		
22A. Signature of Preparer(s)	22B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
23A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur		
23B. CED Signature for Spot Check	23C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
24A. I concur/do not concur the above items have been verified and updated accordingly: ☐ Concur ☐ Do Not Concur		
24B. STC Designee Signature for Spot Check	24C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	

ELAP Checklist - CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 for H5N1 Losses (Continued)

B Instructions for CCC-770 ELAP- H5N1

CCC-770ELAP-H5N1 must be used when a CCC-939H5N1 is filed for the first 5 applications per service center.

Note: CCC-770 ELAP checklists developed by the National Office are the only authorized checklists. County Offices must not use State- or locally generated checklists.

The following table provides CCC-770ELAP-H5N1 instructions.

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-H5N1.
4	Enter the Calendar Year for which benefits are being requested from CCC-939H5N1, item 2.
1-20	Check (✓) “YES”, “NO”, or “N/A”, as applicable for the respective losses claimed on the CCC-939H5N1.
21	Enter any remarks that may explain special circumstance or explanations for items checked “NO”.
22A & 22B	Any employee that initials 1 or more items from 1 through 20 must certify by signing as preparer and entering date of signature.
23A, 23B, and 23C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 is selected for spot check, CED must certify: • item 32A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 items have been verified and completed • item 23B by signing • item 23C by entering date of signature.
24A, 24B, and 24C	Important: This item will be completed if CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 is selected for spot check. If CCC-770 ELAP-H5N1 is selected for spot check, STC, or designated representative, must certify: • item 24A by checking “Concur” or “Do Not Concur” accordingly if CCC-770 ELAP-F items have been verified and completed • item 24 B by signing • items 24C by entering date of signature.

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-939, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock (ELAP) Notice of Loss, you filed concerning livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish 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 (CCC-939L for livestock, CCC-939H for honeybees, or CCC-939F for farm-raised fish) 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

Sample Letter to Producer Advising of Results of Recording County Office Determination

The following provides a sample letter for advising a producer of the results of the recording County Office determination.

Mr. Arch Stanton Date:
3 Littleton Rd
Somewhere OH 12345-9876

Dear Mr. Stanton:

This letter is in response to your application for payment (your CCC-939L, CCC-939H, or CCC-939F, as applicable) under the Emergency Assistance Program for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP).

You submitted an ELAP application for 2019 calendar year losses. CCC processed that application and determined you were **not** due a payment under that application. Accordingly, a payment will **not** be issued.

If you believe we have **not** properly reviewed and processed your application, you may appeal this determination to the county committee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you appeal to the county committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you appeal this determination to the county committee, you may later appeal any adverse determination of the county committee to the FSA State committee or the National Appeals Division. To appeal, write to the county committee at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is erroneous.

Somewhere County FSA Committee
55 Main St
Somewhereville, OH 12346-6543

If you do **not** timely file an appeal of this determination, this must be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.

Sincerely,

Sharina Farmer
County Executive Director

Sample Letter to Producer Advising of Results Application Computing Zero Payment

The following provides a sample letter for advising a producer of the results of their application computing a zero payment.

Mr. Arch Stanton Date:
3 Littleton Rd
Somewhere OH 12345-9876

Dear Mr. Stanton:

This letter is in response to your application for payment (your CCC-939L, CCC-939H, or CCC-939F, as applicable) under the Emergency Assistance Program for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP).

You submitted an ELAP application for 2024~~19~~ calendar year losses. CCC processed that application and a payment greater than zero was not calculated. Accordingly, a payment will **not** be issued.

The COC has determined that the issue is not appealable. You may seek a review of this determination by filing with either with the State Executive Director or the National Appeals Division (NAD) Director a written request no later than 30 calendar days after the date you receive this notice according to the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780 or the NAD appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 11. If you believe that this issue is appealable, you must write to either the FSA State Executive Director or NAD Director at the applicable address shown and explain why you believe this determination is appealable. If you chose to seek an appealability review of this determination with the FSA State Executive Director, you need not send the NAD Director any information. If you seek an appealability review with the NAD Director, provide FSA a copy of your request. If you request an appealability review by the State Executive Director and the State Executive Director determine that the issue is not appealable, you will be afforded the right to request an appealability review by the NAD Director. *(Insert SED and NAD addresses)* You may also contact the NAD Director on the NAD website at www.nad.usda.gov.

Somewhere County FSA Committee
55 Main St
Somewhereville, OH 12346-6543

If you do **not** timely file an appeal of this determination, this must be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.

Sincerely,

Sharina Farmer
County Executive Director

Sample Letter to Producer Advising of Results Adverse Feed Transportation Loss

The following provides a sample letter for advising a producer of the results of their application being disapproved or adjusted.

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:

This letter is in reference to the application for *livestock feed transportation (CCC-939L)* you filed seeking benefits under Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) for the 2024 program year. We have processed your application.

The County Committee (*disapproved or reduced the number of eligible truckloads to X loads*) the ELAP application because (*County Offices shall provide reason and handbook procedure*).

If you believe that the county committee has not properly considered the individual facts of your application for you livestock feed transportation losses, you have the following options:

Reconsideration

You may request that the county committee reconsider this determination by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you request reconsideration, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you choose to seek reconsideration, you may later appeal the determination to the National Appeals Division. To request reconsideration, write to me at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is erroneous. The address of the county committee is:

(Insert applicable address.)

Mediation

Mediation is available as part of FSA's informal appeal process. Mediation may enable us to narrow the issues and resolve the matter by mutual agreement. You may have to pay all or part of the cost of mediation. If you request mediation, the running of the time frame in which you may file an appeal stops. When mediation closes, the clock restarts and you will have the balance of the days remaining in that period to file an appeal. To request mediation, you must submit your written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice. To request mediation, write to the State FSA State Executive Director at the following address:

(Insert applicable address.)

Sample Letter to Producer Advising of Results Adverse Feed Transportation Loss (Continued)

Appeal to STC

You may appeal the County Committee's determination to the State Committee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you appeal to the State Committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you choose to appeal to the State Committee, you may later appeal the determination of the State Committee to NAD. If you appeal an initial decision of a County Committee to the State Committee, you waive your right to reconsideration by the County Committee of that decision. To appeal, write to the State Committee at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is wrong.

(Insert applicable STC address.)

Appeal to the Department of Agriculture National Appeal Division (NAD)

You may appeal this determination to NAD by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the NAD Appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 11. If you appeal to NAD, you have the right to a hearing which you or your representative may attend. Once a hearing with NAD begins, you waive any rights you might have to reconsideration, appeal to FSA, and mediation. To appeal, you must write to NAD at the following address, or on the NAD website at www.nad.usda.gov, explain why you believe this determination is erroneous, and provide a copy to FSA. You must personally sign your written appeal to NAD and include a copy of this letter.

(Insert applicable NAD address.)

If you do not timely exercise one of the preceding options, this shall be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with the regulations at 7 CFR Part 780 and 7 CFR Part 11.

Sincerely,

Jon Rodriguez
County Executive Director

Attachment

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	.22
Elk	.45
Alpaca	.22
Llama	.36
Emu	.51
Ostrich	.55
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

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

- ☐ 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

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

