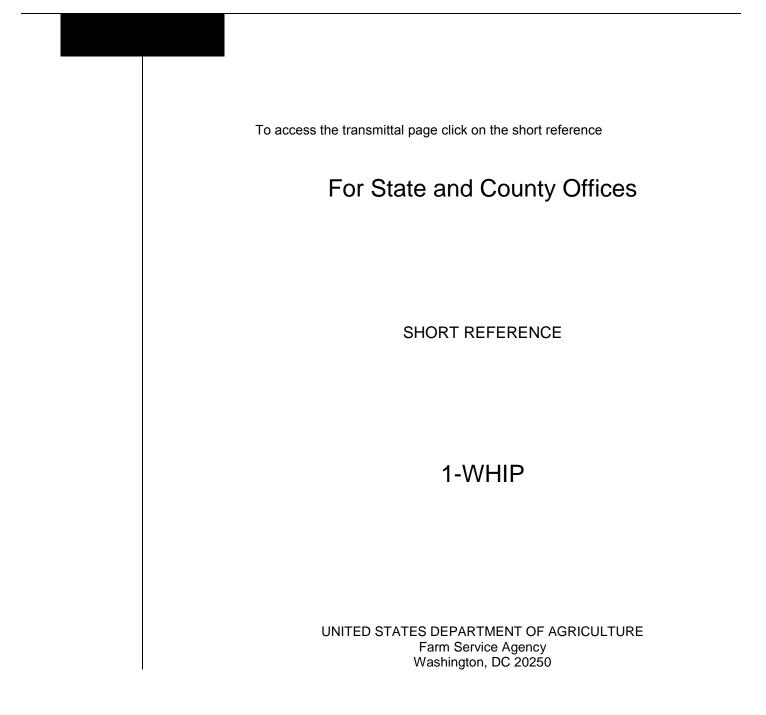


Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency Washington, DC 20250

Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program	
1-WHIP	Amendment 1

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs

Bradley Karmen

Amendment Transmittal

A Reason for Issuance

This handbook has been issued to provide policy and procedure for implementing and maintaining the Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP).

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Exhibits

- 1 Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
- 2 Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook
- 3 Menu and Screen Index
- 4 FSA-890, Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program Application
- 5 FSA-892, Request for an Exception to the 2017 WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000
- 6 Hurricane and Tropical Storm Declared Primary Counties
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Part 1 General Information and Administrative Provisions

1 Overview

A Handbook Purpose

This handbook provides procedure for WHIP that is implemented by DAFP through PECD.

B Related Handbooks

Related handbooks include the following.

IF the material concerns	THEN see
referring possible fraud cases to OIG	9-AO.
outreach	22-AO.
appeals	1-APP.
signatures, powers of attorney, registers, name and address files, controlled	1-CM.
substances, deceased individuals, or estates	
common payment reports	9-CM
acreage reporting, acreage determinations, and spot checks	2-CP
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assignments and joint payees	63-FI.
for NRRS	64-FI
providing public information	1-INFO.
NAP covered crops	1-NAP.
web based subsidiary files	3-PL (Rev. 2).
AGI, payment eligibility, payment limitation, and person determinations	5-PL.
referring FSA/RMA discrepancies and/or potential abuse cases to RMA Regional Offices on AD-2007	4-RM.

2 Authorities

A Statutory Authority

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Pub. L.115-123 authorizes the Secretary to implement WHIP.

B Regulatory Authority

Regulations for WHIP are provided in 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O.

C Limitations

If more than 1 handbook provision appears to apply, the provisions that are the most restrictive on benefits or eligibility apply.

This handbook constitutes FSA's internal operating guidelines issued by DAFP for carrying out WHIP regulations. Handbook provisions are considered interpretive of regulations. Whenever an unintended conflict appears to exist between any handbook provision and the pertinent applicable Federal regulations, regulations apply.

3 General Information

A Funding

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 provides 2.36 billion, which shall remain available until December 31, 2019.

B Signup Period

FSA-890 shall be filed in the participant's administrative County Office beginning July 16, 2018, and ending November 16, 2018.

Participants will complete FSA-890 according to Exhibit 4.

WHIP payments will be disbursed in 2 phases:

- an initial payment of 50 percent of the producer's eligible payment
- the remaining payment will be made after signup, after a payment factor has been established, if needed, and after all administrative actions are completed.

3 General Information (Continued)

C Signature Requirements

All participants' signatures **must** be received by the signup deadline. Neither STC nor COC has authority to approve late-filed applications.

Follow 1-CM for signature requirements.

Note: General partnerships **must** have a permanent tax ID number to receive an FSA payment. FSA payments shall **not** be issued to the individual members of a general partnership when the general partnership does **not** have a permanent tax ID number.

FSA payments may be issued to either of the following:

- a joint venture with a permanent tax ID number
- the individual members of a joint venture, using the individual member's ID numbers, when the joint venture does **not** have a permanent tax ID number.

D FSA-570 Not Applicable

WHIP payments will be made to eligible producers without regard to FSA-570 on file in the Administrative County Office.

E Prompt Payment Interest

Prompt Payment Act provisions apply to WHIP according to 61-FI, Exhibit 4, paragraph C. Interest shall apply to payments issued more than 30 calendar days after the date all of the following have been completed:

- the participant signs and completes the program application along with all required forms
- payment data and software is made available for issuing a payment including any necessary RMA downloads and crop table records
- all referrals to RMA or OIG have been returned or cases completed
- participant appeals have been finalized for applications disapproved by COC.

3 General Information (Continued)

F Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook shall **not** be revised without prior written approval from the National Office.

G Forms

User forms, worksheets, applications, other documents, other than those provided in this handbook or issued by the National Office, are **not** permitted.

H Public Information

Follow instructions in 1-INFO for providing information about WHIP.

I Other Criteria

The following are other program and administrative provisions that apply to WHIP:

- controlled substance provisions
- fraud/FCIC

Exception: Participants either qualify for WHIP payments or they do not. Participants do not render performance; therefore, failure to fully comply relief provisions do **not** apply to WHIP.

• equitable relief provisions.

County Offices shall record determinations for the applicable criteria in the eligibility file according to 3-PL (Rev. 2).

4 **Responsibilities and Delegations**

A STC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this section and 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, STC will:

- direct the administration of WHIP
- ensure that State and County Offices follow WHIP provisions
- review all CPA and/or attorney certifications of income derived from farming
- approve county disaster yield for the county or area
- approve tree, bush, and vine data, such as damage factors, prices, etc.
- approve crop data according to 1-NAP (Rev. 1), as applicable
- review and approve additional NCT data elements required for WHIP such as:
 - county disaster yield
 - tree, bush, and vine damage factors and prices by stage
- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- thoroughly document all actions taken in STC meeting minutes
- provide COC and DD with a copy of STC or DAFP determinations for appeals or misinformation/misaction cases
- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 780 and 11
- require all applications executed by State Office employees, COC members, CED's, County Office employees, and their spouses to be sent to STC, or designee for approval
- require the first 5 applications of an employee in the Service Center to be reviewed by the State Office representative according to subparagraph B to ensure that programs are being implemented according to WHIP provisions

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

• have the ability to delegate authority to act on WHIP matters in routine cases.

B SED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, SED's will:

- ensure that County Offices follow WHIP provisions
- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 780 and 11
- ensure that State Office representative conduct reviews according to subparagraph A

Note: SED may establish additional reviews to ensure that programs are being implemented according to WHIP provisions.

Important: Because some producers may still be displaced, all County Offices in the State must publicize program provisions.

- immediately notify the National Office of software problems, incomplete or incorrect procedures, and specific problems or findings
- delegate responsibility to the State Office for approving routine applications
- apply SED equitable relief authority in 7-CP to WHIP.

C DD Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, DD's shall ensure that COC's and CED's carryout WHIP provisions as follow:

- conduct reviews according to subparagraphs D and E and any additional review established by STC or SED according to subparagraphs A and B
- ensure that County Offices publicize the program provisions according to paragraph 5.

D COC Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, COC's shall:

- fully comply with all WHIP provisions
- ensure that CED's fully comply with all WHIP provisions
- recommend to the STC county disaster yield for disaster affected crops
- handle suspected fraud cases according to applicable procedure
- ensure the claimed share reflects the participant's share ownership interest in the crop at the time of loss
 - **Note:** If the participant claiming a share of the payment has entered into any agreement or contract to grow or produce the crop for another and without retaining any ownership share and risk in the crop, the participant cannot be considered to have a valid claim to a share of the WHIP payment.
- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 780 and 11
- thoroughly document all actions taken in COC meeting minutes

Important: All the following must be thoroughly documented for all program determinations made by COC:

- all factors reviewed or considered
- all documentation reviewed
- references to applicable handbooks, notices, and regulations
- all sources of information obtained for review or consideration.

D COC Responsibilities (Continued)

• notify participants in writing, if their application is disapproved

Note: Notifications shall include the following information:

- why the application was denied
- factors reviewed or considered in making determination
- appeal rights of the producer
- copy of the application
- CFR and handbook reference.
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate program information
- ensure that WHIP provisions and other important items are publicized as soon as possible after information is received from the National Office, including but not limited to the following:
 - signup period
 - payment limitation
 - basic participant eligibility criteria
 - general data required to complete applications
- act on all WHIP applications

Note: This authority cannot be delegated beyond routine determinations.

- not delegate responsibility to CED or County Office for determinations involving any of the following:
 - disapproving WHIP applications (FSA-890's, FSA-891's, FSA-892's, or FSA-893's)
 - assigning production
 - determining ineligible loss conditions
 - establishing county disaster yield for the county or area
- delegate responsibility to CED or County Office for approving routine applications.

Following are examples of routine applications:

- all information is accounted for and completed in automation with RMA data
- NAP-covered crops for which NAP applications have already been approved for the disaster crop year.

Par. 4

E CED Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, CED's shall:

- fully comply with all WHIP provisions
- ensure that County Office employees fully comply with all WHIP provisions

Note: CED's may delegate approval authority to program technicians for approval on routine cases, but program technicians shall not disapprove applications.

- handle appeals according to 1-APP and 7 CFR Parts 780 and 11
- ensure that modifications to data provided by the applicant are not made unless the applicant initials and dates the modification
- ensure that a second party review is completed before payments are issued
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate program information
- immediately notify SED, through DD, of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures
- ensure that general provisions and other important items are publicized according to paragraph 5.

F Program Technician Responsibilities

Within the authorities and limitations in this handbook and 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, program technicians shall:

- fully comply with all WHIP provisions
- immediately notify CED of software problems and incomplete or incorrect procedures
- ensure that producers receive complete and accurate program information.

5 Outreach

A Background

WHIP information, including signup and eligibility, will be publicized in a variety of ways, including but not limited to:

- press releases
- print media
- electronic media including GovDelivery newsletters, bulletins and SMS texting
- Federal Register
- direct mailings (may be limited by FSA resource availability)
- radio and television announcements
- posting program information in the USDA Service Center.

B Producer Responsibilities

The participant is responsible for being aware of program provisions. FSA **cannot** be responsible for reaching out to every potential program participant with all program information. Participants **must** seek information on program details and **not** wait for FSA to individually write or communicate with them about program provisions.

C Agency Responsibilities

COC will ensure that WHIP provisions are publicized and maintain a record of all publicity efforts, including postings in Service Centers. Conduct WHIP public relations and outreach efforts according to 1-INFO and 22-AO.

6 Eligibility and Payment Limitation

A WHIP Assistance

WHIP assistance is available to eligible producers for crops, trees, bushes, and vines which suffered losses because of the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and other hurricanes and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2017.

WHIP assistance will be calculated based on the crop's expected value multiplied by the WHIP percentage minus actual value minus the producer's indemnity or NAP payment received.

Crops with an intended use of grazing are not eligible for WHIP.

B Payment Limitation

The WHIP payment limitation is \$125,000 per person or legal entity. Direct attribution applies.

If 75 percent of income is derived from farming, ranching or forestry there is an optional per person or legal entity payment limitation of \$900,000.

Note: Applicants, including members of legal entities, are required to provide a certification from a licensed CPA or an attorney for determining percent of farm income, if optional payment limitation is requested.

C Adjusted Gross Income

WHIP is not subject to common \$900,000 AGI provisions.

7 Optional \$900,000 Payment Limitation Provisions

A Certification Requirements

Applicants requesting an optional payment limitation of \$900,000 must provide a certification from a licensed CPA or an attorney stating at least 75 percent of their AGI is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry based on an average of taxable years 2013, 2014, and 2015 adjusted gross income.

Note: Exclude any year(s) that the individual or entity did not have income or was not in business. If the applicant is a legal entity, each member is responsible for providing the certification mentioned in subparagraph 6 B or that member's share will be adjusted accordingly.

A Certification Requirements (Continued)

Request for an exception to the WHIP payment limitation of \$125,000 is optional to all applicants including:

- persons
- legal entities
- interest holders in a legal entity, including embedded entities to the fourth level of ownership interest, regardless of the level of interest held
- members of a general partnership or joint venture, regardless of the number of members
 - **Note:** A general partnership or joint venture is not considered to be a legal entity, such as a corporation, LLP, or LLC, for the application of the optional payment limitation provisions.
- Native Americans or tribes represented by BIA.

See 3-PL (Rev. 2) for subsidiary software provisions.

B Certifying Compliance for Optional \$900,000 WHIP Payment Limitation

To comply with the optional WHIP \$900,000 payment limitation, a person and/or legal entity must provide the WHIP AGI certification from a CPA or attorney that affirms at least 75 percent of an individual's or entity's AGI is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry.

This may be accomplished by the CPA or attorney completing FSA-892, Part C or provide a similar certification statement that is acceptable to FSA.

See Exhibit 5 for completions instructions and an example of FSA-892.

Note: See subparagraph C for an acceptable example statement.

The following table defines income from farming, ranching and forestry.

Income Related to Livestock and Crops	Other Types of Income
Production of livestock, including but not limited to:	The sale of land that has been used for agriculture.
 cattle, sheep, goats, swine elk, reindeer, bison, deer horses poultry fish and other aquaculture products used for food honeybees. 	 The sale of easements and development rights to: farmland, ranchland, or forestry land water or hunting environmental benefits.
The feeding, rearing, or finishing of livestock.	The rental or lease of land or equipment used for farming, ranching, or forestry operations, including water or hunting rights.
Products produced by or derived from livestock. Production of crops, specialty crops, and unfinished raw forestry products.	Any payment or benefit, including benefits from risk management practices, crop insurance indemnities, and catastrophic risk protection plans.

C Example WHIP AGI Payment Limitation Certification

Following are instructions for and an example of a sample certification for WHIP AGI for \$900,000 payment limitation.

Certification for Requesting an Exception to the WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000

Instructions, Terms, and Conditions for CPA or Attorney Certification Statement

Certification statements will only be accepted from licensed certified public accountants (CPA's) and attorneys. Statements from enrolled agents will **not** be accepted. If a statement is submitted by a CPA or an attorney to certify compliance with 75% of income derived from farming, ranching, or forestry of the individual's or legal entity's average taxable years of 2013, 2014, and 2015. The statement **must** include the following elements:

- 1) CPA's or attorney's State license identification number.
- 2) Explanation of the reason for the certification statement (see enclosed example).
- 3) Acknowledgement of having read and understood, and agreement to, the terms and conditions of this review, including the following:
 - The CPA/attorney acknowledges and agrees to having reviewed and being familiar with the optional \$900,000 payment limitation provisions in 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, 2017 Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program, having made such inquiries as are necessary
 - to apprise the CPA/attorney of such matters and understands that the tax years used to calculate the average AGI are the 2013, 2014, and 2015 tax years. Excluding any year(s) that the individual or entity did not have income or was not in business.
 - The representations the CPA/attorney makes in the certification statement may be relied on by the government to allow benefits to be retained or received and that a false certification can result in sanctions including criminal sanctions for those persons associated with the false representations.
 - Additional information may be requested by USDA, a review may be conducted by USDA, and further inquiry may be made to ensure that all information filed with USDA by all parties is true, correct, and complete.

7-13-18

C Example WHIP AGI Payment Limitation Certification (Continued)

[insert name] [insert street and/or mailing address] [insert city, State ZIP Code]

insert date]

[insert State Office name] [insert street and/or mailing address] [insert city, State ZIP Code]

I, [*insert name*], am [*insert "a certified public accountant (CPA)" or "an attorney" as appropriate*] practicing in [*insert city, State*]. My license identification number is [*insert license number*] in [*State*].

I have been asked by [*insert name of producer*] to certify that [*insert name of producer*] is in compliance with optional \$900,000 payment limitation, based on 75% of average adjusted gross income (AGI) is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry, for the 2017 program year, pursuant to 7 CFR Part 760, subpart O, and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.

For purposes of this letter and my representations below, my "certification" is limited only to my knowledge of [*insert name of producer*] federal income tax returns based upon either my preparation of such returns or my readings of those returns that I did not prepare. The preparation or review of these returns was based upon the information provided by [*insert name of producer*]. [*insert name of producer*] has represented to me that the information supplied to me is, to the best of [*his/her*] knowledge, true, correct, and complete. In accordance with Treasury Department Circular No. 230, section 10.34 (d), I relied in good faith without verification upon the information provided by [*insert name of producer*]; however, I did not ignore the implications of information furnished to, or actually known by me, and I made reasonable inquiries if the information as furnished appeared to be incorrect, inconsistent with an important fact or another factual assumption, or was incomplete. This "certification" does not include any representations or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in [*insert name of producer*] federal income tax returns or imply that I have performed procedures beyond those required under Circular No. 230. In addition, this "certification" does not include any representations or assurances of the information contained in [*insert name of producer*] federal income tax returns or imply that I have performed procedures beyond those required under Circular No. 230. In addition, this "certification" does not include any representations or assurances of the information contained in [*insert name of producer*] federal income tax returns or imply that I did not prepare.

I acknowledge that I have read, understand, and agree to, the terms and conditions of the Certification for Requesting an Exception to the WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000 received by [*insert name of producer*] with the following conditions.

- I am relying on the information made known to me as noted above. I take no responsibility for information outside of the tax return preparation process, unless I relied upon outside information as noted in the end of this prepared statement or attachment for the purposes of explanation that [*insert name of producer*] complies with the applicable provisions for the optional \$900,000 payment limitation.
- I have not been engaged to continually monitor the tax law for this client or to continually monitor factors related to the client's AGI or other tax calculations for the relevant years. Therefore, I am not in a position to notify the government of changes to facts or circumstances (whether or not material) that would make this certification no longer accurate.

C Example WHIP AGI Payment Limitation Certification (Continued)

• Under Internal Revenue Code Section 7216 and other confidentiality standards, I may only provide client information upon specific written authorization from the client to release such information, including tax return information, to a third party.

The following are correct statements:

- Based on a representation provided by [*insert name of producer*], or the confirmations of [*his/her*] e-filed federal income tax returns [*insert the applicable tax return form number*], the [2013, 2014, and 2015 (for 2017)] federal income tax returns were timely filed.
- I am not aware of subsequently filed federal income tax returns, whether superseding or amended, other than those identified above related to the tax years identified above.
- I am not aware of any adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service or any state taxing authority to the federal income tax returns identified above.
- I understand that, consistent with the definitions in 7 CFR Part 760 subpart O, the average adjusted gross income means the adjusted gross income as defined under 26 U.S.C. 62, or comparable measure, of the person or legal entity over the 2013, 2014, and 2015 tax years.
- According to the most recent returns filed for the years identified above, [insert name of producer]:

NOTE: Use tax years 2013, 2014 and 2015

• reported average AGI was at least 75 percent derived from farming, ranching, or forestry based on the tax returns for the 3 applicable tax years.

____ yes

___ no

[Include the following, if applicable.]

• I believe that [*insert name of producer*] complies with the optional \$900,000 payment limitation requirements for the reasons that are set forth in detail in the space below or the attached document. [*insert name of producer*] has represented to me that the attached information is, to the best of [*his/her*] knowledge, true, correct, and complete. I am not aware of any discrepancies and do not have any reason to believe otherwise.

I declare that the statements made herein, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are true, correct, and complete.

Signed

[insert name of CPA or attorney, as applicable], [insert title, "CPA" or "Attorney", as applicable]

Dated: [insert date]

8 **Processing Payments**

A Issuing WHIP Payments

WHIP payments will be issued to eligible producers in an amount equal to the crop's expected value multiplied by the WHIP percentage minus the actual value minus the producer's indemnity or NAP payment, minus any secondary use or salvage value.

WHIP payments may be issued to:

- eligible producers with a permanent TIN
- the individual members of a joint venture, using the individual member's TIN, when the joint venture does not have a permanent TIN.

Note: General partnerships must have a TIN.

B Assigning WHIP Payments

WHIP payments may be assigned according to 63-FI. To assign WHIP payments, producers must:

- complete either CCC-36 or CCC-37
- submit the request to the administrative County Office.

9 Administrative Offset and Bankruptcy

A Administrative Offset

WHIP payments will be subject to administrative offset.

B Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy status does not exclude a producer from requesting WHIP benefits.

Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on all bankruptcy cases involving requests for WHIP benefits.

10 Conservation Compliance

A Applying Provisions

Program participants are subject to the applicable 6-CP conservation compliance provisions.

It is **not** necessary to delay issuing payments pending NRCS' HEL or wetland determinations. AD-1026 requires producers to refund program payments if an NRCS determination results in the discovery of HELC/WC violation.

11 Appeals of FSA Determinations

A Producer Rights on Appealable Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal when FSA has issued a determination on an application for benefits and there is a question of fact or when there is some dispute as to the correct application of a rule, regulation, or generally applicable provision with regard to that application. Follow 1-APP for appealable determinations.

B Nonappealable Determinations

The following are not appealable according to 1-APP:

- responses to inquiries about eligibility
- eligibility criteria
- signature requirements
- payment calculations.
- minimum county disaster yield.

C Letters to Producers of Nonappealable Determinations

Letters notifying participants that a decision is not appealable must clearly explain to the participant the reasons that the decision is not appealable. See 1-APP.

Note: Avoid using general and vague statements that do not sufficiently demonstrate the reasons that the decision is not appealable. Participants may request that SED or NAD Director review FSA's determination that an adverse decision is not appealable.

12 Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A Impact or Ramifications of Misrepresentation, Scheme, or Device

A person is ineligible to receive assistance under this part for the crop year plus two subsequent crop years if it is determined by the State or county committee or an official of FSA that such person has:

- adopted any scheme or other device that tends to defeat the purpose of a program operated under this part
- made any fraudulent representation with respect to such program
- misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination.

B Other Amounts Owed

If FSA determines that a violation according to subparagraph A occurs, the person or persons are liable for both of the following:

- refunds with applicable interest from date of disbursement of all WHIP amounts paid by CCC to any such producer or producers, applicable to the crop year in which a violation of this part occurs as well as the 2 subsequent crop years
- sanctions will apply to the specific person or legal entity and all other interests the person or legal entity has and other entities or joint ventures for all crops, all units in all administrative counties, and all States.

C Joint and Several Liability

All producers receiving WHIP payments are jointly and severally liable to refund any unearned payments.

13 NEPA Requirements

A Background

NEPA requires that Federal agencies must consider all potential environmental impacts before implementing activities that have the potential to significantly impact the human environment; all environmental processes must be fully completed before an action can be approved; and agencies must consult with and obtain comments from Federal agencies that manage or have expertise about resources that are potentially affected. FSA's environmental compliance program mission is to use all practicable means to ensure FSA compliance with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and procedures. FSA uses an environmental review process to determine the appropriate level of NEPA analysis and documentation required.

B Programmatic Determination of Environment Compliance

The National Office has determined that WHIP meets all applicable environmental review requirements. FSA-850 has been completed for nationwide WHIP applications, and County Offices are not required to complete or file FSA-850 for WHIP applications.

14-29 (Reserved)

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Part 2 Eligibility

30 WHIP Eligibility

A Overview

WHIP assistance is available for crops, trees, bushes and vines that suffered a loss due to a qualifying disaster event.

B Qualifying Disaster Event

Qualifying disaster event is a named hurricane or a wildfire that occurred in the 2017 calendar year. It also includes related conditions that occurred as a result of a hurricane or wildfire.

Qualifying disaster events and related conditions, include but are not limited to:

Eligible Cause of Loss	Related Conditions
hurricanes	• hurricane
	• excessive wind
	• excessive rain
	• flooding
	• storm surges
	• tornado
wildfires	• fire
	• mud slides
	• heavy smoke

Note: The list of related conditions is not all inclusive, COC can approve additional related conditions if it determines the disaster event was directly caused by the hurricane or wildfire.

C Qualifying Loss

If the crop suffered a loss due to a qualifying disaster event:

- all acreage in the unit (for all crops within the pay grouping) is eligible for WHIP
- other eligible causes are included when determining WHIP loss.

30 WHIP Eligibility (Continued)

D Other Eligible Causes of Loss

Other eligible causes of loss are those eligible causes of loss defined in 1-NAP (Rev. 2) and include:

- damaging weather, including but **not** limited to drought, hail, excessive moisture, freeze, excessive wind, insufficient chill hours, or any combination thereof
- adverse natural occurrences, such as earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption, or any combination thereof
- related conditions, including but **not** limited to heat, insect infestation, disease, or insufficient chill hours that occur because of an adverse natural occurrence or damaging weather.
- **Note:** Damaging weather or adverse natural occurrence **must** have occurred for a related condition to be an eligible cause of loss.
- **Example:** A 100 acre unit is affected by excessive rain and high winds. An eligible crop suffered flood damage on 50 acres. The remaining 50 acres of the unit were affected by hurricane (qualifying loss). Since part of the unit was affected by a qualifying disaster (hurricane), the remaining 50 acres of the unit for all crops within the pay code, pay crop grouping are eligible for WHIP based on the other eligible cause of loss.

30 WHIP Eligibility (Continued)

E Ineligible Causes of Loss

Ineligible causes of loss include losses that are **not** the result of an eligible disaster, including but not limited to, the following:

- drifting herbicides
- failure to reseed or replant to the same crop in the county before the final planting date
- losses during storage
- losses initiated after harvest or because of conditions occurring outside the applicable crop year growing season, except cotton (one time move), see paragraph 189
- losses **not** the result of disaster
- losses to crops not intended for harvest in the applicable crop year
- lack of good farming practices
- wildlife.
- **Note:** Wildlife damage is considered an eligible cause of loss for insureds but not for NAP coverage or uninsured participants.

F Assigning Production for Ineligible Causes of Loss

COC shall assign production according to paragraph 113 for the ineligible portion of the loss if the loss was not entirely because of an eligible cause.

30 WHIP Eligibility (Continued)

G Eligible States/Counties

For hurricane losses, WHIP is available to eligible producers in:

- Presidential declared and Secretarial designated primary counties for hurricanes and tropical storms
- any county not listed under Presidential declarations and Secretarial designations provided the producer provides documentation to show the loss was due to a 2017 hurricane or related condition.
- **Notes**: Producers in any of the declared counties are automatically considered affected by eligible disaster conditions.

See Exhibit 6 for a list of Presidentially declared and Secretarial designated States and counties.

For wildfire losses, producers in any State and county may apply. However, COC must concur that the loss was a result of a 2017 wildfire.

F Year of Loss

For insured and NAP-covered crops, the year of loss for WHIP benefits is determined based on the coverage period in effect on the date of the disaster event.

For uninsured crops, when no coverage period is applicable, the year of loss is the crop year for the crop in the field on the date of the disaster event.

Example: Insured grapes were harvested August 31, 2017. The 2018 crop insurance coverage period for grapes began the day after harvest was complete. The grape vine is not insurable.

Wildfires occurred October 15, 2017, and destroyed 50 percent of the vines. Since the 2018 coverage period began for grapes began on September 1, 2017, the year of crop loss for the affected grapes is 2018 (the coverage period in effect on the date of the disaster). However, the year of loss for the affected vines (having no coverage period) is 2017.

31 Producer Eligibility

A Definition of Eligible Producer

<u>Eligible producer</u> means, in addition to other eligibility requirements as may apply, an individual or legal entity that assumes the ownership share and risk in the crop, production, and market risk associated with the agricultural production of crops on the farm and is any of the following:

- a United States citizen
- Resident alien; for purposes of this part, resident alien means "lawful alien"
- a partnership of citizens of the United States
- a corporation, limited liability company, or other organizational structure organized under State law.
 - **Notes:** Landowners, landlords, tenants, contract growers, or anyone else not having both a share of the risk and a valid claim of share ownership of a crop are ineligible for WHIP assistance for that crop.

B Verifying Producer Eligibility

COC must ensure that the producer is eligible for WHIP. The producer must be able to show, with verifiable evidence, that the producer had a valid ownership share and risk in the crop produced and control of the crop acreage on which the commodity was grown at the time of the disaster. For persons or legal entities producing a crop under a grower's contract or a Community Supported Agriculture Agreement, a copy of the contract or agreement must be provided.

WHIP payments will be denied if COC is not satisfied that WHIP payments claimed by producers are proper. Lease or rental arrangements existing before the date of disaster must be provided and reviewed by COC in order to determine eligibility of a producer.

Note: Any negotiation, agreement, or performance of parties to a rental or lease arrangement after the date of disaster will have no bearing on the question of eligible producer.

Applicants certifying to having a claim to a share of WHIP payments are subject to spot check. If agreements or contracts are discovered to show a grower did not have a valid claim to a share of a crop for which WHIP assistance was claimed, WHIP payments must be refunded.

31 Producer Eligibility (Continued)

B Verifying Producer Eligibility (Continued)

If questions arise on share and/or risk, COC shall review on a case-by-case basis, leases, rental agreements, and other written statements documenting verbal agreements, the review **must** determine the amount of interest and risk in the production for the lessor or lessee. For a crop grown under contract, 1 of the following shall be obtained, as determined by COC:

- copies of signed written leases or written agreements
- copies of signed rental agreements
- copies of other legal documents showing land ownership or control
- statement signed by landowner that producer had control of the acreage
- statement signed by operator or producer that producer had control of the acreage on a farm.

If there is any question that the documentation submitted does not clearly authorize the representative to sign, the County Office will forward a copy of the WHIP application form signed by the representative together with a cop of the documentation submitted in support of the signature of the Regional Attorney.

If a WHIP application involving a deceased individual or closed estate is determined to have been signed by an authorized individual:

- WHIP payments shall be issued using TIN of the eligible individual or individual's estate, as applicable
- WHIP payments may be issued in the name of the heirs, based on OGC's determination, according to 1-CM.

If a producer is a general partnership or joint venture that was dissolved, all members of the general partnership or joint venture at the time of dissolution, or their representatives. ,must sign WHIP application and associated forms.

Note: Only 1 application will be submitted for the partnership or joint venture; however, all members must sign the application.

C Deceased, Missing, or Incompetent Producers and Dissolved Entities

See 1-CM for guidance about deceased, missing, or incompetent producers and dissolved entities.

D Change in Crop Ownership

A producer who lost control or ownership interest of a disaster-affected crop during the growing season is ineligible to participate in WHIP for the crops for which ownership share interest was lost.

Producers who assume interest and ownership share through a transfer of indemnity for insured crops or transfers of coverage for NAP crops may assume WHIP eligibility.

31 Producer Eligibility (Continued)

E Acreage Reporting

Producers are required to file an acreage report for all crops for which they are requesting WHIP benefits.

Note: Any crop affected by a hurricane or wildfire triggers all crops within the pay grouping.

Acreage reports may:

- already be on file
- be late-filed according to 2-CP
- be accepted for WHIP purposes only.

For acreage reports filed for **WHIP purposes only:**

• producers must show evidence of existence or disposition of the crop to support the acreage report

Notes: Follow policy in 2-CP for acceptable evidence of existence or disposition of the crop.

COC's are responsible for determining reasonableness of acreage based on the evidence provided.

- producers will sign FSA-578 certifying to reported acreage
- County Offices will load acreage in CARS but will **not** certify in the system. Acreage will be used for WHIP purposes **only**.
- **Note:** If farm records are not established, County Offices will establish CRM Farm Records according to 10-CM, 3-CM, and CRM Farm Records Work Instructions before sign up. Requests for farm replication for prior years shall be submitted to State Offices, as applicable.

31 Producer Eligibility (Continued)

F RMA Exemptions

RMA has exemptions that allow a person to insure another person's interest in the crop. When verifying producer eligibility (ownership share and risk in the crop) these exemptions apply to WHIP.

An individual/entity cannot claim to have an interest in land/crop to FSA and claim to have the same interest in the same land/crop as a different individual/entity to RMA unless 1 of the below RMA exemptions are met:

- **Husband/Wife** Either spouse may insure all interest in the crop under 1 policy. A husband and wife have an interest in each other; therefore, a spouse can insure all of the land interests of the other spouse, unless proven to be legally separated
- **Landlord/Tenant** Either the landlord or tenant may insure both parties' share with the permission of the other party
- **Revocable Trust** An individual beneficiary's or grantor's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the revocable trust.
- Joint Venture If EIN has been established for a joint venture, it must be used and reported to RMA. However, if the joint venture does **not** have EIN, 1 of the member's TIN is used to insure the entire interest of the joint venture with all members agreeing and signing the policy.
- **Doing Business As (DBA)** A producer with TIN for DBA with only the individual as sole proprietor can insure using either DBA's TIN or the individual's TIN. If DBA has SBI other than the individual then DBA is not eligible for the exception.
- **Transfer of Coverage and Right to an indemnity** A producer's share is insured under a policy purchase by another individual that transfers the insurance coverage to the producer. The original insured individual (transferor) transfers the insurance coverage to another person (transferee).

Note: This does not include name, TIN, or entity structure differences.

Exception: Marital or legal name changes.

For any of the RMA exemptions to be met, the producer must be listed as an SBI on the crop insurance policy (unless SBI is less than 10 percent).

32 Crop Eligibility

A Eligible Crop

<u>Eligible crops</u> include the following:

- crops for which Federal crop insurance is available
- crops eligible for NAP according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

Eligible crops are crops that are planted or prevented from being planted, according to 2-CP, with the intent of harvest.

B Ineligible Crops

Ineligible crops include crops intended for grazing, and volunteer crops (as defined in 2-CP, subparagraph 39 A.

Note: Losses on crops intended for grazing may be eligible under ELAP, LFP, and NAP, if eligibility requirements are met.

32 Crop Eligibility (Continued)

C Eligible Trees, Bushes, and Vines

WHIP uses the same definition for trees, bushes and vines used in TAP. See paragraph 140.

<u>Tree</u> means a tall, woody plant having comparatively great height, a single trunk from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes, such as a maple tree for syrup, papaya tree, or orchard tree.

<u>Bush</u> means a low, branching, woody plant from which, at maturity of the bush, an annual fruit or vegetable crop is produced for commercial purposes, such as a blueberry bush. The definition does not cover plants that produce a bush after the normal crop is harvested such as asparagus.

<u>Vine</u> means a perennial plant grown in the field under normal conditions from which an annual fruit crop is produced for commercial market for human consumption, such as grape, kiwi, or passion fruit that has a flexible stem supported by climbing, twining, or creeping along a surface.

Note: Perennials that are normally propagated as annuals, biennials such as strawberries, and annuals such as pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, watermelon, and other melons, are excluded from the term vine under WHIP.

D Ineligible Trees, Bushes, and Vines

The following are examples of trees, bushes, and vines not eligible for WHIP:

- trees grown for pulp or timber
- other trees, bushes, or vines not grown for commercial production of annual crops
- cucurbits (such as cucumbers, pumpkins, watermelons), and pineapple.
- nursery crops.

Note: Nursery crops are included as eligible crops for WHIP; however, nursery is not eligible under the tree bush and vine provisions.

33 Linkage Requirement

A Rule

As a condition of payment eligibility for WHIP, producers must obtain crop insurance or NAP, as applicable, on the crop, tree, bush, or vine. Crop insurance or NAP must be obtained for the first 2 consecutive crop years with respect to which crop insurance or NAP coverage is available after the enrollment period for 2017 WHIP ends, but no later than the 2021 crop year according to the following table.

IF the producer has received	THEN for linkage, the producer is required to
WHIP benefits on	obtain
an insurable crop, tree, bush or	crop insurance at a level of 60/100 or equivalent, if
vine	available.
on a NAP eligible crop, tree, bush	NAP coverage at a level of 60/100 or equivalent, if
or vine	available, including paying the administrative fee and
	filing an annual acreage report.
	Exception: If a producer is ineligible to receive a NAP
	payment due to AGI, they must purchase
	WFRP at the 60/100 coverage level or
	equivalent, if qualified to purchase.
if AGI is exceeded for NAP and	NAP coverage at a level of 60/100 or equivalent, if
cannot meet WFRP eligibility	available, including the administrative fee and filing an
	annual acreage report.

If WHIP benefits were received on a:

- NAP crop and crop insurance becomes available for this crop in a linkage year, the producer is required to obtain crop insurance at a level of coverage at 60/100 or equivalent.
- insured crop and crop insurance is **not** available for this crop in a linkage year, the producer is required to obtain NAP coverage at a level of 60/100 or equivalent, if available, including paying the administrative fee and filing an annual acreage report.
- **Note:** Crops for which RMA introduces a pilot crop insurance program will be considered insured crops for WHIP linkage requirements.

If the linkage requirement is not met, the producer will be required to refund WHIP benefits for the crop, plus interest.

The linkage requirement applies to the producer's interest in the crop (specifically receiving benefits) in the county where the crop was physically planted or prevented planted.

A Rule (Continued)

If an applicant or entity quits farming, dissolves, or a member leaves an entity and now farms under a different TIN, linkage can be met for the applicant if the majority share of the persons receiving a WHIP payment met linkage.

For linkage to be met, coverage must be purchased in the first 2 consecutive crop years after the enrollment for 2017 WHIP ends, but no later than 2021. Possible years of purchasing coverage for linkage are:

- 2018 and 2019
- 2019 and 2020
- 2020 and 2021.

Note: The last possible eligible linkage years are 2020 and 2021.

Producers shall complete FSA-891 at the time of application acknowledging the crop insurance and/or NAP linkage requirement.

See Exhibit 7 for completion instructions and an example of FSA-891.

Example 1:

Administrative County A covers 2 physical counties (County A and County B). An approved applicant physically grew an uninsured commodity only in County A during the disaster year. Crop insurance linkage applies to County A. The producer is not required to purchase crop insurance for County B.

Example 2:

Administrative County A covers 2 physical counties (County A and County B). An approved applicant physically grew an uninsured commodity in both counties. Crop insurance linkage applies to both County A and County B.

Example 3:

An approved applicant grew an uninsured commodity in County A, and also grew the same commodity in County B during the disaster year. County A and County B are separate administrative counties. The producer received WHIP assistance for a loss only in County A. Crop insurance linkage applies to County A.

B Linkage Within a Pay Group

Linkage will apply to each crop, type, intended use, and planting period, if applicable, listed on the approved application.

Example 1:

If dry edible kidney, navy, and pinto beans are in the same pay group, but the producer only grew navy and pinto beans during the disaster year, then linkage would:

- apply to navy and pinto beans
- **not** apply to kidney beans.

However, the producer may have to purchase a dry edible bean policy to obtain coverage on navy and pinto beans. That policy may also cover kidney beans since it is part of the same RMA crop policy, even though linkage would not be applicable to that type.

Example 2:

If there are 3 planting periods established for a crop and the producer experiences a loss during planting period 3, linkage will apply only to planting period 3.

If a producer planted a crop in planting period 2 and planting period 3 but only received WHIP benefits for the crop planted in planting period 3, linkage would only apply to the crop in planting period 3.

C Linkage Years

Linkage must be obtained at the 60/100 level for the first 2 consecutive years after the enrollment period for 2017 WHIP ends but not to exceed the year 2021.

Example 1:

A producer has received a WHIP benefit in 2018 for a loss to rice in the 2017 crop year. Rice is an insurable crop in the county where the crop was planted. The producer purchased insurance at the 60/100 coverage level for 2018. Therefore, the producer has met the linkage requirement for 2018. The producer will need to purchase coverage at the 60/100 coverage level for 2019 to meet the linkage requirement for the first 2 consecutive crop years.

Example 2:

A producer has received a WHIP benefit in 2018 for a loss to rice in the 2017 crop year. Rice is an insurable crop in the county where the crop was planted. The producer missed the sign up period to purchase insurance at the 60/100 coverage level for 2018 for rice. Therefore, the producer will need to purchase coverage at the 60/100 level for both 2019 and 2020 to meet the linkage requirement for the first 2 consecutive crop years.

Example 3:

On July 4, 2018, a producer signed a CCC-891 for a 2017 crop loss on cabbage, which is an insurable crop in the county where the crop was planted. Federal crop insurance sales closing date for cabbage in that county is July 31, 2018, for the 2018 crop year. However, the WHIP enrollment period ends on November 16, 2018. The producer must obtain the required coverage for the 2019 and 2020 crop years to meet the linkage requirement for the first 2 consecutive crop years.

D NAP Coverage

To meet the linkage requirement for NAP eligible crops, as provided in subparagraph 33 A, the producer must:

- file CCC-471 and obtaining NAP coverage at a level of 60/100 or equivalent, if available, including paying the applicable administrative fee
- file an acreage report.

Note: Paying a NAP administrative fee alone, without filing an acreage report will not meet the linkage requirement.

E Federal Crop Insurance Coverage

Crop insurance policies reinsured by FCIC, including WFRP and written agreements, will meet the linkage requirement if the coverage level is at least 60/100 or equivalent.

See subparagraph 32 A for the definition of insured crops.

F Refund of Disaster Assistance

Participants not meeting linkage requirements will repay the amount of the WHIP benefit for the crop not meeting linkage plus applicable interest. The County Office will immediately notify the producer in writing of the noncompliance.

The notification letter will include the following:

- notification that the participant did not comply with FSA-891
- date FSA-891 was signed
- the dollar amount to be refunded, plus interest
- applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP.

G Meritorious Cases

There will be no exceptions or waivers. Participants shall be required to refund the WHIP benefit received plus interest for the crop if insurance or NAP coverage as applicable is not purchased.

H Producers Indebted to FCIC

According to RMA guidelines, producers indebted to FCIC are unable to purchase crop insurance until the debt is satisfied. For WHIP, a producer indebted to FCIC is considered eligible to receive benefits, provided the linkage requirements are met. It is the producer's responsibility to satisfy the debt so crop insurance can be purchased.

Example: A producer could not obtain crop insurance because of an existing debt for a crop eligible for a WHIP payment. The producer is eligible for the WHIP payment. The producer must satisfy the debt, so crop insurance can be purchased for two consecutive crop years to meet the linkage requirement.

34-59 (Reserved)

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Part 3 National Crop Table Data

60 Overview

A Establishing Crop Data

WHIP requires that STC's establish and approve crop data for use in the 2017 and/or 2018 NCT before program application and payment calculations can occur for all eligible applicants. All required crop data **must** be established as soon as possible to conduct the WHIP signup.

61 Definitions

A Definitions for This Part

Following are definitions for terms used in this part.

<u>Average market price</u> is the price or dollar equivalent per bu., ton, etc., for an eligible commodity, established by STC. Average market price is:

- used to calculate NAP payments
- on a harvested basis without the inclusion of transportation, storage, processing, packing, marketing, or other post harvest expenses
- based, in part, on historicl data.

<u>County disaster yield</u> is the average yield per acre for a county or of a county for the current year based on disaster events, and is intended to reflect the amount of production that a participant would have been expected to produce based on the eligible disaster condition in the county. See paragraph 115 for establishing CDY's.

<u>County expected yield</u> is the eligible crop yield for the administrative county established by STC.

The county expected yield should reflect the average production potential of the crop in the county by practice and intended use. See 1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 276 for acceptable yield sources.

<u>Tree/bush/vine damage factor</u> is a percentage of the value lost when a tree, bush, or vine is damaged and requires rehabilitation but is not completely destroyed.

<u>Tree stage</u> is a classification system used to differentiate prices and partial damage factors based on the age and production capacity of a tree, bush, or vine.

WHIP pay group means WHIP pay crop, WHIP pay type, and planting period.

62 Required Crop Table Data

A Required Crop Table Data for WHIP

WHIP requires that STC's establish and approve eligible crop data for use in the NCT before program application and payment calculations can occur for eligible applicants. Crop data must be approved according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2) and loaded into the NCT according to 3-NAP.

Crop data used for WHIP must first be loaded and approved for NAP in the applicable year's NCT. A separate WHIP approval flag is available and required in the 2017 and 2018 NCT for the crop data to be used for WHIP purposes.

Note: Only insurable and NAP covered crops are eligible for WHIP.

The following data elements in the NCT will be required for WHIP:

• all data elements required for the NCT record to be NAP State or National approved, such as unharvested payment factor, historical prices and yields as applicable, average price, etc. according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2) and 3-NAP

Exception: Tobacco crops which are insurable but not eligible for NAP.

- county disaster yield
- tree/bush/vine information
- State WHIP approval.
- **Reminder:** Insured crops that were not previously loaded, will require an approved NCT record.
- **Note:** The requirement to establish a NAP record 120 days prior to the application closing date is waived for WHIP crops.

62 Required Crop Table Data (Continued)

A Required Crop Table Data for WHIP (Continued)

Organic prices and yield factors cannot be established at this time for 2017 or 2018 crops. For 2017 records, insurable organic prices and yield factors will automatically populate in the NCT once the record is saved.

Direct market prices cannot be established at this time for 2017 or 2018 crops.

B State Office Responsibilities

State Office users will:

- continue to compile historic price and yield data for additional crops needed for WHIP implementation
- obtain STC approval of the crop data used for WHIP according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2), if not previously approved for NAP purposes

- ensure accuracy and consistency of county disaster yields in the State
- submit tree/bush/vine stage, price, and damage factors to DAFP for approval, if applicable according to subparagraph 141 F.

C STC Responsibilities

STC will:

- review and approve:
 - NCT data elements required for WHIP approval according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2), paragraph 4 and 3-NAP
 - additional NCT data elements required for WHIP, such as:
 - county disaster yield
 - tree, bush, vine damage factors and prices by stage.

Note: This may include insurable crops in counties where WHIP-eligible producers may be eligible for benefits.

63 WHIP Pay Groups

A Background

The National Office provides a WHIP "Pay Group" file that is used to validate whether crops added to NCT are approved for WHIP. The WHIP "Pay Group" file is year-specific. Crops added to NCT that do **not** match the WHIP "Pay Group" file **cannot** be flagged "**Yes**" for WHIP approval.

The WHIP pay groups are comprised of the WHIP pay crop and pay type, and are established only for insurable crops. Pay crop and pay type values for insurable crops reflect price variations in insurance policies. NAP pay crop and pay type values will be used for WHIP when producers are covered by NAP or uninsured, while WHIP pay crop and pay type values are in NCT.

Note: WHIP pay crop and pay type values are established and stored independently of NAP pay crop and pay type values in the NCT.

The WHIP pay grouping is comprised of the WHIP pay crop, pay type, and planting period. Insurable pay groupings do not include multiple planting periods.

To identify the crop definition for payment purposes, 3 variables are included in NCT for each crop. The following 3 variables are described in greater detail in this paragraph:

- crop
- crop type
- intended use.

Exception: There are some situations where pay crop and pay type values differ by State and county, such as processing grapes in CA.

B WHIP Pay Crop Code

The WHIP pay crop code, similarly to the NAP pay crop code, is the code that identifies the crop for the specified crop, crop type, and/or intended use for payment purposes. The pay crop code for a crop may differ from the CVS crop code as identified in CRM/Product Master (2-CP, paragraph 57 or Exhibit 10.

Example: Black eye pea codes in the CVS are "0067" and "BLE" for the crop and type codes, respectively. For WHIP payment purposes, insured black eye peas with an intended use of seed will be paid as beans. While the NAP pay crop code for black eye peas is "0067", the WHIP pay crop code is "0047."

Crop	Crop	Type	Type	Intended	NAP Pay	NAP Pay	WHIP	WHIP
Name	Code	Name	Code	Use	Crop	Type	Pay Crop	Pay Type
Peas	0067	Black Eye	BLE	Seed	0067	002	0047	011

63 WHIP Pay Groups (Continued)

C WHIP Payment Type Code

The payment type code is the code that identifies how the types and intended uses for a specified crop will be grouped for payment purposes. WHIP payment type codes reflect crop insurance.

Example: Black eye pea codes in the CVS are "0067" and "BLE" for the crop and type codes, respectively. For WHIP payment purposes, insured black eye peas with an intended use of seed will be paid as beans. While the NAP pay type code for black eye peas intended for seed is "002", the WHIP pay code is "011".

Crop	Crop	Type	Type	Intended	NAP	NAP Pay	WHIP	WHIP
Name	Code	Name	Code	Use	Crop	Type	Pay Crop	Pay Type
Peas	0067	Black eye	BLE	Seed	0067	002	0047	011

D Planting Periods

Crops with multiple planting periods within the same crop year are identified as a separate WHIP pay grouping. Crops with the same planting period will be grouped together, **unless** they have different pay crop and payment type codes.

Example: Lettuce has 3 planting periods during the same crop year. A separate NCT record is entered for **each** planting to ensure that the production from the different plantings will **not** be grouped together.

64 CDY in NCT

A Introduction

After CDY's are established according to paragraph 115, State Office users shall load the CDY in applicable 2017 and/or 2018 NCT records used for WHIP.

B CDY's

The 2017 and 2018 NCT is available to load the CDY for the crop, per crop year. The CDY is only applicable to yield-based crops and is not applicable to value-loss crops.

In order for an NCT record to be approved for WHIP, the CDY **must** be loaded for that record.

C Loading the CDY in the NCT

The CDY data entry is a yield value which follows the same data entry rules as the county expected yield as described in 3-NAP, except no historical data entries or yield sources are applicable.

C Loading the CDY in the NCT (Continued)

Following is an example of a county disaster yield loaded into an individual NCT record.

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The CDY may also be loaded using the mass update functionality according to subparagraph D. Mass update rules for CDY values apply according to 3-NAP.

D Mass Update CDY in NCT

The mass update functionality may be used to update CDY across multiple counties. From the Program Year – Main Menu, CLICK "**Mass Update Records**".

The following Program Year – Mass Update Records – Search Page will be displayed. Users can query data for the records they want to update and CLICK "**Search**".

United States Departmen	5	National Crop Table					
2			-				
	Home About FSA	Help	Contact Us	Exit NCT	Logout of eAuth		
NCT Menu Welcome B Holloway	Program Year 2017 - M	lass Up	date Recor	ds - Sear	ch Page		
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Program Year 2017	County:		~				
Main Menu	Crop:	BEETS (0642)		~		
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Mass Approve Records	Practice:	Irrigated	\checkmark				
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Update Crop	Graduated Price:	\checkmark					
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	NAP Pay Crop:	~					
	NAP Pay Type:	~					
				Search Cl	ear Main Menu		
	NCT13 LastModified: 4/24/2018						
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After users click "Search", the following Program Year – Mass Update Records – Results Page will be displayed with all the records matching the search criteria.

D Mass Update CDY in NCT (Continued)

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Users shall select the records to be updated by checking (\checkmark) next to the applicable records. Clicking:

- "Select All" will display check (\checkmark) next to all available records (displayed as follows)
- "Clear All" will clear a checks (\checkmark) from all selected records.

After users select the records to be updated, CLICK "Update Selected Records".

After users click "**Update Selected Records**", the Program Year – Mass Update Records - Select Fields Page will be displayed. CHECK (\checkmark) the boxes next to the applicable fields to be updated. Clicking:

- "Select All" will display checks (\checkmark) next to all available fields
- "Clear All" will clear all checks (✓) from all selected fields.

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After users select the fields to be updated, CLICK "Next".

After users click "**Next**", the Program Year – Mass Update Records - Record Details Page will be displayed and include **only** the data fields selected on the Program Year – Mass Update Records - Select Fields Page.

Users shall edit the data, as necessary, and click either of the following:

- "Next", the Program Year Mass Update Records Confirmation Screen will be displayed
- "Back", to cancel and the Program Year Mass Update Records Select Fields Page will be displayed.

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D Mass Update CDY in NCT (Continued)

Note: Any data entered through "Mass Update Records" will update the new, revised, or existing data displayed on this screen to **all** selected records.

United States Department					National Crop Table							
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After users click "**Next**", the following Program Year – Mass Update Records – Confirmation Screen will be displayed.

Click either of the following:

- "Confirm", to confirm the updates and the Program Year Mass Update Records Results Page will be displayed
- "**Back**", to cancel and return to the Program Year Mass Update Records Record Details Page.

D Mass Update CDY in NCT (Continued)

United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency			N	lational Crop) Table					
				Contemporate State						
Home	About FSA	Help	Contact Us	Exit NCT	Logout of eAuth					
Program Year 2017 - Mass U	pdate Rec	ords -	· Confirma	tion						
Are you sure you want to update 9 record(s)?										
	Confirm		Back]						
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National Crop Table Home FSA Internet FSA I Site Map Policies and Links FOIA Accessibilit USA.gov White House	ntranet USDA.go y Statement Priv	ov vacy Non	-Discrimination St	atement Info	mation Quality					

After users click "**Confirm**", the following Program Year – Mass Update Records – Results Page will be displayed, notifying users of the updated records. Click 1 of the following:

- "Main Menu", the Program Year Main Menu will be displayed
- "Update Additional Fields", the Program Year Mass Update Records Select Fields Page will be displayed to select additional fields to update for the currently selected records
 - **Note:** If users click "**Update Additional Fields**", the selected fields will update new, revised, or existing data for **all** selected records. If additional updates are **required** for some, but **not all** of the previously selected records, a new search should be done to identify the records to be updated.
- **Back to Search Results**", the Program Year Mass Update Records Search Page will be displayed.

D Mass Update CDY in NCT (Continued)

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65 Tree/Bush/Vine Data for NCT

A Introduction

Additional NCT crop data elements are needed for administering the tree, bush, and vine provisions of WHIP:

- damage factor by State, crop, and growth stage
- price by State, crop, crop type, (for bushes and vines) and growth stage.

See Part 10 for establishing damage factors and prices for tree, bush, and vine crops.

Note: Tree prices are established for the crop, while bush and vine prices may vary by crop and type.

B Tree, Bush, and Vine Damage Factors in NCT

The damage factor is a value assigned to the crop state-wide for each growth stage at the crop level. The tree, bush, and vine damage factor:

- may differ by stage, up to three stages
- within each stage must be the same value for the crop across counties within the State
- must be loaded for a minimum of two stages (I an II) to be approved for WHIP
- within each stage is required in order to load a tree, bush, or vine price
- is not required for WHIP record approval.

C Tree, Bush, and Vine Prices in NCT

The price is a value assigned to the crop state-wide for each growth stage at the crop **and type** level. The tree, bush, and vine price:

- may differ by stage, up to three stages
- follows the same numeric rules for other price data in the NCT according to 3-NAP
- does **not** have a price source
- requires that a damage factor be entered for the stage for a price to be approved for WHIP
- must be the same value across counties within the State
- must be the same value for the crop and type within the State
- must be loaded for a minimum of two stages (I and II) to be approved for WHIP
- is not required for WHIP record approval.

66 State Office NCT Process

A Introduction

Follow 3-NAP, paragraph 18 for the State Office NCT process for loading crop data for both production-based and value loss crops. Additional NCT crop data elements are needed for administering the tree, bush, and vine provisions of WHIP.

Tree, bush, and vine data will be included directly within the corresponding crop records in the NCT. There are no separate crop codes for trees, bushes, and vines.

Example: Orange tree data will be loaded and approved in the corresponding orange records.

Tree, bush, and vine data will be updated in a similar manner as other price data, but will apply for the entire crop in the State for trees, and for the entire crop and type in the State for bushes and vines.

B Modifying a Record to Update Tree, Bush, and Vine Data

State Office users shall load the tree, bush, or vine damage factor or price in the NCT using the Modify Record functionality according to 3-NAP. When this data is loaded, the damage factor and price will automatically update for all counties in the State with NCT records for that crop for trees, and for that crop and type for bushes and vines.

66 State Office NCT Process (Continued)

B Modifying a Record to Update Tree, Bush, and Vine Data (Continued)

Following is an example of a tree price for Naval Oranges in Florida:

States Department of Agrico m Service Age						Natio	onal Cr	op Tabl	e
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	gram Y	ear 2	017 - Moo	lify Rec	ord -	Reco	rd De	tails P	age
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67 WHIP NCT Record Approval

A Introduction

NCT records must be WHIP State approved for the record data to be used for WHIP. NCT records also must be State approved for NAP for the record data to be approved for WHIP, with the exception of tobacco. The data used for WHIP includes NAP data, such as average market price, combined with WHIP-specific elements, such as county disaster yield.

Note: CDY is required for WHIP approval. Tree, bush, and vine damage factors and prices are required for WHIP applications, but are not required for WHIP NCT record approval.

B WHIP Approval Levels

NCT will capture an approval flag at 3 different levels, based on the approving user's eAuthentication role, as follows:

- "WHIP County Approval"
- "WHIP State Approval"
- "WHIP National Approval".

The approval flags are displayed in the NCT record with a "Yes" or "No" value, as follows.



The "WHIP State Approval" flag will serve as an indicator to the State Office that the WHIP-specific data has been approved for use in WHIP. State Office users with reset authority will have the ability to reset the WHIP approval flag.

If a record is reset, the approval flag will be changed from "Yes" to "No".

Approval Flag			May Only
Data Element	Approves	Set By	Be Reset By
WHIP County Approval	N/A	N/A	N/A
WHIP State Approval	All WHIP data elements	State Office	National Office and
			State Office users with
			reset authority.
WHIP National Approval	All WHIP data elements	National Office	National Office

67 WHIP NCT Record Approval (Continued)

C Required WHIP Data for State Approval

NCT Data Element	Required for WHIP State Approval in NCT?	Required for WHIP?	NCT Data Rules
County Disaster Yield (CDY)	Yes	Yes	 Same rules for county expected yield, but no historical data or yield source entry applies Organic and transitional to organic CDY values calculated and displayed when organic yield factors are present Only applicable to yield-based crops
Tree/bush/vine damage factor	No	Yes	 Four digit value between 0.000 and 0.999 permitted For trees, values must be the same within the State for the crop
Tree/bush/vine prices	No	Yes	 Must have an accompanying damage factor No historical data or price source entry applies WHIP requires an entry for at least the first two of the three stages

The following table summarizes crop data requirements for WHIP use:

Tree, bush, and vine damage factors and prices are not required for WHIP State approval so that the corresponding crop record(s) may be approved for WHIP when no tree, bush, or vine applies in that State for the crop.

68-89 (Reserved)

Part 4 Eligible Acreage

90 WHIP Acreage

A Overview

WHIP program benefits are determined on an eligible crop(s) according to paragraph 32 and the completion of an accurate report of **total** acreage, including tree count, on FSA-578.

In addition to production based crops, eligible acreage also includes:

- colonies for honey
- taps for maple syrup
- trees, bushes, and vines (Part 8)
- value loss crops (Part 9).

B Determining Eligible Acreage

Eligible acreage includes planted and prevented planting acreage of the:

- initial crop
- subsequent crop
 - if double cropping conditions are met according to 2-CP
 - multiple planting periods according to 1-NAP.

An FSA-578 is required including a delineated and completed current GIS standard map of disaster affected acres. A late filed acreage report will be accepted and certified in CARS if it meets the provisions in 2-CP.

Note: For those FSA-578's that do not meet the late-filed provisions in 2-CP, acreage will be loaded into CARS, signed by the producer, but not certified in CARS. Acreage will be used for WHIP program purposes only.

COC's have the authority to verify accuracy and/or reasonableness.

RMA will provide acreage for insured crops. In cases where there is a discrepancy in RMA and FSA acreage, use the lesser of RMA or FSA acres.

90 WHIP Acreage (Continued)

C Eligible Acreage Examples

A farm contains 80 acres of cotton. This farm is the only acreage in unit 512.

- 60 acres of cotton were not affected by wildfire in 2017
- 20 acres of cotton were affected by wildfire in 2017
- As a result of a portion of unit 512 being adversely affected by a 2017 wildfire, the entire 80 acres in unit 512 are eligible for WHIP benefits.

D Ineligible Acreage

Ineligible acreage for WHIP includes, but is not limited to:

- acreage for which crop insurance or NAP coverage is not available
- acreage that has documented evidence of lack of prevented planted conditions
- acreage with intended use of grazing
- first year seeding of a perennial forage crop
- subsequently planted or subsequently prevented planted acreage that does not meet double-cropping rules
- acreage on which a qualifying cause of loss did not occur on any part of the unit.

E Ineligible Acreage Examples

Example 1: Initial Planted but double crops not covered

Knox County, Texas had a wildfire on October 31, 2017. This is a qualifying cause of loss.

- Initial crop: 150 acres of non-irrigated wheat
- Subsequent crop: 150 acres of non-irrigated cotton
- The wheat is insurable and was harvested on June 1, 2017. The cotton is not insurable and wildfire destroyed all of the cotton on October 31, 2017.
- This is not an approved double cropping combination in Knox County, TX. Therefore, the cotton is not eligible for WHIP benefits. The wheat did not suffer a qualifying cause of loss is not eligible for WHIP benefits.

91 Prevented Planting Acreage

A Prevented Planting Acres

Prevented planting acres are eligible on eligible qualifying losses. NAP prevented planting acreage will be used if applicable. RMA data must show that the producer qualified for a prevented planting payment.

FSA will normally accept RMA's determination of eligibility; however, COC may disapprove the prevented planting if documented evidence exists which supports the lack of prevented planting conditions; in these cases, a referral to RMA will be initiated on AD-2007.

Any prevented planting claims that have not been reviewed by COC, including prevented planting claims for an insured crop, must be acted on for WHIP.

B Eligible Prevented Planting Acreage

For insured crops, eligible prevented planting acreage is acreage of the crop for which RMA data indicates the producer received a prevented planting payment, unless COC has determined the acreage ineligible according to subparagraph A.

For NAP-covered crops, eligible prevented planting acreage is the acreage of the crop for which NAP paid a prevented planting payment.

Note: Prevented planted acreage is not eligible in tropical regions.

For uninsured crops, COC must determine prevented planting acreage according to 2-CP.

Note: Timeframes in 2-CP for requesting prevented planting acreage do not apply.

91 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

C Prevented Planted Acreage Not Covered

Acreage ineligible for prevented planted includes, but is not limited to, acreage:

• not planted because of a management decision

Note: Failure to plant when other producers in the area were planting will result in the denial of the prevented planting claim.

- required to be left unharvested under the terms of the lease or any other agreement
- where any other person receives a prevented planted payment for any crop for the same crop year, unless double-cropping requirements have been met
- where pasture or another forage crop is in place on the acreage during the time that planting of the crop generally occurs in the area
- used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by USDA, including CRP planting history or conservation plans indicated would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes
- affected by the containment or release of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project, if an easement exists on the acreage affected for the containment or release of the water
- where any volunteer or cover crop is hayed, grazed, or otherwise harvested for the acreage for the same crop year
- where there is an inadequate supply of irrigation water beginning before the RMA sales closing date for the previous crop year or the NAP application closing date for the crop according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2) through the final planting date of the current year
- where there is a failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities

91 Prevented Planting Acreage (Continued)

Par. 91

C Prevented Planted Acreage Not Covered (Continued)

- quarantined by a county, State, or Federal government agency
- affected by chemical and herbicide residue
- where the producer was unable to find a market for the crop
- for value loss crops, including, but not limited to, Christmas trees, aquaculture, or ornamental nursery, for which NAP assistance is provided under value loss procedure
- affected by wildlife damage
- for tree crops and other perennial, unless the producer can prove resources were available to plant, grow, and harvest the crop, as applicable
- where reduction in irrigation water supply is because of participation in an electricity buy-back program, the sale of water under a water buy-back is ineligible for prevented planted credit, or changes in water use because of legislation changes or any other cause which is not a natural disaster
- devoted to noncropland.

92 Units

A Defining Units for Insured Crops

For insured crops, units will be downloaded from RMA. Use the insured producer's existing unit structure that may include optional units. No changes will be made to the downloaded units, except as follows:

Note: Crops covered by written agreements are considered insured and the unit structure provided by RMA will be used.

92 Units (Continued)

B Defining Units for NAP Covered Crops

For NAP covered crops, units will be downloaded from FSA records. Use the NAP producer's existing unit structure as established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

C Defining Units for Uninsured Crops

Basic units must be established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2) for uninsured crops. A basic unit is all acreage of the eligible crop, in the administrative county.

Units will automatically be created once the report of acreage is loaded into CARS according to 2-CP.

D Crops Having Insured and Noninsurable Practices

There are situations where RMA insures a practice, but does not insure all practices of the crop. If a producer suffers an eligible loss on both practices, the producer may have an insured unit and a separate unit as uninsured.

Example: Single-cropped (053) soybeans is an insurable crop in the county, but double-cropped (043) soybeans is not insurable.

For producers that insure the practice recognized by RMA, but also grow a noninsurable practice, 2 separate units for the insured practice and noninsurable practice will be used. The insured practice will be provided by RMA and will be prefilled by the insured application process. County Offices must establish a basic unit for the noninsurable practice and enter the crop as uninsured. Each unit will stand alone in determining crop loss.

93 Native Sod Acreage

A Eligibility

Native sod as defined in 1-NAP (Rev. 2), acreage that is planted and was not cropped on or before February 7, 2014, is eligible for WHIP but subject to more restrictive provisions. Insured and NAP-covered crops will have already had the applicable adjustments applied to the eligible acres by RMA and FSA, and that data will be used to calculate WHIP benefits. See paragraph 100 for APH/approved yield provisions for uninsured crops on native sod acreage.

94-99 (Reserved)

100 Yields Used for WHIP

A Overview

Each commodity applying for WHIP that has eligible acreage must have a WHIP yield established for the location county, crop type and intended use.

Eligible acres included:

- planted or prevented planted
- taps for maple syrup
- colonies for honey.

Value loss crops will not have a WHIP yield established. Value loss crops include, but are not limited to:

- aquaculture
- Christmas trees
- nursery
- floriculture.

Trees, bushes, and vines will not have a WHIP yield established.

B Definitions

Yield Type	Definition
Insured Yield	For an eligible crop insured as a yield based crop, APH will be
	the starting point to calculate a WHIP yield. RMA will adjust
	and weight APH they receive from the approved crop insurance
	provider.
County Expected Yield	Amount of average production potential of the crop type in the
	county by practice and intended use, on a per acre basis, as
	applicable.
NAP Approved Yield	Yield established for NAP covered crops according to
	1-NAP (Rev. 2).
County Disaster Yield	Yield established for the crop, crop type, intended use, practice,
	and planting period to reflect the average impact the eligible
	disaster had on crops in the county.

100 Yields Used for WHIP (Continued)

C APH/Approved Yield Data for Production Based Crops

Determine the yield for production based crops according to this table.

IF the yield is for	THEN the yield is
insured crops	• provided by RMA, if available
	 the CEY established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2) if yield is unavailable from RMA because of the type of coverage an assigned yield if yield is unavailable from RMA because of
	the type of coverage, see Part 6 on assigning yields.
NAP covered crops	a NAP approved yield established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).
	Note: This does not apply to Florida citrus.
uninsured crops	the CEY established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).
all Puerto Rico	the CEY established according to 1-NAP (Rev. 2).
producers	
all Florida citrus	up to 5 years of historical production records provided according to
crop	paragraph 188.

CEY's for eligible crops will be established by STC and provided for production based crops by NCT. See Part 5 for additional information and establishing CEY's.

D Native Sod Yield Restrictions for Uninsured Crops

Any eligible crop planted on native sod acreage will be limited to an approved yield of 65 percent of the CEY as applicable to the specific crop year for the administrative county.

E Examples for Insured Crops With No RMA Established Yield

The examples in this paragraph will include assigning yields for crops that are insured, but do not have established yields because of the type of coverage according to paragraph 113.

100 Yields Used for WHIP (Continued)

Par. 100

F Adjusting Yields

COC is required to adjust CEY downward for acreage:

- where the practice used by the producer is not capable of producing CEY in a normal year
- where the area, regional climate, soil type, or other environmental factors do not normally allow a producer to obtain CEY
- for fruit and nut crops, because of age (including crops that are in decline or immature because of underage or overage), spacing, tree count, or management.

G Reductions Due to Late Planting

Insured crops with RMA data provided will already have adjustments taken into consideration for late planting.

Uninsured and NAP crops must be adjusted for late planting according to paragraph 113.

101-109 (Reserved)

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Part 6 Determining Production

110 WHIP Production

A Overview

WHIP production includes all harvested production, unharvested appraised production, and assigned production for the total planted acreage of the crop for the unit.

B Definitions

The following production terms are used in this part.

<u>Actual production</u> is the total amount of harvested and appraised production by unit. RMA uses the term production to count and it may be adjusted as applicable, net production.

<u>Appraised production</u> is production determined by FSA, or an insurance provider approved by FCIC, that was unharvested, but was determined to reflect the crop's yield potential at the time of appraisal.

<u>Assigned production</u> is the amount of production assigned by COC that must be attributed to the unit as follows:

- when a producer certifies that an acceptable record of harvested production is not available from any other source, an assigned yield based on CDY provision applies, see subparagraph 113 B
- because of ineligible cause of loss, see subparagraph 113 C
- if unharvested acreage was destroyed without consent and no appraisal exists, an assigned yield based on CDY provision applies, see subparagraph 113 D
- because of late planting, see subparagraph 113 E
- because of a guaranteed contract, payment, or similar arrangement, see subparagraph 113 F.

B Definitions (Continued)

<u>Harvested production</u> means the total amount of harvested production for the unit supported by an acceptable record and/or certification by the producer. The production of any eligible crop harvested more than once in a crop year will include the total harvested production from all harvests.

<u>Subsequent year yield</u> refers to a yield that could be used when there is no loss record to calculate production.

<u>Unmarketable production</u> includes unharvested or harvested production that cannot be marketed through normal channels because of eligible disaster conditions.

<u>WHIP production</u> means the total amount of harvested, appraised, and assigned production on the unit.

C Producer Responsibilities

The producer applying for WHIP is responsible for providing accurate and complete acreage and production reports. Producers must report all production for **all** WHIP eligible crops for the unit.

It is **not** COC's responsibility to determine a producer's amount of production. The producer must:

- retain and provide, when required, verifiable or reliable production evidence for all crops on the unit
- provide the information in a manner that can be easily understood by COC.

Note: Regardless of the source of the production information or benefit data, the WHIP applicant is responsible and liable for any errors in reporting production.

The producer's signature on FSA-890 (Exhibit 4) is the producer's certification that the records provided are correct, accurate, and includes the **total** crop production for the unit.

D Production Sources

The following table provides acceptable production sources.

FOR	AND if	THEN
insured crops	RMA production is available	use RMA data.
	RMA production is not available	the producer must provide acceptable production records.
NAP covered crops	NAP production data is available	use NAP production.
	the producer did not file a CCC-576 or certify production for APH purposes	the producer must provide acceptable production records.
uninsured crops	no production source is available	the producer must provide acceptable production records.

If RMA production data is not provided for insured crops, RMA data will provide, if available, the subsequent year's:

- acreage
- reported production.
- **Note:** Subsequent year's production represented in dollar amounts cannot be used. In these cases the producer must provide acceptable production evidence according to subparagraph 110 F.

D Production Sources

Some RMA policies require production records to be reported for loss and/or APH purposes, and some do not. Producers insured under policies that do not require production records, or if unavailable from RMA, will be required to provide acceptable production records according to subparagraph 110 F. The following table outlines RMA polices, the plan codes, and guidance on production sources to calculate WHIP benefits.

Plan			
Code	Insurance Plan Name		Production
1	Yield Protection		Use RMA provided production.
2	Revenue Protection	1	Use RMA provided production.
3	Revenue Protection	n with Harvest	Use RMA provided production.
	Price Exclusion		
4	Area Yield Protect	ion	Use RMA provided production for standalone
			policy; otherwise producer must provide production.
5	Area Revenue Prot	ection	Use RMA provided production for standalone
			policy; otherwise producer must provide production.
6	Area Revenue Prot	ection with	Use RMA provided production for standalone
	Harvest Price Excl	usion	policy; otherwise producer must provide production.
13	Rainfall Index		Producer must provide production.
14	Vegetation Index		Producer must provide production.
31	Supplemental Cove	erage Option -	Use production based on underlying plan; otherwise
	Yield Protection		producer must provide production.
32	Supplemental Coverage Option -		Use production based on underlying plan; otherwise
	Revenue Protection		producer must provide production.
33	Supplemental Cove		Use production based on underlying plan; otherwise
	Revenue Protection	n with Harvest	producer must provide production.
	Price Exclusion		
35	Stacked Income	Stand-alone	Producer must provide production.
	Protection Plan –	policy	
	Revenue	Companion	Use production based on underlying plan; otherwise
	Protection	policy	producer must provide production.
36	Stack Income	Stand-alone	Producer must provide production.
	Protection Plan –	policy	
	Revenue	Companion	Use production based on underlying plan; otherwise
	Protection with	policy	producer must provide production.
	Harvest Price		
	Exclusion		

D Production Sources (Continued)

Plan		
Code	Insurance Plan Name	Production
40	Tree Based Dollar Amount Of	Producer must provide the number of damaged
	Insurance	and destroyed trees.
41	Pecan Revenue	Producer must provide production.
43	Aquaculture Dollar	(Value Loss -Use FMV A & FMV B)
47	Actual Revenue History	Producer must provide production.
50	Dollar Amount Of Insurance	Producer must provide production.
	Note: FL citrus must follow separate	
	rules.	
51	Fixed Dollar	Producer must provide production.
55	Yield Based Dollar Amount Of	Producer must provide production.
	Insurance	
76	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	If crop is:
		 covered by NAP, use NAP production
		• covered by MPCI, use RMA production
		• not covered by NAP or MPCI, or MPCI
		production is not present, producer must
		provide production.
90	АРН	Use RMA production; if not present, producer
		must provide production.

Note: The production provided must account for all production for the unit.

E Considerations When Reviewing Production Records

When reviewing production records, special situations to consider would include but not limited to:

- skip row crops see Part 10
- crops with winter coverage endorsements see Part 10
- fruit policies see Part 10
- multiple marketed crops see Part 10
- ineligible causes of loss see subparagraph 113 C
- secondary use value received see paragraph 116
- salvage value received see paragraph 117.

F Acceptable Production Records

It is the producer's responsibility to submit verifiable or reliable production records to substantiate production to COC.

Producers will provide production records for the plans of insurance listed in subparagraph 110 D, multiple-marketed crops that are insured under one IU, and all RMA and NAP covered APH crops that do **not** have loss data or APH data.

Producers with WHIP eligible crops that have RMA loss data, APH data, or NAP production do not need to provide additional production records unless requested by COC, provided that these records provide <u>all</u> production for the unit.

Producers without acceptable production records will be able to certify production, but COC established CDY provisions will apply according to paragraph 115

Another producer's RMA production (for the RMA plan codes that provide production according to subparagraph 110 D) may be used for WHIP production for another participant(s) if FSA-578 information supports the share information.

Example: Producer A and Producer B share 50/50 on a crop. Producer A had RMA coverage on this crop with APH (Plan Code 90). Producer B did **not** have RMA coverage. If FSA 578 information supports the share of the interest in the crop, Producer A's production may be loaded into Producer B's WHIP application with a 50 percent share specified. This will apply if production has not be supplied by RMA. Producer B's folder should document where the production came from along with supporting FSA 578 information for proof of share.

G Verifiable Records

Verifiable records of production are items that:

- may be verified by FSA through an independent source
- are used to substantiate the amount of production reported.

Verifiable records must:

- be dated
- show final disposition, including specific quantity and price, for that end use
- be seasonal or crop-specific for commodities produced more than once in a calendar year
- be provided, if they exist, whenever a record of production is otherwise required by FSA.

H Examples of Verifiable Production Records

Verifiable records may include the following, provided that they meet the requirements of subparagraph 110 G:

- sales receipts from buyers
- settlement sheets
- invoices from custom harvesting
- truck or warehouse scale tickets
- actual measurements or appraisals by FSA, RMA or reinsured companies, LA's, other USDA employees if performed as part of their work duties, feed company representatives, or STC-approved consultants
- similar records that represent actual and specific production data.
- **Note:** Verifiable records do **not** include certifications, estimates, producer ledgers, or diaries.

I Reliable Records

Reliable production records include records provided by the producer to FSA that COC determines is adequate to substantiate the amount of production reported when verifiable records are not available.

J Examples of Reliable Production Records

Reliable production records may include the following provided they meet the requirements of subparagraph 110 I:

- ledgers of commodity sales volume or income
- income statements of deposits
- records to verify production input costs
- producer diaries, ledgers, or receipts
- pick records
- other USDA program data (NAP, LDP, FSA loans, etc.).

K COC Responsibilities

Before acting on any FSA-890, COC will determine if the records furnished by a producer are reliable and acceptable for WHIP. COC may compare the producer's records of production with neighboring producers of the same crop who have provided acceptable production records, as discussed in this handbook, for reasonableness.

Ì	
IF	THEN
similar levels of production	the producer's certification supported by records may be
were experienced on a summary	considered reliable and; therefore, accepted for WHIP
of reports received from other	purposes.
producers of the crop in the	
county	
production for the same crop on	COC will notify the producer that the certification and
a summary of reports received	records cannot be substantiated by reviewing a summary
from other producers of the crop	report of acceptable production certifications from others.
in the county differ significantly	The producer's certification cannot be considered to be
from the applicant's certification	supported by acceptable records. Accordingly, the
	established CDY for the crop will be assigned.
there are no similar crops on	COC may compare loss levels to summary reports of
other farms in the county	other crops with similar growing characteristics within
	the county or an adjacent county. However, COC is
	under no obligation to find evidence to support a
	producer's non verifiable production records. It is a
	producer's responsibility to provide evidence in support
	of the producer's certifications and FSA-890.

Note: If COC cannot determine the records are verifiable or reliable, the higher of the producer's certified production or the STC-approved CDY will be assigned according to paragraph 115.

K COC Responsibilities (Continued)

COC will follow this table when receiving and reviewing production records.

Step	Action			
1	Date stamp original production records.			
2	Place a photo copy in the producer's file. Return the original date-stamped production evidence to the producer.			
	Note: Once copies of production records have been placed in the producer's file, they will not be removed or returned to the producer.			
3	Ensure that the producer understands that the production records must be:			
	• complete and represent the total WHIP production			
	• for the correct unit, crop year, and acreage.			
4	Review the producer's file for previously submitted production evidence. Ensure that records have not been duplicated.			
5	Review all production records provided by the producer and determine whether			
	the records support the producer's certification of production.			
	IF the records are THEN			
	verifiable or reliable the records are acceptable.			
	not verifiable or reliable	producers will receive the higher of their certified production or STC approved CDY for the crop.		

111 Harvested Production

A Production from Multiple-Harvested Crops

The harvested production of eligible crop acreage harvested more than once in a crop year will include the total harvested production from all the harvests for the crop year.

Example: Total alfalfa production for a unit is based on all the cuttings of alfalfa on the unit throughout the crop year.

B Farm-Stored Production

For farm-stored production the producer will do either of the following:

- certify to the amount of production stored
- request measurement service and pay fee according to 2-CP and have the amount or production determined by FSA.

The established CDY's are applicable.

The certified production may be accepted without further COC review.

C Production Maintained for Seed

For crops used for producer's own use as seed, COC may accept producer's certification that disposition was by planting. Producer must indicate the pounds of seed planted per acre and number of acres planted with this seed. COC will determine if the amount of seed is reasonable considering the acres harvested and planted.

D Unmarketable Production

Unmarketable production includes appraised or harvested production that cannot be marketed through normal channels because of eligible disaster conditions. No adjustment to the quantity of the crop will be made because of a loss of quality **unless** a zero dollar value for this quantity is determined.

COC will adjust unmarketable production to zero "0." COC will enter actual unharvested/harvested production including other COC adjustments less unmarketable production in FSA-890.

E Production Commingled Between Years

COC will consider production commingled between years as harvested production for the current year, unless the production from a prior year was a matter of record before commingling. COC will not prorate commingled production between crop years.

Records used to identify the crop year from which production arose must be verifiable and acceptable to COC.

F Production Commingled Between Eligible and Ineligible Acreage

Production from total acreage that is comingled among eligible and ineligible acreage will be prorated to the respective acreage in proportion to the amount of eligible acreage.

Step	Action	
1	Divide the eligible acreage for the crop by the total acreage. Round to whole	
	number.	
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by the total production. Round to whole number.	
3	Result of step 2 is the production amount to attribute with the eligible acreage.	

Example: Producer A harvested 11,250 bushels of soybeans, according to acceptable production evidence, 125 acres. The producer planted 125 acres as an initial crop and double-cropped on unit 100, the 125 acres as a subsequently planted crop in an unapproved double-cropping system. Therefore, only the 125 acres of initial crop acreage is eligible for WHIP. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production; all of the production was comingled.

Step	Action
1	125 acres \div by 250 total acres = .5.
2	$.5 \times 11,250$ total production = 5,625 bushels.
3	5,625 bushels will be assigned to the eligible acreage.

Note: See Part 4 for determining ineligible acreage.

G Production Commingled Between Units

Production that is commingled between units before it was a matter of record and cannot be separated by using records or other means will be prorated to each respective unit in proportion to each unit's harvested crop acreage according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Total the commingled production of the eligible crop.
2	Total the harvested acreage of the crop in each identified unit.
3	Divide the acres of each unit by the total acres to calculate the prorated factor by unit.
4	Multiply each factor times the total unit's production of the crop to calculate each unit's respective production.

H Production Commingled Between Practice

Production from different practices with separate established yields that are commingled before it is a matter of record will be prorated to the respective practice in proportion to the county yield extensions according to the following table.

Step	Action	
1	Multiply each county expected yield (CEY) for the practice times the harvested	
	acreage for the practice.	
2	Production using CEY's in step 1 for both irrigated and nonirrigated practice	
3	Divide the production using CEY's of each practice by the total production using	
	CEY's to find the prorated factor by practice. Round to 4 decimal places.	
4	Multiply each factor times the total actual commingled production. Round to	
	whole number.	

Example: Producer A harvested 2,100 bushels of corn off 150 acres. The producer irrigated 150 acres and the remaining acreage was nonirrigated. Producer A did not maintain separate records of production for each practice. The CEY for irrigated is 170 bushels/acre and nonirrigated is 60 bushels/acre.

Step	Calculation	
1	150 X 170 bu/ac (CEY for irrigated) = 25,500 bushels	
	50 X 60 bu/ac (CEY for nonirrigated) = $3,000$ bushels	
2	25,500 bushels (irrigated) + 3,000 bushels (nonirrigated) = $28,500$ bushels	
3	$25,500$ bushels (irrigated) $\div 28,500$ bushels = .895	
	3,000 bushels (nonirrigated) \div 28,500 bushels = .105	
4	21,000 total harvested production X .895 (irrigated) = 18,789	
	21,000 total harvested production X .105 (nonirrigated) = $2,211$	

I Grain Crops Harvested as Other Than Grain

For crops with an intended use of grain, but harvested as silage, ensilage, cobbage, hay, cracked, rolled, crimped, or for other uses, adjust to whole grain equivalent according to 8-LP.

112 When Final Use Differs From Intended Use

A Overview

This paragraph applies to crops for which there was no production determination from RMA or NAP records.

When the final use of the crop is different from the IU, the following rules will apply:

- for all crops covered by LDP conversion methods, production will be converted according to subparagraph I (Grain Crops Harvested as Other Than Grain)
- for all crops that do **not** have FSA-established conversion methods, STC's have the authority to establish conversion methods based on industry standards
- for all crops grazed for which grazing was not the intended use, assign production according to CDY provisions and paragraph 113

Note: Crops with an IU of grazing are not eligible for WHIP.

- for crops sold in a market that is not a recognized market for the crop with no established county average yield and market price, a salvage value will be determined for the final use according to paragraph 117
- for all crops that do not fit into secondary use/salvage, do not have an established conversion method, or do not have any production records for IU, production must be certified or assigned with applicable CDY to IU according to paragraph 113

Notes: See paragraph 116 for determining secondary use See paragraph 117 for determining salvage value.

113 Assigned Production

A Using Assigned Production

There are 2 types of assigned production, as follows:

- **added** assigned production that is **in addition** to production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production
- **override** assigned production that **replaces** production from RMA, NAP, or producer provided production.

Assigned production provisions will be determined by COC as needed for production from all, or only part, of WHIP eligible crop acreage by crop, type, and IU, in the following cases:

- when acceptable production records for harvested acres are not available from any source
- if unharvested acreage has not been appraised by FSA, RMA, a company reinsured by FCIC, or other appraiser acceptable to CCC
- when COC determines that a portion of the loss is because of an ineligible disaster condition or circumstances other than natural disaster and this ineligible cause of loss has not been otherwise accounted for
 - **Note:** COC may assign production using both CDY provisions and assigning production because of an ineligible cause of loss (entered as all override adjusted production).
- when the producer has a guaranteed contract to receive a guaranteed payment for all or a portion of the crop, as opposed to or regardless of delivery
- when the producer plants the crop after the final planting date.

B Assigned Production When No Records Exist

If the producer does not have acceptable production records, then the producer may certify the production.

COC will:

- assign production based on the higher of the CDY or producer's certification
- document in COC minutes:
 - the basis for the assignment
 - the quantity of production assigned
 - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined
- notify producer according to paragraph 114.

Note: If the producer's certification of production is higher than the assigned production calculated using CDY, notification is **not** required.

Example 1: Crop: IRR Papaya, Red, Fresh CDY for County A: 12,000 lbs./acre Uninsured Unit Acres: 10 Certified Production: 100,000 lbs.

Ms. Papaya experienced a loss of production due to Hurricane Irma and certified that she had produced 100,000 lbs. of papayas for the crop year. The COC assigned 120,000 lbs of production based on the county's CDY yield of 12,000 lbs./acre on her 10 acres of papayas since she did not have verifiable or reliable records and the CDY was greater than her production certified.

Example 2: Crop: IRR Rice, LGR, Grain CDY for County A: 5,267 lbs./acre Uninsured Unit Acres: 100 Certified Production: 575,000 lbs.

Mr. Rice experienced a loss of production due to Hurricane Harvey and certified that he had produced 575,000 lbs of rice for the crop year. The COC assigned 575,000 lbs. of production based off of the producer's certification on the unit's 100 acres of rice using the greater of the certified production or production based on the CDY yield for County A.

C Assigned Production for Ineligible Loss

COC will assign production to any acreage when a portion of the acreage has losses that are attributed to an ineligible cause of loss. Production can be assigned on insured, NAP covered, and uninsured acreage. Therefore, this subparagraph applies to production data that is provided by RMA, NAP, verifiable and reliable production provided by the producer, certified production, or factored into the assigned production if COC determines that part of the loss was because of ineligible causes for WHIP.

COC will:

- require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss
- assign production for any loss not attributable to a qualifying or eligible cause of loss
- if assigning production for ineligible causes of loss, such as improper cultural practices, ensure that the specific reasons for assigning production are thoroughly documented
 - **Note:** COC's will consider whether all cultural practices required to produce the applicable yield were applied, including the following:
 - seeding rates
 - seed quality
 - low germination seed
 - fertilization
 - weed control
 - crop type or variety not suitable for soil type
 - organically grown crop with expected yield based on conventional method
 - close-sown crop planted without use of pre-emergence herbicide or herbicide tolerant seed
 - crop type or variety not suitable for nonirrigation practice.

See paragraph 114 for producer notification requirement.

C Assigned Production for Ineligible Loss (Continued)

- record the assigned production on FSA-890
- document in COC minutes:
 - the basis for the assignment
 - the quantity of production assigned
 - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined.

Example: Crop: NI Oats, SPR, Grain CEY for County A: 30 bushels/acre Uninsured Unit Acres: 100 Production: 1000 bushels (verifiable records)

Ms. Oatman experienced a loss of production due to Hurricane Harvey and had verifiable records that she produced 1000 bushels of oats on this unit. She also reported that she had damage from a chemical drift from the neighboring field. As a result of the contribution of the ineligible cause of loss, the COC determined that 10% of her loss was related to the chemical kill, an ineligible cause of loss. The COC assigned the 10% of the CEY, (3 bushels/acre, or 300 bushels) to the actual production of 1000 bushels, for a total of 1300 bushels production.

D Assigned Production for Late Planting

COC **must** assign production for uninsured and NAP covered crops not planted by the RMA and/or STC established final planting dates. Production to assign will be determined according to the date the crop acreage was actually planted according to the following table.

IF the crop's days to maturity	AND IF the crop is planted after the final planting date	THEN assigned production is equal to	
60 calendar days or less	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of the (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date.	
	6 or more calendar days	the (eligible acres x WHIP yield x coverage level). For uninsured crops: use 50 percent coverage level.	
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop regardless of the day planted.	
	6 to 20 calendar days	1 percent of (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date.	
	21 or more calendar days	the (eligible acres x WHIP yield x coverage level). For uninsured crops: use 50 percent coverage level.	
121 calendar days and up	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop regardless of the day planted.	
	6 to 25 calendar days	1 percent of (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date	
	26 or more calendar days	the (eligible acres x WHIP yield x coverage level). For uninsured crops: use 50 percent coverage level	

Note: This table is for NAP covered and uninsured crops only.

The "Late Planting Assigned Production" workbook on the DAFP NAP website, https://inside.fsa.usda.gov/program-areas/dafp/dap/nap/index is a tool available to use to calculate late planting assigned production.

Planted, for determining late planting, means when:

- the seed comes into contact with the soil on which growth can begin
- for transplants, the seed is placed into soil, rather than the date of when plants are planted in the field.

D Assigned Production for Late Planting (Continued)

Planted acreage, for determining late planting, means land in which seeds or plants have been placed, appropriately for the crop and planting period, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

Late planting provisions do not apply to the following:

- crops with multiple planting periods except:
 - for the last planting period for the crop
 - to multiple planting periods with a defined gap of 60 days or more between the harvest date of the previous planting period and the beginning of the immediately following planting period
- crops with a growing season of 60 calendar days or less
- value loss crops
- fall-planted small grain crops only intended for grain.

COC will:

- require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss, late planting, and crop's maturity days
- assign production to be determined according to the date the crop acreage was actually planted and the factors in the table above
- record the assigned production on FSA-890
- document in COC minutes:
 - the basis for the assignment
 - the quanity of production assigned
 - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined
- notify the producer according to paragraph 114.

D Assigned Production for Late Planting (Continued)

Example 1: Crop: NI Corn, YEL, Grain CEY for County A: 60 bushels/acre Uninsured Unit Acres: 100 Production: 4000 bushels (verifiable records) Final Planting Date: 05/15/2017 Date Crop Planted: 05/26/2017 Crop Days to Maturity: 110 days

Mr. Cornman planted 100 acres of corn but according to the FSA-578 was planted 11 calendar days late. Prevented planting was not claimed according to the table.

IF the crop's days to maturity are	AND IF the crop is planted after the final planting date	THEN assigned production is equal to
61 to 120 calendar days	1 to 5 calendar days	5 percent of (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop regardless of the day planted.
	6 to 20 calendar days	1 percent of (eligible acres x WHIP yield) of the applicable crop for each day after the final planting date.

1% x (100 acres x 60 yield) x 11 days = 660 bushels assigned production

Production to Count = 4,000 bushels

COC Assigned Production <u>= 660 bushels</u>

Net Production = 4,660 bushels

E Assigned Production for Unharvested Eligible Acres

Unharvested acreage that was not appraised by FSA, RMA, or appraiser acceptable to FSA, production may be assigned on NAP covered and/or uninsured acres. Insured and NAP covered acres with a notice of loss may have appraised and/or assigned production already applied to the production to count.

COC will:

- require a producer to provide any needed information to substantiate the loss
- assign production using the CDY when NAP covered and/or uninsured acreage was unharvested and was not appraised
- record the assigned production on FSA-890
- document in COC minutes:
 - the basis for the assignment
 - the quantity of production assigned
 - how the amount of assigned production was calculated or determined
- notify the producer according to paragraph 114.

Example 1: Crop: NI Sorghum, GRS, Grain CDY for County A: 24 bushels/acre Uninsured Unit Acres: 100 Certified Production: 0 bushels

Mr. Milo experienced a total loss of production on his uninsured sorghum field due to a wildfire. The COC assigned 2400 bushels of production based on County A's sorghum CDY of 24 bushels per acre on Mr. Milo's 100 acres. The production based on the CDY is higher than the producer's certified production of 0.

F Assigned Production for Guaranteed Contract

Production must be assigned when a producer has a contract to receive a guaranteed payment for all or portion of the crop, as opposed to or regardless of delivery. Producers receiving a guaranteed payment for planted acreage as opposed to receiving a payment only upon delivery of the production must provide documentation of any written or verbal contract or arrangement with the buyer to FSA. COC will consider the failure to report the existence of any guaranteed payment or contract or similar arrangement as providing false information to FSA.

Net production, as determined by FSA, will be adjusted upward by the amount of production corresponding to the amount of the contract payment received. The adjustment will be calculated and made according to this table.

Step	Action				
1	termine total amount of guarantee. If this amount is on a per-acre, square foot or rd, or similar basis, multiply the amount by the applicable acreage, square feet or rds, or other basis.				
2	Determine amount of production attributable to the guarantee by dividing the total amount determined in step 1 by the approved average market price for the crop.				
3	Determine amount of any actual and/or other assigned production (not because of guaranteed contracts).				
4	Subtract result of step 3 from the result of step 2.Note: If step 3 is greater than step 2, stop. No assignment of production because of guarantee is required.				
5	Add result of step 4 to the unit's net production as assigned production because of guarantee.				

Example 1: Crop: Honey, TB NCT Average Market Price: \$2.07/lb. Actual Production: 1000 lbs. (verifiable) Guaranteed Contract Payment: \$3,000

	А	В	С	D	Е	F
			Amt of			
			Production			
			Attributable		Amt of Production	Unit's Net
C	luaranteed	Avg Mkt	to Guarantee	Actual	to Be Assigned	Production
	Pmt	Price	(A/B)	Production	(C-D)	(D+E)
\$	3,000.00	\$ 2.07/lb.	1449 lbs	1000 lbs.	449 lbs.	1449 lbs.

114 Notification of Adjustments

A Production Notification

COC will notify applicable producers in writing when production is assigned. The notification will include the following information:

- why the production is assigned
- the quantity of production assigned
- how the assigned production was determined
- the assigned production will be used when determining the disaster payment
- appeal rights of the producer according to 1-APP
- a copy of the FSA-890, WHIP Application.

Note: The CDY established by COC for a crop in a county is considered a matter of general applicability and, therefore, not appealable. However, a producer may appeal the reason for assigned production, such as lack of adequate weed control.

B Producer Rights on Appealable Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal when there is a question of fact, a factual dispute (for example, amount of production, acres, etc.), or assertion about correctly applying a rule, regulation, or generally applicable provision.

Follow 1-APP for appealable determinations.

C Nonappealable Determinations

Generally applicable provisions are **not** appealable according to 1-APP, including but **not** limited to the following:

- price
- eligibility criteria
- signature requirements
- payment calculations.

Cases that do not have any disputes of facts are not appealable.

115 WHIP County Disaster Yield

A Establishing WHIP County Disaster Yields

<u>County disaster yields</u> are defined as the average yield per acre for a county **or** of a county for the current year based on disaster events, and is intended to reflect the amount of production that a participant would have been expected to produce based on the **eligible disaster condition**(**s**) in the county.

The only time the CDY will be used is if there are no other production records, verifiable or reliable, available.

A CDY must be established for each crop, crop type, intended use, practice, and planting period to reflect the average impact the eligible disaster(s) had on crops in the county. This should be consistent with the normal yield per acre for a substantial number of producers experiencing similar disasters. The CDY applies to where the land is physically located.

Note: The CDY for the specific crop in the county or area should be based on the losses incurred directly by the qualifying disaster event on a representative amount of acreage of that crop.

The CDY will not be zero "0" unless no acreage of the crop was harvested in the county and all field appraisals reflect "0" production unless appraisals were waived by RMA or FSA. If one specific area in the county was affected by a qualifying disaster event that resulted in total destruction of the crop or crops, this area could be specifically identified by COC. A separate CDY could be recommended to STC, and if approved, the CDY could be established as zero "0" for the specific identified area.

The CDY established by COC for a crop in a county is considered a matter of general applicability and, therefore, not appealable.

115 WHIP County Disaster Yield (Continued)

B COC Documentation for CDY Establishment

COC CDY recommendations must be submitted to STC for approval.

The COC will thoroughly document the basis for determining the CDY. Documentation may include weather data, discussions with county extension agents, universities, NASS data, loss estimates from applicable industries, appraisals from LA's, damage assessment reports, RMA data, and other verifiable County Office records. The documentation must be included as supporting documentation when submitting CDY recommendations. COC CDY recommendations must be submitted to STC for approval. See Notice WHIP-2, Exhibit 1 for documenting CDY.

The COC will make the recommendations to the STC for the crops that reflects the impact that all disaster conditions had in the county. The CDY will reflect the amount of production that should have been produced considering disaster conditions in the area or county. The CDY should be consistent with the average amount of production of a substantial number of producers experiencing similar disasters.

Note: While 2017 WHIP eligibility is because of losses sustained as a result of hurricanes and/or wildfires occurring in 2017, CDY should reflect the impact on the crop yield for any and all disaster conditions.

STC approval of the CDY will be entered in NCT according to paragraph 63 before accepting WHIP applications.

116 Secondary Use

A Definition of Secondary Use

Secondary use is applicable when eligible crop acreage reported with a particular intended use is harvested and the harvested production was sold through a different market. The sum of the dollar amount for all crops sold as secondary use will be included in calculating WHIP.

The loss of quality that resulted in the commodity being marketed in a secondary use market must be because of eligible disaster conditions.

Secondary use is not:

- salvage
- counted as production of the crop for any purpose, including, but not limited to:
 - the determination of whether the unit suffered requisite loss
 - APY and approved yield.

B Applying Secondary Use Value

The unit qualifying loss will be paid for the reported intended use.

Secondary use value will be:

- determined by the COC using the NCT price
- deducted from the WHIP payment calculated for the crop acreage of the commodity, which gave rise to the intended and secondary use.
- **Note:** Make sure the producer's share is considered when applying secondary use value before deducting from the WHIP payment.

Example: Crop: IRR Apples, COM, FH NCT Price: \$12.55 fresh/ \$5.00 processed Uninsured Unit Acres: 100 Total Production: 2500 bushels sold as fresh 2500 bushels sold as processed

> Mr. Appleseed incurred a production loss on his apple crop due to Hurricane Irma. Due to the damage from the hurricane, some of his apples were not suitable for the fresh market but were able to be marketed as processed. Normal WHIP production rules apply to the production sold as fresh. Mr. Appleseed had verifiable records of production. The secondary use value of the crop must be calculated by the number of bushels marketed as processed times the NCT price for processed. (2500 bushels x \$5.00 = \$12,500 secondary use value). Production to count is 2500 bushels sold as fresh, and \$12,500 secondary use will be deducted from the WHIP payment calculation, if applicable.

117 Salvage Value

A Definition of Salvage Value

<u>Salvage value</u> is the dollar amount or equivalent for the quantity of the commodity that cannot be marketed or sold in any market recognized as a market for the crop and prices and yields are not available for use. The sum of the dollar amount of all crops sold as salvage will be included in calculating WHIP.

The loss of quality that resulted in the commodity becoming salvage must be because of eligible disaster conditions. The production of a crop or crop type for which there is no FSA-established price for the State or yield shall

- be counted as salvage
- not be considered production of the crop for any purpose.
- **Example:** A producer intended to grow oranges for the fresh market. After the hurricane, all oranges were on the ground and rendered the oranges unmarketable for the intended market. No production was sold as fresh. As a result of the eligible loss, the producer ends up selling the oranges to a greenhouse for compost. The oranges sold will be designated as "salvage" and not included in the production totals but value received will be deducted from the WHIP payment.

B Applying Salvage Value

Salvage value will be deducted from the WHIP payment calculated for the crop of the commodity, by either:

- the dollar amount received for the quantity sold as salvage
- a value determined by COC.

Note: Make sure the producer's share is considered when applying salvage value before deducting from the WHIP payment.

Salvage value:

- determinations may apply to insured crops where RMA loss data is used
- applies to value loss crops
- does not include secondary use.

117 Salvage Value (Continued)

B Applying Salvage Value (Continued)

Example: Crop: IRR Apples, COM, FH Uninsured Unit Acres: 100 Total Production: 2500 bushels sold as fresh 2500 bushels sold as cattle feed for \$1000

Mr. Appleseed incurred a production loss on his apple crop due to Hurricane Irma. Due to the damage from the hurricane, some of his apples were not suitable for the fresh market but were able to be marketed as cattle feed. Normal WHIP production rules apply to the production sold as fresh. Mr. Appleseed had verifiable records of production. The salvage value of \$1000 was accepted by the COC as a reasonable value for the damaged 2500 bushels of apples sold as cattle feed. Production to count is 2500 bushels sold as fresh, and \$1,000 salvage value will be deducted from the WHIP payment calculation, if applicable.

118 Production Not to Count for WHIP

A Production Not Counted

Production from ineligible acreage will **not** be included in the production to count.

Production from ineligible acreage includes the following:

- production from any crop with IU of grazing
- production from any other acreage determined to be ineligible for WHIP
- production from subsequent crop acreage determined ineligible acreage

Note: If commingled, follow commingle rules according to paragraph 11.

- production from short rate crops
- production sold as secondary use or salvage value.

119 Adjusting RMA Download Data

A Overview

Data from RMA may not match FSA records. The basic rule is that RMA data will be used, provided it meets the requirements of the WHIP Program. COC's must use the most accurate data and, if warranted, make changes to RMA data only for the situations addressed in this paragraph. These changes may affect WHIP data elements. All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer's file.

This table lists justifications for adjusting RIVIA data but it is	not an inclusive.

This table lists instifications for adjusting DMA data but it is not all inclusion

Element	Reason for Adjustment		
Acres	Not all acres are initial or planted in an approved double cropping or		
	multiple cropping area.		
Indemnity	Only adjust if shares differ.		
Production	Only adjust when acres differ.		
Share	Can be adjusted when an RMA exception is met according to		
	subparagraph 31 F.		
Stage	Only adjust from "UH" (unharvested) to "H" (harvested) or vice		
	versa.		

When RMA data is incorrect, County Offices may make adjustments without a correction to the RMA data.

B Taxpayer Identification Number Differences

When the ID number on the RMA data printout does not agree with FSA records, the County Office must consult with the producer to determine which individual/entity has risk and ownership share of the crop. County Offices will determine the correct ID number to use for WHIP applications and notify RCO of discrepancies using AD-2007, provided none of the RMA known exemptions in subparagraph 31 F apply.

If FSA records are correct, process the WHIP application as an uninsured producer. If the ID number is incorrect on FSA records, correct records according to 11-CM and process applications using the correct number. County Office staff will need to review other potential eligibility requirements if participating in other FSA administered programs.

Note: Does not apply to an incorrect digit within the TIN or transposing a number when entering.

119 Adjusting RMA Download Data (Continued)

C Share Differences

RMA data may show producer shares that differ from FSA. If shares differ, then COC will determine:

- the producer's actual share in the crop, or what the share would have been if the crop had been produced
- if the FSA recorded share is correct; is the share difference because of known RMA exception according to subparagraph 31 F:
 - if yes, COC will use FSA data and complete the application process
 - if no, notify RMA using AD-2007 according to 4-RM and process the WHIP application using FSA share.

Note: County Offices do not have to wait for a correction to the RMA data.

- if the RMA share is correct use RMA data. County Offices must:
 - correct FSA share to match RMA share
 - use share reported by RMA to determine a potential WHIP payment
 - review other FSA program payments to determine the producer's eligibility for those payments.

Example #1: Share discrepancy meeting RMA exemption

Jane has a crop insurance policy with a 100 percent share. FSA records list Jane farming with 75 percent share of the crop and the landlord with 25 percent. This meets the RMA exemptions in subparagraph 31 F for landlord/tenant. FSA processes the WHIP application with Jane having a 75 percent share. The landlord may complete a WHIP application for the 25 percent share provided they are listed as an SBI on the insurance policy.

Example #2: Correct FSA Shares

Joe has a crop insurance policy with a 75 percent share. FSA records supported by a lease and other documents list Joe as having a 67 percent share. The County Office determines that FSA records are correct.

In this example, the County Office will submit AD-2007 to RMA according to 4-RM, identifying the share discrepancy and ensure that the provider has verified FSA's share are correct.

119 Adjusting RMA Download Data (Continued)

D Acreage Data Discrepancies

In cases where there is a discrepancy in RMA and FSA acreage, use the lesser of RMA or FSA acres.

Note: This is also covered in subparagraph 90 B.

E Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies

RMA data may show acres as being unharvested because of appraised acreage that was actually harvested as a use other than the intended use as reported on FSA-578. The RMA stage code may not accurately reflect that the crop was harvested as another use.

RMA data will be used unless FSA has adequate documentation that the crop has been mechanically harvested. Harvested includes mechanically harvested as forage (silage or hay). Documentation could include:

- FSA-578 certification and COC determination that acreage is eligible for LDP
- evidence the acreage was actually harvested for grain, hay, or silage.

When evidence exists indicating the crop was actually harvested, the County Office will use the stage code of "H" (harvested) rather than "UH" (unharvested). Document the reason for the change in the producer's folder.

- **Note:** Whenever the stage code is changed from "UH" to "H", the RMA production documentation must be reviewed. See the following examples.
- **Example 1:** Corn for grain policies that are harvested for silage may appear on RMA data as unharvested.

If RMA appraised the production for IU of grain and this was provided through the RMA data, then this production will be used. However, production will be entered into the WHIP Application as harvested.

If RMA indicates the crop was harvested and provides production through the RMA data with the final use of silage, then follow 8-LP, subparagraph 336 C.

If RMA indicates the crop was unharvested and does not provide production through the RMA data but there is evidence the crop was harvested for silage, then follow subparagraphs 110 F through J for acceptable production evidence (also 8-LP, subparagraph 336 C for conversion to IU, if applicable). The crop will be entered into the WHIP Application as harvested.

119 Adjusting RMA Download Data (Continued)

F Harvested and Unharvested Acreage Discrepancies (Continued)

- **Example 2:** RMA indicates that apples are unharvested and provides appraised production through the RMA data. However this was a fresh only policy. Most of the apples did not meet quality for a fresh market due to the hurricane. The appraisal provided by RMA was based on fresh apples only. However, the crop was actually harvested for processed. RMA appraised production will not be used, actual production will be zero. The stage code will reflect (H) for harvested acres. Follow subparagraph 110 F for acceptable production evidence. The secondary use value received by the producer from the processed apples and the RMA indemnity will be deducted from the WHIP payment calculation.
 - **Notes:** Multiple market crops are an exception to the production being reported by crop/type/IU. Production will be entered as crop/type/final use.

If the crop was harvested for salvage purposes only (did not go to a market of fresh, processed, or juice) the production remains unharvested and any appraised production provided by RMA may be used (see paragraph 116). Proceeds received by the producer from salvage value will be deducted from the WHIP payment.

G Acre Changes Because of Subsequent Crop Determinations

Subsequent crop acres are only eligible for WHIP benefits when planted in an approved double cropping area or multiple cropping area. Subsequent acres in an unapproved double cropping or multiple cropping situation are not eligible for WHIP; therefore any production associated to an ineligible crop will not be included in the calculations for a potential WHIP payment.

Example: 100 acres of insured soybeans are reported to RMA. FSA determined that 75 of the acres were initial and 25 acres were determined a subsequent crop. The 25 acres of soybeans determined subsequent are not eligible for WHIP and production associated with these acres will not be included in the WHIP calculation. FSA must adjust the RMA data to reflect only the 75 acres of initial crop, including production. However, all indemnity earned from the total 100 acres will be subtracted from the payment calculation.

All changes must be supported by documentation and kept in the producer's file.

H Notification of Adjustments

FSA will use the higher of, the producer's certified production or county disaster yield to calculate benefits.

120-130 (Reserved)

131 Determining Price for WHIP

A Background

WHIP will use the price used when determining an indemnity or NAP payment.

B Which Price to Use for WHIP

For production based crops, determine the price according to this table.

IF the price is for	THEN use the price
insured crops	• provided by RMA, if available
	• if not available, use the price from NCT.
NAP covered crops	from NCT.
uninsured crops	
all Puerto Rico	
producers	

- **Note:** If the FSA-578 has a crop reported as organic but the STC has not approved an organic price for that crop, the average market price will be used.
- **Example**: Producer J grew cotton which was insured with a RMA policy. The price to use for WHIP is the price RMA used in the policy for the insured cotton.

Producer M grew pecans which had NAP coverage. The price to use for WHIP is the price in the NCT for pecans.

Producer T grew watermelon which was not insured by a RMA policy or NAP. The price to use for WHIP is the price in the NCT for watermelons.

Producer D is a Puerto Rico producer who grew tomatoes which were insured with a RMA policy. The price to use for WHIP is the price in the NCT for bananas.

For trees, bushes, and vines, use the price according to Part 8.

For value loss crops, use the price according to Part 9.

132-139 (Reserved)

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140 Trees, Bushes and Vines General Provisions

A Eligible Trees, Bushes and Vines for WHIP

Perennial trees, bushes and vines grown for the commercial production of an annual crop intended for human consumption that were damaged or destroyed as a result of hurricane, wildfire, or related conditions are eligible for coverage under WHIP.

When a producer applies for WHIP for trees, bushes or vines, the corresponding crop that the tree, bush or vine produces must be listed in 2-CP and be a NAP eligible crop. For commercial crops that are not listed in 2-CP, STC's will ensure that additions are handled according to 2-CP. Follow procedure in 1-NAP to request NAP eligibility.

B Ineligible Trees, Bushes and Vines

The following trees, bushes and vines are not eligible for WHIP:

- perennial plants that are harvested for edible roots, such as ginseng or ginger are not eligible under the tree, bush and vine provisions of WHIP but may be considered under production losses
- abandoned groves
- nursery plants, ornamental plants or plants grown for non-commercial purposes
- bananas and plantains

140 Trees, Bushes and Vines General Provisions (Continued)

B Ineligible Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

- the following citrus trees in Florida are not eligible for WHIP because they are covered through a block grant administered by the State:
 - grapefruit
 - lemon
 - lime
 - mandarin
 - murcott
 - orange, including but not limited to the following varieties:
 - early/mid-season
 - late
 - navel
 - Temple
 - Valencia
 - Hamlin
 - Pineapple
 - Ambersweet
 - Honeybell
 - Pummelo (pomelo)
 - Tangelo
 - Tangerine
 - Tangor.

C Maximum Number of Plants Per Acre

Normal spacing for many perennial crops is identified in 1-NAP. Normal spacing is used to determine yield reductions for the crop. STC may also establish a maximum number of trees, bushes, and vines per acre based on normal agricultural practices in the State.

Example: 1-NAP identifies normal spacing for improved pecans as 15 trees per acre. STC determines that normal agricultural practice in the State is to plant pecan trees up to 30 trees per acre and establishes a maximum of 30 trees per acre for WHIP purposes.

141 Tree, Bush, and Vine Stages

A Overview

Trees, bushes and vines are categorized into stages of growth to more accurately represent the dollar value of the plant and the dollar value lost at a specific stage of growth. FSA will use tree stages established by RMA if available. RMA tree stages and partial damage factors are applicable nationwide. Trees, bushes and vines that do not have data established by RMA have a price and partial damage factor assigned for each applicable tree stage.

B Establishing Stages

Trees, bushes and vines that are not insured by RMA must have stages identified to determine the value of loss. Growth stages for trees, bushes and vines are collectively referred to as tree stages. STC will consult with extension agents, local universities, horticulturists, or other reliable sources to determine growth stages for trees, bushes and vines not covered by an RMA tree policy. Up to three stages of growth may be used to identify price and damage factors. Growth is split into stages to represent:

- newly planted or reset, non-producing plants
- established plants that are not yet fully producing
- fully mature plants that are producing a yield typical of healthy plants of a similar age.

Trees, bushes and vines with shorter development cycles may be categorized using only two stages to represent:

- newly planted or reset, non-bearing plants
- fully mature plants that are producing a yield typical of healthy plants of a similar age.

B Establishing Stages (Continued)

STC may determine that trees beyond a certain age have reduced productivity and should be categorized as tree stage II instead of tree stage III.

- **Example:** A producer suffered losses to snozzberry trees due to wildfire. STC consults with a university agronomist and determines that snozzberry trees produce no fruit the first 2 years after planting (set out). Between 2 and 4 years, snozzberry trees produce some fruit, but have not reached full potential. Snozzberry trees reach full production potential 5 years after set out. STC determines that snozzberries have three tree stages:
 - Stage I trees planted two years or less before the beginning of the crop year
 - Stage II trees planted between 3 and 4 years before the beginning of the crop year that produce some fruit but are not fully productive
 - Stage III trees planted more than 5 years before the beginning of the crop year that have reached the full production capacity of a healthy snozzberry tree of a similar age.

C Determining Prices for Trees, Bushes or Vines

STC will consult with extension agents, local universities or other reliable sources to determine prices of lost trees, bushes or vines. University crop budgets should be utilized to determine costs.

Tree, bush or vine stages and partial damage factors are determined at the crop level and will be consistent between crop types. Price data may be determined at the crop type level. Tree stage data will be loaded into the NCT for the corresponding crop. See Part 3.

C Determining Prices for Trees, Bushes or Vines (Continued)

Tree, bush and vine prices are established in a similar manner as RMA pricing and should account for the cost of:

- the tree as a new sapling
- installation labor for the sapling
- additional watering, fertilizer and other cultural practices to develop the tree, bush or vine to the stage at which it was lost above what the lost tree would have required had it not been damaged or destroyed
- removal of a destroyed tree, bush or vine of a similar tree stage.

Note: If there is no significant difference in annual costs, STC may opt to exclude those costs from the price calculation.

D Tree, Bush and Vine Price Calculation Example

A producer applies for WHIP benefits for lost snozzberry trees. Snozzberries are not insurable in the state the producer farms in and must have prices established. The STC consults with the local university and identifies the following costs.

For all stages, the initial costs are considered in setting the price.

Initial Costs	
Seedling Cost	\$9
Planting Cost	\$6
Initial Pesticide	\$2
Treatment	
Total Initial Cost	\$17

The STC determines the following costs associated with each stage.

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Cost to remove a	\$1	\$5	\$15
tree			
Annual pruning,	\$15	\$13	\$5
training and			
pesticide costs			

D Tree, Bush and Vine Price Calculation Example (Continued)

Snozzberries are classified as Stage I for 2 years, Stage II from 3 to 4 years, and reach stage III after 5 years. The difference in annual costs is calculated for each year that it takes to develop a new tree to the same stage the lost tree was at when it was damaged or destroyed. For instance, a stage I tree costs \$10 more per year to maintain than a stage III tree.

Cost		Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Initial Cost		\$17	\$17	\$17
Removal Cost		\$1	\$5	\$15
	Year 1		\$2	\$10
Difference	Year 2		\$2	\$10
in Annual	Year 3			\$8
Costs	Year 4			\$8
	Year 5			\$8
Total Price		\$18	\$26	\$76

E Determining Partial Damage Factors for Trees, Bushes and Vines

Partial damage factors reflect the amount of value lost if a tree requires rehabilitation but is not completely destroyed. Partial damage factors are consistent nationwide and factors already established for trees where crop insurance is available will be used without regard to location.

STC will consult with extension agents, local universities, horticulturists, or other industry experts to determine appropriate partial damage factors for trees, bushes or vines not covered by crop insurance or not previously established by FSA. The following table shows the average damage factors for insured fruit trees and can be used as a guideline for establishing damage factors for uninsured trees.

Stage	Partial Damage Factor
Ι	0.63
II	0.42
III	0.35

Tree, bush or vine stages and partial damage factors are determined at the crop level and will be consistent between crop types. Price data may be determined at the crop type level. Tree stage data will be loaded into the NCT for the corresponding crop. See Part 3.

F Submitting Tree Stage Data to National Office

Tree stage data, especially number of tree stages and damage factors, should be consistent between States. STC-approved tree stage data, including tree stage, partial damage factor, and price must be submitted to DAFP via email to **RA.FSA.DCWA2.ppb@wdc.usda.gov**. The subject line of the email must include the text "Tree Stage Data". Provide the following documentation with the request:

- State memo
- supporting documentation.

142 Determining Stages of Reported Trees, Bushes and Vines

A Introduction

Trees, bushes and vines are classified into stages based on age and production capability. Topwork, grafting, buckhorning, resets, or other modifications to plants that reduce production capability may reduce the effective growth stage of a plant, regardless of original planting date.

B Tree Stage Classification for RMA Insurable Trees

Determine the tree stage according to this table.

		THEN the
IF	at the beginning of the crop year, the trees were	stage is
•	Citrus, Avocado and Mango Trees:	Stage I
	set out less than 3 crop years, buckhorned or topworked less than 2 crop years, or reset less than 1 year	
•	Carambola Trees:	
	set out, buckhorned, or topworked less than 1 crop year	
•	Pecan Trees:	
	determined to have a trunk diameter of 10.0 inches or less, or had a trunk diameter of 20.0 inches or less and were pruned less than 2 years before the beginning of the crop year or dehorned less than 5 years before the beginning of the crop year	

142 Determining Stages of Reported Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

B Tree Stage Classification for RMA Insurable Trees (Continued)

IF	at the beginning of the crop year, the trees were	THEN the stage is
•	Citrus, Avocado and Mango Trees:	Stage II
	set out 3 or more crop years, buckhorned or topworked 2 or more crop years, or reset 1 or more crop years before the beginning of the current crop year, but do not qualify as stage III	
•	Carambola Trees:	
	set out, buckhorned or topworked 1 or more crop years before the beginning of the current crop year, but do not qualify as stage III	
•	Pecan Trees:	
	determined to have a trunk diameter between 10.01 and 20.0 inches, were pruned more than 2 years before the beginning of the crop year, or have a trunk diameter greater than 20.0 inches and were pruned less than 2 years or were dehorned less than 5 years before the beginning of the	
•	crop year Citrus, Avocado and Mango Trees:	Stage III
	able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age and have reached the:	C
	 seventh crop year after set out fifth crop year after buckhorning or topworking, or third crop year after rehabilitation or reset 	
•	Carambola Trees:	
	able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree of the current tree age and have reached the third crop year after set out, buckhorning or topworking	
•	Pecan Trees:	
	determined to have a trunk diameter greater than 20.0 inches, have not been pruned within 3 years or dehorned within 5 years, and are able to produce a yield typical of a healthy tree	

143 Reporting Trees, Bushes and Vines

A Introduction

Trees, bushes and vines covered by WHIP will be reported on FSA-578 following provisions in 2-CP for orchard planting patterns.

B Reporting Trees, Bushes and Vines by Tree Stage

Trees, bushes and vines of the same tree stage that are planted in a block with no discernable change in planting pattern will be reported as a single field. If plants of different tree stages are interplanted in the same block, each tree stage should be reported as a subfield.

When loading subfields for tree stages, determine the number of trees in each stage.

If tree spacing is known for each tree stage, calculate the number of acres for each tree stage based on the number of trees and tree spacing. If tree spacing is not known, prorate the acres for each tree stage so that the total of all subfields equals the total field acreage.

C Reporting Trees, Bushes and Vines – Known Tree Spacing Example

A producer reports 6,894 trees planted in 1995 with a spacing of 25 x 12.5. The producer also reports 11,834 trees planted in 2014 spaced 20x9.

All trees are interplanted in a 100 acre grove.

To calculate the number of trees per acre, divide the number of square feet per acre (43,560) by the product of multiplying the feet between trees by the feet between rows.

To calculate the number of acres for the subfield, divide the number of trees by the trees per acre.

Subfield 1A:

- 43560 sq. ft. per ac. \div (25 ft. between rows \times 12.5 ft. between trees) = 139.39 trees/ac.
- $6894 \text{ trees} \div 139.39 \text{ trees/ac.} = 49.46 \text{ acres.}$

Subfield 1B:

- 43560 sq. ft. per ac. \div (20 ft. between rows \times 9 ft. between trees) = 242 trees/ac.
- $11834 \text{ trees} \div 242 \text{ trees/ac.} = 48.90 \text{ acres.}$

143 Reporting Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

C Reporting Trees, Bushes and Vines – Known Tree Spacing Example (Continued)

			Orchard Crop Information			
			Number ofRowSpacingAge of			
Field	Subfield	Acres	Trees	Width	of Trees	Trees
1	A	49.48	6894	25	12.5	22
1	В	48.90	11834	20	9	3

The acreage report is loaded to show:

D Reporting Trees, Bushes and Vines – Unknown Tree Spacing Example

A producer reports 6,894 trees planted in 1995 and 11,834 trees planted in 2014. All trees are interplanted in a 100 acre grove, but tree spacing and planting pattern is not known.

To calculate the number of acres for each tree stage, divide the number of trees in the tree stage by the total number of trees. Multiply the result by the total number of acres.

Subfield 1A:

- 6,894 trees in tree stage \div 18728 total trees = 0.3681
- $0.3681 \times 100 \text{ acres} = 36.81 \text{ acres}.$

Subfield 1B:

- 11834 trees in tree stage \div 18728 total trees = 0.6319
- $0.6319 \times 100 \text{ acres} = 63.19 \text{ acres}.$

			Orchard Crop Information			
Field	Subfield	Acres	Number of Trees	Row Width	Spacing of Trees	Age of Trees
1	А	36.81	6894	-	-	22
1	В	63.19	11834	-	-	3

144 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees, Bushes or Vines

A Introduction

Trees, bushes and vines that sustained damage due to a hurricane, wildfire or related conditions are categorized as destroyed or damaged. Damage is defined as limb breakage, dead wood or significant canopy loss.

B Evidence of Loss

If physical evidence of the lost trees, bushes, or vines no longer exists, the owner must provide evidence acceptable for COC to determine the eligible trees, bushes, or vines existed and were lost on each stand because of the approved eligible natural disaster condition. The owner has the burden of proof to substantiate previous existence of trees that no longer exist.

Evidence that COC may determine acceptable includes the following:

- receipts for the original purchase of the eligible trees, bushes, or vines where WHIP is requested
- documentation of labor and equipment used to plant or remove the eligible trees, bushes, or vines that were lost
- chemical, fertilizer, or other related receipts to substantiate the existence of the eligible trees, bushes, or vines
- RMA appraisal worksheet may be used by COC to substantiate applicant's certification of trees lost

Note: This may be considered; however, FSA is under no obligation to find or obtain these records.

- certifications of tree, bush, or vine losses by third parties (indirectly involved), such as consultants, Extension Service, universities, or Government personnel, but only if there is no other documentation available
- maps with aerial photography that clearly identify damaged or destroyed trees
- photographic evidence of the loss with date
- evidence provided with a TAP or ECP application for the same acreage.

144 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees, Bushes or Vines (Continued)

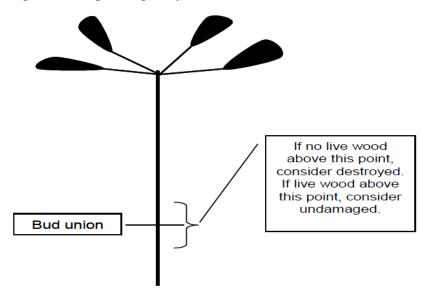
C Destroyed Trees, Bushes and Vines

A tree, bush or vine is considered destroyed if it is:

- dead or dying
- toppled or leaning and a reset is not practical
- missing
- damaged to the extent that rehabilitation is not practical.

Citrus or tropical fruit trees that are damaged during the year of set out and have no live wood above the bud union are considered destroyed.

Example: Damage occurring during the year of set out.



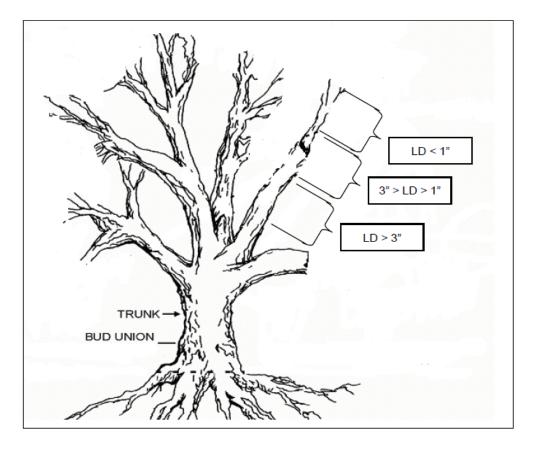
Stage II and III pecan trees are considered destroyed if the tree is toppled or leaning.

144 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees, Bushes or Vines (Continued)

D Damaged Citrus and Carambola Trees

Damaged citrus and carambola trees have at least one damaged limb that is at least one inch in diameter at the point of damage.

Example:



Toppled trees, where the tree is no longer upright and the rootwork is exposed, that can be reset are considered damaged. If reset is not possible or if the reset failed, the tree is considered destroyed.

144 Determining Damaged and Destroyed Trees, Bushes or Vines (Continued)

E Damaged Avocado and Mango Trees

Damaged avocado and mango trees have at least 1 limb greater than 2 inches in diameter at the point of damage

Toppled trees, where the tree is no longer upright and the rootwork is exposed, that can be reset are considered damaged. If reset is not possible, the tree is considered destroyed.

F Damaged Pecan Trees

Damaged pecan trees are trees that have at least 10 percent canopy loss and require rehabilitation (pruning but not dehorning).

Toppled or leaning Stage I trees are considered damaged. Stage II or III trees that are toppled or leaning are considered destroyed.

145 WHIP Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes and Vines

A Overview

Unlike production crops where WHIP benefits are calculated on a unit basis, tree, bush and vine losses are calculated on affected plants only.

WHIP benefits are calculated based on the number of plants in each tree stage.

The basic calculation for tree, bush and vines will be the same as production losses which is expected value multiplied by the WHIP percentage minus actual value minus the producer's indemnity or NAP payment and minus any secondary use or salvage value received.

B Adjustments and Assignments for Trees, Bushes and Vines

COC may adjust the number of plants, number of destroyed plants, and/or number of damaged plants within a tree stage.

Example: Producer completes a WHIP application and indicates 100 trees were destroyed due to hurricane. Based on COC review of evidence of loss submitted by the producer, COC determines that 50 trees were reset and should be considered damaged and not destroyed. COC adjusts the number of destroyed trees to 50 and the number of damaged trees to 50.

145 WHIP Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

C Pay Grouping for Trees, Bushes and Vines

Unlike production crops, WHIP calculations are based on affected trees, bushes and vines. Affected trees are trees that are damaged or destroyed due to a WHIP qualifying loss; no other eligible losses are included in the affected total. Losses to trees, bushes and vines are not offset by undamaged inventory. WHIP pay groups are not applicable to trees, bushes and vines.

Example: A producer with 500 pecan trees had 20 trees destroyed due to a tornado in July 2017. The producer had an additional 100 trees destroyed due to hurricane in September 2017. Because the hurricane is the only qualifying loss, only the 100 pecan trees destroyed as a result of the hurricane are included in the WHIP payment calculation.

D Calculating Expected Value of Trees, Bushes and Vines

WHIP Payment amount is calculated based on affected trees, bushes and vines for each tree stage.

Step	Action
1	Add the number of destroyed trees and the number of damaged trees in the tree
	stage to determine the number of affected trees.
2	Multiply the result of step 1 by the reference price for the tree stage as listed in the
	NCT.
3	The result of step 2 is the expected value to be used in the WHIP payment
	calculation.

Example: A producer reports 150 snozzberry trees in tree stage I were destroyed and 100 were damaged. The total affected trees for tree stage I is 250 trees. The reference price for snozzberry trees at tree stage I is \$18.

Step	Action
1	150 destroyed trees $+$ 100 damaged trees $=$ 250 affected trees
2	250 affected trees \times \$18 reference price = \$4,500
3	\$4,500 is the expected value of the trees affected in tree stage I

145 WHIP Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

E Calculating Actual Value of Trees, Bushes and Vines

The actual value is calculated by adding the number of destroyed trees in a tree stage times the reference price and the number of damaged trees in the tree stage times the partial damage factor times the reference price. The resulting number is subtracted from the expected value.

Step	Action	
1	Multiply the number of destroyed trees in the tree stage by the reference price.	
2	Multiply the number of damaged trees in the tree stage by the partial damage factor	
	by the reference price.	
3	Add the result of step 1 to the result of step 2 to determine the value of damaged	
	and destroyed trees.	
4	Subtract the result of step 3 from the expected value of the affected trees.	
5	The result of step 4 is the actual value to be used in the WHIP payment calculation.	

Example: The producer reports 150 snozzberry trees in tree stage I were destroyed and 100 were damaged. The reference price for snozzberry trees at tree stage I is \$18 and the partial damage factor is 0.75.

Step	Action
1	150 destroyed trees \times \$18 reference price = \$2,700 value of destroyed
	trees
2	100 damaged trees \times 0.75 partial damage factor \times \$18 reference price =
	\$1,350 value of damaged trees
3	2,700 + 1,350 = 4,050 value of damaged and destroyed trees
4	\$4,500 - \$4050 = \$450 Actual Value
5	\$450 is the Actual Value to be used in the WHIP payment calculation

F Salvage Value of Trees, Bushes or Vines

Salvage value applies to losses to trees, bushes and vines. Examples of salvage use of trees, bushes or vines include selling byproducts as:

- lumber
- mulch
- firewood
- compost.

145 WHIP Payment Calculation for Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

G Producers Receiving TAP Benefits

Payments made under TAP do not offset WHIP benefits. While tree prices are determined using similar considerations as expenses covered under TAP, WHIP payments are based on the tree that was lost and TAP covers expenses related to a new tree. WHIP payments do not require replanting of lost trees, bushes and vines.

146-159 (Reserved)

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160 Value Loss Crops General Provisions

A Identifying Value Loss Crops

Value loss crops are crops where the plant or commodity is sold, rather than a product of the plant. Value loss crops do not lend themselves to yield loss calculations or production loss situations. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Christmas trees
- crustaceans
- flowers
- mushrooms
- ornamental nursery
- tropical fish
- turfgrass sod.

B Calculating Loss

WHIP assistance for value loss crops is determined by comparing the value of inventory immediately before a disaster to value of inventory immediately after a disaster.

FMV-A is the dollar value of the crop immediately before the eligible disaster event.

FMV-B is the dollar value of inventory immediately after the eligible disaster event.

Determinations concerning the value of the loss for the crop on the unit **must** be made. The crop **must** be unmarketable to be considered a loss.

Methods of establishing inventory or dollar value immediately before disaster include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- appraisal by LA
- accurate inventory records from the producer
- producer's beginning inventory extrapolated from COC-established mortality rates based on size, age, and days of growth.

160 Value Loss Crops General Provisions (Continued)

C Determining the Applicable Crop Year for Value Loss Crops

Most value loss crops have the same defined crop year, October 1 through September 30. However, nonornamental nursery and propagation stock nonornamental nursery have a defined crop year of June 1 through May 31.

Example: 2018 turfgrass sod crop year starts October 1, 2017, and ends September 30, 2018. If a hurricane occurs on October 8, 2017, the loss for turfgrass sod will be paid as a 2018 WHIP crop.

161 Aquaculture

A Eligible Aquacultural Species

Eligible aquacultural species are:

- any species of aquatic organisms grown as food for human consumption
- fish raised as feed for fish that are consumed by humans
- ornamental fish propagated and reared in an aquatic medium.

To be eligible for WHIP assistance, eligible aquacultural species **must** be raised:

- by a commercial operator on private property
- in water in a controlled environment.

B Crop Year

The crop year for all aquacultural species is October 1 through September 30.

C Calculating Eligible Loss

See subparagraph 160 B for calculating losses of value loss crops.

Once the method for determining the value of the inventory immediately before and after the disaster is determined the County Office will review the inventory value by crop and species to insure that the prices used do not exceed the value approved by STC.

D Applying Payment Factors

STC will establish unharvested payment factors for each type or variety of aquacultural species according to paragraph 62 and 1-NAP (Rev. 2).

162 Ornamental Nursery

A Eligible Ornamental Nursery

Eligible ornamental nursery includes decorative plants grown in a container or controlled environment for commercial sale.

Eligible nursery inventory include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- deciduous shrubs, broadleaf evergreens, coniferous evergreens, shade and flowering trees, etc.
- containerized crops grown in a controlled environment
- stock for use as propagation in a commercial ornamental nursery operation.

B Ornamental Nursery Crop Year

The beginning and ending dates are from June 1 through May 31.

C Wholesale Market Value

Wholesale market value is the total dollar valuation of all eligible stock in the unit at any time. Values are based on the producer's wholesale price list, if properly supported by records, less the maximum discount, which is stated in dollar terms, granted to any buyer.

COC will examine each ornamental nursery producer's wholesale price list to determine whether prices, for each type, variety, and size of plant, are reasonable. If prices appear unreasonable for any plant within the inventory, STC will establish the wholesale price for this plant.

D Calculating Eligible Loss

The loss calculation for ornamental nursery will be based upon the ornamental nursery stock having no dollar value following the disaster. Ornamental nursery stock having any dollar value will be counted as full value because quality adjustments for NAP are **not** authorized.

Further, damaged plants that are determined able to rejuvenate or plants merely stunted or delayed for harvest will be counted as full value.

The total loss of value of all eligible ornamental nursery stock present on a unit at the time of disaster **must** be reduced by more than the coverage level selected by the producer before any payment can be made.

IF	THEN
insured and loss filed	RMA will provide FMV-A and FMV-B.
insured but no loss	participant will provide FMV-A which will be signed by crop
earned	insurance agent and the participant. Participant must also bring a
	copy of the appraisals performed immediately following the disaster
	events, signed and dated by LA or other acceptable document so that
	FMV-B may be calculated.
NAP	NAP data.
NAP but no loss filed	participant will provide inventory immediately before the qualifying
	disaster event and immediately after the qualifying event.
uninsured	participant will provide inventory immediately before the qualifying
	disaster event and immediately after the qualifying event.

E Applying Payment Factors

The approved prevented planting payment factor for the prevented planting of all ornamental nursery crops will be zero.

The 2 unharvested payment factors for ornamental nursery are:

- 100 percent, for container-grown ornamental nursery
- 75 percent, for field-grown, or non-container grown nursery stock.

163-179 (Reserved)

180 Special Provisions for Calculating WHIP Benefits

A Overview

These provisions include elements and procedures for crops, crop insurance policies, planting patterns, and other situations that do not fit in standard procedure for calculating WHIP benefits.

B Applicable Provisions

Provisions applicable include but are not limited to:

- multiple market
- grass for seed also harvested as forage
- sugar beets
- PRF
- California and Arizona citrus
- dollar plans
- hybrid seed
- Florida citrus provisions
- one move cotton
- certified seed potato endorsements
- Puerto Rico provisions.

C Winter Coverage Endorsements

Because of initial crop/subsequent crop rules, production may or may not count on the winter coverage endorsements. If winter wheat is planted in the fall and is lost during the winter, and the producer elects to receive an indemnity on this loss, this is considered as the initial crop by FSA. Production to count will be on this crop only; regardless what is planted after (subsequent crop) this failed winter crop. However, if the producer elects not to receive an indemnity and plants spring wheat with continued coverage under this endorsement, the spring wheat production will count as the initial crop.

180 Special Provisions for Calculating WHIP Benefits (Continued)

D Skip Row Crops

Skip-row corn and grain sorghum may use RMA production. If cotton has a value in the "Skip-Row Code" field of the "Y" record, then RMA production may **not** be used on the "L" (Loss) record or "SY" production. Producers must provide production evidence according to Part 6. Applicable skip-row codes for cotton are as follows:

- for AR, LA, MO and all States east of these States, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117, and 118
- for NM and the following TX counties: Baylor, Concho, Runnels, Schleicher, Shackelford, Sutton, Taylor, Throckmorton, Val Verde, Wilbarger, and all counties west of these counties, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, and 217
- for KS, OK, and all TX counties not previously listed, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, and 317.

181 Multiple Marketed Crops Provisions

A Definition of Multiple Market Crops

<u>Multiple market crop</u> means a crop that can have multiple market or intended uses with separate average market prices established for each use.

B Multiple Market Crops

The following perennial tree fruit crops are identified as multiple market crops, including but not limited to:

- apples
- apricots
- bananas
- cherries
- grapefruit
- lemons
- limes
- oranges, including mandarin
- peaches
- pears
- plums
- prunes
- tangelos
- tangerines.

Note: If a crop meets the definition in subparagraph A, but is **not** included in the list, STC's should contact the National Office and provide the name of the crop as listed in 2-CP.

C Expected Value

For multiple marketed crops, the expected value will be determined based on the IU.

181 Multiple Marketed Crops Provisions (Continued)

D Actual Value

For multiple marketed crops, the actual value will be determined using the production to count sold for the IU.

E Production Sold to a Market Other Than Intended

The producer must provide records of all production marketed to secondary uses or sold as salvage. The value of any production sold in a secondary market will be calculated using the NCT price for that use and loaded as a secondary use in the WHIP application process. The value of any production sold in an unrecognizable market will be calculated using salvage rules according to paragraph 116.

182 Grass for Seed Also Harvested as Forage

A Overview

Typically, grass intended for seed will be cut for hay at least once before harvest for seed. The residual from the seed harvest will usually be baled for hay. RMA will only allow one IU to be covered by an insurance policy and 2-CP only allows only one IU for this situation. Generally, a seed producer must be certified and the producer will usually elect to cover their grass seed harvest rather than forage.

B Intended Use

For WHIP, only a single IU for the acreage will be included in the WHIP calculation of production. Any other IU of the crop on the same acreage will **not** be eligible for WHIP and production will **not** be counted.

Notes: If more than one IU on the same acreage exists, the participant will choose which IU will have WHIP benefits. **All** eligibility requirements apply.

All NAP payments and insurance indemnities received, regardless of IU, count as an indemnity for WHIP purposes.

A Conversion to Standardized Tons

Sugar beet production data obtained from RMA, whether on a loss or yield record, has already been adjusted to standardized ton. Therefore, no additional adjustment because of sugar content is necessary.

For producers without RMA production data, an adjustment to standardized tons **must** be made according to subparagraphs B through D.

B Adjustment Procedure

Production that meets the minimum acceptable standards contained in the sugar beet processor contract or corporate resolution **must** be converted to standardized tons. County Offices will calculate standardized tons for sugar beets meeting the maximum acceptable standards by completing the following steps.

Step	Action
1	Divide the average percentage of raw sugar by the raw sugar content percentage
	shown in the Federal Crop Insurance Policy "Special Provisions" for the
	administrative county, for the applicable disaster year.
2	Multiply the result from step 1, rounded to 3 places, times the number of tons of sugar
	beets meeting the minimum acceptable standard.

C Raw Sugar Percentage

The average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor at the time of delivery.

If the individual tests of raw sugar content are **not** made at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar may be based on the results of previous tests performed by the processor during the crop year, if it is determined that these results are representative of the total production. If not representative, the average percent of raw sugar will equal the raw sugar content percent shown in the Federal Crop Insurance Policy "Special Provisions" for the administrative county.

183 Sugar Beet Provisions (Continued)

D Adjustments to Production Not Meeting Minimum Standards

Production appraised after the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production and that does **not** meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the sugar beet processor contract because of an eligible cause of loss, will be converted to standardized tons. County Offices will calculate standardized tons for sugar beets **not** meeting the maximum acceptable standards by completing the following steps.

Step	Action	
1	Divide the gross dollar value of all of the damaged sugar beets (including the value	
	of cooperative stock, patronage refunds, etc.) by the average local market price per	
	pound, as determined by COC for the year of the application.	
2	Divide the result of step 1 by 2,000 lbs.	
3	Divide the result of step 2 by the county average raw sugar factor contained in the	
	RMA Crop Insurance, "Special Provisions" for the administrative county and	
	applicable disaster year.	

Example: The total dollar value of the damaged sugar beets is \$6,000.00. The local market price is \$0.10. The county average raw sugar factor is 0.15. The amount of production to count would be calculated as follows:

 $60,000 \div 0.10 = 60,000$ lbs. 60,000 lbs ÷ 2,000 lbs/ton = 30 tons 30 tons ÷ .15 = 200 tons (production to count).

183 Sugar Beet Provisions (Continued)

E Location of RMA Special Provisions

The RMA Sugar Beet Special Provisions that contains the county average raw sugar factor for the administrative county may be obtained from the RMA web site as follows.

Step	Action
1	Access the RMA public Internet web site at http://www.rma.usda.gov/.
2	Under "Popular Topics", CLICK "Information Browser".
3	Under Information Brower", CLICK "Actuarial Information Browser".
4	On A/B Landing Page, select the applicable A/B Reinsurance Year (that is, 2017).
5	On the Actuarial Document Selector by Crop Screen, from the "Crop" drop-down
	menu, select "Sugar Beets (0039)".
6	From the "COMMODITY YEAR" drop down menu, select applicable year.
7	From the "INS PLAN" drop down menu, select "APH (90)".
8	From the "STATE" drop down menu, select applicable State.
9	From the "COUNTY" drop down menu, select applicable county.
10	Select "View Report".
11	From the "COMMODITY REPORT" drop down menu, select "SPEC PROV" tab.

184 Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage

A Background

PRF Pilot Insurance Program is:

- a plan of insurance based on rainfall indices during a selected time period (called index intervals) within a grid. Losses are based on the actual experience of the grid, **not** an individual farm, during the index interval
- designed to give forage and livestock producers coverage on forage produced for grazing or harvested for hay.

WHIP assistance will **only** be available on forage acreage intended to be mechanically harvested; designated on RMA download as, "063 hay land". Grazing is **not** eligible.

PRF-RI uses data to determine the lack of rainfall and how it differs from normal rainfall within the grid during a selected index interval. Lack of rain is the **only** peril covered by PRF-RI. Producers may purchase NAP for protection against other perils. NAP covers all mechanically harvested forage acres within the pay crop and pay type, **not** just PRF acres.

Under PRF, policyholders:

- do **not** have to insure all their perennial forage acres
- are **only** required to identify the number of acres within a grid and not the types of forage or location of that forage within the grid.

B PRF Combinations for Perennial Forage

Producers with perennial forage acres may have the following coverage combinations:

- PRF only
- PRF-RI with NAP coverage
- PRF with MPCI
- PRF-RI with NAP and MPCI.

Note: RI-PRF Pilot Program Perennial Forage Insurance Plan is exempt from the multiple benefit exclusion

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185 California and Arizona Citrus

Par. 185

A Background

There are RMA APH policies for citrus in CA and AZ where only the fresh production is insured. Insurance is **not** available for the processed production.

B Production

Because these plans of insurance only cover the percent of production historically sold as fresh, all the production for the crop is not included. Therefore, producers will be required to submit records of processed production.

The fresh production from RMA will be used to determine actual value and the processed production provided by the producer will be used to determine secondary use.

186 Dollar Plans

A Background

Dollar plans are revenue based policies that do not have an established yield and/or price. Therefore, information provided from RMA for crops covered under a dollar plan may not have an established yield and price.

B Expected Yield

County Offices will use the CEY and average market price from NCT for crops covered under Dollar Plans.

C Actual Value

To determine actual value, producers will be required to submit production records according to Part 6. If no verifiable or reliable production records are available, County Offices will use CDY.

187 Hybrid Seed Provisions

A Background

Hybrid seed is generally produced under a contract or agreement with a hybrid seed processor/seed company, and is insured by RMA under plan code 55, Yield Based Dollar Amount of insurance. Only the production from the female plants is insurable. The producer will receive a receipt or settlement sheet showing the field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent bushels that the producer is eligible to sell instead of a cash amount for the production delivered.

187 Hybrid Seed Provisions (Continued)

B Data Elements for Hybrid Seed

The following table illustrates the data elements that will be used in calculating a WHIP payment.

Element	Reference
CROP	0062 Hybrid Seed (ex. Corn)
PRACTICE	003 Non-Irrigated / 002 Irrigated
PLAN	55
SHARE	As Provided
UNIT	As Provided
COVERAGE CAT/LVL	As Provided
ACRES	As Provided
PRICE	NCT Price
UOM	BU
YIELD	CEY in NCT / APH NAP
PROD PREMIUM	As Provided / NAP Indemnity
WRTN AGMT	As Provided
LOC ST/CTY	As Provided
FSN	As Provided

C Production

Hybrid seed "production" will be the harvested insured production or field crop equivalent/commercial crop equivalent. All other applicable aspects of production in Part 6 are applicable.

Note: If no field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent is provided on the settlement sheet, "Production" shall be calculated by dividing contract guarantee or dollars received by RMA price.

Producers are required to provide verifiable copies of the settlement sheets or other acceptable documentation from the seed corn company along with a copy of the contract. These documents will be the basis for determining production to count.

Contracts and settlement sheets vary in description and nature by company. County Offices will be responsible for scrutinizing the documents to determine the following:

- producer has an ownership share in the crop
- producer has risk in the crop
- seed company is providing either the field crop equivalent or commercial crop equivalent in bushels, if not, see the "Note" in this subparagraph.

D Calculating a WHIP Payment for Hybrid Seed

Calculate a WHIP payment for hybrid seed corn according to the following:

Crop Expected Value (Acres x Yield x NCT Price) x WHIP Percentage – Actual Crop Value (Production x NCT Price) x producer share – producer's indemnity/NAP payment – salvage/secondary value received = WHIP benefit.

E Other Hybrid Seed Provisions

Follow these basic provisions for all hybrid seed crops. County Offices will need to substitute element factors applicable to the specific hybrid seed crop for the following.

- hybrid corn seed
- hybrid rice seed
- hybrid sorghum seed
- hybrid sweet corn.

188 Florida Citrus Provisions

A Overview

WHIP payments for most crops will be determined either by the RMA downloaded yields or the CEY for uninsured applicants. Because of the type of insurance policies administered in Florida for citrus, yields will be calculated using the simple average of the previous 5 years production and acreage history documented on FSA-893.

See Exhibit 10 for completion instructions and an example of FSA-893.

B Provisions

Participants will certify production up to 5 years to production harvested and acres grown. This is a certification therefore records are not required; however, COC has the authority to monitor and question any yields that appear to be inconsistent with other participants.

If a participant did not own the grove for the entire 5 year history, COC has authority to allow participants to provide production records for previous year's owner(s) up to the 5 years allowed. COC will review documents provided for proof of production and acres grown of previous owner(s).

188 Florida Citrus Provisions (Continued)

C Eligible Citrus Crop

The following is a list of eligible crops:

- Grapefruit
- Lemon
- Lime
- Mandarin
- Murcott
- Orange, including but not limited to the following varieties:
 - early/mid-season
 - late
 - navel
 - Temple
 - Valencia
 - Hamlin
 - Pineapple
 - Ambersweet
 - Honeybell
- Pummelo (pomelo)
- Tangelo
- Tangerine
- Tangor.

188 Florida Citrus Provisions (Continued)

D Calculating Florida Citrus Yields

Participants will certify production harvested and acres grown for the previous 5 crops years. A simple average will be calculated to determine the yield that will be used in the WHIP calculation. All yields and acreage provided must be for continuous years.

Example 1: Participant has owned 100 acres of citrus since 1990. Participant applied for WHIP for 2018 citrus losses due to Hurricane Irma. The participant will certify to production for 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013. However in 2013 he only owned 75 acres. The additional 25 acres was purchased prior to harvest season in 2014.

5. Crop Name	Crop Type	3	7. Intended Use	8. Practice	9. Organic Stat	us 10. Unit of Measure
Orange ETM		JU	I		Boxes	
PART C – ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY (APH)					COC USE ONLY	
11. APH Cro		ł	12. Planted Acres	13. Actual Product	tion	14. Yield
2017		100	30,000		300	
2016		100	42,100		421	
2015		100	47526		475	
2014 100		100	48362		484	
2013		75	36,750		490	
PART D - APPR	OVED YIELD (CO	DC USE ON	ILY)			
5. Total Yield (Item	14)		16. No. of APH Crop Ye	ears (Item 11)	17. Calculated	Yield
2,170 divided by			5		434	

Example 2: Participant purchased a 20 acre grove in 2015. Participant applied for WHIP for 2018 citrus losses due to Hurricane Irma. The participant will certify to production for 2017, 2016 and 2015 crop years for the 20 acre grove.

5. Crop Name	6. Crop Typ	e	7. Intended Use	8. Practice	9. Organic \$	Status	10. Unit of Measure
Orange	NAV		JU	I			Boxes
PART C – ACTUAL PRODUCTION HISTORY (APH)					C	OC USE ONLY	
11 APH Cro			12. Planted Acres	13. Actual Prod	uction		14. Yield
2017		20	5400		270		
2016		20	7020		351		
2015		20	9120	9120		456	
2014							
2013							
PART D - APPR	OVED YIELD (C	OC USE ON	ILY)				
5. Total Yield (Item	14)		16. No. of APH Crop	Years (Item 11)	17. Calcula	ited Yield	
	1077	divided bv		3		3	59

If the participant purchased the grove in 2018, prior to the eligible disaster event and previous year's production are not available from prior owners of the grove, then the participant would be eligible however, the CEY would be used as the yield for the WHIP calculation.

Par. 189

A One Move Exception

RMA cotton crop provision state that insurance will end upon the removal of cotton from the field. Insured producers in the TX Gulf Coast started harvest before Hurricane Harvey. Cotton gins were unable to keep up with harvest and modules stored in the field were at risk of being damaged. Approved insurance providers authorized producers to move cotton from the field without affecting insurability. Therefore, cotton that was harvested, stored in modules and damaged by Hurricane Harvey is eligible for WHIP under the one-move exception.

190 Certified Seed Potato Endorsements

A Background

Certified seed potato endorsements to RMA potato policies are available in some States and counties. The following endorsements create unique RMA data situations that require additional clarification and action:

- Certified Seed Lower Endorsement (Option Code "CL")
- Certified Seed Higher Endorsement (Option Code "CH").

B RMA Data for Certified Seed Potato Endorsements

The WHIP expected yield and actual value calculations must include the applicable RMA price and all production, including the certified seed potato endorsement.

RMA will provide similar data on multiple units for producers with seed potato endorsements. The potato units contain all potato data (units are shown in traditional format as 0201 or 0202, for example). Another unit created by RMA to capture the price and gross indemnity amounts specific to the seed potato endorsement. Potatoes must be present on 1 or more units for the producer to have a seed potato endorsement. Generally only 1 unit number is established for all of the seed potato data and is usually formatted as an even number (such as 0400 or 0900, for example). The seed potato production is recorded by crop/type/IU.

191 Puerto Rico Provisions

A Overview

Hurricanes in 2017 caused significant and sometimes catastrophic damage to crops, property, and infrastructure in Puerto Rico. FSA recognizes that because of these conditions and to ensure disaster assistance is provided in a timely and efficient manner, special provisions will apply to the administration of WHIP in Puerto Rico. Application of these special provisions apply to Puerto Rico and WHIP only.

B WHIP Data Elements for Puerto Rico

All WHIP eligibility and provisions in this handbook apply to Puerto Rico, except the following (regardless if the eligible crop was insured, NAP covered, or uninsured):

- yield will be the CEY from the NCT
- price will be the average market price from the NCT.

192-209 (Reserved)

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Part 11 WHIP Payment Calculation

210 Payment Calculations

A Overview

WHIP payments will be calculated on a crop by crop basis, for all acreage of the crop within the unit (not just acreage affected by a hurricane or wildfire).

WHIP pays for losses on crops that were:

- insured
- NAP covered
- uninsured.

There are 3 payment calculations based on:

- production losses
- loss of value loss crops
- loss of trees, bushes, and vines

Note: Crops with an intended use of grazing are not eligible for WHIP.

Each payment calculation has a specific method to get to WHIP's loss calculation of:

expected value multiplied by a WHIP factor minus actual value minus salvage value minus indemnity.

WHIP's payment calculation is a chain calculation with rounding at the end.

210 Payment Calculations (Continued)

B Expected Value

Expected value is the revenue the producer would have received if the crop was harvested based on historical the yield.

FOR	EXPECTED value is
production losses	acres x yield x price
value loss	FMV-A
trees, bushes, and vines	destroyed trees + damaged trees x price.

C WHIP Factor

The WHIP Factor is applied to all 3 payment calculations and is determined based on the level of coverage elected by the producer, for the crop, type, intended use, and planting period.

Coverage level is calculated by multiplying the level of coverage by the price percentage elected for the crop.

Coverage Level	WHIP Factor
Uninsured	65%
CAT/ NAP Basic 50/55	70%
50% - <55%	72.5%
55% - <60%	75%
60% - <65%	77.5%
65% - <70%	80%
70% - <75%	85%
75% - <80%	90%
> = 80%	95%

Example 1: CAT and NAP basic coverage level is "50/55" which is based on the amount of loss that exceeds 50 percent of expected production at 55 percent of the average market price for the crop. Multiplied, "50/55" equals 27.5%. However, the WHIP factor for CAT and NAP basic is 70 percent as shown in the chart above.

210 Payment Calculations (Continued)

C WHIP Factor (Continued)

Example 2: An insured producer elects a coverage level of 75/100. To determine the WHIP factor, multiply $.75 \times 100 = 75$. The overall coverage level is 75 percent.

A 75 percent coverage level receives a WHIP factor of 90 percent.

Example 3: An insured producer elects a coverage level of 75/90. To determine the WHIP factor multiply $.75 \times .90 = 67.5$. The overall coverage level is 67.5 percent.

A 67.5 percent coverage level receives a WHIP Factor of 80 percent.

D Actual Value

Actual value is the revenue received for the crop unit's production for the intended use and coverage period.

E Payments Received

Payments received for the crop, by type, intended use, and planting period are subtracted after expected value is multiplied by the WHIP factor. Examples of payments received are RMA indemnities, NAP payments, secondary use and salvage value payments.

F Payment Factors

Payment factors will be applied to WHIP payments when significant and variable harvesting expenses are not incurred because the crop acreage was either prevented from being planted or planted but not harvested. Adjustments to the acreage will be made by applying a payment factor established by the STC. Guarantee adjustment factors such as late planting and multiple cropping reduction also apply.

A Overview

The WHIP payment calculation for crops with a production loss is:

expected value multiplied by the WHIP factor minus actual value minus salvage value times share times payment factor minus indemnity = WHIP payment.

B Expected Value for a Production Loss

The first step in calculating a production loss is to establish the crop's expected value which is determined by multiplying acres x price x yield x any guarantee adjustment factors such as late planting or multiple cropping reduction.

IF the crop is	THEN generally, use the following data elements
insured (crop insurance)	acres, price, yield, guarantee adjustment factor, if available.
NAP covered	acres
	NCT price
	producer's yield.
no coverage (uninsured)	acres
	NCT price
	producer provided production or CEY.

Once expected value is calculated, multiply the result by the WHIP factor to establish a WHIP value.

Example:

7.05 Acres x \$ 2.57 Price <u>x 13,699 Yield</u> **\$ 248,205 Expected Value**

x .70 WHIP Factor (for CAT / NAP basic coverage) \$ 173,744 WHIP Value

211 **Production Loss Calculation (Continued)**

C Actual Value for Production Losses

Actual value is determined by multiplying the crop's price by production.

- Production for all 3 categories (insured, NAP covered, and uninsured) may be adjusted by COC.
- Uninsured crops must provide production. If no acceptable production records exist, apply CDY and/or COC adjustments.

If the crop is	THEN use the following data elements
insured (crop insurance)	production
	insurance price.
NAP covered	production
	NCT price.
uninsured (no coverage)	production
	NCT price.

Example:

25,179 ... Production <u>x 2.57 Price</u> **\$ 64,710 Actual Value**

D Production Loss Payment Calculation Example

Building off the examples in subparagraphs A and B:

- the producer has a 75 percent share in the crop
- an indemnity of \$32,666 was received
- \$12,300 in salvage value was earned
- the crop was harvested so no payment factor was applied.
 - \$ 173,744 ... WHIP Value
 - <u>\$ 64,710</u> ... Actual Value
 - \$ 109,034
 - \$ 12,300 Salvage value
 - **x** .75 Share
 - x 1.0000 Payment Factor
 - <u>\$ 32,666 Indemnity</u>
 - \$ 39,884 WHIP Payment

A Overview

The WHIP payment calculation for value loss crops is:

FMV-A **x** WHIP factor – actual value – salvage value and/or secondary use **x** share **x** payment factor – indemnity = WHIP Payment.

B Expected Value for Value Loss

For value loss, FMV-A is equivalent to expected value. Multiply FMV-A times the WHIP factor to establish a WHIP value.

Example: Producer elected CAT level coverage from RMA which qualifies for a 70 percent WHIP Factor.

Expected Value	\$70	8,206	(FMV-A)
	X	70%	(WHIP Factor)
WHIP Value	\$49	5,744	

C Actual Value for Value Loss

FMV-B + ineligible cause of loss = Actual Value. An example of ineligible cause of loss is a disease due to management of the inventory and not related to the disaster event.

 Example:
 \$207,157
 FMV-B

 + 10,000
 Ineligible Cause of Loss

 Actual Value
 \$217,157

D Value Loss Payment Calculation Example

Payment factors for value loss include harvested and unharvested.

Building off the expected value and actual value in subparagraphs B and C, the producer had a 100 percent share in the crop. The inventory was unharvested with an unharvested payment factor of .9 and an indemnity of \$32,250 was received.

-	\$ 495,744 WHIP Value <u>\$ 217,157</u> Actual Value \$ 278,587
-	\$ 0 Salvage value / Secondary Use
Х	1.0000 Share
Х	.90 Payment Factor
-	<u>\$ 32,250</u>
WHIP Payment	\$ 218,478

A Overview

The WHIP payment calculation for trees, bushes, and vines is:

expected value **x** WHIP factor – actual value – salvage value **x** share – indemnity = WHIP payment.

B Expected Value

Establish expected value by adding destroyed and damaged trees multiplied by the price.

- Price is based on the stage of the tree and established by RMA or if none, by STC.
- For trees, bushes, and vines, the WHIP factor is not calculated until after actual value is established

Example:		Destroyed Trees	700
	+	Damaged Trees	1,000
	X	Price	\$ 83
		Expected Value	. \$141,100

C Actual Value

Establishing actual value for trees, bushes, and vines is a multi-step process.

Step	Calculation
1	Multiply destroyed trees by price.
2	Multiply damaged trees by the partial damage factor and by price.
3	Add the result of step 1 and 2.
4	Subtract the result of step 3 from expected value. The result is actual value.

Example:	(700 destroyed trees x \$83 price) \$ 58,100 (1,000 damaged trees x .39 partial damage factor x \$83 price) \$ 32,370 \$ 90,470
	expected value from B \$141,100

Result of Destroyed & Damage calculation from above \$ 90,470 Actual Value \$ 50,630

213 Trees, Bushes, and Vines Calculation (Calculation)

D Dollar Value of Loss

The WHIP factor has not been part of the calculation to this point. For trees, bushes, and vines, the dollar value of loss is equivalent to the WHIP value referred to in the production loss and value loss calculations.

The dollar value of loss is calculated by multiplying expected value by the WHIP factor subtracted by actual value.

Once dollar value of loss is established, salvage value, share, and indemnities can be subtracted to complete the calculation.

Example: For this example, the crop was uninsured, therefore the WHIP factor would be 65 percent.

Whip Factor Actual Value –	
Dollar Value of Loss	

E Trees, Bushes, and Vines Payment Calculation Example

For this example:

- the producer had a 100 percent share
- no indemnity was received
- a salvage value payment of \$400 was earned.

Dollar Value of Loss ... \$ 41,085 Salvage \$ 400 Share ... x 1.000 <u>Indemnity... \$ 0</u> WHIP Payment ... \$ 40,685

214-239 (Reserved)

Part 12 WHIP Payment Provisions

Section 1 General Payment Provisions

240 General Payment Provisions for WHIP Payments

A Introduction

The 2017 WHIP payment process is an automated process that determines:

- whether the producer is eligible to receive payment
- the payment amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement
- the overpayment amount that will be updated to the Pending Overpayment Report.

B Frequency of Payment Processing

WHIP payments are processed nightly for the following:

- payment amounts recorded through the WHIP payment process during the workday
- any payment on the Nonpayment Report that had changes made in the system will be reprocessed to determine whether the condition previously preventing the payment has been corrected.

C Obtaining FSA-325

FSA-325 shall be completed, according to 1-CM, by individuals or entities requesting payment **earned** by a producer who has died, disappeared, or been declared incompetent subsequent to applying for WHIP benefits. Payment shall be issued to the individuals or entities requesting payment using the deceased, incompetent, or disappeared producer's ID number.

Note: If FSA-890 has been filed by the producer, a revised FSA-890 is **not** required when payments are issued under the deceased, incompetent, or disappeared producer's ID number.

D Administrative Offset

WHIP payments are subject to administrative offset provisions.

E Assignments

A producer entitled to a WHIP payment may assign payments according to 63-FI.

240 General Payment Provisions for WHIP Payments (Continued)

F Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy status does **not** exclude a producer from requesting WHIP benefits.

Contact the OGC Regional Attorney for guidance on issuing WHIP payments on all bankruptcy cases.

G Payments Less Than \$1

WHIP payment processes will:

- issue payments that round to at least \$1
- **not** issue payments less than 50 cents.

H Payment Due Date

61-FI provides general guidance for determining payment due dates for various programs. The WHIP payment system sends the current system date to NPS as the payment due date. The system **cannot** determine the payment due date because of numerous factors. County Offices shall manually determine the payment due date by determining the later of the following:

- date producer signed FSA-890
- date producer filed payment eligibility documentation, including the following:
 - AD-1026
 - CCC-902
 - FSA-892, if applicable
 - FSA-893, if applicable (Florida only)
- if the producer is an entity or joint operation, date members filed the requisite payment eligibility documentation
- availability of software to process the payment.

240 General Payment Provisions for WHIP Payments (Continued)

H Payment Due Date (Continued)

If the payment is **not** issued within 30 calendar days after the later of the dates in this subparagraph, then prompt payment interest is payable to the producer. County Offices shall:

- manually determine the payment due date based on the factors identified in this subparagraph
- follow the provisions of 61-FI for issuing the interest payment.

241 Payment Limitation

A Payment Limitation Amount

The payment limitation for 2017 WHIP is \$125,000 per person or legal entity (direct attribution applies), unless the producer applying requests the optional payment limitation according to paragraph 7. When applicable, the payment limitation increase should be completed according to 3-PL (Rev. 2), paragraph 142.

242 Payment Eligibility

A Determining Payment Eligibility

The WHIP payment process reads the subsidiary eligibility system for the applicable year to determine whether a producer or member of a joint operation is eligible to be paid. If the producer or member is ineligible to be paid, then the individual or entity will be listed on the Nonpayment Report with the applicable message.

B Eligibility Values

The following identifies eligibility determinations applicable to WHIP and how the system will use the subsidiary eligibility data for payment processing.

Eligibility Determination	Value	Eligible for WHIP Payment
AD-1026	Certified	Yes
	Not Filed	No
	Good Faith Determination	Yes
	COC Exemption	Yes
	Awaiting Affiliate Certification	No
	Affiliate Violation	No
Conservation Compliance	In Compliance	Yes
- Farm/Tract Eligibility	Partial Compliance	Yes
	In Violation	No
	No Association	Yes
	Past Violation	Yes
	Reinstated	Yes
Controlled Substance	No Violation	Yes
	Growing	No
	Trafficking	No
	Possession	No
NAP Non-Compliance	Compliant	Yes
	Not Compliant - COC	No

C Eligibility Conditions Priority

If a producer has multiple invalid subsidiary eligibility conditions, only the highest priority ineligible condition will be printed on the Nonpayment Report. The following is the priority of conditions.

Priority	Condition	
1	Conservation Compliance	
2	Controlled Substance	
3	NAP Non-Compliance	
4	AD-1026	

243 Funds Control

A eFunds Allotment

The funds for WHIP payments will be controlled at the National level. If adequate funding is not available or there is an issue with the payment obligation, those producers meeting either condition will be listed on the Failed Obligations / Insufficient Funds Report in the Common Payment Reports System.

B e-Funds Access

Funding for WHIP is established with accounting code 2864.

The funding will be maintained at the National level and will not be allotted to individual counties.

244 Sequestering WHIP Payments

A WHIP Payments and Sequestration

WHIP payments are not subject to sequestration.

245-250 (Reserved)

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Section 2 Processing WHIP Payments

251 Overview

A Supporting Files for Integrated Payment Processing

The WHIP payment process is an integrated process that reads a wide range of information from other program determinations and values to determine whether a payment should be issued, the amount of the gross payment, reductions, and net payment amount. For payments to be calculated correctly, all supporting files must be updated correctly, including the following.

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

251 Overview (Continued)

B Actions To Be Completed Before Issuing Payments

The following provides actions that must be completed **before** issuing payments. COC, CED, or designee shall ensure that the actions are completed.

Step	Action
1	Ensure that the WHIP Gross Payment Report is available.
2	Ensure that Business Partner data is updated for the producer and each member of a
	joint operation or entity, including the following:
	• customer's name
	• citizenship country and resident alien status, if applicable
	• TIN
	• address.
3	Ensure that AD-1026 is on file for the applicable year for producers seeking benefits
	and that the eligibility information is recorded in the web-based eligibility system.
4	Ensure that all eligibility certifications and determinations have been recorded in the
	Subsidiary Eligibility System according to 3-PL (Rev. 2).
5	Ensure that the Business File is updated according to 3-PL (Rev. 2).
6	Ensure that combined producer information is recorded in the web-based combined
	producer system according to 3-PL (Rev. 2).
7	Ensure that all assignment and joint payees have been updated in Financial Services
	if CCC-36, CCC-37, or both are filed.
8	Ensure that the gross payment amounts provided in the WHIP Gross Payment Report
	are recorded in the WHIP payment software according to paragraph 252.

252 WHIP Payment Process

A Introduction

The WHIP payment process is an automated process that determines:

- whether the producer is eligible to receive payment
- the amount that can be sent to NPS for disbursement.

B Frequency of Payment Processing

WHIP payments are processed nightly for the following:

- payment amounts recorded during the workday
- any payment on the Nonpayment Report will be reprocessed to determine whether the condition preventing the payment has been corrected.

Note: One payment amount will be sent to NPS.

C High-Level Overview of WHIP Payment Process

The following is a high-level overview of the WHIP payment process.

Step		Action		
1	Payment process is triggered.			
2	System determines the producer level payment amounts recorded for each of the following and adds the payment amounts to determine one WHIP payment amount:			
		ross payment amount		
	value loss gross ptrees, bushes, and	bayment amount l vines gross payment amour	ıt	
	IF the amount is	amount is AND a payment THEN		
	greater than \$0		continue to step 3 for the applicable amount recorded.	
	\$0	was not previously issued	the payment process is discontinued for the applicable payment amount.	
3	System reads SCIMS to	ystem reads SCIMS to obtain information for the payment entity.		
	IF the payment entity is	AND the resident alien field is	THEN	
	an individual	"Unknown" or "N/A""Yes"	continue to step 4.	
		"No"	the payment entity is not eligible for payment.	
	any business type other than individual		continue to step 4.	

252 WHIP Payment Process (Continued)

Step Action 4 System determines whether there is a WHIP payment for the payment entity in NPS. THEN... IF a payment... has **not** already been sent to NPS for the payment continue to step 5. entity has been sent to NPS for the payment entity • is signed has been sent to NPS for the payment entity the payment in NPS is canceled and the new payment transaction is is **not** signed processed continue to step 5. • 5 For joint operations and entities, the system retrieves member data from Business File. System checks the subsidiary eligibility data for the 2017 program year to determine 6 whether the payment entity and members, if applicable, are eligible to receive payment. IF the payment entity is... AND... THEN... an individual the payment entity is eligible to continue to step 7. receive payment the payment entity is **not** eligible to the producer will be listed on the receive payment Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued. continue to step 7. an entity or the payment entity is eligible to • joint operation receive payment at least 1 member is eligible to receive payment the payment entity is **not** eligible to the joint operation or entity will be receive payment listed on the Nonpayment Report with the reason the payment cannot be issued. the payment entity will be listed on the payment entity is eligible to • the Nonpayment Report. receive payment • none of the members are eligible to receive payment System controls payment limitation for payment entity and members of joint operations as 7 described in paragraph 301. 8 Payment history data is updated and the transaction is completed. IF the payment amount is... THEN the... process is discontinued and the payment entity \$0 is listed on the Nonpayment Report. payment amount will be sent to NPS for greater than \$0 disbursement. overpayment amount will be updated to the negative Pending Overpayment Report.

C High-Level Overview of WHIP Payment Process (Continued)

253 Recording WHIP Payment Amounts

A Overview

Calculated WHIP payment amounts must be recorded in the system to initiate the payment process.

B Adding or Modifying Payment Amounts

WHIP payments will be entered based on the administrative State and county of the loss and payment amounts should be added or modified according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	On the WHIP Select a Program Year Page, select Program	The SCIMS Search
	Year 2017 and CLICK "Continue".	Page will be displayed.
2	The SCIMS Search Page provides various options for	The Add/Modify a
	selecting a producer. Record the producer information	Payment Page will be
	using the desired option and select the applicable producer	displayed.
	to continue.	
3	On the Add/Modify a Payment Page, users will do one of	The Add/Modify a
	the following for the three types of WHIP loss:	Payment Confirmation
	Production Loss	Page will be displayed
		with the recorded
		payment amounts.
	• Trees, Bushes, and Vines Loss	
	• record the payment amount provided by the WHIP	
	Gross Payment Report.	
	• modify the payment amount to the revised payment	
	amount provided by the WHIP Gross Payment	
	Report.	
	• modify the payment amount to zero if the payment	
	amount should be zero.	
	CLICK " Submit ", to continue with the process.	
	Notes: See subparagraph C for additional information.	
	Amounts shall be recorded in whole dollars	
	without dollar signs or commas.	
4	On the Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page,	The Success Menu Page
	CLICK "Confirm", to record the payment amounts	will be displayed which
	entered.	indicates that the
		payment amount was
	Note: See subparagraph F for additional information.	successfully added or
		modified.

254 Program Year Selection Page

A Accessing the Program Year Selection Page

To access the WHIP Main Menu, go to FSA's Applications Intranet web site at **http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/fsa/applications.asp**. From the FSA Intranet Screen, under "FSA Applications" "Applications Directory", CLICK "**P-Z**". The FSA Intranet Screen will be redisplayed with applications with names started from P to Z. CLICK "**WHIP Payment Process**".

Note: Internet Explorer shall be used when accessing the WHIP payment process.

Users will be prompted to login through the USDA eAuthentication Login Screen. CLICK "Login with LincPass (PIV)" or enter user ID and password and CLICK "Login".

The WHIP Select a Program Year Page will be displayed.

B Example of Select a Program Year Page

The following is an example of the Program Year Selection Page.

United States Department of Agriculture	
Farm Service Agency	Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program WHIP
	WHIP Home About FSA Help Contact Us Exit WHIP Logout of eAuth
WHIP Menu Select a	
Welcome Select a	Program Year
Role: County User	
	Select a Program Year
	Program Year: 2017 V
	Continue

C Action

Users will select Program Year 2017 and CLICK "Continue" to proceed to the Select an Administrative State/County Page.

A Selecting an Administrative State and County

The Select an Administrative State/County Page allows the user to select the applicable administrative State and county for the producer.

B Example of Select an Administrative State/County Page

The following is an example of the Select an Administrative State/County Page.

	testing and the second s
USDA United States Department of Agr	culture
Farm Service Age	ncy Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program WHIP
	WHIP Home About FSA Help Contact Us Exit WHIP Logout of eAuth
WHIP Menu	Select an Administrative State/County
Welcome	
Role: County User	N
Change Program Year	Year: 2017
	Select Administrative State/County
	State-County: Minnesota-East Otter Tail 🗸
	Back Continue

C Action

Users shall use the drop-down list to select the applicable administrative State and county. CLICK "Continue". The SCIMS Select a Customer Page will be displayed.

256 Adding or Modifying WHIP Payment Data

A Adding or Modifying WHIP Payments

After selecting a producer for processing the Add/Modify a Payment Page will be displayed and allows the user to add or modify the calculated WHIP payment amounts. Only the administrative State and county will be able to add or modify the payment amounts for the producer.

B Example of Add/Modify a Payment Page

The following is an example of the Add/Modify a Payment Page.

United States Department of A	-	Wildfires and	Hurricanes Indemnity Program WHIP
		WHIP Home About FSA	Help Contact Us Exit WHIP Logout of eAuth
WHIP Menu Welcome	Add/Modify	a Payment	
Role: County User Change Program Year	Year: 2017	Admin State: Minnesota	Admin County: East Otter Tail
Change State/County Change Producer	Producer: Prod	ucer, IMA	
	2017 WHIP Original Appr Register Date (mm/dd/yy)		
	Action	Program	Payment Amount
	Remove	Production Loss	\$ 5144
	Remove	Trees, Bushes, and Vines Loss	\$ 45820
	Remove	Value Loss	\$ 3700
	Loss Type: Se	elect 🗸	
	L	Back Cancel	Submit

C Add/Modify a Payment Page Options

The following options are available on the Add/Modify a Payment Page.

Option	Action
Submit	Continues the process of recording WHIP payment data after amounts have been
	recorded.
Cancel	Discontinues the process and returns to the WHIP Main Menu without updating
	the payment amounts.

256 Adding or Modifying WHIP Payment Data (Continued)

D Error Messages

The following error messages may be displayed depending on the data recorded.

Error Message	Description of Problem	Corrective Action
"The amount recorded	• Amounts entered must be in whole dollars.	Correct the
in each field must be		amounts recorded
in whole dollars."	• An amount must be recorded in each field,	in each field
	even if 1 amount is \$0.	ensuring that only
		numeric data is
	• Amounts entered include dollar signs or	entered without
	commas.	dollar signs or
"An amount must be	User attempted to record \$0 in all payment	commas.
entered for each type	amount fields.	
of payment. The		Ensure that an
amount can be \$0 for	Do not record payment amounts in the WHIP	amount has been
one or more of the	payment process if the calculated payment	recorded in each
payment amounts, but	amounts for all commodities from the WHIP	field.
not all."	Gross Payment Report is \$0.	

256 Adding or Modifying WHIP Payment Data (Continued)

E Example of Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page

The following is an example of the Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency		Wildfires and	Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program WHIP	
		A REAL PROPERTY IN CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O		
		WHIP Home About FS	6A Help Contact Us	Exit WHIP Logout of eAuth
WHIP Menu Welcome	Add/Modify Pay	ment Confirmation		
Role: County User Change Program Year	Year: 2017	Admin State: Minnesota	Admin Coun	ty: East Otter Tail
Change State/County Change Producer	Producer: Producer, If	MA		
	U	nent Confirmation. Press "Confirm"	to proceed.	
	2017 WHIP Original Approval Register Date:	Date/ 05/24/2018		
		Program		Payment Amount
	Production Loss			\$ 5,144
	Trees, Bushes, and	d Vines Loss		\$ 45,820
	Value Loss			\$ 3,700
			Total	\$ 54,664
		Back Cancel	Confirm	

F Add/Modify a Payment Confirmation Page Options

The following options are available on the Record Calculated Payment Confirmation Page.

Option	Action
Back	Returns to the Add/Modify a Payment Page so the amounts can be modified,
	if necessary.
Cancel	Discontinues the process and returns to the WHIP Main Menu without
	updating the payment amounts.
Confirm	Records the payment amounts and triggers the payment process.
	Note: The message, "Payment(s) has been successfully added and/or
	modified." will be displayed.

257 Modifying Previously Recorded WHIP Payment Data

A Introduction

Previously entered payment amounts can be modified to be a different amount or zero if the producer is no longer due a WHIP payment.

B Effect on Previously Processed Payments

Modifying a previously recorded payment amount impacts previously processed payments in different ways depending on whether the original payment was sent to NPS and certified and signed. This table describes how a previously recorded payment is affected when the amount is modified.

IF previously recorded payment amounts are	AND previously recorded payment amounts were	AND the payment in NPS was	THEN
modified	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		system will trigger the payment to reprocess the payment transaction.
	sent to NPS	certified and signed	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid or underpaid. A transaction will be sent to NPS or the Pending Overpayment Report, as applicable.
		either of the following: • not certified	• original amount in NPS will be canceled and the system will retrigger the payment to reprocess
		 certified, but not signed 	 new payment amount will be listed in NPS for certification and signature, provided all eligibility requirements are met.

257 Modifying Previously Recorded WHIP Payment Data (Continued)

IF previously recorded payment amounts are	AND previously recorded payment amounts were	AND the payment in NPS was	THEN
Changed to \$0	not sent to NPS because of a nonpayment condition		 payment amounts will be set to \$0. system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine whether the producer is overpaid an overpayment may be put on the Pending Overpayment Report if a portion or all of the original payment amount was certified or signed.
	sent to NPS	 certified and signed either of the following: not certified certified, but not signed 	system will retrigger the payment to reprocess to determine the overpayment amount for the producer. A transaction will be sent to the Pending Overpayment Report. original amount in NPS will be canceled.

B Effect on Previously Processed Payments (Continued)

258 Overpayments

A Introduction

The WHIP payment process is an integrated process that reads data from many systems to determine whether payments issued to a producer were earned in-full or in-part. These systems include the following:

- WHIP Payment Process where payment amounts from the WHIP Gross Payment Report are recorded
- subsidiary system including data about eligibility, combined producer, and Business File
- payment limitation system
- SCIMS.

If something changes in any of these systems, the WHIP payment process is automatically triggered to recalculate the payment. The producer is overpaid if the information that has been changed results in the current calculated amount to be less than the amount originally paid to the producer.

B Determined Overpayments

For any overpayment amount calculated as \$1 or greater, the system will update the applicable information to the Pending Overpayment Report. See 9-CM, paragraph 65 for information on the Pending Overpayment Report.

C Handling Debts Less Than \$100

County Offices shall follow 58-FI for handling receivables less than \$100.

D Debt Basis Codes

The system automatically assigns the debt basis code to the receivable when it is updated to the Pending Overpayment Report. The following are the debt basis codes used for WHIP overpayments.

IF the reason the payment entity/member is	
overpaid is because of	THEN the discovery/debt basis reason is:
payment limitation issues	10-426.
payment eligibility	10-427.
prior payments exceed the current payment	10-428.

258 **Overpayments (Continued)**

E Charging Interest

Interest shall be charged on receivables from the date the original payment was disbursed if COC determines the producer is ineligible because of the following reasons:

- producer signed to information on FSA-890 that is subsequently determined inaccurate
- producer erroneously or fraudulently represented any act affecting a payment eligibility determination, including the following:
 - violation of conservation compliance provisions
 - violation of controlled substance provisions
- producer knowingly adopted a scheme or device that tended to defeat the purposes of WHIP.

Interest shall **not** be charged from date of disbursement if:

- overpayment resulted based on revised information that the producer would **not** have had reason to know was invalid
- National, State, or County Office erred
- producer voluntarily refunds the payment that was issued and COC has **not** determined that the producer is ineligible.
- **Notes:** Software does **not** currently support charging interest from the date of disbursement. Any receivable established is sent to NRRS with the current system date. If the receivable is **not** repaid within 30 calendar days from the date the initial notification letter is issued, interest will start accruing from the date the receivable was established.

If COC determines that the producer is ineligible and interest should be charged from the date of disbursement:

- County Offices shall contact their State Office for assistance
- State Offices shall contact OBF for guidance.

258 Overpayments (Continued)

F Overpayment Due Dates

Overpayments can occur for a number of reasons and County Offices are required to take necessary action to collect overpayments. The following lists situations that may cause overpayment and the overpayment due dates.

		Overpayment
Time of Determination	Situation	Due Date
Any time	Payment was issued to the wrong producer.	Immediately
After an entry affecting the	Payment was issued and later something	
payment amount is changed	occurred that changed the WHIP payment.	
on the FSA-890.		
After producer	Producer received a WHIP payment and	
misrepresentation is	COC determines that the producer	
determined.	misrepresented their interest.	
After payment limitation is	It is determined that payments have been	
exceeded.	issued exceeding the producer's effective	
	payment limitation amount.	
After an eligibility value	Producer's eligibility value changed that	
changes that make the	makes the producer ineligible for payment.	
producer ineligible for		
payment.		
Anytime the FSA-890 is	FSA-890 was disapproved or canceled	
disapproved or canceled.	after payments were issued to the producer.	

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259 WHIP Payment Reports

A Displaying or Printing WHIP Payment Reports

WHIP Payment Reports are available to provide information about each payment or nonpayment. Most of the payment reports have information that is common between program areas so information about these reports is in 9-CM. The WHIP Payment History Report – Detail has program-specific data so information for this report is in this handbook.

Report Name Type of Data Reference Submitted Payments Report Live 9-CM, paragraph 63 Submitted Overpayments Report Live 9-CM, paragraph 64 Pending Overpayment Report Live 9-CM, paragraph 65 **Note:** The Pending Overpayment Report is accessed through the Pending **Overpayment Summary Report** according to 9-CM, paragraph 64.5. Nonpayment/Reduction Report Live 9-CM, paragraph 66 Insufficient Funds Report Live 9-CM, paragraph 67 Payments Computed to Zero Report Live 9-CM, paragraph 68 Payment History Report – Summary Report Database 9-CM, paragraph 69 Payment History Report - Detail **Report Database** paragraph 927

WHIP Payment Report information is available according to the following.

Note: See 9-CM, paragraph 52 for complete instructions on accessing the Common Payment Report System.

260 Payment History Report – Detail

A Background

The Payment History Report – Detail is a report that provides detailed information about a WHIP payment.

B Payment History Report – Detail Description

The following information will be displayed/printed on the Payment History Report – Detail.

Field	Description	
Program Year	2017.	
Program Name	Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program	
State	Full name of the State selected by the user.	
County	Full name of the county selected by the user.	
Producer Name	Name from SCIMS as follows:	
and Address		
	• for individuals, last name, middle name, first name, and suffix	
	for businesses, business name.	
Date (Report)	Date the report is generated by the user.	
Date (Payment)	Date the payment was processed and sent to NPS, or the date the	
	overpayment transaction was processed and sent to NRRS.	
State/County	State and county code associated with the applicable transaction record.	
Payment	The "Payment Entity/Member Name" field will provide payment entity or	
Entity/Member	member name information if the WHIP Payment History Report – Detail	
Name	is generated for:	
	• an entity or joint operation where amounts were attributed to members	
	• a member to show the payment entity through whom the amount was attributed.	
Payment ID Number	Unique number that ties the program history data to the NPS history data.	
Business Type	Business type of the producer and/or member.	

260 Payment History Report – Detail (Continued)

Field	Description		
Type of Transaction	One of the following transaction types will be displayed:		
	• "Payment"		
	• "Receivable"		
	"Canceled Payment"		
	• "Canceled Receivable".		
Commodity	Name of the commodity.		
Gross Payment Amount	Amount of the payment initially attributed to the producer or entity member.		
Subsidiary Eligibility Reduction Amount	Reduction amount because of a subsidiary eligibility value.		
Payment Limitation Reduction Amount	Reduction amount because of payment limitation.		
Net Payment Amount	Net payment amount for the producer after all reductions have been applied.		
Totals	Total payment amount for the payment entity or member.		

B Payment History Report – Detail Description (Continued)

260 Payment History Report – Detail (Continued)

C Example of Payment History Report – Detail

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

East Otter Tail Minnesota	United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency			D	ate: 05/2	25/2018		
	2017 Wildfires and Hurrica Payment History Re				n			
Producer Name: Producer, IMA								
Business Type: Individual								
State/ Date County Payment Entity/Memb	per Name	Payment ID Number	Business Type	Contract/ Application/ Farm	Commodit y/ Payment Type	Transaction Type	Reduction A mount	Net Payment
05/08/2018 27/111 Producer, IMA			00		TBV Loss	Payment	\$0	\$1,000
* Name may have changed due to	a customer merge.							
	Previous	Print Nex	t					

D Report Options

The following options are available on the Payment History Report – Detail.

Option	Action
Previous	The previous Payment History Report – Detail will be displayed.
	Note: If a single producer was selected for processing, this button will not be available.
Print	The Payment History Report – Detail will be sent to the applicable printer.
Next	The Payment History Report – Detail for the next producer will be displayed.
	Note: If a single producer was selected for processing, this button will not be available.

261 General Provisions for Canceling Payments

A Canceling Payments

After payment processing has been completed, County Offices shall review the NPS payment worklist to ensure that the correct payments have been generated. The user should complete the following if an error is determined:

- **not** sign the payment in NPS
- correct the condition causing the incorrect payment or overpayment.
- **Notes:** User intervention is **not** allowed for the cancellation process. If the condition causing the incorrect payment is corrected, the system will automatically cancel the unsigned payment and recalculate the payment amount due.

If the payment amount is determined to be incorrect and the payment has been signed in the NPS system, the payment can no longer be canceled. The producer will be underpaid or overpaid once the condition causing the incorrect payment has been corrected.

Reports

None

Forms

The following lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

AD-1026Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (Includes AD-1026 Appendix)10, 12, 240, 251AD-2007FSA/RMA Compliance Referal Form1, 91, 110, 119CCC-36Assignment of Payment8, 251CCC-37Joint Payment Authorization8, 251CCC-452NAP Production and Yield Report200CCC-471Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Application for Coverage with Buy-up Option (2015 and Subsequent Crop Years)33, 200CCC-509Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Contract and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Contract31CCC-576Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2013 and Subsequent Years31, 240CCC-902Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Programs Years31, 240FSA-370Waiver of Eligibility for Emergency Assistance31, 240FSA-578Report of Acreage Sistance31, 90, 110, 119, 131, 143, 200FSA-578Environmental Screening Worksheet13FSA-890Wildfire and Hurricane Indemnity Program ApplicationEx. 43, 4, 110, 111, 131, 14, 240, 258FSA-891Crop Insurance and/or NAP Coverage AgreementEx. 54, 7, 240FSA-8932018 Citrus Actual Production History andEx. 104, 188, 240	Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
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FSA-893 2018 Citrus Actual Production History and Ex. 10 4, 188, 240		1 1		, . , =
	FSA-893		Ex. 10	4, 188, 240
		Approved Yield Record (Florida Only)		.,,

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
CDY	county disaster yield	Text
CEY	county expected yield	Text
IU	intended use	Text
LLP	limited liability partnership	7
PRF	pasture, rangeland, and forage	172
WFRP	Whole Farm Revenue Protection	33
WHIP	Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program	Text and Exhibits

The following lists approved abbreviations not listed in 1-CM.

Redelegations of Authority

None

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

Acreage Reporting Date

<u>Average reporting date</u> is the latest date the FSA Administrator will allow the farm operator, farm owner, or their agent to submit a crop acreage report for the report to be considered timely.

Average Market Price

<u>Average market price</u> is the price or dollar equivalent per bu., ton, etc., for an eligible commodity, established by STC.

Application Closing Date

The <u>application closing date</u> is the final date to purchase NAP coverage and must be **before** the final planting date.

County Disaster Yield

<u>County disaster yield</u> is the average yield per acre for a county or of a county for the current year based on disaster events, and is intended to reflect the amount of production that a participant would have been expected to produce based on the eligible disaster condition in the county.

County Expected Yield

<u>County expected yield</u> is the eligible crop yield for the administrative county established by STC.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Final Planting Date

Final planting date is the last date on which a normal yield can reasonably be expected.

Normal Harvest Date

<u>Normal harvest date</u> is the date harvest of the crop is normally completed in the administrative county.

Partial Damage Factor

<u>Partial damage factor</u> is a percentage of the value lost when a tree, bush or vine is damaged and requires rehabilitation but is not completely destroyed.

Planting Period

<u>Planting period</u> reflect crops that have multiple plantings established the planting period is used to identify these plantings as separate crops.

Tree/Bush/Vine Price

Tree/bush/vine price is a value assigned to the crop State-wide for each growth stage at the crop and type level.

Menu and Screen Index

The following menus and screens are displayed in this handbook.

Menu or Screen Title	Reference	
NCT Program Year – Modify Record – Record Details Page	64, 66	
(example of CDY loaded into an individual NCT record)		
(example of a tree price for Naval Oranges in Florida)		
NCT Program Year – Mass Update Records – Search Page	64	
NCT Program Year – Mass Update Records – Results Page	64	
(records found and records updated)		
NCT Program Year – Mass Update Records – Select Fields Page	64	
NCT Program Year – Mass Update Records – Record Details Page	64	
NCT Program Year – Mass Update Records – Confirmation	64	
WHIP Select and Administrative State/County	255	
WHIP Add/Modify Payment		
WHIP Add/Modify Payment Confirmation	256	

•

A Completing FSA-890

Applicant should complete manual FSA-890, according to the following table, in the administrative County Office for all eligible crops affected by hurricanes and wildfires.

Item	Instructions				
1	Enter producer's name.				
2	Enter producer's address				
3A	Enter administrative State and FSA code.				
3B	3B Enter administrative county and FSA code.				
	Part A Notice of Loss				
Items 4	through 8 will be completed for crops, trees, bushes, and vines based on the coverage				
level el	ected by the producer for the crop. Data for:				
	ured crops will come from RMA				
	ps with NAP coverage will come from the approved CCC-576 Notice Loss and plication for Payment				
• uni	insured crops will come from the producer.				
Notes:	If a CCC-576 has not been approved yet, the producer will have to provide the data.				
	If additional crop lines are needed use the FSA-890 continuation.				
4	4 Enter disaster event that caused the loss (example, Wildfire, Hurricane).				
5	Enter the beginning and ending dates of the disaster event specified in item 4.				
6A	Enter crop year affected by disaster event in item 4.				
6B	Enter name of each crop affected by the disaster event in item 4.				
6C	Enter crop type of each crop indicated on FSA-578 that was affected by the disaster event in item 4.				
6D	Enter intended use for the crop at the time of planting indicated on FSA-578.				
6E	Enter the practice; "I" for irrigated and "N" for nonirrigated according to FSA-578.				
6F	Enter the numeric planting period associated with the crop. (example, "01", "02").				
7	Select one of the following: "Insured", "NAP Coverage", or "Uninsured" for the crop				
	in item 6B affected by the disaster event in item 4.				
8	Select one of the following: "Crop Loss", "Prevented Planting", and/or "Trees, Bushes and Vines" if it applies to the crop in item 6B affected by the disaster event in item 4.				
	Note: Prevented planting will require Part B to be completed.				
9	Select "Approved" or "Disapproved" based on COC determination for the crop in item 6B affected by the disaster event in item 4.				

Item	Instructions
	Part B – Record of Management for Prevented Planting Crops
Items	10 through 13 are not required to be completed if an approved CCC-576 for the crop has
	usly been filed.
provis	
Note:	The producer is required to complete items 10 through 13 for insured and uninsured
	prevented planting crops.
10A	Enter the crop year with a prevented planting loss.
10B	Enter the name of the crop with a prevented planting loss.
10C	Enter the crop type or variety for the crop with a prevented planting loss.
10D	Enter the intended use for the crop with a prevented planting loss.
10E	Enter the practice; "I" for irrigated and "N" for nonirrigated.
10F	Enter the numeric planting period associated with the crop in item 10B.
11	For crop entered in item 10, producer must explain the purchase, delivery, or
	arrangement for seed, chemicals, fertilizer, and land preparation measures taken.
	Note: Attach copies of receipts for COC verification of intended prevented planting
	acreage.
12	Producer must describe cultivation practices for expected crop production, before and
	after date of damage, on affected crop acreage, such as fertilizer amounts, cultivation,
	seeding rate and variety, pesticides, herbicide amounts, irrigation measures etc.
13A	Producer must describe what has been done with the prevented planted acreage.
13B	Enter the final planting date.

Item	Instructions
	Part C – Pay Grouping Information
Items 1	5 through 24 must be completed to be eligible to receive WHIP benefits. Applicants must
	te a separate FSA- 890, Parts C through G, as applicable, for each different crop pay grouping
affecte	d by the disaster event in Part A.
Note:	If additional pages are needed use FSA-890 Continuation.
14	Enter producer's name.
15	Enter one of the following applicable coverage types for the crop pay grouping information:
	• insured
	• NAP coverage
	• uninsured.
16	Enter the administrative State and FSA code.
17	Enter the administrative county and FSA Code.
18	For insured crops, enter the physical State and FSA code for the crop affected by the disaster
	event. If the physical State and FSA code is the same as the administrative state, select the
	"Same as Administrative" check box.
10	Note: For NAP and uninsured crops, leave this item blank.
19	For insured crops, enter the physical county and FSA code for the crop affected by the disaster
	event. If the physical county and FSA code is the same as the administrative county, select the "Same as Administrative" check box.
	Same as Administrative check box.
	Note: For NAP and uninsured crops, leave this item blank.
20	Enter the crop year for the crop(s), trees, bushes or vines that was affected by the disaster event
20	in item 4.
21	Enter the unit number.
22	Enter pay crop code found in one of the following:
22	Enter pay crop code round in one of the following.
	• 1-NAP (Rev.2), Exhibit 14, for NAP and uninsured crops
	 NCT, for insured crops.
	Note: Trees, bushes, and vines use the same codes as the crop.
23	Enter pay type code found in one of the following:
	• 1-NAP (Rev.2), Exhibit 14, for NAP and uninsured crops
	• NCT, for insured crops.
	Note: Trees, bushes, and vines use the same codes as the crop.
24	Enter planting period
	Exception: If crop, trees, bushes or vines are insured, the planting period will always be "01"

Item	Instru	ctions
	Part D – Production	Information
Items 2	25 through 37 will be completed for crops ba	0
	n item 15.	
• Inst	ured data will come from RMA.	
• NA	P and uninsured data will come from the ap	proved CCC-576 and/or NCT.
25	Enter the crop affected by disaster event in	Part A
26	Enter the crop type or variety as indicated	in Part A.
27	Enter crushing district, if applicable.	
28	Enter intended use at planting/beginning of	f crop year for crop in item 25 indicated in
	Part A.	
29	Enter the practice; "I" for irrigated and "N	" for nonirrigated indicated in Part A.
30	Enter the organic status code according to	the FSA-578.
	Examples : "C", conventional	
	"OC", USDA certified	
1	"OT", transitional.	
31	Enter whether the crop is planted on native	
32	Enter all acres associated with the crop typ	e/variety, practice, intended use, and stage
22	for the unit entered in item 21.	
33	Enter producer share.	
34	Enter applicable stage abbreviations.	
	Example: "H", harvested acreage	
		or put another use with consent.
	"PP", prevented planting acr	
35	Enter the unit of measure for the crop, crop	
55	bushels, cwt., or tons. etc.)	(such as pounds),
36	Enter the production for the unit entered in	item 21 for:
	• insured crops from the RMA download	/information report
	• NAP crops from the CCC-576	1
	• uninsured crops from the producer.	
37	Enter approved yield from the FSA-893.	
	Field is for Florida Citrus Crops Only.	
38	Enter amount of production determined by	COC.
	`	
	Note: Assigned or adjusted production m	ust be entered in the unit of measure
	recorded in item 10	
	IF COC	THEN enter the letter
	assigns the production	(A) next to the number.
	adjusts the production	(O) next to the number.
39	Enter value of secondary use and/or salvag	e value as determined by COC.

Item	Instructions
	Part E – Value Loss Crops
Items 4	40 through 44 will be completed for crops based on the selection made in item 15.
• Ins	ured data will come from RMA.
• NA	AP data will come from the approved CCC-576 and NCT.
	insured data will come from the NCT.
40	Enter the crop affected by disaster event in Part A.
41	Enter crop type or variety as indicated in Part A.
42	Enter producer's share.
43	Enter dollar value of the inventory, as applicable, immediately before the disaster
	event.
44	Enter dollar value of the inventory, as applicable, immediately after the disaster event.
	Determine the dollar value from the loss adjuster's report or acceptable and verifiable
	record of post disaster inventory.
45	Enter applicable determined dollar value for losses stemming from ineligible causes of
	loss, as determined by COC.
46	Enter total dollar value received for crops sold as salvage.
	Part F – Trees, Bushes, and Vines
	47 through 54 will be completed based on the selection made in item 15.
	ured data will come from RMA.
	insured data will come from the producer.
47	Enter the crop affected by disaster event in Part A.
48	Enter the crop type or variety as indicated in Part A.
49	Enter all acres associated with the crop type/variety for the entire unit.
50	Enter producer's share.
51	The tree stages are the age groupings for the trees, bushes, or vines.
	Note: This field is automatically completed
52	<i>Note: This field is automatically completed.</i> Enter the total number of trees, bushes or vines for the tree stage before the disaster
52	event in item A.
	event in item A.
	Note: Total of items 53 and 54 cannot exceed item 52
53	Enter the number of destroyed trees, bushes, or vines by the disaster event in Part A,
55	for each tree stage affected.
54	Enter the number of damaged trees, bushes, or vines by the disaster event in Part A,
	for each tree stage affected.
55	Enter the adjusted number of trees, bushes, or vines in the tree stage that was
55	determined by the COC.

Item	Instructions
	Part F – Trees, Bushes, and Vines (Continued)
56	Enter the adjusted number of destroyed trees, bushes or vines determined by the
	COC.
57	Enter the adjusted number of damaged trees, bushes, or vines determined by the
	COC.
58	Enter the total dollar value received for trees, bushes or vines as salvage, determined
	by COC.
	Part G – COC Approval or Disapproval of Pay Grouping
59	COC will indicate in the check boxes provided whether the pay grouping information
	and the crop, value loss or tree, bushes, or vines on each page 2 is approved or
	disapproved.
	Note: Required to be completed for each additional pay grouping recorded.
	Part H – Producer Certification
60	Enter any additional remarks.
61A	Producer applying for WHIP benefits must sign.
61B	Enter title and/or relationship of the individual signing in a representative capacity.
	Note: If the producer signing is not signing in representative capacity, this field
	should be left blank.
61C	Enter date signed.
	Part I – COC Signature
	the COC representative signs and dates items 62A and 62B they are signing to all
approv	als and disapprovals made throughout the entire FSA-890
62A	COC or their representative's signature.
62B	Date COC or their representative signs the FSA-890.

B Example of a Completed FSA-890 for a Production Loss

FSA-890 (07-13-18)					EPARTMENT OF AG Farm Service Agency				
		2017	WILDFIRES	AND HURR	ICANES INDEN	INITY PROGRAM (WHIP) APPLICA	TION	
1. Producer ADAM ORA			2. Producer's Ad 349 CITRUS CLEWISTON,		e and Zip Code)	3A. Administrative State FL/12	Name/Code	3B. Administrative Cou HENDRY/051	nty Name/Code
ach produ	ucer must app	ly by administra	tive county.						
PART A -	NOTICE OF LO	oss							
	ving 2017 or 2 r 31, 2017.	018 crop(s), cro	op type(s), and	intended use(s) suffered a loss	due to the disaster ev	vent cause of loss	that occurred Janua	ry 1, 2017 –
	ster event cause	d the loss?				5. Disaster Event Date 09-10-2017 TO	es (Beginning and Endi 9-13-2017	ing):	
6A. Crop Year	6B. Crop	6C. Crop Type	6D. Intended Use	6E. Practice	6F. Planting Period	7. Insured/NAP Coverage/Uninsured	Trees, Bush	8. evented Planted, or es, and Vines Loss (Part B must be completed)	9. COC Approved or Disapproved
2018	ORANGE	NAV	FH	I	01	Insured NAP Coverage Uninsured	Crop Loss Crop Loss Prevented Pl Trees, Bushe		Approved Disapproved
						Insured NAP Coverage Uninsured		anting is and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
						Insured NAP Coverage Uninsured	Crop Loss Prevented Pl Trees, Bushe	anting is and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
		MANAGEMENT F							
10A. Crop	Year 10B	. Crop	10C.	Сгор Туре	10D. lr	itended Use	10E. Practice	10F. Plan	ting Period
11. Purcha	sed/delivered/a	arranged for. If "Y	ES", explain (Atta	ch copies of rece	ipts).				
YES	5 🗌 NO. A. S	Seed, Chemical, a	and Fertilizer						
YES	NO. B. L	and Preparation I	Measures						
12. What c	ultural practice:	s were performed	on prevented pl	anted acreage?					
13A. What	did you do with	n the acreage you	claim was preve	ented planted?				13B. Fir	nal Planting Date

B Example of a Completed FSA-890 for a Production Loss (Continued)

PART C - 14. Produc ADAM ORAL	er Name	OUPING INFO	DRMATION					15. Insure Ins		erage/Uninsu NAP Cove				
16. Adminis FLORIDA		e Name/Code	17. Admin HENDRY	histrative Cou	nty Name/C	ode		18. Physic	al State Na			19. Physica	I County Name	
LORIDA	/ 12		HENDKI	/ 051							Same as Administrative			Same as Administrative
20. Crop Y	ear 2018		21. Unit 0300		22.	Pay Crop 23	Code	23. Pay Ty 014	rpe Code		Planniaceuve	24. Planting 01	9 Period	i rannsaare
PART D -	PRODUC	TION INFOR	MATION										COCI	USE ONLY
25. Crop	26. Crop Type	27. Crushing District	28. Int. Use	29. Practice	30. Organic Status	31. Native Sod	32. Acres	33. Share	34. Stage	35. Unit of Measure	36. Production To Count	37. Yield (FL only)	38. Assigned or Adjusted Production	39. Secondary Use or Salvage Value
DRANGE	NAV			FH	с		50	100%	н	BOXES	3028	242.4		
PART F -		OSS CROPS											COC USE	
	40. Crop			41. Crop Type			42. Share	Dollar V	43. alue Before	Disaster	44. Dollar Value After Disaster		15. Dollar Value	46. Salvage Value
	TREES P	USHES, & V	INES									0001	JSE ONLY	
47. Crop		48 Crop Type	49. Acres	50. Shar	e Tr	51. ee Stage	52. Number in Tree Stage	53. Numt Destro	ber	54. Number Damaged	55. Adjusted Number in Tree Stage	56. Adjusted Number Destroyed	57. Adjusted Number Damaged	58. Salvage Value
						1								
						=								
						1								
						Ш								
						Ш								
						I								
						П								
		PROVAL OR				111								

B Example of a Completed FSA-890 for a Production Loss (Continued)

SA-890 (07-13-18)				Page 3 of 3
ART H - PRODUCER CERTIFICATIONS				
	for this program and I authorize FSA access to any nce on which I am basing this certification of produ		, contractors, etc. or any of	ther agency or organization
	illability of funds and that USDA will issue an initia also understand that, subject to availability of fund			
be in error that the application may be denied	hether or not personally entered by me or entered and may result in a determination of ineligibility in	whole or in part.		that if any information is determined
otice: Additional information may be requi	sted. Further, this application will not be consid	tered complete until the following t	orms are filed:	
 FSA-892, REQUEST FOR AN EXCE AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Cons FSA-578, Report of Acreage 	Coverage Agreement g Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsee PTION TO THE WHIP PAYMENT LIMITATION ervation (<i>HELC</i>) and Wetland Conservation (<i>W</i> ion History and Approved Yield Record (<i>Florida</i>	OF \$125,000 Wildfires and Hurric C) Certification	anes Indemnity Program	n <i>(WHIP</i>) Only, if applicable
0. Remarks				
IA. Producer's Signature (By)	61B. Title/Re	ationship of the Individual Signing in a	Representative Capacity	61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
1A. Producer's Signature (By)	61B. Title/Rel	ationship of the Individual Signing in a	Representative Capacity	61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
	61B, Title/Rel	ationship of the Individual Signing in a	Representative Capacity	61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
1A. Producer's Signature (By) PART I – COC SIGNATURE 62A. COC Signature	61B. Title/Rel	ationship of the Individual Signing in a	Representative Capacity 62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
PART I – COC SIGNATURE 62A. COC Signature NOTE: The following statement is made in ac Subpart O and the Bipartisan Budget disclosed to other Federal, State, Loci described in applicable Routine Uses.	ordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - ct of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The information will be government agencies, Thial agencies, and nongov lentified in the System of Records Notice for USDAR ion will result in a determination of ineligibility for pro-	as amended). The authority for reques used to determine eligibility for progra rmmental entities that have been star SA-2. Farm Records File (Automated)	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) ting the information identifie m benefits. The information vized access to the informa . Providing the requested in	d on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, collected on this form may be tion by statute or regulation and/or as formation is voluntary. However,
PART I – COC SIGNATURE S2A. COC Signature NOTE: The following statement is made in ac Subpart 0 and the Bipartisan Budget. disclosed to other Federal, State, Loc. described in applicable Routine Uses. failure to furnish the requested inform permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperwoo and maintaining the data needed, con sponsor a collection of information unit maccounces with Persent over types the ward 0.5 Department in accounces with Persent over types the ward 0.5 Department	ordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - ct of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The information will be government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongov fentified in the System of Records Notice for USDAM tion will result in a determination of ineligibility for pro- version of the system of the system of the system (Reduction Act): Public reporting burden for this c- leting (providing the information), and reviewing the sit displays a walled OMB control inumber. RETURI Agroance (USDA) (ov rgibs negations and pocks, the USDA as (Reduction act): Public reporting burden for this c-	as amended). The authority for reques used to determine eligibility for progra romentai entities that have been auth SA-2, Farm Records File (Automated) gram benefits. Payments may be mad ollection of information. You are not n UNES COMPLETED FORM TO YOU Approved, others, and enzyones and authoritors at eachs, familypeents lateba, concernite and and	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) ting the information identifie m benefits. The information orized access to the informa . Providing the requested in the under the program to whic utes per response, includin aquired to respond to the co 2 COUNTY FSA OFFICE. Database to a commemory 0200	d on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, collected on this form may be iton by statute or regulation and/or as formation is voluntary. However, it the form applies only to the extent g reviewing instructions, gathering lifection or FSA may not conduct or Aproxeme we prohabed from dearmentary
PART I – COC SIGNATURE 52A. COC Signature NOTE: The following statement is made in ac Subpart 0 and the Bipartisan Budget disclosed to other Federal, State, Loci described in applicable Routine Uses, failure to furnish the requested inform permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperword and maintaining the data needed, com onsers a collection of information unit fractances with Federatcher rights lew and 0.5 Department faits activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by passes of conductances with Federates of common rights activity, and program or activity conducted or funded by	ordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - ct of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The information will be government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongov fentified in the System of Records Notice tor USDAM ion will result in a determination of ineligibility for pro- k (Reduction Act): Public reporting burden for this c leiting (providing the information), and reviewing the ss it displays a valid OMB control number. RETURE	as amended). The authority for reques used to determine eligibility for progra rmmentai entities that have been auth SA-2, Farm Records File (Automated) gram benefits. Payments may be mado sitection is estimated to average 30 min collection of information. You are not in THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOU Agences, offices, and employees and assistance in goodines vary by program or account.	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) ting the information identifier m benefits. The information orized access to the informa . Providing the requested in e under the program to which nutes per response, includin quired to respond to the co R COUNTY FRA OFFICE. participating in or estimationing USD in a public additions program, police	d on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, collected on this form may be tion by statute or regulation and/or as formation is voluntary. However, in the form applies only to the extent g reviewing instructions, gathering litection or FSA may not conduct or A programs are prohobat from dacramentary at balleds, or reonsail or relatator for proceed

C Example of a Completed FSA-890 for a Value Loss

FSA-890 (07-13-18)				U.S. DE	EPARTMENT OF AG Farm Service Age				
		2017	WILDFIRES	AND HURRI	CANES INDEN	INITY PROGRAM	(WHIP) APPLICA	TION	
1. Producer's GREEN GRO	s Name OVES NURSERY		2. Producer's Ad 123 GROVE R DAVIE, FL 3	OAD	and Zip Code)	3A. Administrative State FL/12	e Name/Code	3B. Administrative Cou BROWARD/011	nty Name/Code
ach produ	icer must apply	by administra	tive county.						
	NOTICE OF LOS								
	ing 2017 or 20 31, 2017,	18 crop(s), cro	p type(s), and i	intended use(s) suffered a loss	due to the disaster e	event cause of loss	that occurred Janua	ry 1, 2017 –
	ster event caused	the loss?				5. Disaster Event Da 09-10-2018 TO	tes (Beginning and Endi 09/13/2017	ing):	
6A. Crop Year	6B. Crop	6C. Crop Type	6D. Intended Use	6E. Practice	6F. Planting Period	7. Insured/NAP Coverage/Uninsure	d Trees, Bush	8. revented Planted, or es, and Vines Loss i Part B must be completed)	9. COC Approved or Disapproved
2018	NURSERY	FLD		I	01	Insured NAP Coverag	Trees, Bushe	anting es and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
						Insured NAP Coverag		anting es and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
						Insured NAP Coverag		anting es and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
PART B –	RECORD OF M	ANAGEMENT F	OR PREVENTE	D PLANTING C	ROPS				
10A. Crop `	Year 10B. C	Crop	10C.	Сгор Туре	10D. In	tended Use	10E. Practice	10F. Plan	ting Period
11. Purcha	sed/delivered/arr	anged for. If "Y	ES", explain (Attac	ch copies of receij	pts).				
YES	NO. A. Se	ed, Chemical, a	nd Fertilizer						
YES	NO. B. Lar	nd Preparation M	leasures						
12. What c	ultivation practice	es were perform	ed on prevented	planted acreag	e?				
13A. What	did you do with t	he acreage you	claim was preve	nted planted?				13B. Fin	al Planting Date

С	Example of a	Completed FSA	-890 for a	Value Loss	(Continued)
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14. Produce		UPING INFO						🛛 Ins	ured [erage/Uninsur				
16. Adminis FL/ 12	trative State	Name/Code	17. Admir BROWARD	nistrative Cou	nty Name/C	ode		18. Physica	al State Na			19. Physica	I County Name	
FL/ 12			BROWARD	/ 011						Þ	Same as Administrative			Same as Administrativ
20. Crop Ye	ar 2018		21. Unit 0115000	0	22 10	Pay Crop 10	Code	23. Pay Ty 011	pe Code			24. Planting	g Period	
PART D -	PRODUC	ION INFOR	MATION										COC	USE ONLY
25. Crop	26. Crop Type	27. Crushing District	28. Int. Use	29. Practice	30. Organic Status	31. Native Sod	32. Acres	33. Share	34. Stage	35. Unit of Measure	36. Production To Count	37. Yield (FL only)	38. Assigned or Adjusted Production	39. Secondary Use or Salvage Value
PART E –		DSS CROPS					10		10				COC USE	
	40. Crop			41. Crop Type			42. Share	Dollar Va	43. alue Before		44. Dollar Value After Disaster		45. Dollar Value	46. Salvage Value
NURSERY			FLD				100%		100,000		50,000			
	TREES B	USHES, & V										0001	JSE ONLY	
47. Crop		48 rop Type	49. Acres	50. Shar	e Tr	51. ee Stage	52. Number in Tree Stage	53. Numb Destro	er	54. Number Damaged	55. Adjusted Number in Tree Stage	56. Adjusted Number Destroyed	57. Adjusted Number Damaged	58. Salvage Value
						1								
						1								
						1								
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						III								
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C Example of a Completed FSA-890 for a Value Loss (Continued)

SA-890 (07-13-18)		Page 3 of 3
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		Page 5 01 5
RT H – PRODUCER CERTIFICATIONS		
nderstand that USDA will conduct spot-checks for this program and I authorize F. intaining records or other substantiating evidence on which I am basing this certy		ther agency or organization
nderstand that 2017 WHIP is subject to the availability of funds and that USDA w on all statutory and regulatory requirements. I also understand that, subject to av s ended.		
ertify that all information on this application, whether or not personally entered b be in error that the application may be denied and may result in a determination o	of ineligibility in whole or in part.	that if any information is determined
tice: Additional information may be requested. Further, this application w	vill not be considered complete until the following forms are filed:	
 FSA-891, Crop Insurance and/or NAP Coverage Agreement CCC-902 Automated, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 20 FSA-892, REQUEST FOR AN EXCEPTION TO THE WHIP PAYMEN AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (<i>HELC</i>) and Wetland C FSA-578, Report of Acreage FSA-893, 2018 Citrus Actual Production History and Approved Yield 	NT LIMITATION OF \$125,000 Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program conservation (WC) Certification	n (WHIP) Only, if applicable
). Remarks		
A. Producer's Signature (By)	61B. Title/Relationship of the individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	l61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
	61B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	61С. Date Signed (ММ-DD-YYYY)
A. Producer's Signature (By) PART I – COC SIGNATURE ZA. COC Signature	61B. Title/Relationship of the individual Signing in a Representative Capacity 62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
ART I – COC SIGNATURE ZA. COC Signature IOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 197 Subpart O and the Elipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The il disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agenci described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records N		d on this form is 7 CFR Pert 760, n collected on this form may be ation by statute or regulation and/or a nformation is voluntary. However,
ART I – COC SIGNATURE A. COC Signature OTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 197 Subpart O and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The is disclosed to other Federal, State. Local government agencies, Tribal agent described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Is failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of i permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): Public reporting and maintaining the data needed, completing (providing the information), a sponsor a collection of information unless t displays availed OMB control n	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY, 4 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identifie information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The informatio cise, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the inform Votice for USDA/FSA-2. Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested i ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to whi burden for this collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, includii and reviewing the collection of information. You are not required to respond to the counter. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.	d on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, n collected on this form may be attion by statute or regulation and/or as nformation is voluntary. However, ich the form applies only to the extent ag reviewing instructions, gathering plection or FSA may not conduct or
ART I – COC SIGNATURE A. COC Signature The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 197 Subpart O and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The il disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agent described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records IA failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of i permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): Public reporting and maintaining the data needed, completing (providing the information), a sponsor a collection of information unless t displays a valid OMB control in accordance with Reden unfinites in US Department of Apricubing (USM) or informations and accordance with redena (rights mu and U.S. Department of Apricubing (USM) or informations and accordance with redena redent (including ender eignesson), availations and accordance with redena redent of the formation of the regulations and accordance with redena redent plant agent of endermations and accordance with redena redent of the regulations and accordance with redena redent plant agent of endermations and accordance with redena redent plant agent endermations and accordance with redena redent plant agent of endermations and accordance with redena redent plant agent of endermation and accordance with redena redent plant agent of apprinted and accordance with redena redent plant agent of apprinted and accordance with redena agent plants agent of apprinted and accordance with redena redena redent (materia agent endermation), a accordance with redena redent (materia agent endermation), a accordance with redena redent (materia agent endermation), a accordance with redena redent agent agent endermation and accordance with redena redena redent (materia agent endermation), a accordance with redena redena redena redent (materia agent endermation), a accordance with redena r	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY, 4 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identifie information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The informatio cies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the inform Vatice for USDA/FSA-2. Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested is ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to whith burden for this collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, includin ind reviewing the collection of information. You are not required to respond to the co- umber. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORMIT O YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE. polose the USDA its Agenes, official and employee, and matchong patienation of admething USB.	id on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, in collected on this form may be ation by statute or regulation and/or as information is voluntary. However, ich the form applies only to the extent ing reviewing instructions, gathering plection or FSA may not conduct or the organise are probable from digerminating
PART I – COC SIGNATURE ZA. COC Signature The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 197 Subpart 0 and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). The il disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, Tribal agencies, Tribal able Routine Uses identified in the System of Records h failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of i permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): Public reporting and meintalning the data needed, completing (providing the information).	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 4 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identifie information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The informatio cise, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the inform Volce for USDA/FSA-2. Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested if ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to whith burden for this collection of information. You are not required to respond to the co- umber. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE. polose, the USDA/ts Agenose, office, and employees, and matteron paticeasing in or administrum (USE polose), the USDA/ts Agenose, office, and employees, and matterone paticeasing in or administrum (USE) polose, the USDA/ts Agenose, office, and employees, and matterone paticeasing in or administrum (USE) polose, the USDA/ts Agenose, office, and employees, and matterone paticeasing in or administrum (USE) polose, the USDA/ts Agenose, office, and employees, and matterone paticeasing in or administrum (USE) polose, the USDA/ts Agenose, office, and employees, and matterone paticeasing in or administrum (USE) in deable, age. American Star Langageo, etc) backet context the response before there is a compared to the compared in the response of the response of the Adverse or USDA/ts TARGI are print addited. Response of USDA/ts TARGI	ed on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, in collected on this form may be tion by statute or regulation and/or as information is voluntary. However, ch the form applies only to the extent ing reviewing instructions, gathering pliection or FSA may not conduct or the programs are prohibited from discrementing cal beliefs, or reptiled or retallation for prior ovir a programs are prohibited from discrementing cal beliefs, or reptiled or retallation for prior ovir

D Example of a Completed FSA-890 for Trees, Bushes and Vines

FSA-890 (07-13-18)					EPARTMENT OF AG Farm Service Agency				
		2017	WILDFIRES	AND HURRI	CANES INDEN	INITY PROGRAM	WHIP) APPLICA	TION	
1. Producer's ROBERT WI				dress (City, State OGA RIDGE L ST, SC 2966	ANE	3A. Administrative State SC/045	Name/Code	3B. Administrative Cou OCONEE/073	inty Name/Code
ach produ	icer must apply	by administra	tive county.						
	NOTICE OF LOS								
	ing 2017 or 20 31, 2017,	18 crop(s), cro	p type(s), and	intended use(s) suffered a loss	due to the disaster e	vent cause of loss	that occurred Janua	ry 1, 2017 –
	ster event caused	the loss?				5. Disaster Event Dat 09/11/2017 TO	es (Beginning and End i 09/12/217	ing):	
6A. Crop Year	6B. Crop	6C. Crop Type	6D. Intended Use	6E. Practice	6F. Planting Period	7. Insured/NAP Coverage/Uninsure	d Trees, Bush	8. revented Planted, or es, and Vines Loss d Part B must be completed)	9. COC Approved or Disapproved
2017	APPLESE	СОМ	FH	I	01	Insured NAP Coverage	Crop Loss Crop Loss Prevented Pl Trees, Bushe		Approved Disapproved
						Insured NAP Coverage	Trees, Bushe	lanting es and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
						Insured NAP Coverage Uninsured		lanting es and Vines Loss	Approved Disapproved
	RECORD OF M								
10A. Crop `	Year 10B. 0	Crop	10C.	Сгор Туре	10D. In	tended Use	10E. Practice	10F. Plar	ting Period
11. Purcha	sed/delivered/arr	anged for. If "Y	ES", explain (Attac	ch copies of recei	pts).				
YES	1 NO. A. Se	ed, Chemical, a	nd Fertilizer						
YES	NO. B. Lar	nd Preparation M	Aeasures						
12. What c	ultivation practice	es were perform	ed on prevented	planted acreag	e?				
13A. What	did you do with t	he acreage you	claim was preve	nted planted?				13B. Fi	nal Planting Date

D Example of a Completed FSA-890 for Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

PART C - 14. Produce GREEN GRO	r Name		ORMATION					15. Insured		erage/Uninsur		nsured		
16. Adminis	trative State	Name/Code	17. Admir	nistrative Cou	nty Name/C	ode		18. Physica		and the second s			al County Name	e/Code
FL/ 12			BROWARD	/ 011						١D	Same as			Same as
20. Crop Ye	ar		21. Unit		22	Pay Crop	Code	23. Pay Ty	a Code		Administrative	24. Plantin	a Period	Administrativ
20. 0100 10	2018		0115000	0	10		code	011				01	grenou	
PART D -	PRODUC	TION INFOR	MATION											USE ONLY
25. Crop	26. Crop Type	27. Crushing District	28. Int. Use	29. Practice	30. Organic Status	31. Native Sod	32. Acres	33. Share	34. Stage	35. Unit of Measure	36. Production To Count	37. Yield (FL only)	38. Assigned or Adjusted Production	39. Secondary Use or Salvage Value
PART E –	VALUE LO	DSS CROPS					42.		43.		44.		COC USE	ONLY 46.
	40. Crop			41. Crop Type			Share	Dollar Va	lue Before		Dollar Value After Disaster		45. Dollar Value	46. Salvage Value
NURSERY			FLD				100%		100,000		50,000			
	TREES B	USHES, & V	INES									000	USEONLY	
47. Crop		48 crop Type	49. Acres	50. Shar	e Tre	51. ee Stage	52. Number in Tree Stage	53. Numb Destro	er /ed I	54. Number Damaged	55. Adjusted Number in Tree Stage	56. Adjusted Number Destroyed	57. Adjusted Number Damaged	58. Salvage Value
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						Ш								
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					-	1								
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D Example of a Completed FSA-890 for Trees, Bushes and Vines (Continued)

A-890 (07-13-18)		Page 3 of 3
RT H – PRODUCER CERTIFICATIONS		
nderstand that USDA will conduct spot-checks for this program and I authorize intaining records or other substantiating evidence on which I an basing this co	t FSA access to any records held by elevators, processors, contractors, etc. or any o rrtification of production.	ther agency or organization
	will issue an initial 2017 WHIP payment only after the County Committee has mad availability of funds, an additional WHIP payment may be issued to an eligible par-	
ertify that all information on this application, whether or not personally entered be in error that the application may be denied and may result in a determinatio	l by me or entered by someone else on my behalf is true and correct and understand n of ineligibility in whole or in part.	that if any information is determined
otice: Additional information may be requested. Further, this application	will not be considered complete until the following forms are filed:	
 FSA-891, Crop Insurance and/or NAP Coverage Agreement CCC-902 Automated, Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility FSA-892, REQUEST FOR AN EXCEPTION TO THE WHIP PAYM AD-1026, Highly Erodible Land Conservation (<i>HELC</i>) and Wetland FSA-578, Report of Acreage FSA-893, 2018 Citrus Actual Production History and Approved Yie 	ENT LIMITATION OF \$125,000 Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program Conservation (WC) Certification	n (WHIP) Only, if applicable
0. Remarks		
A. Producer's Signature (By)	61B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
A. Producer's Signature (By)	61B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
A. Producer's Signature (By) PART I – COC SIGNATURE	61B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity	61C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY)
	61B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in a Representative Capacity 62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
ART I – COC SIGNATURE 2A. COC Signature OTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1 Subpart 0 and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). Th disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal ag described in applicable Routine Uses dentlified in the System of Record failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination permitted by applicable authorities.	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identifie e information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information encies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the informa Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested if of ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to whi	d on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, n collected on this form may be tion by statute or regulation and/or as nformation is voluntary. However, ich the form applies only to the extent
ART I – COC SIGNATURE 2A. COC Signature OTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1 Subpart 0 and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). Th disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal ag described in applicable Routine Uses dentified in the System of Record failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): Public reporti and maintaining the data needed, completing (providing the information sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB contro accordance with Pederal Winthin we dd US Deammer (Aperculture) (ISDA of the Pathementon)	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identifie e information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information encies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the informa- tion information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information s Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested if of ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to while ing burden for this collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, includir , and reviewing the collection of information. You are not required to respond to the co in number. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.	Ind on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, in collected on this form may be stion by statute or regulation and/or as information is voluntary. However, ich the form applies only to the extent and reviewing instructions, gathering plection or FSA may not conduct or the organise are prohibited from dispremention
ART I – COC SIGNATURE 2A. COC Signature OTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1 Subpart 0 and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123). Th disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal ag described in applicable Routine Uses dentified in the System of Record failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination permitted by applicable authorities. Public Burden Statement (Paperwork Reduction Act): Public reporti and maintaining the data needed, completing (providing the information sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB contro accordance with Pederal Winthin we dd US Deammer (Aperculture) (ISDA of the Pathementon)	62B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identifie e information will be used to determine eligibility for program benefits. The information encies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the informa- s Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested if of ineligibility for program benefits. Payments may be made under the program to while ng burden for this collection of information. You are not required to respond to the co- number. RETURN THS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNT FSA OFFICE. and poloses the USDA is Approxe, official and entitions batcosing in or adamating (USD and debute, mendel states, individual and entitions batcosing in or adamating (USD and debute, mendel states, individual batcosing of on a public position among the program control and poloses the USDA is Approxe, official and entitions batcosing in or adamating (USD).	Ind on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, in collected on this form may be stion by statute or regulation and/or as information is voluntary. However, ich the form applies only to the extent and reviewing instructions, gathering plection or FSA may not conduct or the organise are probable for on depremention

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FSA-892, Request for an Exception to the 2017 WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000

A Completing the FSA-892

A manual FSA-892 is an optional form for all applicants. The applicant completes this form to request an exception to the \$125,000 payment limitation. 2017 WHIP payments are subject to \$900,000 payment limitation if the applicant can prove 75 percent of their AGI is derived from farming, ranching, and forestry and a CPA or attorney provides certification of compliance.

Notes: This form is:

- only used for WHIP
- not required for general partnerships or joint ventures, but must be completed by each member of a general partnership or joint venture.

Follow instructions in this table to complete FSA-892.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter the name and address of the FSA County Office or USDA Service Center where
	the completed CCC-892 will be submitted.
2	Enter the person's or legal entity's name and address.
3	In the format provided, enter the complete taxpayer identification number of the
	individual or legal entity identified in item 2.
	Note: This will be either a social security number or taxpayer identification
	number.
4	Select the appropriate check box:
	• 4A, if the applicant is requesting a \$900,000 payment limit and meets the criteria
	• 4B, if the applicant does not want the \$900,000 payment limit.
5	Read the acknowledgements, responsibilities, and authorizations, before affixing your
	signature. (Individual or Entity)
6	Enter the title or relationship to the legal entity identified in item 2.
7	Enter the signature date in month, day and year.
8	Read the acknowledgements, responsibilities, and authorizations, before affixing your
	signature. (CPA or Attorney Only)
9	Identify as applicable certified, public accountant (CPA) or attorney.
10	Enter applicable State you are licensed to practice in, followed by your associated
	individual license number.
11	Enter the signature date in month, day and year.

FSA-892, Request for an Exception to the 2017 WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000 (Continued)

B Example of Completed CCC-892

This form is availab FSA-892	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICU	LTURE	1. Return completed form to:	xpiration Date: January 201
(07-13-18)	Farm Service Agency	LIUKL	Miami-Dade Farm Servic	e Agency
(01 10 10)			1450 NORTH KROME AVE.#	102
	EQUEST FOR AN EXCEPTION		FLORIDA CITY, FL 33034	
2017 V	VHIP PAYMENT LIMITATION	OF \$125,000		
2017 Wi	dfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Prog	ram (WHIP) Only		
form is 7 CFR information co authorized ac Farm Records	Part 760, subpart O; and the Bipartisan Budgel klected on this form may be disclosed to other F cess to the information by statute or regulation a s File (Automated). Providing the requested info	Act of 2018 (Pub. L 115- ederal, State, Local gove nd/or as described in apj rmation is voluntary.	[Name and address of FSA county o 2a - as amended). The authority for requesting the 123). The information will be used to determine eli- triment agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernm licable Routine Uses identified in the System of Re his collection is estimated to average 5 minutes per	information identified on this gibility for program benefits. Th sental entities that have been words Notice for USDA/FSA-2,
instructions, g respond to the FORM TO YC	athering and maintaining the data needed, com e collection or FSA may not conduct or sponsor DUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.	pleting (providing the info a collection of information	mation), and reviewing the collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. RI	n. You are not required to ETURN THIS COMPLETED
(If general partne John Smith	ss (Including Zip Code) of Individual on ership or joint venture, complete only fo		 Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) (S Individual; or Employer Identification N 	
457 Sunny La				
Miami, FL 33	170		123-15-666	6
PART A - REQ	UIREMENTS FOR WHIP PAYME	NT LIMITATION	EXCEPTION	
 2017 WHIP par However, an e 	yments received directly or indirectly	oy an individual or a itation is available i	legal entity are subject to a \$125,000 p n which case 2017 WHIP payments are	
	5% of the individual's or legal entity's ed from farming, ranching or forestry		ross income (AGI) for the taxable years	of 2013, 2014, and 2015
least 75% ranching,	of the individual's or legal entity's av	erage AGI for the ta	e FSA/USDA Service Center identified xable years of 2013, 2014 and 2015 wa set this requirement by completing Part	s derived from farming,
Based on	the above statements, select the app	licable box below.		
A. 🛛 Y	ES (Requesting \$900,000 Payment	Limitation)	B. NO (your payment limitation	on is \$125,000)
PART B - CERT	IFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL OR	ENTITY		
By signing this form				
 I certify, if re 2014 and 201 I acknowledg limitation; 	5 tax returns filed with the IRS for mysel e, if required, that failure to provide the o	certification from a f or the legal entity th ertification described	s on Page 2 of this form; CPA or an attorney is true and correct, and is at is seeking participation in 2017 WHIP; in this FSA-892 to FSA will result in a \$12 ion on behalf of the legal entity identified in	5,000 WHIP payment
5. Signature (By)			hip of the individual if signing in a	7. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
Jahn Orreitt		representative	capacity for a legal entity	
John Smith				08-01-2018
By signing this form - I acknowledge - I certify the pr	that I have read and reviewed all definit oducer identified in Item 2 and TIN in Ite	ons and requirements		0,000 Payment Limitation
B. Signature	HIP as specified in Part A above. 9. 7 CP	Title (CPA/Attorney)	10. State/License Number AC0005757	11. Date (MM-DD-YYYY) 08-03-2018
Bob Mart			100000101	00 00 2010
In accordance with Federal civil n from discriminating based on race beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation fr	ghts law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights reg , color, national origin, religion, ser, gender identity (including gen y prior civil rights activity, in any promum or activity conducted or fi	ulations and policies, the USDA, its ler expression), sexual orientation, nded by USDA (not all bases anniv	Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or ac sisability, age, mantal status, family/parental status, income derived fro to all programs). Remadies and complaint filing deadlines vary by prog	iministering USDA programs are prohibited in a public assistance program, political am or incident.
	ire atternative means of communication for program information (e	g., Braillie, large print, audiotape, A	merican Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency of	
voice and TTY) or contact USDA	through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally	program aroundeour may be made	and an an and a state and and and	
voice and TTY) or contact USDA			www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office ur completed form or letter to USDA by. (1) mail: U.S. Department of Ag	or write a letter addressed to USDA and

FSA-892, Request for an Exception to the 2017 WHIP Payment Limitation of \$125,000 (Continued)

B Example of Completed CCC-892 (Continued)

SA-892 (07-13-18)		Page 2 of 2
	GENERAL INFORMATION ON 20	17 WHIP PAYMENT LIMITATIONS
ayments exceeding the applicable nd joint ventures), or its members	limitation (\$125,000 or \$900,000). Paymen cannot exceed the \$125,000 or \$900,000 p 2017 WHIP payments reach the applicable	that receive 2017 WHIP payments, directly or indirectly, cannot receive ts made, directly or indirectly, to a legal entity (other than general partnerships ayment limitation, as applicable. If payments received, directly or indirectly, by a payment limitation, payments to the legal entity will be reduced in proportion
	ting to receive 2017 WHIP payments, direc equired certification from a CPA or attorney	tly or indirectly, in excess of the \$125,000 payment limitation must also /.
	HOW TO DETERMINE AD	JUSTED GROSS INCOME
djusted Gross Income (AGI) is the onfarm income.	e individual's or legal entity's IRS-reported	adjusted gross income or equivalent (see below) consisting of both farm and
Trust or Estate – the adjusted gros Corporation – the adjusted gross in imited Partnership (LP), Limited acome from trade or business activ	s income equivalent is the total income and come equivalent is the total of the final taxi Liability Company (LLC), Limited Liabili ties plus guaranteed payments to the mem	able income and any charitable contributions reported to IRS ty Partnership (LLP) or Similar Entity – the adjusted gross income is the total
		G, RANCHING, AND FORESTRY OPERATIONS
ncome received or obtained from Productions of crops, specialty cro		Feeding, rearing, or finishing of livestock.
Production of livestock, aquacultur	e products used for food; honeybees;	Payments of benefits, including benefits from risk management practices,
and products produced by or deriv Production of farm-based renewal		crop insurance indemnities, and catastrophic risk protection plans. Sale of land that has been used for agricultural purposes.
Sale, including easements and de	velopment rights, of farm, ranch, and	Payments and benefits authorized under any program made available and
forestry land, water or hunting right		applicable to payment eligibility and payment limitation rules.
operations, including water or hun	nt used for farming, ranching, or forestry	Any other activity related to farming, ranching, and forestry, as determined by the Deputy Administrator of FSA.
	energy. PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE AGI FR	Any income reported on Schedule F or other schedule used by the person or legal entity to report income from such operations to the IRS.
commodities including renewable HOW TO DETERMINE F 1) Determine AGI and inc 2) For each of the 3 taxab	energy. PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE AGI FR ome from farming, ranching, and fores ile years, divide the income from farmi	Any income reported on Schedule F or other schedule used by the person or legal entity to report income from such operations to the IRS.
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Hurricane and Tropical Storm Declared Primary Counties

The following tables show approved Presidential or Secretarial-designated primary counties for hurricane and tropical storm losses for WHIP.

State		Ε	ligible Counties		
Alabama	Baldwin				
	Choctaw				
	Clarke				
	Mobile				
	Washington				
Florida	Alachua	Duval	Jackson	Monroe	Seminole
	Baker	Flagler	Jefferson	Nassau	Taylor
	Bradford	Gadsen	Lafayett	Okeechobee	Union
	Brevard	Gilchrist	Lake	Orange	Volusia
	Broward	Blades	Lee	Osceola	Wakulla
	Calhoun	Hamilton	Leon	Palm Beach	Washington
	Charlotte	Hardee	Levy	Pasco	
	Citrus	Hendry	Liberty	Pinellas	
	Clay	Hernando	Madison	Polk	
	Collier	Highlands	Manatee	Putnam	
	Colunbia	Hillsborough	Marion	St. Johns	
	DeSoto	Holmes	Martin	St. Lucie	
	Dixie	Indian River	Miami-Dade	Sarasota	

Exhibit 6 (Par. 30)

State			Eligible Count	ies	
Georgia	Appling	Crisp	Irwin	Peach	Union
	Atkinson	Dawson	Jackson	Pickens	Upson
	Bacon	Decatur	Jasper	Pierce	Walton
	Baker	DeKalb	Jeff Davis	Pike	Ware
	Baldwin	Dodge	Jefferson	Pulaski	Warren
	Banks	Dooly	Jenkins	Putnam	Washington
	Barrow	Dougherty	Johnson	Quitman	Wayne
	Ben Hill	Early	Jones	Rabun	Webster
	Berrien	Echols	Lamar	Randolph	Wheeler
	Bibb	Effingham	Lanier	Rockdale	White
	Bleckley	Elbert	Laurens	Schley	Wilcox
	Brantley	Emanuel	Lee	Screven	Wilkes
	Brooks	Evans	Liberty	Seminole	Wilkinson
	Bryan	Fayette	Lincoln	Spalding	Worth
	Bulloch	Forsyth	Long	Stephens	
	Burke	Franklin	Lowndes	Stewart	
	Butts	Gilmer	Lumpkin	Sumter	
	Calhoun	Glascock	McDuffie	Talbot	
	Camden	Glynn	McIntosh	Taliaferro	
	Candler	Brady	Macon	Tattnall	
	Charlton	Greene	Madison	Taylor	
	Chatham	Gwinnett	Marion	Telfair	
	Chattahoochee	Habersham	Meriwether	Terrell	
	Clarke	Hall	Miller	Thomas	
	Clay	Hancock	Mitchell	Tift	
	Clinch	Haralson	Monroe	Toombs	
	Coffee	Harris	Montgomery	Towns	
	Colquitt	Hart	Morgan	Treutlen	
	Cook	Heard	Newton	Troup	
	Coweta	Henry	Oconee	Turner	
	Crawford	Houston	Oglethorpe	Twiggs	

Hurricane and Tropical Storm Declared Primary Counties (Continued)

Exhibit 6 (Par. 30)

State	Eligible Counties
Louisiana	Allen
	Avoyelles
	Beauregard
	Calcasieu
	Cameron
	Catahoula
	Grant
	Natchitoches
	Rapides
	Red River
	Sabine
	St.Charles
	Vernon
Mississippi	George
	Greene
	Hancock
	Harrison
	Jackson
South Carolina	
	Allendale
	Anderson
	Bamberg
	Barnwell
	Beaufort
	Berkeley
	Charleston
	Colleton
	Dorchester
	Edgefield
	Georgetown
	Hampton
	Jasper
	McCormick
	Newberry
	Oconee
	Pickens
	Saluda

Hurricane and Tropical Storm Declared Primary Counties (Continued)

Exhibit 6 (Par. 30)

State			Eligible Count	ies	
Texas	Aransas	DeWitt	Jackson	Milam	San Jacinto
	Austin	Fayette	Jasper	Montgomery	San Patricio
	Bastrop	Fort Bend	Jefferson	Newton	Swisher
	Bee	Galveston	Jim Wells	Nueces	Tyler
	Brazoria	Goliad	Karnes	Ochiltree	Victoria
	Burleson	Gonzales	Kleberg	Orange	Walker
	Caldwell	Gray	Lavaca	Polk	Waller
	Calhoun	Grimes	Lee	Potter	Washington
	Carson	Guadalupe	Liberty	Refugio	Wharton
	Chambers	Hardin	Lipscomb	Roberts	Wheeler
	Colorado	Harris	Madison	Sabine	
	Comal	Hemphill	Matagorda	San Augustine	
Puerto Rico	Adjuntas	Catano	Gurabo	Maunabo	San German
	Aguada	Cayey	Hatillo	Mayaguez	San Juan
	Aguadilla	Ceiba	Hormigueros	Moca	San Lorenzo
	Aguas Buenas	Ciales	Mumacao	Morovis	San Sebastian
	Aibonito	Cidra	Isabela	Naguabo	Santa Isabel
	Anasco	Coamo	Jayuya	Naranjito	Toa Alta
	Arecibo	Comerio	Juana Diaz	Orocovis	Toa Baja
	Arroyo	Corozal	Juncos	Patillas	Trujillo Alto
	Barceloneta	Culebra	Lajas	Penuelas	Utuado
	Barranquitas	Dorado	Lares	Ponce	Vega Alta
	Bayamon	Fajardo	Las Marias	Quebradillas	Vega Baja
	Cabo Rojo	Florida	Las Piedras	Rincon	Vieques
	Camuy	Guanica	Loiza	Rio Grande	Villalba
	Canovanas	Guayama	Luquillo	Sabana Grande	Yabucoa
	Carolina	Guayanilla	Manati	Salinas	Yauco
		Guaynabo	Maricao		
Virgin	St. Croix				
Islands	St. John				
	St. Thomas				
Tribal	Seminole Tribe	of Florida			
Government					

Hurricane and Tropical Storm Declared Primary Counties (Continued)

FSA-891, Crop Insurance and/or NAP Coverage Agreement

A Completing FSA-891

Applicants are required to complete FSA-891 according to this table when applying for WHIP benefits. Follow instructions in this table to complete FSA-891.

Item	Instructions
1	Check only if applying for WHIP benefits on at least one insurable crop. The producer
	agrees to purchase crop insurance at a coverage level of at least 60 percent (based on
	the elected yield percentage multiplied by the elected price percentage) for the first two
	consecutive crop years with respect to which crop insurance is available, after the
	enrollment period for 2017 WHIP ends, but no later than 2021 crop year, if the
	certification statement in Item 1 applies.
2	Check only if applying for WHIP benefits on at least one crop for which NAP coverage
	is available. The producer agrees to purchase buy-up NAP coverage at a level of
	60/100, if available, or basic 50/55 NAP coverage if buy-up NAP coverage is
	unavailable, for the first two consecutive crop years with respect to which NAP
	coverage is available, after the enrollment period for 2017 WHIP ends, but no later
	than 2021 crop year, if the certification statement in Item 2 applies.
3A	Enter the producer's name.
3B	Producer certifying to items 1 and/or 2, as applicable, shall sign.
3C	Enter the date the producer signs the agreement.
4A	Enter County FSA Office name and address.
4B	Enter County FSA Office telephone number including area code.

FSA-891, Crop Insurance and/or NAP Coverage Agreement (Continued)

B Example of Completed FSA-891

FSA-89	m is available electronically. 1	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL	TURE	OMB Expiration Date: January 2019
(07-13-	18)	Farm Service Agency		
	CROP INS	URANCE AND/OR NAP COVER	RAGE AGREEME	NT
NOTE:	on this form is 7 CFR Part 760, Subpart O a program benefits. The information collected nongovernmental entities that have been au identified in the System of Records Notice fo	nce with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a nd the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. on this form may be disclosed to other Feder Horized access to the information by statute o r USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automate vill result in a determination of ineligibility for p mitted by applicable authonties.	115-123). The information al, State, Local government or regulation and/or as des ad). Providing the request	n will be used to determine eligibility for nt agencies, Tribal agencies, and cribed in applicable Routine Uses ed information is voluntary. However,
	reviewing instructions, gathering and mainta	luction Act): Public reporting burden for this ining the data needed, completing (providing la SA may not conduct or sponsor a collection o DUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.	the information), and revie	wing the collection of information. You are
the 20	ordance with Title I of Subdivision 17 disaster assistance, I hereby of the requirement as it pertains t	on 1 of Division B of the Biparti certify that I have read and un	derstand the crop	insurance and NAP
remain	in effect until the earlier of: (1)	the year 2025, or (2) cancellation	on by the Departme	ent. This agreement does not
superso $\boxed{1}$	ede or modify any previous requ	frements to purchase crop insura for a payment under the 2017 Wi		
	for a 2017 and/or 2018 insurabl coverage level of at least 60 per percentage) for the first two cor enrollment period for 2017 WH crop(s), I am required to purcha	le crop, tree, bush, or vine. In re- le crop(s), trees, bushes, or vines, rcent (based on the elected yield p nsecutive crop years with respect to IIP ends, but no later than 2021 cr ise buy-up NAP coverage at a leve uge is unavailable. I understand the chased.	I am required to put ercentage multiplie to which crop insur op year. If crop ins el of 60/100, if avai	rchase crop insurance at a d by the elected price ance is available, after the surance is not available for such lable, or basic 50/55 NAP
2.	purchase buy-up NAP coverage coverage is unavailable, for the after the enrollment period for f available for such crops, I will elected yield percentage multip NAP coverage, I understand tha purchased. If I am or would be consecutive years because I exc requirement by one of two way NAP payment; or (2) purchase	2017 WHIP on such 2017 and/or 2 e at a level of 60/100, if available, first two consecutive crop years w 2017 WHIP ends, but no later than be required to purchase crop insur- lied by the elected price percentag at I am required to file an annual a come ineligible for a NAP payme seed the average Adjusted Gross I s: (1) obtain NAP coverage as req Whole-Farm Revenue Protection	or basic 50/55 NAJ with respect to which 2021 crop year. If ance at a level of at ge) for such crop. F acreage report for ea nt for either or both ncome (AGI) limita uired above, regard	P coverage if buy-up NAP th NAP coverage is available, ff crop insurance becomes t least 60 percent (based on the burthermore, with respect to ach year NAP coverage is a of the relevant two ation, then I may meet this lless of my ineligibility for
By sign	least 60 percent for the applicat ing this form, I acknowledge that I a		nce and/or NAP for t	he first two consecutive crop
	or which coverage is available after t o meet this requirement.	the enrollment period for 2017 WHIF	ends. I will be requ	ired to refund my WHIP payment
3A. Pro	ducer's Name <i>(Print)</i> MITH	3B. Producer's Signature John Smith		3C. Date Signed (MM-DD-YYYY) 08-01-2018
1450 I	me and Address of County FSA Offi NORTH KROME AVE, #102 DA CITY, FL 33042	ice (include City, State and Zip Code)	(Include Area	Office Telephone Number Code) 305-555-9999
	ce with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agri g USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating bases tal status, income derived from a public assistance program sp. Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by prog	d on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identi n, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil righ	ty (including gender expression),	sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status,
family/paren	n disabilities who require alternative means of communicati Inter at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA t	on for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiot hrough the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Addi	ape, American Sign Language, e tionally, program information may	tc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's be made available in languages other than English.
family/paren to all progra Persons with				laint filing cust.html and at any USDA office or write a it your completed form or letter to USDA by. (1) mail:

FSA-893, 2018 Citrus Actual Production History and Approved Yield Record (Florida Only)

A Completing FSA-893

Florida citrus producers are required to complete a manual FSA-893 to calculate an approved yield for the 2018 crop year. Follow instructions in this table to complete a manual FSA-893.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter the administrative State.
2	Enter the administrative county.
3	Enter the unit number.
4	Enter the producer's name.
	Part B – Crop Information
5	Enter the crop name.
6	Enter the crop type.
7	Enter intended use for the crop.
8	Enter the practice; "I" for irrigated or "N" for nonirrigated.
9	Enter the appropriate organic status according to 2-CP.
10	Enter the unit of measure for the crop.
T. 1	Part C – Actual Production History(APH)
	t is for COC representative use only, if applicable.
11	The APH crop years for the 2018 crop year are 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013.
	Note: This item is already populated.
12	Enter the number of acres planted for the crop, crop type, intended use, practice and organic
12	status, in items 5 through 10 for each APH crop year in item 11, as applicable.
13	Enter the actual production for the crop, crop type, intended use, practice and organic status, in
_	items 5 through 10 for each APH crop year in item 11, as applicable.
14	Calculate yield by dividing item 13 by item 12. Complete for each APH crop year in item 11,
	as applicable.
	Note: COC representative completes this item.
	Part D – Approved Yield (COC Use Only)
15	Total of all yields in item 14.
16	Enter the number of APH crop years for which production history was provided.
17	Calculate the approved yield by dividing item 15 by item 15.
18	Part E – Producers Certification
18 19A	Use as needed to continue or explain information in other items on FSA-893. Producer representing the unit must sign.
19A 19B	Enter title and/or relationship of the individual signing in a representative capacity.
170	Enter the and/or relationship of the individual signing in a representative capacity.
	Note: If producer signing is not signing in representative capacity, this field should be left
	blank.
19C	Enter the date CCC-893 was signed by producer.
	Part F – COC Signature
20A	COC or their representative must sign.
20B	COC or their representative must enter the date the FSA-893 was signed.

Page 1

FSA-893, 2018 Citrus Actual Production History and Approved Yield Record (Florida Only) (Continued)

B	Example of	Completed	FSA-893
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SA-893 7-13-18)			ENT OF AGRICULTURE ervice Agency		
	20		PRODUCTION HISTO VIELD RECORD RIDA ONLY)	RY AND	
PART A - GENERA	L INFORMATION				
1. State FLORIDA		2. County HENDRY		3. Unit No. 02000000	
4. Producer's Name Adam Orange					
PART B - CROP IN	FORMATION				
5. Crop Name	6. Crop Type	7. Intended Use	8. Practice	9. Organic Status	10. Unit of Measure
ORANGES	NAVAL	FH	I	С	BOXES
	PRODUCTION H				COC USE ONLY
11. APH Crop	Year	12. Planted Acres	13. Actual Producti	on	14. Yield
2017		50	9350		187
2016		50	10550		211
2015		50	11950		239
2014		50	13500		270
2013		50	15250		305
5. Total Yield (Item 14	4) 1212 (16. No. of APH Crop divided by	Years (Item 11) 5 =	17. Calculated Yi	eld 242.4
5. Total Yield (Item 14 PART E- PRODUC 18. Remarks <i>I hereby certify that the</i> <i>accurately identified to</i> <i>may result in a loss of</i>	4) ER'S CERTIFICAT e information included o the unit, crop and cro program benefits. Add	16. No. of APH Crop divided by ION	5 = e and accurate record of actual at the information on this form in warehouse operator, gimer, o	production history. nay be spot checked r any person who oth	242.4 The actual production history is and failure to certify accurately servise stores or purchases crop
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