

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Farm Service Agency  
Washington, DC 20250

<b>Farm Records and Reconstitutions for 2013 and Subsequent Years 10-CM</b>	<b>Amendment 4</b>
---	--------------------

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



**Amendment Transmittal**

**A Reason for Amendment**

Paragraph 37.5 has been added to provide guidance on performing adjustments of PLC yields among tracts.

Subparagraphs 52 B and C have been amended to explain how to apply “convenience and inconvenience” when considering a request to change a farm’s servicing County Office or administrative county.

Paragraph 173 has been added to provide guidance on CCC-518.

<b>Page Control Chart</b>		
<b>TC</b>	<b>Text</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>
1-4	2-63, 2-64 2-64.5 through 2-64.8 (add) 3-5 through 3-8 6-7 through 6-10 (add)	1, pages 1, 2 page 3



# Table of Contents

Page No.

## Part 1 General Provisions

1	Overview.....	1-1
2	Responsibilities.....	1-2
3	General Farm and Tract Data.....	1-4
4	Rule of Fractions.....	1-10
5-19	(Reserved)	

## Part 2 Adding or Changing Farm Records

20	Determining the Land Constituting a Farm .....	2-1
21	Adding or Changing Operator .....	2-3
22	Adding or Changing Owner.....	2-5
23	Adding or Changing Other Producers .....	2-7
24	Farm Records Hierarchy .....	2-8
25	Land Classification Definitions .....	2-11
26	Program Land Classification .....	2-15
27	Nonagricultural, Commercial, or Industrial Land Determinations.....	2-18
28	FSA Policy About Federal and State Grazing Land .....	2-20
29	GIS Rules.....	2-21
30	Rules for Delineating .....	2-24
31	Accessing Farm Records.....	2-34
32	Updating Farm Records .....	2-34
33	Creating a Farm Record .....	2-35
34	Conservation Compliance.....	2-38
35	Out-of-Balance Tracts.....	2-44
36	Rules for Yields When Tract Acreages Are Adjusted.....	2-49
37	Direct and CC Yield Adjustments Because of Reconstitutions.....	2-60
37.5	PLC Yield Adjustments .....	2-64
38	Examples of Handling Out-of-Balance Resulting Tracts With Double-Cropped Acres .....	2-64.7
39-49	(Reserved)	

**Table of Contents (Continued)**

**Page No.**

**Part 3            Administrative County**

50    Overview..... 3-1

**Section 1   Administrative County Office**

51    Determination of Administrative County ..... 3-2  
52    Changing a Farm’s Servicing County Office and Administrative County ..... 3-4  
53    Servicing County Office Closures ..... 3-8  
54    Servicing County Offices With Reduced Hours of Operation..... 3-10  
55-61 (Reserved)

**Section 2   In and Out Transfers**

62    Initiating Transfer ..... 3-21  
63    Transfers Between Counties ..... 3-22  
64    Timing for Transfer..... 3-23  
65    Records to Transfer..... 3-24  
66    Handling Within-State Transfers ..... 3-27  
67    Handling Out-of-State Transfers ..... 3-31  
68    Processing Out-Transfers..... 3-36  
69    Processing In-Transfers ..... 3-37  
70-89 (Reserved)

**Part 4            Initiating a Reconstitution**

90    Overview..... 4-1  
91    Substantive Change in Farming Operations and  
      Changes to Legal Entities ..... 4-2  
92    Who May Initiate ..... 4-4  
93    When to Initiate ..... 4-5  
94    How to Initiate ..... 4-8  
95    Effective Dates..... 4-12  
96    Corrections..... 4-12  
97-108 (Reserved)

## Table of Contents (Continued)

Page No.

### Part 5 Types of Reconstitutions

109	Overview.....	5-1
-----	---------------	-----

#### Section 1 Combinations

##### Subsection 1 Farm Combinations

110	Common Ownership Farm Combinations .....	5-2
111	Separate Ownership Farm Combinations .....	5-3
112	Combinations Across State and County Lines .....	5-4
113	Combining Federally- and State-Owned Land .....	5-5
114	Combining Farms With Approved CCC-509ACRE's .....	5-5
115-124	(Reserved)	

##### Subsection 2 Tract Combinations

125	Common Ownership Tract Combinations .....	5-27
126	Initiating Tract Combinations .....	5-27
127-130	(Reserved)	

#### Section 2 Divisions

##### Subsection 1 Reasons for Divisions

131	Reasons for Farm Divisions.....	5-37
132	Reasons for Tract Divisions.....	5-38
133-139	(Reserved)	

##### Subsection 2 Methods of Divisions

140	Overview.....	5-51
141	Estate.....	5-52
142	Designation by Landowner .....	5-54
143	DCP Cropland.....	5-58
144	Default.....	5-59
145-148	(Reserved)	

**Table of Contents (Continued)**

**Page No.**

**Part 5       Types of Reconstitutions (Continued)**

**Section 2 Divisions (Continued)**

**Subsection 3 Approving Reconstitutions**

149	Documentation for COC Approval.....	5-71
150	Reconstitution Approval Process.....	5-72
151	Printing FSA-476DCP .....	5-74
152-159	(Reserved)	

**Subsection 4 Adjustments After Farm Divisions**

160	Basic Rule for Adjustments .....	5-91
161-169	(Reserved)	

**Part 6       CRP Reconstitutions**

170	Overview.....	6-1
171	Dividing Farms During CRP Signup .....	6-1
172	CCC-517, Tract Redistribution Form .....	6-2
173	CCC-518, Tract Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Yield Redistribution Form .....	6-7

**Exhibits**

1	Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority
2	Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook
3, 4	(Reserved)
5	Farm Operator Change Notification
6	(Reserved)
7	Manual Redistribution Worksheet for Out-of-Balance Tracts
8	Semi-Automated Redistribution Spreadsheet for Out-of-Balance Tracts
9	Example of Letter to Producers About Closed County Offices
10	FSA-179, Transfer of Farm Records Between Counties
11	Data Elements on FSA-156EZ
12	(Reserved)
13	Reconstitution Checklist

37 Direct and CC Yield Adjustments Because of Reconstitutions (Continued)

**E Adjustment Example When Direct and CC Yields Are the Same (Continued)**

During the division, Tracts 300 and 500 are assigned to Resulting Farm 900 and Tract 1400 is assigned to Resulting Farm 901.

Both resulting farms have a wheat payment yield of 50. Tract 500 has very good quality soil and consistently produces a yield of 65. Tract 1400 has poor quality soil and has yield potential of less than 50.

COC determined that the yield on Tract 500 will be increased to 65 and the yield on Tract 1400 will be decreased.

The sum of the resulting farms' extensions cannot exceed the parent farm extension.

**Exception:** The parent farm extension may be exceeded only because of normal rounding rules.

Use the following table to determine the resulting farm's direct and CC yields.

Step	Action
1	Multiply the acreage from Tract 500 times the new yield of 65. (20.0 x 65 = 1,300)
2	Multiply the acreage from Tract 300 times the established yield. (30.0 x 50 = 1,500)
3	Add the results from steps 1 and 2. (1,300 + 1,500 = 2,800)
4	Subtract the result of step 3 from the parent farm extension. (3,250 - 2,800 = 450)  <b>Result:</b> The extension for Tract 1400 is 450.
5	Divide the result of step 4 by the acres from Tract 1400. (450 ÷ 15.0 = 30)  <b>Result:</b> The yield for Tract 1400 is 30.

During the adjustment update process, the direct and CC yields for Tract:

- 500 would be increased to 65
- 1400 would be decreased to 30.

**\*--37.5 PLC Yield Adjustments****A Basic Rule for Adjusting PLC Yields Following PLC Yield Updates Allowed by the 2014 Farm Bill**

PLC yields updated according to the 2014 Farm Bill were completed at the farm level since the substitute yield could only be applied at the farm level. An owner was required to certify a “blended” yield for the farm if the owner requested to update the PLC yield during the update period. As a result, all tracts on the farm received the same PLC yield.

Because all tracts on the farm do not have the same cultural practices or productivity capabilities, farm owners are allowed to adjust the PLC yield to represent a yield more reflective of the tract’s cultural practices or productivity, as approved by COC.

COC may approve the request to adjust yields if the adjusted tract yields support cultural practices and productivity capabilities and the weighted average yield remains unchanged. COC must consider the following before approving the yield adjustment:

- available land
- cultural operations
- changes in the type of farming conducted on the farm.

**Note:** All affected owners will be notified in writing of the increase or decrease of the tract yield adjustment and be provided appeal rights. COC has the option to request documentation to support the yield adjustment.

The increase in PLC yield on 1 or more tracts must be offset by the weighted reduction in the PLC yield of another tract or tract’s PLC yield.

The farm level yield extension (base acres x PLC yield) cannot increase or decrease using this policy.

**Exception:** The farm level yield extension may be exceeded only because of normal rounding rules.

**B Applying PLC Yield Adjustment**

PLC yield adjustments shall be applied to covered commodities after completion of the MIDAS Farm Records data import and/or export process associated with the Base Reallocation/Yield Update/ARCPLC Election.

Tract PLC yields must be updated in FY 2015 and any subsequent year. PLC yield adjustments **must not** be made for FY 2014.

PLC yield adjustments using the policy in this paragraph must be made before any reconstitution being processed to prevent PLC yield adjustments having to be completed from 1 farm to another.--\*

**\*--37.5 PLC Yield Adjustments (Continued)**

**C PLC Yield Adjustment Example**

In this example, the farm’s PLC yield was updated for corn. The farm is composed of 3 tracts, 2 of which are irrigated and 1 not irrigated. Because the owners of the farm desired to update the tract’s PLC yield to reflect irrigation on 2 of the tracts, the tract PLC yields were updated.

The farm’s PLC yield was updated to 227. The farm’s base acres after the reallocation process were 349.21.

Tract No.	Tract Base Acres	Farm PLC Yield	PLC Yield Extension (Base Acres x Yield)
125	69.00	227	15,663.00
250	139.56	227	31,680.12
375	140.65	227	31,927.55
Total	349.21		79,270.67

Tract 125 is non-irrigated and has limited production without irrigation. The owners of the farm request that the yield on tracts 250 and 375 should be 252 bushels.

Use the following table to determine the new PLC yield for the tracts on the farm.

Step	Action	Result
1	Multiply the base acres and the new yield from tracts 250 and 375 times the new yield of 252 (280.21 x 252)	70,612.92
2	Subtract the result of step 1 from the farm’s total yield extension (79,270.67 – 70,612.92)	8,657.75
3	Divide the result of step 2 by the base acres of tract 125 (8,657.75 ÷ 69.00)	125.47

As a result of the adjustment process, the PLC yield for Tract:

- 125 would decrease to 125 bushels (rounded down from 125.47)
- 250 would increase to 252 bushels
- 375 would increase to 252 bushels.

**Important:** The steps to calculate the tract yield above could vary depending on the yield requested on any or all tracts.--\*



**38 Examples of Handling Out-of-Balance Resulting Tracts With Double-Cropped Acres**

**A Overview**

This paragraph contains a number of examples that may occur when dividing tracts with double-cropped acres. Use the applicable example to determine what corrective action, if any, is needed on the resulting out-of-balance tracts.

In all of the examples, tract 1 is being divided into tract 2 and tract 3.

**B General Rules**

The double-cropped acres move with the bases to the extent allowable. Double-cropped acres on a tract cannot exceed the effective DCP cropland on the tract. County Offices have the authority to move double-cropped acres with the bases as needed.

Use the following table to determine how an out-of-balance tract is treated upon completion of the tract division.

<b>IF the out-of-balance tract will....</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
be divided off and combined with another farm with sufficient effective DCP cropland	leave the tract out of balance until the combination. On the combined farm correct the out of balance condition.
be divided off but not combined with another farm	before the farm is divided, correct the out of balance condition.
not be divided off	correct the out of balance condition.



**\*--52 Changing a Farm’s Servicing County Office and Administrative County (Continued)**

**A Changing Without a Farm Combination (Continued)**

This table provides an illustration for the example in this subparagraph.

<b>Pine County</b>	<b>Spruce County</b>
<p>Servicing County Office for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• administrative county Pine</li> <li>• administrative county Spruce (FSA designation - 2009).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> 2009 - FSN 100 administered here; however, the operator and owners select Needle County Service Center, this necessitates a change in administrative county from Spruce to Needle County.</p>	<p>No Service Center County Office since 2009.</p> <p>2009 FSN 100 and Spruce Administrative County transferred to Pine Servicing County Office.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Needle County</b></p> <p>Servicing County Office for Administrative County Needle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009 FSN 100 added per operator and owner request</li> <li>• by August 1, 2015, FSN 100 operator and owners request to move FSN 100 back to its physical location and administrative county (Spruce) which is serviced in Pine County.</li> </ul>	

--\*

## 52 Changing a Farm's Servicing County Office and Administrative County (Continued)

### B Documenting Transfer Requests Without a Farm Combination

Reason for in and out transfer must be:

- specified on FSA-179

**Note:** On FSA-179, item 5, write in, "significantly more convenient", if transfer is requested because of convenience. FSA COC will determine if it can approve the \*--transfer unless any of the prohibitions in subparagraph A apply. In this context, "convenience and inconvenience" refer to the attributes one servicing County Office may have over another (location, distance of travel to and from farm or home, office hours, etc.) Because of nationwide customer service that enables a person to go into any servicing County Office to conduct business, requests for changes in servicing County Office should lessen.--\*

- signed by the farm operator and **all** owners.

Approving a request for transfer of servicing County Office may necessitate a change in administrative county for all purposes. See paragraph 64 for the timing of the transfer.

For County Office closures, see paragraph 53. For reduced hours of operation of an office and reduced staffing, see paragraph 54 for procedure in changing the servicing County Office and administrative county.

**Notes:** See 15-AO for determinations of which LAA the farm's producer should be placed in the new county.

A change in the servicing County Office or administrative county may not impact FLP. FLP applications will be submitted in the County Office serving the area in which the farm is, or will be, located according to 7 CFR 1910.3. Files will be maintained according to 16-AO.

52 Changing a Farm’s Servicing County Office and Administrative County (Continued)

C Changing With a Farm Combination

A change in administrative county for a farm involved in a farm reconstitution may be permitted in a calendar year if the requested reconstitution was filed by August 1 and if both of the following apply:

- all owners (in both counties) agree with the transfer
- the transferred farm will be combined with a farm in the receiving county.

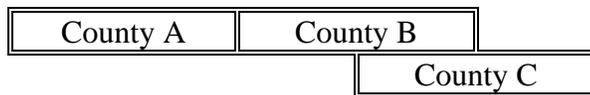
If a County Office determines that the farm transfer and combination are being requested to evade program rules, or obtain benefits that would not otherwise be obtained absent the transfer, the farm transfer, change in administrative county, and farm combination will **not** be approved.

**Note:** FSA decisions about which servicing County Office will be responsible for farm records in an administrative county are not program, eligibility, or benefit determinations that are subject to participant requests for administrative review or appeal. The way FSA conducts its administrative operations and decides how farm records will be maintained are administrative decisions. For these reasons, decisions by FSA to process requests for farm transfers or changes in administrative county are not subject to any sort of appeal or appealability review. Offices will provide **neither** appeal **nor** appealability review rights on administrative decisions about servicing County Office or administrative county.

Administrative county changes for farm combinations will only be made to counties that are contiguous to the county where the farm is physically located. If there are no servicing County Offices in the contiguous counties, the producer may select a noncontiguous office that is **significantly** more convenient.

**\*--Note:** In this context, “convenience and inconvenience” refer to the attributes one--\* servicing County Office may have over another (location, distance of travel to and from farm or home, office hours, etc.). Because of nationwide customer service that enables a person to go into any servicing County Office to conduct business, requests for changes in servicing County Office should lessen.

**Example:** County A is contiguous to County B. County B is contiguous to County C. Each are servicing County Offices and administrative counties.



Land in counties A, B, and C may be combined and administered in any 1 of the 3 administrative counties if there are parent farms located in all 3 counties.

If land in County B is divided from the farm, the land located in counties A and C would be transferred back to County A and County C to be administered.

**\*--52 Changing a Farm's Servicing County Office and Administrative County (Continued)****C Changing With a Farm Combination (Continued)**

In and out transfers shall be:

- requested on FSA-179
- signed by the farm operator and **all** owners
- between contiguous counties when possible.

Approving the request will change the administrative county originally designated by FSA for all purposes. See paragraph 64 for the timing of the transfer.

**53 Servicing County Office Closures****A Background**

When a servicing County Office closes, FSA National Office designates a new servicing County Office for the administrative county.

**B Letters**

The new servicing County Office that is responsible for the administrative county and farm records in that administrative county will provide a letter within 60 calendar days of being notified of the closure of the previous servicing County Office to all operators and owners whose records were held in the closed servicing County Office. The letter informs the operator and owners:

- of the name and location of the servicing County Office where the administrative county farm records will be designated
- that if the designation by FSA is agreeable, the operator and owners will not need to do anything or take any action
- that subject to COC approval by the "transfer to" county, a different servicing County Office may be requested within 30 calendar days of the date of the letter (insert the names of the alternate servicing County Offices according to subparagraph C).

**Note:** Selection of an alternative servicing County Office may necessitate a change in administrative county. See Exhibit 9 for an example of the letter.--\*

**\*--173 CCC-518, Tract Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Yield Redistribution Form**

**A Background**

CCC-518 is intended to be used by owners to adjust tract PLC yields according to paragraph 37.5.

All CCC-518's signed by the affected owners of a farm will be maintained as a permanent file in the County Office.

**Notes:** CCC-518 is only intended for redistribution of PLC yields in the current FY. County Offices must **not** allow redistribution of PLC yields for a prior FY.

COC:

- will document approval of CCC-518 satisfying all requirements (correct calculation, having all required signatures, etc.) in executive session minutes
- has authority to disallow a redistribution of PLC yields if the redistribution is being requested to circumvent program regulations

CCC-518 can only be adjusted with concurrence by all affected owners.--\*



\*--173 CCC-518, Tract Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Yield Redistribution Form (Continued)

**B Example of CCC-518 (Continued)**

<b>CCC-518</b> (06-12-15)		Page 2 of 2	
2. STATE CODE	3. COUNTY CODE	4. FARM SERIAL NUMBER	
<b>CONTINUATION OF OWNER'S INFORMATION (From Page 1)</b>			
A. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <i>(Including Zip Code)</i>			
B. SIGNATURE OF OWNER (BY)	C. TITLE/RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SIGNING IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY	D. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)	
A. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <i>(Including Zip Code)</i>			
B. SIGNATURE OF OWNER (BY)	C. TITLE/RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SIGNING IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY	D. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)	
A. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <i>(Including Zip Code)</i>			
B. SIGNATURE OF OWNER (BY)	C. TITLE/RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SIGNING IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY	D. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)	
A. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <i>(Including Zip Code)</i>			
B. SIGNATURE OF OWNER (BY)	C. TITLE/RELATIONSHIP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SIGNING IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY	D. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)	

--\*

\*--173 CCC-518, Tract Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Yield Redistribution Form (Continued)

**C Completing CCC-518**

Each affected owner shall sign and date CCC-518, agreeing to the redistribution of PLC yields. The following table describes the fields on CCC-518.

Item	Description	Entry
1	County Office name, address, and telephone number.	Manual Entry
2	State code.	Manual Entry
3	County code	Manual Entry
4	Farm serial number.	Manual Entry
5	Provide the tract's information.	
	A Tract number.	Manual Entry
	B Applicable covered commodity.	Manual Entry
	C Applicable covered commodity's base acres.	Manual Entry
	D Current PLC tract yield.	Manual Entry
	E Tract's requested yield for applicable covered commodity.	The owner(s) must enter the requested yield being redistributed to the tract See paragraph 37.5 for limitations.
6	Owner's certification.	
	A Owner's name and address.	Manual Entry
	B Owner's signature.	All effected owners on the farm must sign.
	C <b>If the individual signing in item 7 B is...</b>	<b>THEN..</b>
	signing in a representative capacity for the owner	a title and/or relationship shall be listed.
	the signatory	no entry is required.
	D Signature date.	All effected owners on the farm must date.

--\*

## Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

### Reports

None

### Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1245	Request for Cost Shares		65
AD-862	Conservation Reporting and Evaluation System		65
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELIC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		65
CCC-452	NAP Production and Yield Report		65
CCC-471	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Application for Coverage (2010 and Subsequent Crop Years)		65
CCC-502A	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review for an Individual		65
CCC-502B	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review for a Joint Venture or General Partnership		65
CCC-502C	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review for Corporations, Limited Partnerships or Other Similar Entities		65
CCC-502D	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review for an Estate or Trust		65
CCC-502EZ	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review for an Individual		65
CCC-505	Voluntary Permanent Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Base Acreage Reduction		35, 65
CCC-509	Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program Contract		65
CCC-509ACRE	Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Program Irrevocable Election		65
CCC-517	Tract Redistribution Form	172	Text, Ex. 8
CCC-518	Tract Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Yield Redistribution Form	173	37.5

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

## Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
CCC-522	Tract Owner Selection of Initial or Subsequent Crop Acreage History		65
CCC-523	Summary of Acreage History and Yield Report		65
CCC-524	Base Acre and Yield Election Form		65
CCC-576	Notice of Loss and Application for Payment Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for 2013 and Subsequent Years		65
CCC-749	Request to Participate in the ____ Planting Transferability Pilot Project		65
CRP-1	Conservation Reserve Program Contract		25, 26, 35, 36, 170, 171
FCI-19	Crop Insurance Acreage Report		66
FSA-156EZ	Abbreviated 156 Farm Record and Tract Listing	Ex. 11	35, 65-69, 94, 149, 150
FSA-179	Transfer of Farm Records Between Counties	Ex. 10	2, 52-54, 62, 65-67
FSA-155	Request for Farm Reconstitution	94	2, 92, 93, 1126, 131, 141-144, 149, 150
FSA-211	Power of Attorney		65
FSA-476DCP	Notice of Acreage Bases, Payment Yields and CRP Reduction	151	65,150
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		66, 90
FSA-658	Record of Production and Yield		65
NRCS-CPA-026	Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation Determination		30. 65
NRCS-CPA-027	Certification of Highly Erodible Land Conservation Plan(s) and System(s)		65

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
CC	counter-cyclical	Text
FAV/WR	fruits and vegetables or wild rice	Text
FRS	Farm Records Management System	2, 69, 70, 91, 92, 112, 243
PCW	planted converted wetland	3, 34
PLC	price loss coverage	37.5, 173
PTPP	Planting Transferability Pilot Program	3, 33, 93

Redelegations of Authority

This table lists the redelegations of authority for this handbook.

Redelegations	Reference
DAFP has delegated its authority to STC's to approve requests for selecting a new administrative County Office in cases where County Offices have closed and a producer requests an administrative county other than the 1 designated by FSA. STC may redelegate this authority to SED.	53
DAFP has delegated its authority to STC's to approve requests for selecting a new administrative County Office in cases where County Offices have reduced hours of operation and/or reduced staffing. STC may redelegate this authority to SED.	54
COC may redelegate to CED the authority to approve in and out transfers of land between counties.	63, 68, Ex. 10
COC may redelegate authority to CED to approve in and out transfers between States.	67
COC may redelegate to CED the authority to approve or disapprove reconstitutions.	150

