

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss
Coverage Program
1-ARCPLC

Amendment 8

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 6 G has been amended to clarify applying sequestration.

Paragraphs 22, 26.5, 28, 42, 43, 61, 66, 67, 81, 83, 90, 131, 135, 142, 188, 202, 242, 244, 250, 265, 287, 289, and exhibits 2 and 18 have been amended to replace the permissive word “shall” with “will”, “must” or “can,” or otherwise edit the language to remove the verb, without change of substance, to more closely resemble regulatory language, other related handbooks, and the remainder of this handbook.

Subparagraph 203:

- A through C have been amended to clarify that retroactive contract enrollments do not apply to contract years 2016, 2017, and 2018 CCC-861’s and CCC-862’s
- D has been added to provide policy for late-filed contract year 2014 and 2015 CCC-861’s or CCC-862’s.

Subparagraph 308 A has been amended to provide 1-CM as a reference for policy on signatures of minors.

Paragraph 310 has been added to provide instructions on responding to questions or inquiries about payments triggering under ARC and PLC.

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5 Basic ARC and PLC Program Information (Continued)

C Payment Acres

[7 CFR 1412.3] Payment acres mean:

(1) For the purpose of PLC and ARC when county coverage has been selected under Subpart D, but subject to §1412.47, the payment acres for each covered commodity on a farm will be equal to 85 percent of the base acres for the covered commodity on the farm.

(2) In the case of ARC when individual coverage has been selected under Subpart D, but subject to §1412.47, the payment acres for a farm will be equal to 65 percent of the base acres for all of the covered commodities on the farm.

D Payment Yield

[7 CFR 1412.3] Payment yield means for a farm for a covered commodity the yield established under subpart C of this part.

E Basic Summary Comparison of PLC, ARC-CO, and ARC-IC

The following table provides a basic comparison of PLC, ARC-CO, and ARC-IC.

PLC	ARC-CO	ARC-IC
Uses national MYA price plus the PLC yield established on the farm.	Uses MYA price plus county yield.	Uses MYA price plus the producer's yield from the farm.
Payments determined by individual crop of covered commodity base acres.	Payments determined by individual crop of covered commodity base acres.	Payments determined by all crops planted of covered commodities combined on the farm.
Payments made on 85 percent of base acres by crop base acreage.	Payments made on 85 percent of base acres by crop base acreage.	Payments made on 65 percent of total base acres.
Production report not required.	Production report not required.	Must report annual production of covered commodities.
May elect PLC or ARC-CO on the same farm on a covered commodity by covered commodity basis.	May elect ARC-CO or PLC on the same farm on a covered commodity by covered commodity basis.	Planted acres used to attribute base acres. ARC-IC election applies to entire farm and all 21 covered commodities.

5 Basic ARC and PLC Program Information (Continued)

F Deadlines

The following table lists some important deadlines.

Date	Event
2-CP	Acreage reporting date.
July 15, 2014	Final date to report 2013 production for 2013 ACRE farms.
September 29, 2014	Base acre reallocation and CC yield update signup begins.
April 7, 2015	Base acre reallocation and CC yield update signup ends.
November 17, 2014	ARC and PLC election period begins.
April 7, 2015	ARC and PLC election period ends.
June 17, 2015	ARC and PLC enrollment begins for 2014 and 2015.
September 30, 2015	ARC and PLC enrollment ends for 2014 and 2015.
September 30, 2015	Certified yields for benchmark and actual year yields must be reported to FSA for 2014 crop year.
December 1 through August 1 of each ARCPLC program year 2016 through 2018.	ARC and PLC enrollment period for each of the 2016 through 2018 ARCPLC program years.

6 Payments and Limitations

A ARC and PLC Payment Calculation

Subject to an annual \$125,000 per person or legal entity limit for persons or legal entities “actively engaged” in farming, and assuming all other payment eligibility and average AGI compliance provisions are met, payments:

- for PLC, are equal to the product of multiplying 85 percent of the farm’s specific crop base acres times the farm’s specific PLC yield times the difference between the crop’s reference price minus the effective price (larger of MYA or national loan rate) for the crop times the producer’s share on the approved contract
- for ARC-CO, are equal to the product of multiplying 85 percent of the farm’s specific crop base acres times the difference between the specific crop’s ARC-CO Guarantee minus the ARC-CO Actual crop year revenue, **not** to exceed 10 percent of the ARC-CO Benchmark Revenue, times the producer’s share on the approved contract
- for ARC-IC, are equal to the product of multiplying 65 percent of the farm’s **total** base acres times the difference between the ARC-IC Guarantee minus the ARC-IC Actual crop year revenue, **not** to exceed 10 percent of the ARC-IC Benchmark Revenue, times the producer’s share certified on the crop acreage report, FSA-578, of covered commodities. The ARC-IC Guarantee and the ARC-IC Actual crop year revenue are based on a calculation of ALL covered commodities planted on all FSN’s the producer has enrolled in ARC-IC within the State.

6 Payments and Limitations (Continued)**B Advance ARC and PLC Payments**

There are no advance payments authorized for ARC and PLC.

C Final ARC and PLC Payments

Final ARCPLC payments will be made to eligible producers satisfying the ARC and PLC Program compliance, contract, and eligibility requirements on or after October 1 of the following year of the crop year after the MYA price has been determined for each specific covered commodity.

D Payment Limitations

[7 CFR 1412.51] Limitation of payments.

(a) The provisions of part 1400 of this chapter apply to this part. Payments under this part cannot exceed the amounts specified in part 1400 of this chapter.

(c) For all covered commodities other than peanuts, the total amount of ARCPLC payments received, directly or indirectly, by a person or legal entity (except a joint venture or general partnership) for any crop year together with any marketing loan gains or loan deficiency payments for any and all commodities other than peanuts under subtitle B of title I of the 2014 Farm Bill cannot exceed \$125,000.

(d) For peanuts, the total amount of payments received, directly or indirectly, by a person or legal entity (except a joint venture or general partnership) for any crop year together with any marketing loan gains or loan deficiency payments under subtitle B of title I of the 2014 Farm Bill for peanuts cannot exceed \$125,000.

6 **Payments and Limitations (Continued)**

E 10-Acre Rule Provision

A producer on a farm will **not** receive ARCPLC payments if the sum of the base acres including any generic base acres on the farm is 10 acres or less. The 10-acre rule provision will **not** apply to a SDA farmer or rancher or a limited resource farmer or rancher.

F Refunds of Unearned Payments

A producer **must** refund any payment to CCC which exceeds the amount actually earned under the contract. Interest on such refunds will be assessed according to 58-FI.

Note: Interest only accrues from date of disbursement in cases where COC determines misrepresentation, scheme, or device.

G Sequestration Reduction

In general, sequestration entails the permanent cancellation of budgetary resources by a uniform percentage. This uniform percentage reduction is applied to all programs, projects, and activities within a budget account.

*--For ARC and PLC payments, a sequestration percentage will be applied to the payment amount determined after all reductions have been applied, including payment limitation provisions. The sequestration amount is reduced from the determined payment amount for the producer receiving the payment as the last step before sending the payment information to NPS. The sequestered amount is applied to the producer receiving the payment after payments have been attributed for payment limitation purposes.

Example: Corporation A, an entity receiving a payment on FSN 1, had a PLC payment that computed to be \$147,000. After the payment limitation was applied, the net payment as \$125,000. The payment was then sequestered at 7.3 percent. After the sequestration was applied, the payment that the entity received was \$115,875.

The sequestered amount is equal to the computed payment multiplied by the percentage as shown in the following table.--*

FOR contracts obligated in FY...	THE sequestration will be...
2015 (2014 and 2015 contracts)	7.3 percent.
2016	6.8 percent.
2017	TBA.
2018	TBA.

22 Base Acre Reductions (Continued)

B Producer Requested Base Acres Reduction

The owners on the farm may request that the reduction of cropland and base acreage be immediately completed. In this situation, the following actions will be taken:

- adjust the cropland in farm maintenance according to 10-CM
- owners **must** complete CCC-505 to permanently reduce base acres and/or CCC-517 to redistribute base acres
- adjust the base acres in farm maintenance according to 10-CM
- revise contract according to this handbook
- request a refund of any overpayments.

C 2015 Program Year Base Reductions Because of CRP Enrollment

CCC-505 base reductions were required for **new** CRP-1's enrolled after June 9, 2014, under the 2014 Farm Bill that became effective in FY 2015.

County Offices:

- completed CCC-505 base reductions before CRP-1 approval

Note: CCC-505 base acres were taken in tenths as required by 10-CM.

- required producers to select the commodity to reduce from the covered commodities with base acres established on the farm, **before any reallocation under ARCPLC**
- were directed to hold CCC-505 base reductions and **not** load them into FRS (2014) or MIDAS (2015) during the base reallocation period
- must load these CCC-505 reductions in 2015 MIDAS **before** enrolling the farm into ARCPLC according to the following table.

IF the covered commodity being reduced...	*--THEN the County Office will...--*
currently exists on the tract/farm and remains large enough to cover the reduction	complete CCC-505 processes in MIDAS in the normal manner for program year 2015.

22 Base Acre Reductions (Continued)

C 2015 Program Year Base Reductions Because of CRP Enrollment (Continued)

IF the covered commodity being reduced...	*--THEN the County Office will...--*
currently exists on the tract/farm, but is not large enough to cover the reduction	contact the owner that completed CCC-505 to determine which additional covered commodity's base acres on the farm must be reduced if more than 1 base exists. If the producer does not respond within 30 calendar days, County Offices will prorate the base reduction acres across all base crops on the tract. In either situation, a new CCC-505 is required.
does not exist on the tract/farm	contact the owner that completed CCC-505 to determine which covered commodity's base acres on *--the farm must be reduced if more than 1 base--* exists. If the producer does not respond within 30 calendar days, County Offices will prorate the base reduction acres across all base crops on the tract. In either situation, a new CCC-505 is required.

D 2015 Program Year Base Reductions Converting Tenths to Hundredths

Situations may arise where CCC-505 was completed and signed by the owner using tenths, but because of rounding issues, the new 2015 CRP-1 acres are recorded in hundredths. In these situations, County Offices may notate in CCC-505, item 17, remarks section the following.

“The base acres reduced on this CCC-505 are being corrected to _____. This correction moves the base reduction acres to “hundredths” to reflect the acres being enrolled in CRP.” (CO Initial and date)

Example 1: The owner signed CCC-505 for a 10.1 soybean base acre reduction. CRP contract number 1550 was for 10.06 acres. The County Office will document in CCC-505, item 17 as follows.

“The base acres reduced on this CCC-505 are being corrected to 10.06. This correction moves the base reduction acres to “hundredths” to reflect the acres being enrolled in CRP.”

County Office employees will:

- initial and date CCC-505
- reduce 10.06 acres in MIDAS.

22 Base Acre Reductions (Continued)

D 2015 Program Year Base Reductions Converting Tenths to Hundredths (Continued)

Example 2: The owner signed CCC-505 for a 10.1 soybean base acre reduction. CRP contract number 1660 was for 10.14 acres. The County Office may document in CCC-505, item 17 that 10.14 acres were reduced for CRP contract number 1660 along with the effective date of CRP-1, although item 9 indicated 10.1 acres. The County Office will reduce 10.14 acres in MIDAS.

“The base acres reduced on this CCC-505 are being corrected to 10.14. This correction moves the base reduction acres to “hundredths” to reflect the acres being enrolled in CRP.”

County Office employees will:

- initial and date CCC-505
- reduce 10.14 acres in MIDAS.

Notes: This correction policy is only applicable when the base acreage being adjusted is within hundredths and **only** for CCC-505 completed for **new** 2015 CRP-1’s that took effect in program year 2015. Prior year CCC-505’s completed for CRP enrollment ***--must not** be corrected or adjusted.--*

The owner is **not** required to sign a new CCC-505. County Offices can have the owner initial and date the base crop change on the existing CCC-505. County Offices will also follow the policy outlined in this subparagraph to correct the reduced acres from tenths to hundredths.

23 Completing CCC-505

A Instructions

Owners may request a voluntary permanent reduction of base acres (including generic base acres) by completing CCC-505 according to the following.

Item	Instruction	
1	Enter State and county code where the farm is administratively located.	
2	Enter farm number where base acres will be reduced.	
3	<p>IF CCC-505 is...</p> <p>being prepared as a prerequisite for participation in CRP or GRP</p>	<p>THEN enter program year...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for CRP, equal to the effective date of CRP-1 <p>Note: CCC-505 program year will equal FY CRP-1 becomes effective.</p> <p>Example: Producer completed and signed CCC-505 during CRP Signup 26. If the CRP offer is accepted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRP-1 will be effective October 1, 2008 • base acre reduction will be effective October 1, 2008 • CCC-505 program year is 2009. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for land enrolled in GRP under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rental agreement, equal to date CCC-920 is approved by COC • easement equal to date GRP easement is filed.
	<p>completed for reasons other than CRP or GRP participation</p>	<p>equal to FY CCC-505 is approved by COC.</p>

26 Base Acre Reallocation Decision

A Base Acre Reallocation

Any current owner of a farm will have a 1-time opportunity from September 29, 2014, through April 7, 2015, to do either of the following:

- retain the farm's base acres as of September 30, 2013, as adjusted, **except** upland cotton (generic) base acres
- reallocate base acres, **excluding** upland cotton (generic) base acres, on a farm, based on the 4-year average P&CP acres for the 2009 through 2012 crop years. An increase in **total** base acres in effect on September 30, 2013, on a farm is **not** allowed according to the 2014 Farm Bill.

Note: Under **no** circumstances will reallocation of base acres of covered commodities on a farm result in any increase in total base acres on a farm.

If a decision to reallocate base acres is **not** made by a current owner by the end of the reallocation period, then the farm retains the base acres that were on the farm as of September 30, 2013.

See Exhibit 2 for definition of current owner.

B Signature Requirements for Base Acre Reallocation

Any current owner will make the base acre reallocation decision. Any current owner on the farm may sign to reallocate the farm's base acres or retain the farm's 2013 base acres.

If a current owner reallocates base acres, that reallocation will apply to the farm **unless** the base acre reallocation is withdrawn, rescinded, or modified by any current owner on the farm in the base acre reallocation period.

Neither FSA nor CCC is under any obligation to notify owners on a farm if a base acre reallocation has been filed, rescinded, modified, or withdrawn during the base acre reallocation period. If a person or legal entity acquires ownership of a farm that has already had base acre reallocation decision made by an owner, FSA will provide the base acre reallocation information to that person or legal entity on request, but is under no obligation to notify new owners or new producers whether a base acre reallocation decision has previously been made on that particular farm.

26 Base Acre Reallocation Decision (Continued)

C Base Acre Reallocation Disputes

If any current owner submits a conflicting reallocation request or expresses disagreement with a reallocation filed, no reallocations will be approved for the farm unless all the current owners of the farm provide CCC with written evidence of the dispute resolution during the base acre reallocation period.

26.5 Invalid Reallocations and Yield Updates

A Reallocations and Yield Updates Found Invalid

Situations exist where the reallocation decision and/or a yield update was completed and the signatory on CCC-858 was a:

- power of attorney signing in a representative capacity for a “current” landowner and that power of attorney is no longer valid
- producer who was not a current owner.

*--As a result, the reallocation decision and/or yield update is invalid. Base acres and yields originally on the farm prior to the reallocation and/or yield update must be restored to the farm.

A manual election is then required on the farm’s original base acres using the policy in paragraph 181. A manual election not completed within 30 calendar days will result in the farm defaulting to PLC and no payments will be earned for 2014.

Note: MIDAS and FRS will be updated every year beginning in 2014.

B Exception to Determining the Election Invalid

If the criteria in subparagraph A is met, and as a result, a reallocation is invalid, a current owner may ratify the original reallocation. If the ratification occurs, the original election is valid and no further action is required.--*

--28 Base Acre Corrections*A Overview**

The 2014 Farm Bill permitted:

- farm owners the opportunity to reallocate base acres on a farm based on acreage reporting history (P&CP or subsequently planted crop acreage in 2009 through 2012) by April 7, 2015
- base acres to be adjusted when CRP acreage expired, is terminated, or was early released.

Note: The policy in this paragraph provides assistance to County Offices to make corrections when errors are found.

The base acre reallocation process required County Offices to manually research missing covered commodity acreage history for years 2009 through 2012 where the tract and/or farm was changed because of a reconstitution. Once the research was completed, County Offices were required to manually load the covered commodity acreage in the acreage history software so the base acre reallocation process could be performed accurately. Since the base acre reallocation process required manual research and software loading by County Offices, errors may have occurred.

CRP acreage that expired, is terminated, or was early released is allowed to have base acres restored, if applicable. County Offices may not have restored base reductions from expiring or terminated CRP contracts as required.

Note: This paragraph provides County Offices with guidance on making base acre corrections.

B Base Acre Correction Policy

Base acre corrections, **except** statutory restorations, limited to the adjustments shown in this subparagraph, may be approved by COC, with concurrence of a State Office representative.

The following are base acre corrections that may be approved:

- base acres that were **not** properly restored after CRP expired or were early terminated in a prior year

Note: County Offices:

- will complete these base restorations for the year in which the error is found
- must **not** restore these base acres for a year before 2014--*

28 Base Acre Corrections (Continued)

B Base Acre Correction Policy (Continued)

- will restore base acres to the tract and farm for program years 2014 and 2015 through the end of the ARCPLC enrollment period for 2014 and 2015. These base acres should have been restored before September 30, 2014. The *--applicable crop's base acres must be restored to the tract and farm and is--* not eligible to be reallocated since the base acre reallocation period ended on April 7, 2015.
- base acre reallocation that was not properly calculated because of an error in loading missing acreage history into the acreage history software for years 2009 through 2012 where the covered commodity was planted or considered planted

Note: County Offices will complete the “new” base acreage reallocation, because of an error, in the “Base Reallocation Tool” located on the ARCPLC web site. The base reallocation software in FSA Applications is not available because of the Farm Records Import/Export process. In these situations, the base acres on the tract and farm that are in error require correcting in 2014 FRS and 2015 MIDAS once the new base reallocation calculation is completed.

- base acres that were not loaded properly in FRS or MIDAS, as applicable.

Statutory allowed base adjustments are CRP base adjustments allowed under paragraph 42.

*--County Offices will thoroughly review with COC and document in the COC Executive minutes all base acreage corrections completed according to this paragraph.

Note: A State Office representative must concur with any corrections made by COC.--* Owners are not required to sign a new CCC-858 for corrections in this paragraph.

C Base Acre Correction Notification Policy

Notification of base acre corrections to owners and operators on the farm is:

- **not** required if the base acre correction was performed before issuing the notice of base and yield and election

Note: The notice of base and yield and election will contain appeal rights.

- required if corrections to base acres of covered commodities on the farm are made after issuing the notice of base and yield and election.

Note: Appeal rights must be provided.

29-40 (Reserved)

42 Adjusting Base Acres for CRP-1 Expiration, Voluntary Termination, or Early Release

A Policy

The same land **cannot** be enrolled in ARCPLC and CRP at the same time and receive both ARCPLC and CRP payments on the same acres. However, if during the program or contract year CRP-1 expires, is voluntarily terminated, or is early released, and **before** the established application or enrollment deadline established for ARCPLC, producers may enroll the following acreage and applicable yields into ARCPLC, previously enrolled under CRP-1, as applicable:

- CAB's reduced from applicable CRP-15
- PFC acreage that was reduced on CCC-505 to be enrolled in CRP
- base acres that were reduced on CCC-505 to be enrolled in CRP.

Note: The CAB, PFC, or base acres that are reinstated to the farm are considered base acres.

Important: Only reinstated base acreage from CRP-1's that expire, are voluntarily terminated, or early released on or after September 30, 2013, are eligible to be enrolled into the applicable year's CCC-861, CCC-862, or CCC-957 providing base acreage reinstatement, enrollment, or application are completed by the applicable enrollment or application deadline.

If base acres were eligible to be restored **on or before September 30, 2014**, the reinstated base acres:

- *--will be distributed to the tract previously enrolled in CRP or to the tract--* from which the base acres were removed
- may be used in the base reallocation process
- will receive a PLC yield equal to the tract level CC yield for this crop at the time the applicable acreage was removed

Note: The owner will have the opportunity to update this yield according to paragraph 61, using the farm's actual yield per planted acre for the 2008 through 2012 crop years by the applicable deadline.

- if a CC yield was **not** assigned or **cannot** be found for the applicable crop on the farm, then the county average CC yield will be assigned for the applicable crop
- *--are subject to the program election made for the farm and/or crop by--* the election deadline according to Part 7.

See 10-CM for updating FRMS.

42 Adjusting Base Acres for CRP-1 Expiration, Voluntary Termination, or Early Release (Continued)

A Policy (Continued)

If base acres were eligible to be restored **after September 30, 2014**, the reinstated base acres, when authorized, will be restored as the covered commodity that was reduced and may not be reallocated to any other crop:

Example: If 50 acres of oat base were reduced on CCC-505, these base acres will be restored as oat base acres.

- if the covered commodity to be restored has base acres that exist on the farm before the restoration, then:
 - restore the base acres to the applicable tract and farm
 - *--the covered commodity's election is the election that is in place and will apply for that covered commodity on the farm--*
 - the covered commodity will receive the PLC yield currently established for the crop on the farm

Note: No further yield update is allowed.

- if the covered commodity to be restored does **not** have base acres that exist on the farm before the restoration, then:
 - restore the base acres to the applicable tract and farm once the current producers have completed a manual election for the applicable covered commodity

Note: The election must be completed within 30 calendar days of notification. Failure to make the election within 30 calendar *--days results in the default election of PLC for the farm and all covered commodities on the farm.--*

Exception: Restored base acres on ARC-IC farms are not required to make an election.

Note: As required in paragraph 187, a resulting farm from a parent farm that made a PLC or ARC-CO election cannot make an ARC-IC election.

42 Adjusting Base Acres for CRP-1 Expiration, Voluntary Termination, or Early Release (Continued)**F Example 3 (Continued)**

On May 15, 2015, Joe Brown voluntarily terminated his CRP-1. Joe Brown will use 7 acres to build a house, out buildings, and a tennis court; and 3 acres will be returned to crop production. The voluntary termination from CRP was approved by the applicable CCC official. After the voluntary termination of CRP-1 is approved, and all other eligibility requirements are met, the County Office **must**:

- notify all producers and owners, in writing (Exhibit 8), that the 3.0 wheat base acres are available for enrollment into ARCPLC
- increase the base acres on FSN 989 to 3 base acres, if the producer enrolls the base acres into ARCPLC by the applicable ARCPLC enrollment deadline
- notate the 3 base acre reinstatement in CCC-505.

After the modifications to the applicable FY 2014 FRMS are completed, FSN 989 has:

- 3 acres cropland
- 3 base acres
- 0 CRP acres
- 2 wheat base acres reduced on CCC-505.

43 Restoring Base Acres for a New Covered Commodity

A Program Election for a Covered Commodity without an Election

Base acres eligible to be restored after September 30, 2014, will be restored as they were reduced.

Example: If 10.00 acres of oat base were reduced from Farm 100, Tract 200 on a CCC-505 to be enrolled into the CRP program, the base acres will be restored to the farm/tract from which they were removed as oat base acres. These base acres are not eligible to be reallocated to a different crop. The base reallocation period ended on April 7, 2015.

In the example provided, if Farm 100 does not currently have a program election for oats because the farm has zero generic base acres and zero base acres of oats before the base restoration, **a program election must be made before the base restoration can be completed.** The owner and operator of the farm must be notified of the requirement for all current producer(s) to make a program election within 30 calendar days of the notification.

The program election for the new base acres eligible for base restoration will be recorded on *--a manual CCC-857 and must be manually recorded in MIDAS when the base acres are--* restored for the applicable program year. All current producers on the date of the program election must sign the manual CCC-857 agreeing to the program election. Failure of all current producers to make a program election within the 30 day time period will result in FSA applying a default PLC program election for the new crop effective 2015 through 2018.

Note: If a default PLC program election occurs, the covered commodity is eligible for PLC payment if triggered in 2015 through 2018.

43 Restoring Base Acres for a New Covered Commodity (Continued)**B Restoring Base Acres Because of CRP “Early Out”**

According to “Early Out” CRP policy, CRP participants can request to terminate all or some of their CRP contract’s eligible acreage at any time during the time period of October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015. Policy further stated that a prorated payment reduction will apply from the effective date of the termination through September 30, 2015.

Producers **cannot** receive a CRP and ARCPLC payment in the same year for the same base acres, even if the producer only receives a partial CRP payment in the year of the “early out” according to subparagraph 42 C.

When the farm receives a prorated CRP payment, the base acres are eligible to be restored to the farm in the year **following** the effective date of the “early out”. The cropland acres are available to be immediately added to the farm’s **effective DCP cropland**, but the base acres **cannot** be restored until the following FY.

Example: The owners of FSN 10 requested an early out of the CRP contract 1201 on April 15, 2016. 17.30 wheat base acres had been reduced because of CRP participation and were eligible to be restored. The owners of FSN 10 received a *--partial CRP payment for FY 2016. The 17.30 wheat base acres must be--* restored to FSN 10 on October 1, 2016 (FY 2017).

C Restoring Base Acres Because of CRP Voluntary Termination or Lack of Succession by Heirs

County Offices must follow subparagraph 42 C for determining the FY to restore base acres. CRP and ARCPLC payments **cannot** be paid on the same acres in the same program year. The deadline to make the choice of partial CRP payment or ARCPLC payment is the applicable contract enrollment deadline for the applicable year, or 30 calendar days after notification of the base acre reinstatement option, no later than the end of the contract period for the applicable FY.

D Notification Letters

Use the letters in Exhibit 8 to notify producers of the requirements for restoring base acres and other actions.

44-60 (Reserved)

61 General Information (Continued)

***--C Subsequent Crop Acres and PLC Yield Update (Continued)**

Example: FSN 1 - 200 acres of cropland
200 acres of corn base

- The owner has selected base acre reallocation and yield update for the farm.
- Each year 2008 through 2012, the farm was planted entirely to corn (200 acres) as initial crop.
- In 2009, the farm was also planted to corn (200 acres) as initial crop. The corn (200 acres) flooded, and failed acreage credit was sought and approved for the planted corn acreage. The crop acreage planted to a replacement crop of soybeans (200 acres). The 200 acres of soybeans were reported as subsequent crop acreage.
- The producer selects soybeans as a subsequent crop (in 2009) for base reallocation purposes and requests to update yields, and a CC soybean yield is assigned to the farm.
- FSA will allow the producer to use the 2009 soybean yield (only year of soybeans) to update the PLC yield for soybeans.

D Disagreements Notification of Bases and Yields

FSA will issue a notification of base acres and yields following conclusion of the yield update period. The notification will be issued to the farm operator, owners, and producers of record. Regardless of who receives or does not receive the notification, it is considered notice to all persons regarding the base acres and yields of covered commodities on the farm.

Within 30 calendar days of receipt of the notification of bases and yields, a farm operator, owner, or producer on a farm can appeal to FSA in writing. According to 1-APP, the date an adverse decision is deemed received is the earlier of physical delivery by hand, actual stamped record of receipt on a transmitted document, or 7 calendar days following deposit for delivery by regular mail.

Notes: In this context, receipt of the notification by anyone will start the 30-calendar-day clock from which an appeal of errors in the notification can be requested.

Appeals of information contained on the notification is limited to the accuracy of information contained in the notification. Appeals of election, base reallocation, or yield are not permitted as FSA is not making a determination regarding those matters with the notification.--*

61 General Information (Continued)

E Action on Appeal of Yield

COC's may be requested to review an established PLC yield. These reviews will generally fall into either of the following 2 categories:

- a computation error of the yield certified by the owner of the farm
- the assigned yield is **not** representative of the yield on the farm.

If the review of the yield is a question of the:

- computation, COC will review the calculation of the yield to determine whether the yield was calculated correctly and notify the owner of the results of the review according to 1-APP
- ***--yield not being representative of the yield on the farm, COC will use similar farms to--*** establish PLC yields according to the following table when either of the following occur:
 - a covered commodity had reallocated base acres and that covered commodity did **not** have base acres before the reallocation
 - a covered commodity is planted on generic base acres and that covered commodity did **not** have base acres before reallocation.

Notes: Farms with base acres held by CRP CCC-505 reduction acres are considered to have base acres before reallocation.

--Reviews must be recorded in the executive session minutes.--

Step	Action
1	Use 3 farms with similar yield capability, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land • cultural practices, including irrigation capability
2	Establish a PLC yield based on the PLC yields for 3 similar farms. Note: The yield is based on the simple average of the 3 similar farm's PLC yield.
3	Request assistance from STC or STC representative if 3 similar farms are not available for the county. Assign the needed yields based on the STC or STC representative's information. The information must be based on similar farms in other counties if available. Assign zero yields, if applicable.
4	Record yields in MIDAS and FRMS according to 10-CM.
5	Document in executive session COC minutes all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yields established using 3 similar farms • farms receiving the yields • farms used to establish the yields.

61 General Information (Continued)

E Action on Appeal of Yield (Continued)

*--The STC representative will review PLC yields and:

- concur, if yields are documented and justified
- require corrective action, if yields are **not** justified.

County Offices will issue a revised notice after the STC representative has concurred that--* yields were established using 3 similar farms.

Note: PLC yields that were computed based on information certified by the landowner will not be adjusted using 3 similar farms.

66 Modifications to Yield * * * Certifications (Continued)

*--D PLC Yield Correction Policy

County Offices will use the policies set forth in this paragraph to correct PLC yields on a farm when the owner or FSA has found an erroneous yield.

The following are PLC yield corrections that may be approved by COC:

- a mathematical error was found in calculating the PLC yield
- new data (updated yields), such as STC-approved county average CC yields or yield update policy changes, were implemented by FSA, including and not limited to:
 - policy on hybrid seed and/or popcorn
 - policy on irrigated and/or nonirrigated yield data for hybrid seed and/or popcorn
- owner made an error when certifying a yield in any of the years the covered commodity was planted (2008 through 2012)
- yields were not loaded properly in the yield update software by FSA, FRMS, or MIDAS, as applicable.

Note: The PLC yield software is not available because of the Farm Records Import/Export process. In these situations, the County Office must use the “Yield Update Tool” located on the ARCPLC web site to recalculate yields found in error according to this paragraph.

Other yield corrections may be considered and require submission to STC or designee for review and concurrence.

County Offices will thoroughly document the yield correction and review the yield data with COC. COC’s determination will be documented in the COC Executive minutes and reviewed by DD for concurrence.

Note: Owners are not required to sign a new CCC-858 for PLC yield corrections according to this paragraph.--*

66 Modifications to Yield Certifications (Continued)

E Yield Correction Notification Policy

Notification of yield corrections to owners and operators on the farm is:

- **not** required if the yield correction was performed before issuing the notice of base and yield and election

Note: The notice of base and yield and election will contain appeal rights.

- required if corrections to yields of covered commodities on the farm are performed after issuing the notice of base and yield and election.

Note: Appeal rights must be provided.

F Effects of PLC Yield Corrections

A comparison of the corrected PLC yield to the certified PLC yield will be performed at the final approved PLC yield at the farm level, not at the tract level.

If the farm level corrected PLC yield in comparison to the certified PLC yield reveals a discrepancy where the County Office made an error or FSA policy changes occurred during the yield certification process resulting in an inaccurately certified yield by the owner:

- the PLC yield will be corrected for each year from 2014 and subsequent years
- Note:** Tolerance is not applicable.
- COC is not required to make a good faith determination as FSA made the error
 - any overpayment or underpayment will be processed for each applicable year a yield is corrected.

*--PLC yield corrections must be documented in the COC minutes.

Example: A producer's approved PLC yield is 100 bu./acre for corn. The yield correction for each of the PLC update years (2008 through 2012) results in the new farm level PLC yield being calculated at 96 bu./acre.

The certified farm level PLC yield of 100 bu./acre will be corrected to 96 bu./acre. The County Office will complete the correction for 2014 and--* subsequent years.

66 Modifications to Yield Certifications (Continued)

G PLC Yield Correction Adjustments

If the farm level corrected PLC yield in comparison to the certified PLC yield reveals a discrepancy where the owner made an error during the yield update period:

- COC must determine whether the owner acted in good faith when providing the certified yield during the yield update period

Note: If COC determines:

- “good faith” on behalf of the owner:
 - correct the final PLC yield at the farm level for 2014 and subsequent years
 - process any overpayments or underpayments for each year
- “lack of good faith” on behalf of the owner:
 - correct the final PLC yield to the CC yield that existed for the crop on the farm before the yield update period for 2014 and subsequent years

Note: If a CC yield did not exist for the crop on the farm, then the PLC
*--yield must be the lower of the corrected PLC yield or the average
county CC yield for the crop.

- process any overpayments or underpayments for each year.
- COC’s determination will be documented in the executive minutes.--*

Note: See paragraph 247 to determine whether misrepresentation, inaccurate representation, scheme, or device has occurred.

67 Hybrid Seed or Popcorn

A Yield Certification

A current owner on a farm having hybrid seed or popcorn may request to use:

- subparagraph B for hybrid seed
- subparagraph C for popcorn.

B Hybrid Seed Separate Methods

Owners may use any of the following separate methods to certify and update PLC yields for any covered commodities grown for hybrid seed for each crop year 2008 through 2012. If more than 1 method is applicable to the farm, the current owner may select the method to be used. If a current owner does **not** select a method, the farm’s yield will remain unchanged from the CC yield.

IF...	AND...	THEN the current owner may certify to the...
both commercial crop acreage and hybrid seed acreage is grown on the farm	both the commercial and the hybrid seed acres are irrigated or nonirrigated	yield per planted acre from the commercial acreage to the hybrid seed acreage.
the producer and company entered into an agreement to use a commercial equivalent yield to calculate payments under the seed contract based on harvested commercial production	the producer has evidence that the calculation was based on actual harvested yields Note: Evidence may include the nomination form, election of field form, or other form showing actual harvested commercial production.	commercial equivalent production used for payment by the seed company, not to exceed 120 percent of the county average yield for the specific year the hybrid seed was grown, as determined by STC.
the entire county grows hybrid seed	neither of the previous 2 methods in this table apply	county average yield of an adjacent county for the specific year the hybrid seed was grown, as determined by STC.
neither of the previous 3 methods in this table apply		county average yield for the specific year the hybrid seed was grown, as determined by STC.

Note: In States where irrigated and non-irrigated yields exist for hybrid seed crops, *-commercial equivalents are limited to 120 percent of the applicable irrigated or non-irrigated county yield, as determined by STC. For counties that do **not** have a separate irrigated or non-irrigated county yield, STC’s may (**not** required) establish separate irrigated or non-irrigated county yields for hybrid seed acres for certified yield updating purposes **only**. If separate irrigated and non-irrigated yields are **not** established, then the blended county average yield must be used, **not** the PLC--* substitute yield.

67 Hybrid Seed or Popcorn (Continued)

C Popcorn Yield Certification Conversion Policy

A current owner on a farm having popcorn may request to use a conversion factor of 29.7 to convert pounds to bu. for the specific years the crop was grown, 2008 through 2012. This factor can only be used if a “commercial corn yield” from harvested acres is **not** available on *--the farm. If commercial corn was harvested on the farm, then the conversion factor must--* **not** be used and the popcorn acres will be assigned the commercial corn yield associated with the farm. To convert popcorn yields (pounds) when an appropriate commercial corn yield is **not** available on the farm, divide the popcorn yield in pounds by 29.7 to obtain an equivalent commercial corn yield in bu.

Example: A 5,000 pound popcorn yield divided by 29.7 would be equivalent to 168 bu. field corn yield, rounded to the nearest bu.

Use the following table to determine when to use the commercial corn yield or the conversion factor.

IF there is...	THEN...
irrigated commercial corn on the farm	apply the same yield to the irrigated popcorn acres.
non-irrigated commercial corn on the farm	apply the same non-irrigated yield to non-irrigated popcorn acres.
no commercial corn on the farm	use the factor to determine the popcorn yield, regardless if the popcorn is irrigated or non-irrigated.
irrigated commercial corn on the farm only and there is non-irrigated popcorn on the farm only	use the factor to determine the popcorn yield.
non-irrigated commercial corn on the farm only and there is irrigated popcorn on the farm only	use the factor to determine the popcorn yield.

68 Yield Update Examples

A Example 1

In this example, a producer planted peanuts in all 5 years of the yield period 2008 through 2012. The 2012 crop year yield is lower than the substitute yield (75 percent of the 2008 through 2012 county average yield). The substitute yield will be used.

The 5-year average yield on the farm is calculated at 3,506 lbs. per acre. The PLC yield is 90 percent of 3,506 lbs. per acre or 3,155 lbs. per acre.

The current owner may choose to keep the CC yield of 2,972 lbs. per acre or updated the yield to 3,155 lbs. per acre.

Farm 1	Covered Commodity is Peanuts					CC Yield is 2,972 Lbs. Per Acre		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total 1/	Average Yield 2/	PLC Yield at 90 Percent
Covered Commodity Yield	3819	3557	3441	4111	2422	17,529	3506	3155 lbs. per acre
Substitute Yield at 75 Percent	2601	2601	2601	2601	2601			
<p>1/ Total of 2008 through 2012 covered commodity year yields.</p> <p>2/ Average yield that is the total of all yields (higher of actual or substitute yield), divided by the number of years with planted acres of the covered commodity.</p> <p>5-Year Average of Planted Acreage (3819 + 3557 + 3441 + 4111 + 2601 = 17529 ÷ 5 = 3506)</p> <p>Yield update decision is to update the peanut PLC yield to 3,155 lbs. per acre.</p>								

81 Records of Production (Continued)

E COC Responsibilities

COC will follow this table when reviewing production records for ARC-IC or when a farm has been selected for review of the PLC updated yield, as applicable.

Step	Action
1	Date-stamp hard copy records with County Office name.
2	Photocopy date-stamped production records submitted by the current owner or producer.
3	Place photocopied, date-stamped records in the producer's County Office file.
4	<p>Return the original date-stamped production evidence to the current owner or producer.</p> <p>Note: The original date-stamped production evidence can only be returned to the producer after the photocopies have been made and placed in the current owner's or producer's farm file.</p>
5	Review current owner's or producer's farm file for previously submitted production evidence. Ensure that the records have not been duplicated.
6	<p>Ensure that the current owner or producer understands that the production records must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complete and represent the farm's * * * total harvested production • for the correct farm, * * * crop year, and acreage.
7	<p>*--Review all production records provided by the current owner or producer and farm, and determine whether the records support the current owner's or--* producer's certification or report of production. If the records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the current owner's or producer's certification for the farm * * *, but are not verifiable, follow step 8 • support the current owner's or producer's certification for the farm * * *, and are verifiable, the records are acceptable • do not support or agree with the current owner's or producer's farm * * * certification, advise the current owner's or producer the production records are not acceptable and will not be used. <p>*--Note: The substitute yield for ARC-IC and PLC yield update will be used.--*</p> <p>Note: After copies of production records have been placed in the current owner's or producer's farm file in the County Office, they will not be removed or returned to the current owner or producer.</p>

81 Records of Production (Continued)

E COC Responsibilities (Continued)

Step	Action	
8	Compare the current owner’s or producer’s nonverifiable record of production with either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neighboring owners or producers of the crop who have provided verifiable or reliable reports of production • the ARCPLC substitute yield. 	
	IF...	THEN...
	similar levels of production were experienced on neighboring farms or the level of production is consistent with the ARCPLC substitute yield	the current owner’s or producer’s certification, supported by some record of production may be considered reliable and acceptable.
	records do not support the current owner’s or producer’s certification	*--COC will assign the substitute yield for--* ARC-IC or PLC yield updates, as applicable.

***--83 Production That is Farm-Stored and/or Used for Seed, Silaged, Hayed, or Grazed (Continued)**

A Determining Acceptable Yield When Production Remains Farm Stored and/or Used for Seed, Silaged, Hayed, or Grazed (Continued)

WHEN production from covered commodities planted on the FSA farm...	AND...	THEN the...
is farm-stored and has been fed or used for seed	was not measured	producer may certify, using contemporaneous records, and the COC may accept the yield per acre certified using subparagraph 81 E, step 8.
is used for seed	producer provides written certification that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disposition was by planting • production is not included in any other record • seeding rate • number of acres planted. 	producer may certify and the COC may accept the yield certified using the subparagraph 81 E, step 8.
has 100 percent of the acreage taken for silage or hay	there are no records of silage or hay production per acre	producer may certify and COC may accept the substitute yield for ARC-IC or PLC yield update, as applicable, to the acreage
has 100 percent of the acreage taken for silage or hay	there are acceptable records of production	producer may certify and COC may accept the converted tons of silage or hay using the factors in paragraph 87. Note: If production has been converted for LDP and/or loan by RMA or NAP, then use that production.

83 Production That is Farm-Stored and/or Used for Seed, Silaged, Hayed, or Grazed (Continued)

A Determining Acceptable Yield When Production Remains Farm Stored and/or Used for Seed, Silaged, Hayed, or Grazed (Continued)

WHEN production from covered commodities planted on the FSA farm...	AND...	THEN the...
has partial acreage of the crop taken for grain and partial acreage taken for silage, hay, or graze	does not have records of grain production available for any acres of the farm	producer may certify and COC *--will assign the substitute yield--* for ARC-IC or PLC yield update, as applicable, to the acreage taken for silage, hayed or grazed.
has partial acreage of the crop taken for grain and partial acreage taken for silage, hay, or graze	does have records of grain production available on the portion of the acreage of the farm taken for grain	producer may certify and COC may accept the higher of either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual yield or substitute yield from the acreage taken for grain applied to the acreage taken for silage, hay, or graze and use the grain yield • substitute yield for the farm.
has 100 percent of the acreage for the crop is taken for grazing	does not have an appraisal or other documentation showing production per acre for the crop	producer may certify and COC may accept the substitute yield for ARC-IC or PLC yield update, as applicable, to the acreage.

84, 85 (Withdrawn--Amend. 2)

90 ARCPLC Yield Review (Continued)

E CED and County Office Responsibilities

--County Office personnel will:--

- ensure the following for farms selected for yield review:
 - if yields were certified using RMA data, research the FSA Report of Yield Data, CIM's (RMA production reports), or other RMA data available to verify certified yields were, in fact, RMA yield data
 - when completing an ARCPLC review (spot check) or correcting a yield and RMA data was used by the producer to certify the yield, the County Office is not to request any documentation, such as production evidence

Notes: This review can be accomplished by reviewing the report of yield data from RMA, CIMS data, and producer-provided RMA data. In all cases, it should be verified that RMA data exists. The exact yield number certified is not required to match because of differences in farm and unit structure between FSA and RMA.

Further, if the producer certified a yield and used the report of yield data from RMA, FSA may accept the producer's certification unless COC determines the yield does not appear to reflect the actual yield for farms with similar growing conditions.

It is important to remember that RMA units and FSA FSN's do not match in the majority of cases; therefore, blended RMA yields may have been used to arrive at the certified FSN yield. COC will not request a producer's documentation if the certified yields appear to be representative of the RMA data.

- yields certified using data from FSA-658 in the ACRE program require no additional review or spot check
- if additional verification of RMA data is needed, contact the current producer and/or owner or operator who submitted the certified yield data on the farm to provide the additional RMA data to County Office for review
- if RMA data was **not** used nor found to support yield certification at the farm level, contact the current producer and/or owner or operator who submitted the certified yield data on the farm to provide the production data used to certify the yields on the farm to the County Office
- assist producers with decommingling production, assignment of partial plug yields, or assignment of similar farm yields, as applicable, to determine the accuracy of the yield certified

90 ARCPLC Yield Review (Continued)

E CED and County Office Responsibilities (Continued)

Note: This may include requesting the producer to help identify which RMA units or records were used to certify the yields on each respective farm.

- review farm-level yields selected for review with COC for determination
- provide farm-level yield review results to the applicable producers of farms reviewed
- correct farm-level yield, if applicable.

***--Note:** Owners and operators are **not** required to be notified if the farm-level yield is not corrected because of tolerance.--*

F COC Responsibilities

The following are COC responsibilities:

- ensure reviews of covered commodity yields on farms are completed in a timely manner
- ensure that applicable producers of the farm are notified of the review and the findings

Note: This requires notifying the owners and/or operators on the farm at the time the yields were provided or update.

- inform producers on the farm of their responsibility to provide documents to support yield certification when requested by COC
- as a general rule, yields certified for PLC or ARC-IC that are supported by the RMA yield data are **not** subject to further review by COC, **unless** COC questions the data
- *--when completing an ARCPLC review (spot check) or correcting a yield and RMA data was used by the producer to certify the yield, the County Office is not to request any documentation, such as production evidence

Notes: This review can be accomplished by reviewing the report of yield data from RMA, CIMS data, and producer-provided RMA data. In all cases, it should be verified that RMA data exists. The exact yield number certified is not required to match because of differences in farm and unit structure between FSA and RMA.

Further, if the producer certified a yield and used the report of yield data from RMA, FSA may accept the producer's certification unless COC determines the yield does not appear to reflect the actual yield for farms with similar growing conditions.--*

90 ARCPLC Yield Review (Continued)

F COC Responsibilities (Continued)

It is important to remember that RMA units and FSA FSN's do not match in the majority of cases; therefore, blended RMA yields may have been used to arrive at the certified FSN yield. COC will not request a producer's documentation if the certified yields appear to be representative of the RMA data.

- yields certified using data from CCC-658 in the ACRE program require no additional review or spot check.

Notes: RMA yield data would include the RMA yield reports outlined in APH yield reports that show each specific year's yield for the unit.

In cases where COC questions the accuracy of the certified yields, COC may require the actual production records be provided for review.

--COC and County Office staff will refer to the following table to complete the yield review-- process.

IF, on the Yield Certification form for PLC or ARC-IC, the producer indicated...	THEN....
"Yes", RMA records were used	review the following records: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm-level yields certified for PLC or ARC-IC that are supported by the RMA yield data Note: They are not subject to further review by COC, unless requested by COC. • RMA yield data from the Report of Yield Data report offered by FSA • RMA production data as downloaded from the Comprehensive Information Management System • RMA production data from the producers crop insurance records • other production evidence provided, if requested, as outlined in this section.
"No", RMA records were not used	request that the current producer and/or the owner or operator that provided the certified yield provide records as outlined in this section.

--Notes: On farms with both irrigated and non-irrigated production of a crop, the yield must-- be calculated as a "blended" yield at the farm level.

If the evidence provided according to this table does **not** support the yield certification made by the owner/producer, COC may request additional information.

90 ARCPLC Yield Review (Continued)

G Production Evidence Not Available

There may be instances where production evidence is **not** available because of change in ownership or other circumstances beyond the current owner's control. In these cases, COC will determine whether or not good faith applies. If good faith is determined, the following actions apply:

- for the final approved PLC yields at the farm level, the yield will be adjusted on the farm to the **higher** of the following:
 - CC yield that existed on the farm **before** the yield update

Note: If a CC yield did not exist for the crop on the farm, then the PLC yield must be equal to the county average CC yield for the crop.
 - recalculated yield using the substitute yield of 75 percent of the county average yield in the years for which production evidence is **not** available
- for ARC-IC yields at the farm level, the actual or applicable benchmark yield will be adjusted to the following:
 - actual yield will be set at the higher of:
 - 100 percent of the applicable year's ARC-CO yield
 - the actual yield
 - benchmark yields for each affected year will be set at:
 - the lower of 70 percent of the T-yield
 - the actual yield.

H Tolerance

The yield review may result in differences in certified versus verifiable yields at the farm level. The comparison of yield for tolerance purposes is made as follows:

- at the final approved PLC yield level for the farm
- for each applicable year's benchmark or current year yield for ARC-IC for the farm.

After review of the RMA data or production evidence provided, if applicable, COC will determine the final yield for the applicable covered commodity to determine whether the yield was certified correctly. In cases where FSA determines a different resulting yield than the yield accepted by FSA, a tolerance will apply to the calculation before corrective action will be required.

90 ARCPLC Yield Review (Continued)

H Tolerance (Continued)

For farms with differences in yields, a yield tolerance of up to 5 percent (over or under) of the applicable final yield will be applicable. A correction of yield is **not** permitted unless the tolerance has been exceeded.

Example: A producer's approved PLC yield is 40 bu. per acre for wheat. The review of the production records for each of the PLC update years 2008 through 2012 results in new farm-level yield being calculated at 39 bu. per acre.

The approved farm level PLC yield of 40 bu. per acre is within the established tolerance and no additional correction is needed on this farm. The PLC yield will remain at 40 bu. per acre for the farm.

I Yield Adjustments

If review of the production evidence reveals a discrepancy in the reported yield, determine if the difference between the actual yield and the certified yield is within the tolerance as outlined in subparagraph H as follows:

- if the difference is within the 5 percent tolerance, the yield is accepted as certified and no further adjustment is permitted
- if the difference exceeds the 5 percent tolerance, and **good faith is determined**, the farm-level yield will be adjusted as follows:
 - for PLC yields, the final approved PLC yield will be corrected in Farm Records for each year from 2014 to the current year

***--Note:** Any overpayments or underpayments must be processed accordingly.

- for ARC-IC benchmark and actual yields, correct the yield for each applicable year on the farm in the ARC-IC Benchmark software for both benchmark and actual yields

Note: Any overpayments or underpayments must be processed accordingly. If--* payments were determined through a spreadsheet, payments will need to be manually recalculated.

90 ARCPLC Yield Review (Continued)**I Yield Adjustments (Continued)**

- if the difference exceeds the 5 percent tolerance, and **good faith is not determined**, the farm-level yield will be adjusted as follows:
 - for PLC yields, the final approved PLC yield will be adjusted to CC yield that existed for that crop on the farm before the yield update

Note: If a CC yield did not exist because the crop is a new cover commodity on the farm the PLC yield must be the average county CC yield for that covered commodity.

- for ARC-IC yields, the benchmark and actual yields will be adjusted to the following:
 - actual yield will be set at the higher of:
 - 100 percent of the applicable year's ARC-CO yield
 - the actual yield
 - benchmark yields for each affected year will be set at:
 - the lower of 70 percent of the T-yield
 - the actual yield.

J Appeal Rights

County Offices will notify applicable producers and owners of:

- COC's determined yield
- actions taken
- amount of refund or additional payment, if applicable
- appeal rights according to 1-APP.

131 ARC-IC (Continued)

F ARC-IC Yield Certifications (Continued)

Producers of an ARC-IC farm **must** certify the yield of covered commodities to establish benchmark and current year revenues.

***--Note:** County Offices must follow Part 3, Section 2 for certification of yields for covered--* commodities planted on farms enrolled into the ARC-IC program. The policy provides conversion factors for silage and/or hay production along with grazed acreage provisions for covered commodities planted on ARC-IC farms.

In the initial year of ARC-IC participation, the certified yield of covered commodities for the farm will be **required** to be submitted for each year of the benchmark (2009 through 2013) and the current year (2014). Each year thereafter, the producer must annually report the certified yield of covered commodities planted on the farm.

To certify production for benchmark yield, the following substitute yields are used.

IF the crop was...	THEN...
planted in the benchmark year	the larger of the certified yield or 70 percent of T-yield is substituted.
not planted in the benchmark year	100 percent of the ARC-CO yield for each applicable year is substituted.

The ARC-IC substitute yields are found at http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/arcplc_program/arcplc-program-data/index. To access the:

- 70 percent of T-yield, select the report titled, “70% of FSA T-Yields”
- 100 percent of ARC-CO yield, select the report titled, “ARC-CO County Yields for 2009-2013”.

Note: To certify production for the current year, substitute yields are **not** used.

See:

- Exhibit 18 to complete CCC-863
- Exhibit 19 for an example letter requesting yield certifications from producers on ARC-IC farms.

Substitute yields are available for the benchmark years throughout the 2014 through 2018 crop years.

131 ARC-IC (Continued)

G ARC-IC Certified Yield Reporting Deadline

Certified yields for benchmark and actual year yields must be completed by July 15th of the subsequent crop year.

Note: For 2014, certification of benchmark and actual year yield deadline is September 30, 2015.

--COC may accept as timely filed any signature after the applicable deadline listed in this-- subparagraph, if the yield is certified before the issuance of any ARC-IC payment and COC approves the signature.

H ARC-IC Producer Payment

[7 CFR 1412.53(b)] Provided all provisions of this part including but not limited to ARC-IC election and enrollment have been satisfied for each of the 2014 through 2018 contract years, CCC will issue, as applicable and consistent with the election and enrollment:

(1) An ARC-IC payment beginning October 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, after the end of the applicable marketing year for the farm if the farm was enrolled in ARC-IC and the ARC-IC actual crop revenue for that farm is less than the ARC-IC guarantee.

(2) Payment is equal to the result of multiplying the payment acres for the covered commodities times the difference between actual crop revenue and the ARC-IC guarantee, not to exceed 10 percent of benchmark revenue for ARC-IC.

(c) If a producer has an interest in multiple farms that have enrolled in ARC-IC, the ARC-IC benchmark revenue for that producer used in the payment calculation will be a weighted average of the benchmark revenue for those multiple farms.

Payment acres for each producer are equal to 65 percent of the total base acres of all covered commodities on ARC-IC farms times the producer's calculated payment rate for ARC-IC.

The payment rate for the producer is their share of the difference between the farm guarantee and the actual farm crop revenue for the covered commodity weighted across all enrolled ARC-IC farms.

Payment shares are driven from the shares of the covered commodities planted and reported on FSA-578.

The ARC-IC payment rate **cannot** exceed 10 percent of the farm's ARC-IC benchmark revenue.

The payment rate for the producer, if triggered, will be the same payment rate per acre for all participating ARC-IC farm's in which the producer has an interest.

135 ARC-IC Crops and Acreage (Continued)

C Intended Uses of ARC-IC Crops

The following provides eligible intended uses for covered commodities participating in ARC-IC. Initial crops are those used for ARC-IC.

Crop Name	Type Name	Intended Use
Barley	All	FG, GR, GS, GZ, SD
Canola	All	*--GR, PR, SD--*
Chickpeas, Large	Garbanzo, Large Kabuli *--(GAR)	DE, FG, PR, FH, SD
Chickpeas, Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garbanzo, Small Kabuli (GAS) • Garbanzo, Desi (GAD)--* 	
Corn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White • Yellow • Amylose • Popcorn • Waxy 	FG, GR, SD
Crambe		*--GR, SD
Flaxseed	All	GR, OL, PR, SD
Grain Sorghum	All	FG, GR, SD, SG
Lentils		DE, FG, GZ
Mustard Seed	All	GR, PR, SD--*
Oats	All	FG, GR, GS, GZ, SD
Peanuts	All	All
Peas, Dry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian • Green • Umatilla • Wrinkled • Yellow 	DE, FG, GZ, SD
Rapeseed		*--FG, FH, GR, GZ, PR,--* SD
Rice, Long Grain	LGR	
Rice, Medium Grain and Sweet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGR • SGR 	
Safflower		FG, FH, GZ, SD
Sesame Seed		FG, FH, GZ, SD
Sorghum, Dual Purpose	All	FG, GR, SD, SG
Soybeans	All	FG, FH, GR, SD
Sunflower Seed	All	*--FG, GR, PR, SD--*
Wheat	All	FG, GR, GS, GZ, SD

135 ARC-IC Crops and Acreage (Continued)

D Eligible ARC-IC Crop Status

For all situations in any crop year, **excluding** double-cropping, the initial covered commodity as defined in Exhibit 2, is the **only** crop eligible to be used in the calculation of ARC-IC payments.

For double-cropping situations in any crop year, the second crop is also an eligible ARC-IC crop as long as the second crop meets the double-cropping definition according to 2-CP.

The following are crop status codes for the first character field on FSA-578 that are eligible ARC-IC.

Code	Description
I	Initial, the first covered commodity planted on the acreage.
D	Covered commodity followed by a different covered commodity. Meets double-cropping definition.
E	Covered commodity followed by FAV/WR or vice versa. Meets double-cropping definition.
G	Noncovered commodity, non-FAV, followed by covered commodity or vice versa. Meets double-cropping definition.
M	Noncovered commodity, non-FAV, followed by a covered commodity or vice versa. Does not meet the double-cropping definition. The replacement covered commodity is eligible subsequently planted crop acreage, as defined in Exhibit 2.

Note: Only initially planted covered commodities are eligible for ARC-IC. In cases where the initially planted covered commodity intended for green manure, left standing, or cover only is destroyed and planted to a covered commodity intended for grain, the ***--covered commodity intended for grain is considered the initially planted crop.--*** Follow 2-CP to revise FSA-578 from green manure, left standing, or cover only to the covered commodity for grain.

--142 ARC-IC Benchmark and Actual Year Yield Corrections (Continued)*B ARC-IC Yield Correction Policy (Continued)**

The following are ARC-IC yield corrections that may be approved by COC:

- producer notifies the County Office that a yield certified for the ARC-IC farm is in error from what was originally reported

Note: The incorrect certified yield can be within the benchmark period and/or current year.

- a mathematical error was found in calculating ARC-IC yields, both benchmark and current year
- benchmark yields or current year yields were not loaded properly in software by FSA, as applicable.

County Offices will thoroughly document the yield corrections and review the yields with COC. COC's determination will be documented in the COC Executive minutes and reviewed by DD for concurrence.

C ARC-IC Yield Correction Notification Policy

Notification of yield corrections for both benchmark and actual year yields must be sent to the farm operator and all owners of the farm.

Note: Appeal rights must be provided.

D Effects of ARC-IC Yield Corrections

A comparison of the corrected yield to the certified yield will be performed at the farm level for both the benchmark yield and current year yield.

In cases where FSA determines a corrected benchmark or current year yield is different from the yield originally certified by the producer, the yields must be corrected for the applicable year (any year in the benchmark or the actual year).

Example: A producer's approved final benchmark yield is 40 bu./acre for wheat. The yield correction occurred for 1 of the 5 years within the benchmark. The corrected benchmark farm level yield is being calculated at 39 bu./acre.

The approved farm level benchmark yield of 40 bu./acre must be corrected to 39 bu./acre.--*

142 ARC-IC Benchmark and Actual Year Yield Corrections (Continued)

E ARC-IC Benchmark and/or Current Year Yield Correction Adjustments

If the corrected benchmark and/or actual year yield in comparison to the certified benchmark and/or actual year yield reveals a discrepancy where the County Office made an error or FSA policy changes occurred during the yield certification process resulting in an inaccurately certified yield by the owner:

- the benchmark and/or actual year yield will be corrected for each year from 2014 and subsequent years

Note: Tolerance is not applicable.

- COC is not required to make a good faith determination as FSA made the error
- any overpayment or underpayment will be processed for each applicable year a yield is corrected.

--Benchmark and/or actual year yield corrections must be documented in the COC minutes.--

Note: See paragraph 247 to determine whether misrepresentation, inaccurate representation, scheme, or device has occurred.

F ARC-IC Benchmark and/or Actual Year Yield Adjustments

If the benchmark and/or actual year yield in comparison to the certified benchmark and/or actual year yield reveals a discrepancy where the owner made an error during the certification period:

- COC must determine whether the owner acted in good faith when providing the certified yield

Note: If COC determines:

- “good faith” on behalf of the owner:
 - correct the benchmark and/or actual year yield at the farm level for 2014 and subsequent years
 - process any overpayments or underpayments for each year

142 ARC-IC Benchmark and Actual Year Yield Corrections (Continued)

F ARC-IC Benchmark and/or Actual Year Yield Adjustments (Continued)

- “lack of good faith” on behalf of the owner:
 - correct the benchmark yield to the lower of either of the following:
 - actual yield for the applicable year in the benchmark period
 - 70 percent T-yield for the applicable crop in that county
 - correct the actual year yield to the higher of the following:
 - actual yield for the applicable year
 - county yield for the applicable crop and county
 - process any overpayments or underpayments for each year.
- *--COC’s determination must be documented in the executive minutes.--*

143-160 (Reserved)

Part 6 (Reserved)

161-180 (Reserved)

188 ARC and PLC Program Election Examples (Continued)

G Example 7, Determining Current Producer

Farm 7 has base acres of:

- corn
- wheat.

The current producers **must** be determined. Farm owners are Fred and Karen and farm *--operator is Bill who share leases from both Fred and Karen. Fred, Karen, and Bill can--* make the farm election.

H Example 7, Determining Current Producer

Fred and Karen sold the farm to Sam, for which Bill is the farm operator and a producer, **before** April 7, 2015. Bill and Sam could have done either of the following:

- taken no action and maintain the existing election
- completed another election **by April 7, 2015**.

Note: FSA is under **no** obligation to provide election information to Sam, **unless** requested by Sam.

I Example 8, Determining Current Producer

Becky and Adrian owned the farm and cash leased the entire farm to Christopher. Christopher's lease ran from March 1, 2014, through February 28, 2015. Christopher made an election on January 15, 2015. Becky and Adrian terminated Christopher's lease per State law and cash leased the entire farm to Kim. Kim's lease runs from March 1, 2015, through February 29, 2016. Kim could have done either of the following:

- taken no action and maintain the existing election
- completed another election **before April 7, 2015**.

Note: FSA is under **no** obligation to provide election information to Kim, **unless** requested.

188 ARC and PLC Program Election Examples (Continued)

J Example 9, Reconstitutions

Farm 8 has base acres and elections of:

- corn, ARC-CO
- soybeans, PLC
- wheat, PLC.

A reconstitution request, to divide Farm 8 that has 2 tracts into 2 farms, is received in the County Office. Farm 8 is divided into the following 2 farms:

- Farm 9 (Tract 1) with the following base acres and elections:
 - corn, ARC-CO
 - soybeans, PLC
 - wheat, PLC
- Farm 10 (Tract 2) with the following base acres and elections:
 - corn, ARC-CO
 - soybeans, PLC
 - wheat, PLC.

Note: The election follows to each resulting farm.

K Example 10, Reconstitutions

A request to combine Farm 11 and 12 is received in the County Office.

- Farm 11 (Tract 3) with the following base acres and elections:
 - soybeans, ARC-CO
 - wheat, PLC
 - corn, ARC-CO
- Farm 12 (Tract 4) with the following base acres and elections:
 - soybeans, PLC
 - wheat, PLC
 - corn, ARC-CO.

Farm 11 and 12 **cannot** be combined because the election of soybeans on Farm 11 does **not** match the election of soybeans on Farm 12. Farms can **only** be combined with farms having the identical elections.

Part 8 ARCPLC Enrollment**Section 1 General Information****201 General Rules for ARCPLC Enrollment****A Introduction**

The 2014 Farm Bill allows producers an opportunity to annually enroll, consistent with the farm's program election, in the ARC-CO, PLC, or ARC-IC programs. Although election of ARC-CO, PLC, or ARC-IC is irrevocable for the entire 5 years 2014 through 2018, the decision to enroll the farm in an annual program must be made for each program year by the applicable producers on the farm to receive ARC-CO, PLC, or ARC-IC payments.

The contracts to participate for each of the 2014 and 2015 crop years will be required to be filed separately with enrollment periods for each of the 2014 and 2015 program years running concurrently.

For the subsequent contract years (2016 through 2018), annual contract enrollment periods will be held each year by a deadline set for each specific year.

--This section will provide instructions for completing CCC-861 or CCC-862 for the 2014-- through 2018 years.

202 Enrollment Dates for ARC and PLC Programs**A Enrollment Dates**

--Enrollment under CCC-861 or CCC-862 will be held annually, as follows:--

- 2014 and 2015 enrollment periods are held concurrently and begin June 17, 2015, and end September 30, 2015
- 2016, 2017, and 2018 enrollment periods each will begin December 1 and end August 1 of each respective contract year (2016, 2017, and 2018, as applicable).

202 Enrollment Dates for ARC and PLC Programs (Continued)

B Enrolling Base Acres on a Farm

Producers who annually enroll a farm under an CCC-861 or CCC-862 **must** enroll all base acres on the farm.

For CCC-861, all producers having a share in the base acres must sign the contract by the end of the ARCPLC enrollment period, or the enrollment is **not** complete.

Note: For ARC-CO and PLC contract farms having generic base acres, all producers, having a share in the covered commodities planted on the farm or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage following the approved prevented planting of a covered commodity, must sign CCC-861 for that reported FSA-578 share interest in the planted covered commodity to be potentially eligible for payment.

For ARC-IC contracts, all producers, having a share in the covered commodities planted on the farm and eligible subsequently planted crop acreage that is a replacement crop after the approved prevented planting of a covered commodity, must sign the contract by the end of the enrollment period or the enrollment is **not** complete. This enrollment includes any share interest in covered commodities planted (or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage following the approved prevented planting of a covered commodity) on the farm.

C ARC-CO and PLC Contract Enrollments and Exception

All producers having more than a zero share of contract base acres must sign CCC-861 by the end of the enrollment period. CCC-861's that are **not** signed by all producers having more than a zero share of contract base acres by the enrollment deadline are incomplete and will **not** be considered submitted to FSA or CCC for any purpose and will **not** be acted on or approved.

Exception: An exception applies to ARC-CO and PLC offers of enrollment. In those instances where COC is satisfied that there is no dispute of shares or other disagreement between producers, ARC-CO and PLC offers of enrollment can be approved, with State Office representative concurrence, to permit payment to only those eligible producers who did enroll and without regard to those shares that do **not** have signatures. This exception applies only if, in the sole judgment and discretion of FSA, FSA is satisfied that those producers who did sign for a share of contract base acres and/or covered commodities that attribute generic base acres ensure compliance with all contract provisions and requirements. Additionally, this exception is **not** applicable to ARC-IC enrollments.

--When using this exception, County Offices will ensure that the producer's-- shares, signature type, and enrollment date are blank in CCC-861 software.

202 Enrollment Dates for ARC and PLC Programs (Continued)

D Timeline for Enrollment

The following table provides the timeline for 2014 and 2015 ARC and PLC enrollment.

FY 2015				FY 2016							
June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
IF enrollments for 2014 or 2015 occur from...						THEN contract approval authority is...			AND authority to load software is...		
June 17 through September 30, 2015						COC or CED, if delegated			County Office.		

The following table and legend provide the timeline for 2016 through 2018 ARC and PLC enrollment.

Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
IF 2016 through 2018 enrollments occur in the contract year from...					THEN contract approval authority is...				AND authority to load software is...		
December 1 through August 1					COC or CED, if delegated				County Office.		
August 2 through August 31											
September 1 through September 30					STC or DD, if delegated				State Office or DD, if delegated.		

203 Late-Filed Contracts

A Late-Filed ARC-CO and PLC Contracts or ARC-IC Contracts

The ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract enrollment deadline for FY’s 2016 through 2018 is August 1 (September 30, 2015, for FY’s 2014 and 2015) of the applicable contract year.

- DAFP has authorized a late-filed ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract enrollment period through August 31st of each applicable contract year, with the exception of September 30, 2015, for the 2014 and 2015 crop years. COC’s have been delegated authority by DAFP to approve late-filed contracts that are completed by producers through the August 31st deadline.
- STC’s are delegated by DAFP, ARC and PLC programmatic relief authority and equitable relief authority under the misaction/misinformation provisions to approve *--CCC-861 or CCC-862 satisfying all other ARC and PLC program requirements that--* are submitted from September 1 through September 30 of the applicable contract year for the years 2016 through 2018.

--203 Late-Filed Contracts (Continued)*B Prohibition on Contract Year 2016, 2017, or 2018 Enrollments After Contract Year--* Ends**

The contract period for ARC-CO and PLC contracts or ARC-IC contracts ends September 30 of the applicable program year. Enrollment for each of the 2014 and 2015 contract years will be held concurrently beginning June 17, 2015, through September 30, 2015.

Because FSA is conducting 2014 and 2015 enrollment concurrently, it is important that operators and producers understand the need to enroll each year separately.

Offers and attempts to enroll farms in each of the 2016, 2017, and 2018 contract years after September 30 of a contract year will **not** be considered by COC or STC. Offers to enroll in 2016, 2017, and 2018 after the end of the contract period will be considered ineligible offers **not** eligible for approval or disapproval by COC. FSA can make a factual determination as to whether or not enrollment occurred by the end of the contract period; however, under no circumstances will equitable relief provisions apply or be applied to cause FSA to bind CCC into contracts for a contract period that has already elapsed or passed.

Note: Except as otherwise stated in regulations and this handbook for the 2014 and 2015 contract years, FSA is **not** authorized on behalf of CCC to enter into contracts after the contract period has ended.

For each of the 2016, 2017, and 2018 contract years, when offers of enrollment are filed after the end of the contract period, the reviewing authority must **not**:

- consider or render any sort of adverse decision or relief decision on ARC-CO and PLC contracts or ARC-IC contracts if the contract was signed by anyone after the applicable contract year had ended, **regardless** of the reason the person or legal entity signed after the contract period passed
- forward any recommendation of approval or relief for anyone who offered to enroll a contract after the contract period passed
- provide any right of appeal or appealability to anyone making an inquiry about enrollment after the contract period has passed.

--203 Late-Filed Contracts (Continued)*B Prohibition on Contract Year 2016, 2017, or 2018 Enrollments After Contract Year--* Ends (Continued)**

Notes: Producers have a right of review or appeal **only** on adverse decisions and **only** where there are legitimate disputes of fact. See 1-APP. FSA is unable to exercise any sort of discretion to obligate CCC to contracts that were offered to CCC for enrollment after the end of a contract period.

Any right of appeal is limited to FSA's decision that the offer of enrollment was **not** received by FSA by the end of the contract period. Under **no** circumstances will FSA discuss enrolling farms after the end of a contract period, nor will FSA exercise any discretion of relief for these offers. FSA's authority to retroactively contract is limited to the 2014 and 2015 contract years as specified in regulations and this handbook.

Actions permitted by a reviewing authority when ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC ***--contract is received after September 30 (2016, 2017, or 2018) of the contract year, include--*** the following:

- file the original ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract with producers' signatures in the farm file
- **do not** act on, approve, or disapprove ARC-CO and PLC contracts or ARC-IC contracts for the previous contract year
- send a letter advising producers attempting to enroll after the end of the contract period that ARC-CO and PLC contracts or ARC-IC contracts will **not** be processed by FSA. See subparagraph C.

County Offices will **not** discourage any producer from signing ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract at any time. However, FSA is **not** required to issue an approval or disapproval determination on ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract submitted after the contract year ends. STC's and COC's **must** follow this subparagraph for **all** ARC-CO and PLC contracts or ARC-IC contracts submitted after the contract year expires.

Except as discussed in regulations and this handbook for the 2014 and 2015 contract years, no letter of determination of approval or disapproval will be issued to producers who choose to submit ARC-CO and PLC contracts or ARC-IC contracts after the end of a contract year. This is true regardless of the reason or reasons the offer of enrollment was submitted after the end of the contract year. For these situations, County Offices will follow subparagraph C.

--See subparagraph D for contract year 2014 or 2015 offers and attempts to enroll after the end of the enrollment period announced for those years by FSA.--

203 Late-Filed Contracts (Continued)

C Communication to Producers Submitting ARC-CO and PLC Contract or ARC-IC Contract After the 2016, 2017, or 2018 Contract Period, as Applicable, Has Ended

FSA offices will follow this paragraph in acknowledging offers to enroll in a 2016, 2017, or 2018 contract year after the end of each applicable contract period. Do **not** use this letter for *--2014 or 2015 offers on enrollment. See subparagraph D for contract year 2014 or 2015 offers of enrollment received after the end of the 2014 and 2015 enrollment period. FSA will--* acknowledge receipt of CCC-861 or CCC-862 submitted after the end of the contract period with a communication stating the following.

Note: Offices will not deviate from the language in the “set” part of the following text. The italicized portion and portions within brackets must be modified for the specific farms and producers.

Dear [*Enter names of all those signing CCC-861 or CCC-862 submitted after September 30 of a contract period.*]

This letter acknowledges receipt of an offer to enter into a contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation under a form [*enter CCC-861 or CCC-862 contract, as applicable*]. You submitted the request to enroll after the end of the contract period.

7 CFR § 1412.41 specifies that enrollment is **not** allowed after September 30 of FY in which the ARC and PLC Program payments are requested.

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) appreciates your interest. Your offer to enroll after the end of the contract period will be kept on file; however, FSA **cannot** process the offer because there is no contract period remaining for enrollment.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely,

County Executive Director

*--**Note:** FSA’s stating the statement that the offer of enrollment **cannot** be processed is **not** an ARC and PLC program approval or disapproval decision and, therefore, it is **not** appealable. It is merely communicating that the offer cannot be processed. Any subsequent administrative review, if performed, is limited to whether or not the communication is accurate.--*

203 Late-Filed Contracts (Continued)

***-- D Processing Late-Filed 2014 or 2015 Contract Year CCC-861 or CCC-862**

Regulations governing ARCPLC and the CCC-861 and CCC-862 Contract Appendix provide that:

- retroactive enrollment (enrollment after the end of the contract period) is permissible for only the 2014 and 2015 contract years
- FSA will establish and announce the 2014 and 2015 enrollment period.

The enrollment period for 2014 and 2015 ends September 30, 2015.

Producers who offer or attempt to enroll after September 30, 2015, must, in addition to submitting the late-filed CCC-861 or CCC-862, provide a written request for late-file enrollment that explains all of the following:

- the reason(s) the producer or producers did not enroll by the end of the enrollment period
- any alleged misinformation or misaction upon which the producers relied on to their detriment
- why the late-filed enrollment request should be approved.

COC's and STC's may consider and make appropriate recommendations of equitable relief, for 2014 or 2015 CCC-861's or CCC-862's enrolled after the enrollment deadline, if the producers on the late-filed CCC-861 and CCC-862 have provided the written explanation as required, and requested approval of the late-filed enrollment. COC's and STC's will only submit cases (COC submits cases to STC and STC submits cases to DAFP) that have justifiable reasons for recommendation of approval. Reasons could include but are not limited to documentation of erroneous information, advice, or action of an authorized FSA representative on which the enrollee relied upon to the enrollee's detriment or some circumstance or event (that was not anticipated and which was beyond the control of the enrollee) that prevented the enrollee from enrolling by the deadline.

Neither COC nor STC is under any obligation to forward any request for relief (COC forwards requests to STC, and STC forwards requests to DAFP). If either the COC or STC decline a producer's written request for late-filed enrollment, such a decision must be issued to the enrollee in writing and provide appeal rights according to 1-APP (if COC declines to forward a recommendation of relief, then COC is in effect disapproving the late-filed enrollment; similarly, if STC chooses not to forward a recommendation, then STC can either remand the matter to the COC for final action to disapprove the late-filed enrollment, or STC can disapprove the late-filed enrollment).

Note: Cases do **not** have to be submitted to DAFP to be disapproved.--*

*--242 CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix (Continued)

A Example of CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix (Continued)

CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix (06-02-15)

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11 REFERENCE PRICES

The reference price is as follows for the following covered commodities:

- (A) Wheat, \$5.50 per bushel;
- (B) Corn, \$3.70 per bushel;
- (C) Grain sorghum, \$3.95 per bushel;
- (D) Barley, \$4.95 per bushel;
- (E) Oats, \$2.40 per bushel;
- (F) Long grain rice, \$14.00 per hundredweight;
- (G) Medium grain rice, \$14.00 per hundredweight;
- (H) Soybeans, \$8.40 per bushel;
- (I) Other oilseeds, \$20.15 per hundredweight;
- (J) Peanuts, \$535.00 per ton;
- (K) Dry peas, \$11.00 per hundredweight;
- (L) Lentils, \$19.97 per hundredweight;
- (M) Small chickpeas, \$19.04 per hundredweight; and
- (N) Large chickpeas, \$21.54 per hundredweight.

12 PROJECTED PRICES AND OTHER RELEVANT MATERIAL

Additional information referenced by this appendix regarding the programs, including, but not limited to average and projected prices and market year average prices and national loan rates can be found at:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=arpl&topic=landing>

NOTE: *This information collection is exempted from the Paperwork Reduction Act as specified in the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79, Title I, Subtitle F, Administration). The provisions of appropriate criminal and civil fraud, privacy, and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided.*

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242 CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix (Continued)

B Distributing CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix

Producers who enroll on CCC-861 or CCC-862 acknowledge receipt of CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix.

--CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix will be provided by 1 of the following methods:--

- providing the producer a copy of CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix
- providing the producer the web site link to CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix at **<http://fsaintranet.sc.egov.usda.gov/dam/ffasforms/currentforms.asp>**
- e-mailing the producer a copy of CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix.

***--243 Participants Declared Deceased, Incompetent, or Missing for Contract Years 2015 Through 2018**

A Basic Rule

Individuals declared deceased, incompetent, or missing, but who met or meet the definition of a producer for the contract period, are eligible for payments if payments become available and a completed CCC-861 or CCC-862 submitted by August 1 of the applicable year (September 30, 2015, for the 2014 and 2015 contract year) was approved. However, if payment is **not** to be issued to the participant, FSA-325 **must** be completed according to this paragraph. The eligible payment will be issued under the deceased producer's ID number even if FSA-325 is completed. This situation is **not** considered a succession and CCC-861 or CCC-862 **must not** be altered.

B Contract and Payment Options for Deceased Producers

Following are the contract options for deceased producers before the end of the contract period:

- pay deceased producer

Note: The deceased producer was the producer on the farm during the contract period.

- pay deceased producer ID number using a requested FSA-325

Note: FSA-325 **may** be completed, according to 1-CM, by the individual or entity requesting payments **earned** by a deceased producer. Payments will be issued to the individual or entity requesting payment using the deceased producer's ID number. A revised CCC-861 or CCC-862 will **not** be completed when payments are issued under the deceased, incompetent, or missing participant's ID number.

- complete a successor contract before the end of the contract period.

Notes: If the estate or heir is determined to be the producer on the farm, that estate or heir must succeed to the interest of the deceased producer before the end of the contract period.

CCC-861 or CCC-862 must **not** be revised to show the estate ID number after September 30 of the applicable year.--*

244 Deceased Producers for 2014 and 2015 Program Years

A 2014 and 2015 Deceased Producers and Dissolved Entities

Authority to sign contracts, applications, and other documents on behalf of deceased, missing, or incompetent producers may vary according to State law. If an eligible producer is now deceased or a dissolved entity, then an authorized representative of the deceased producer or dissolved entity may sign CCC-861 or CCC-862 provided that the authorized representative has authority to enter into a contract for the deceased producer or dissolved entity.

Important: Persons and legal entities must sign contracts by deadlines without regard to the date the persons or legal entities obtain proof of authority to sign. Proof of authority to sign **must** be on file in the County Office before contract approval. See 1-CM, paragraph 779. Proof of authority includes any of the following:

- court order
- letter from Secretary of State
- document approved by OGC Regional Attorney.

Use FSA-325 **only** when it is requested that ARC or PLC payments earned by a deceased producer are issued in a name other than that of the deceased producer.

--ARC or PLC payments will be issued to the respective qualified claimant's names using-- the deceased producer's TIN.

The State Office will consult with the OGC Regional Attorney on the following types of cases:

- documentation submitted does not clearly establish authority to enter into a contract or application on behalf of the deceased individual, closed estate, or dissolved entity
- requesting issuance of ARC or PLC payments to heirs of a deceased individual without documentation provided that establishes authority to enter into a contract or application on behalf of the deceased individual.

244 Deceased Producers for 2014 and 2015 Program Years (Continued)

A 2014 and 2015 Deceased Producers and Dissolved Entities (Continued)

If ARC or PLC contract involving a deceased individual or closed estate is determined to *--have been signed by an authorized individual, payments:

- will be issued using TIN of the eligible individual or the individual's estate, as applicable
- may be issued in the names 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 the contract and associated forms.

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

245 Approving CCC-861

A CCC-861 Approval

CCC-861 may be approved if **all** of the following are met:

- all producers sharing in contract base acres on the farm:
 - agree to the payment shares
 - sign CCC-861
- owner signature requirements for cash-rented land, according to paragraph 218, are met
- COC determines that:
 - shares do **not** circumvent payment limitation rules
 - interest of tenants, sharecroppers, and landowners are protected according to paragraph 222

--245 Approving CCC-861 (Continued)*A CCC-861 Approval (Continued)**

- payment shares:
 - are **not** in dispute
 - meet division of payment guidelines according to paragraph 237.

Note: See paragraph 218 for guidance about missing signatures on CCC-861.

Approve CCC-861 after all the conditions in this subparagraph are met. CED's, with delegated authority from COC, can approve CCC-861. Redlegation of authority **must** be documented in the COC minutes **before** CED approves CCC-861.

If a change, such as a change in FRMS, removes the approval date for CCC-861 that was approved electronically, the approving official may use the current date as the approval date on CCC-861. The change that removed the approval date may require the producer or County Office to take additional action on CCC-861 before approval.

B CCC-861 Disapproval

If, for any FY, COC determines that an owner or operator does **not** meet the terms and conditions of the ARC and PLC program, COC will:

- **not** approve CCC-861 for the applicable FY
- obtain DD concurrence according to paragraph 3
- notify the owner, operator, and all other persons signing CCC-861 of the disapproval
- document COC findings in the COC minutes
- provide applicable appeal rights.

Note: A decision by COC **not** to act or render a decision on CCC-861 is **not** an adverse decision giving rise to any appeal or appealability review.

C Revising CCC-861

Revisions to CCC-861 must **not** be made after:

- September 30, 2015, for FY 2014 and 2015 contracts
- September 30 of the applicable year for FY 2016 and subsequent years.--*

250 Web-Based ARCPLC State Office Administrative Access (Continued)

A Requesting Web-Based ARCPLC State Office Administrative Access (Continued)

SLR's will do either of the following:

- disapprove and return the request to the State Office specialist in charge of ARCPLC
- approve the request and e-mail to Alison Groenwoldt, PECD, to **alison.groenwoldt@wdc.usda.gov**.

Note: The subject of the e-mail should be "Requesting ARCPLC State Office Administrative Access".

--SLR's are instructed to contact Alison Groenwoldt, PECD, by e-mail to-- **alison.groenwoldt@wdc.usda.gov** with any questions or concerns.

B Changing or Terminating User Roles With ARCPLC State Office Administrative Access

If a user needs to be changed, use the process in subparagraph A. The request will include the user information to be added and the user information to be removed.

C Adding DD's as State Users

In many States, DD's are **not** State users in ERSR. For the administrative access granted according to subparagraph B to be valid, each DD **must** be given access by adding OIP Office Code "**All Counties**" to each user's profile in ERSR.

To obtain access, FSA-13-A **must** be submitted to SLR.

Important: FSA-13-A **must** be completed to obtain access.

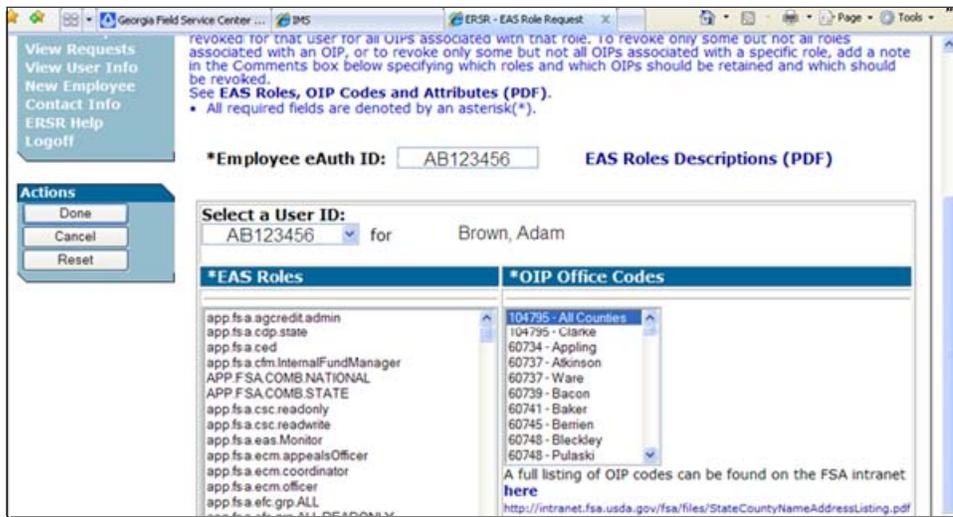
After FSA-13-A is approved, SLR will:

- access ERSR
- find and click on the employee's name
- CLICK "**Extensible Authorization System (EAS)**"

***--250 Web-Based ARCPLC State Office Administrative Access (Continued)**

C Adding DD’s as State Users (Continued)

- enter the employee’s eAuthentication ID and highlight OIP Office Code “**All Counties**” as displayed in the following example
- CLICK “**Done**”
- CLICK “**Submit**”.



D Updating Enrollment and Approval Dates on CCC-861 and CCC-862

ARCPLC State Office administrative access users will update the enrollment and approval date for any reason specified in paragraph 249 or if a:

- successor-in-interest CCC-861 or CCC-862 was properly executed according to paragraph 219
- timely requested reconstitution was completed according to paragraph 205
- late-filed CCC-861 or CCC-862 was approved according to paragraph 203.

The user updating the enrollment and approval date will be satisfied that CCC-861 or CCC-862 was enrolled within program guidelines.--*

265 Enrollment and Contract Requirements With Generic Base Acres for ARC-CO and PLC (Continued)

B Incomplete Enrollments With a Share Greater Than Zero

If a person or legal entity has an FSA-578 share of a covered commodity planted or eligible subsequently crop acreage on a farm with generic base acres and the person or legal entity wants to make themselves potentially eligible for ARC or PLC payments under an ARC or *--PLC contract, the individual or entity **must** sign CCC-861 or CCC-862, as applicable, by--* September 30 of the contract year (September 30, 2015, for the 2014 and 2015 crop years).

A producer who has a share of base acres on a farm enrolled under ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract who does **not** enroll during the contract period will **not** be eligible for payment consideration, nor will any other producer be eligible for that share of the payment.

C ARC-CO and PLC Contracts With Generic Base Acres

Each eligible producer on a farm may enroll annually on CCC-861, as applicable, and receive payments determined to be fair and equitable as agreed to by all the producers on the farm and approved by COC.

Each person or legal entity leasing a farm that enrolls on CCC-861 is required to provide 1 of the following:

- copy of their written lease to COC
- complete written description of the terms and conditions of any oral agreement or lease
- owner's or landlord's signature affirming a zero share on the contract.

Instead of the criteria in this subparagraph for zero share signatures of landowners on the farm, if the farm was cash-leased, and the lease is in the second year or later, no signature is required for the zero share landowners on the farm that in a prior year:

- signed CCC-509, CCC-861, CCC-862, or CCC-957 to zero share
- provided a written document to support a zero share; for example, CCC-510 or CCC-855.

By signing CCC-861 or CCC-862, the producer is certifying that the cash lease arrangement with the landowner meets the criteria in this paragraph. Because the producer's signature is a certification, documentation supporting the lease is **not** required in the current year's farm folder.

COC always has the right to verify cash lease certifications.

Note: This provision may be used by each landowner on the farm with zero share whose share has not changed from the previous year, even though the farm may have been affected by a reconstitution where 1 or more landowners are either added or removed from the farm. In this case, only new owners added must either sign for zero share or the producer must provide a copy of the lease.

265 Enrollment and Contract Requirements With Generic Base Acres for ARC-CO and PLC (Continued)

C ARC-CO and PLC Contracts With Generic Base Acres (Continued)

CCC will approve CCC-861 for enrollment and the division of payment when CCC is satisfied and determines that all of the following apply:

- landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers sign CCC-861 and agree to the payment shares shown on CCC-861
- interests of tenants and sharecroppers are being protected
- payment shares shown on CCC-861 do **not** circumvent either the provisions of 7 CFR 1412.54 or the provisions of part 1400 of this chapter.

D Who Must Share in the ARC-CO and PLC Contract With Generic Base Acres

Individuals or entities planting a covered commodity on a farm enrolled on CCC-861 and the farm has generic base acres * * * share in the program payments equal to their share of the covered commodity reported planted or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage on FSA-578. Individuals or entities requesting ARC and PLC program payments **must** sign CCC-861. Individuals or entities not having a share of a covered commodity on FSA-578 are **not** eligible to receive a payment from attributed generic acres.

Important: Any planted covered commodity or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage on a farm with generic base acres will be attributed as base acres on a prorata basis and eligible for an ARC-CO or PLC payment.

A producer on a farm with:

- **no** share interest in planted covered commodities or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage reported on FSA-578 is **not** entitled to a share on generic base acres that attribute base acres
- a share interest in planted covered commodities or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage reported on FSA-578 is entitled to a share on generic base acres that attribute base acres.

267 Alternative Enrollment Option for Contract Year 2014 or 2015 and Contract Requirements With Generic Base Acres for ARC-CO and PLC (Continued)

D ARC-CO and PLC Contracts With Generic Base Acres (Continued)

Instead of the criteria in this subparagraph for zero share signatures of landowners on the farm, if the farm was cash-leased, and the lease is in the second year or later, no signature is required for the zero share landowners on the farm that in a previous year:

- signed CCC-509, CCC-861, CCC-862, or CCC-957 to zero share
- provided a written document to support a zero share; for example, CCC-510 or CCC-855.

By signing CCC-861, the producer is certifying that the cash lease arrangement with the landowner meets the criteria in this paragraph. Because the producer's signature is a certification, documentation supporting the lease is **not** required in the current year's farm folder.

COC always has the right to verify cash lease certifications.

Note: This provision may be used by each landowner on the farm with zero share whose share has not changed from the previous year, even though the farm may have been affected by a reconstitution where 1 or more landowners are either added or removed from the farm. In this case, only new owners added must either sign for zero share or the producer must provide a copy of the lease.

COC will approve CCC-861 for enrollment and the division of payment when COC is satisfied and determines that all of the following apply:

- landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers sign CCC-861 and agree to the payment shares shown on CCC-861
- interests of tenants and sharecroppers are being protected
- payment shares shown on CCC-861 do **not** circumvent the provisions of this paragraph *--or the provisions of 5-PL. --*

Note: FSA's making this alternative enrollment option available in no way should be interpreted by anyone that producers must agree to the alternative designation of shares specified in this paragraph. Any producer having a share of base acres (contract base acres or attributed base acres) not wanting to agree to this enrollment can simply choose to either enroll according to paragraph 265 or not enroll the farm at all. If producers cannot agree on how to enroll or whether to enroll, FSA will not act on CCC-861.

***--267 Alternative Enrollment Option for Contract Year 2014 or 2015 and Contract Requirements With Generic Base Acres for ARC-CO and PLC (Continued)**

E Who Must Share in the ARC-CO and PLC Contract With Generic Base Acres

Individuals or entities, who choose to enroll under this paragraph and share in the reported planting of a covered commodity on a farm enrolled on CCC-861 on a farm that has generic base acres, will share in the program payments equal to the designated share of the base acres (contract base acres plus attributed base acres) of the covered commodity on CCC-861. Individuals or entities requesting ARC and PLC program payments **must** sign CCC-861. Individuals or entities not having a share of a covered commodity on CCC-861 are **not** eligible to receive a payment under CCC-861 enrolled under this paragraph.

Important: Any planted covered commodity or eligible subsequently planted crop acreage on a farm with generic base acres will be attributed as base acres on a prorata basis and eligible for an ARC-CO or PLC payment.

A producer on a farm with:

- **no** share interest in base acres (contract base acres and attributed base acres) is **not** entitled to a share on generic base acres that attribute base acres
- a share interest in base acres (contract base acres plus attributed base acres) is entitled to a share of base acres provided all other producers with a share of base acres (contract base acres and attributed base acres) have also agreed and signed for their respective shares of base acres and all other requirements of this paragraph and handbook have been met.

Under the terms and conditions of this paragraph, individuals or entities who are producers with an interest in base acres (contract base acres and attributed base acres) **must** have a share on CCC-861 and they each must agree to this alternative enrollment and each other's shares. **No** partial share enrollments under this paragraph will be permitted or approved. Generally, individuals and entities may share in payments if the individual or entity is entitled to a crop or commodity ownership share of a crop and is:

- an owner on an eligible farm who meets the definition of producer on either contract base acres or planted acres of a covered commodity on a farm
- a producer, other than an owner, on contract base acres or planted acres of a covered commodity on a farm enrolled on CCC-861.

Note: A landowner or landlord who leases land to another producer is **not** eligible for payment.

A producer on a farm with an interest in only nonbase acres will **not** share on CCC-861.--*

286 Planting Flexibility

A Plantings on Base Acres

Any commodity may be planted on:

- *--any land, including base acres, on a farm **not** enrolled on CCC-861 or CCC-862
- nonpayment acres of a farm enrolled on CCC-861 or CCC-862
- payment acres, however, if FAV/WR are planted on payment acres enrolled on CCC-861 or CCC-862, an acre-for-acre payment reduction is applied, according to--* paragraph 287.

Exception: FAV/WR double-cropped, with a covered commodity in an established FAV/WR double-cropping region, may be planted on the farm's payment acres **without** an acre-for-acre payment reduction according to paragraph 290.

B FAV Plantings

FAV/WR planting provisions apply to the following:

- fruits
- vegetables, other than mung beans and pulse crops
- wild rice.

See subparagraph 288 A for FAV exceptions and Exhibit 24 for a list of FAV's.

C FAV/WR Planting - After Initial Crop or Prevented Planted

FAV/WR acres that are planted in the same field after either an initial crop was planted and failed, or an initial crop was prevented from being planted, are still considered the FAV/WR crop that was planted. There are no "ghost crop FAV provisions".

Example 1: A field of wheat was planted and failed. Potatoes are planted in the same field, after the wheat failed (this is a **not** a double crop FAV county). This field will be considered as FAV (potatoes). The County Office will need to determine if an acre-for-acre payment reduction applies on the farm.

Example 2: A field intended to be planted to corn was reported to FSA as prevented planted. Carrots are subsequently planted in the same field, after prevented planted corn (this is a **not** double crop FAV county). Regardless if the prevented planting is approved or disapproved, the field will be considered as FAV (carrots). The County Office will need to determine if an acre-for-acre payment reduction applies on the farm.

287 FAV/WR Planting Limitations

A Statutory Provisions

Planting FAV/WR on payment acres enrolled in the ARC and PLC Program is permitted; however, if FAV/WR is planted on payment acres, and acre-for-acre reduction will apply, **unless** FAV/WR is destroyed without benefit before harvest.

Note: Payment acres are equal to 65 percent of base acres for a farm enrolled in ARC-IC, and 85 percent of base acres for a farm enrolled in ARC or PLC-CO.

Producers may plant FAV/WR on payment acres enrolled in ARC or PLC without payment reduction, if the FAV/WR is planted in a double-cropping practice with covered commodities in any region designated as having a history of double-cropping covered commodities or peanuts with FAV/WR (paragraph 290).

See paragraph 288 for FAV/WR exceptions and other compliance determinations, including when FAV/WR are destroyed before harvest.

B Farms Not Enrolled in the ARC and PLC Program

Planting and harvesting FAV/WR on payment acres on a farm that is **not enrolled** in the annual program is **not** prohibited in that year.

C Determining Available Acres for FAV Planting

--County Offices must determine whether FAV/WR is planted on payment acres enrolled in-- ARC or PLC according to the following table.

Note: FAV/WR acres must always first be attributed to nonpayment acres **before** any are attributed to payment acres.

Important: Payment acre shares are determined for:

- ARC-CO and PLC, based on the individuals or entities who are producers with a crop share interest on base acres, including crop share interest of planted covered commodities attributed to generic base acres

Note: Producers planting FAV/WR on base acres **MUST** have a payment share interest on the ARC/PLC contract

- ARC-IC, based on each producer's share interest in covered commodities planted on the farm, as reported or determined on FSA-578, including covered commodities that are planted and attributed to generic base acres.

Note: Producers, including owners, that have no share interest in the covered commodity on enrolled ARC-IC farm, will **not** receive an ARC-IC payment for the ARC-IC farm.

289 Example of Acre-for-Acre Reductions (Continued)

B Example 2 (Continued)

Step	Action	Result
2	<p>Subtract the result of step 1 from the total acres of FAV/WR planted on the farm.</p> <p>150 FAV/WR - 140 nonpayment acres = 10 acres</p> <p>Important: Operator A and Tenant B share in the ARC-CO/PLC contract.</p> <p>The total acreage of FAV/WR planted on the farm includes FAV/WR acreage planted by producers with zero interest in the farm’s CCC-861 or CCC-862.</p> <p>Note: Only count the acreage once when multiple plantings of FAV/WR are planted on the same acreage. See subparagraph 288 C.</p> <p>If an FAV/WR is double-cropped with a covered commodity in an established FAV/WR double-cropping region, it is not considered an FAV. See paragraph 290.</p>	10
3	<p>IF the result of step 2 is...</p> <p>equal to or less than zero</p> <p>THEN...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are not planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction does not apply to the farm. <p>Note: In no situation should a payment reduction be applied if the result of step 2 is equal to or less than zero.</p>	
	<p>greater than zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction applies to the farm based on the result of step 2 • apply the acre-for-acre reduction to the farm according to 4-CP • the ARC-CO/PLC payment acres for the farm must be reduced by 10 acres in proportion to each covered commodity’s payment acres on the farm, including planted covered commodities attributed to generic base payment acres. 	<p>10 payment *--acres will--* be reduced on a pro rata basis on all covered commodities payment acres on the farms, because both producer A and B will have their share of payment acres reduced.</p>

289 Example of Acre-for-Acre Reductions (Continued)

C Example 3

*--This example shows how to determine whether FAV/WR is planted on payment acres enrolled in ARC-IC on a farm with the following criteria:

- 300 acres of effective DCP cropland
- zero double-cropped acres on the farm according to Farm Records
- 250 base acres
- 100 acres of lettuce, 50 acres of peppers, and 85 acres of tomatoes (**not** double-cropped with a covered commodity).

Note: Of the 50 acres of peppers, 15 acres were planted on the lettuce acreage **after** it was harvested, resulting in 35 acres of FAV/WR. In addition, of the 85 acres of tomatoes, 75 acres were planted on the lettuce acreage **after** it was harvested, resulting in 10 acres considered FAV/WR.

Step	Action		Result	
1	IF the farm is enrolled in... ACR-IC	Determine the farms nonpayment acres:		
		Step	Action	
		A	Determine effective DCP cropland on the farm.	300
		B	Determine number of double-cropped acres on farm according to Farm Records.	0
		C	Add result of step A and step B.	300
		D	Determine payment base acres by taking the total base acres including attribute generic base acres for the farm times 65 percent. 250 total base x 65 percent = 162.5 payment acres	162.5
E	Subtract result of step D from the result of step C. 300 acres - 162.5 payment acres = 137.5 nonpayment acres	137.5		

--*

289 Example of Acre-for-Acre Reductions (Continued)

D Example 4 (Continued)

Step	Action	Result						
2	<p>Subtract the result of step 1 from the total acres of FAV/WR planted on the farm.</p> <p>200 acres of FAV/WR - 170 nonpayment acres = 30 acres.</p> <p>Note: Operator A would have 100 percent share on CCC-862 because Tenant B’s sugar beets are not a covered commodity.</p> <p>Important: The total acreage of FAV/WR planted on the farm includes FAV/WR acreage planted by producers with zero interest in the farm’s CCC-861 or CCC-862.</p> <p>Note: Only count the acreage once when multiple plantings of FAV/WR are planted on the same acreage. See subparagraph 288 C.</p> <p>If an FAV/WR is double-cropped with a covered commodity in an established FAV/WR double-cropping region, it is not considered an FAV. See paragraph 290.</p>	30						
3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="375 1087 583 1163">IF the result of step 2 is...</th> <th data-bbox="583 1087 1216 1163">THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="375 1163 583 1465">equal to or less than zero</td> <td data-bbox="583 1163 1216 1465"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are not planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction does not apply to the farm. <p>Note: In no situation should a payment reduction be applied if the result of step 2 is equal to or less than zero.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="375 1465 583 1829">greater than zero</td> <td data-bbox="583 1465 1216 1829"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction applies to the farm based on the result of step 2 • apply the acre-for-acre reduction to the farm according to 4-CP. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the result of step 2 is...	THEN...	equal to or less than zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are not planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction does not apply to the farm. <p>Note: In no situation should a payment reduction be applied if the result of step 2 is equal to or less than zero.</p>	greater than zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction applies to the farm based on the result of step 2 • apply the acre-for-acre reduction to the farm according to 4-CP. 	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </p> <p style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </p> <p>ARC-IC payment acres for the farm *--must be--* reduced by 30 acres that will only offset Operator A’s payment, because Operator A has 100 percent of ARC-IC contract.</p>
IF the result of step 2 is...	THEN...							
equal to or less than zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are not planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction does not apply to the farm. <p>Note: In no situation should a payment reduction be applied if the result of step 2 is equal to or less than zero.</p>							
greater than zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAV/WR are planted on payment acres • acre-for-acre reduction applies to the farm based on the result of step 2 • apply the acre-for-acre reduction to the farm according to 4-CP. 							

290 FAV and Wild Rice Double-Cropping Region Exception**A Double-Cropping Exception**

The double-cropping exception provides that FAV's and wild rice may be planted on payment acres enrolled in the ARC and PLC Program without payment reduction, if FAV or wild rice, as applicable, is planted in a double-cropping cycle with a covered commodity planted in a designated double-cropping region established by STC.

Note: See subparagraph C for double-cropping regions.

B Determining Double-Cropping FAV's and/or Wild Rice With Covered Commodity

For the purpose of determining FAV and wild rice double-cropping regions, double-cropping FAV's or wild rice with covered commodities means planting and harvesting a covered commodity **for grain** in cycle with planting and harvesting FAV or wild rice on the same acreage, in a 12-month period, with the ability to plant and harvest the same 2 crops in the immediately succeeding 12-month period, under normal growing conditions.

FAV and wild rice may be planted before or after the covered commodity to be considered double-cropped.

C Double-Cropping Regions

FAV and wild rice double-cropping regions were established by STC, in consultation with NIFA, Land Grant Universities, and other agencies, based on the planting history for the region.

Note: Double-cropping of FAV's or wild rice in cycle with covered commodities or **must** be customary for the region.

307 Commodities Grown Under Contract on Base Acres (Continued)

D COC Approval of Payment Shares

COC will approve the ARC and PLC Program payment shares if all other eligibility requirements are met and both of the following apply:

- producers with a designated payment share meet the definition of producer on all of base acres on the farm that payment is being requested
- payment shares are established according to this paragraph and criteria in Part 6.

***--Notes:** All producers on the farm **must** sign CCC-861 or CCC-862 designating payment shares to be eligible for payment. Producers who do **not** sign CCC-861 or CCC-862 will be ineligible for payment for their share of CCC-861 or CCC-862.

If after filing FSA-578 it is determined that producers who do **not** appear on CCC-861 or CCC-862 have certified to having a share interest in a covered commodity, those producers **must** sign CCC-861 or CCC-862 for their share of that covered commodity to be eligible for payment consideration. If the producer does **not** sign CCC-861 or CCC-862, then that share interest will **not** be paid to anyone.--*

Farm enrolled in ARC-IC and any enrolled ARC-CO and PLC farms with generic base acres will have payment shares determined based on FSA-578; therefore, it is important that producers understand the importance of enrolling their interest in covered commodities planted on farms.

308 Handling Minor Children and Bankruptcies

A Eligibility of Minor Child

--A minor is eligible to participate in the ARC and PLC Programs. Follow 1-CM for policy about signatures of minors.--

* * *

B If Bankruptcy Occurs Before ARC-CO and PLC Contract or ARC-IC Contract Approval

COC will follow this table when a producer files for bankruptcy **before** ARC-CO and PLC contract or ARC-IC contract approval.

Step	Action
1	Contact the OGC regional attorney through the State Office for guidance.
2	Approve CCC-861 or CCC-862 if both of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="393 842 1279 877">• OGC regional attorney authorizes CCC-861 or CCC-862 approval <li data-bbox="393 919 1284 953">• producer submitted CCC-861 or CCC-862 by enrollment deadline.
3	See 1-CM for producer signature requirements.

C If Bankruptcy Occurs After ARC-CO and PLC Contract and ARC-IC Contract Approval

When bankruptcy occurs after CCC-861 or CCC-862 approval, contact the OGC regional attorney through the State Office for instructions and guidance.

309 Federal and State Agencies

A Eligibility of Federal Agencies

With the exception of BIA, Federal Agencies are **ineligible** for payments. Other eligible producers on the farm may receive payments.

BIA may accept ARC and PLC Program payments for eligible producers on tribal and allotted land.

B Eligibility of State Agencies

See 5-PL for the eligibility of State agencies.

***--310 FSA Determination Appeals and Responses to Inquiries About Payment Eligibility Under CCC-861 or CCC-862**

A Background

After all contract program requirements are met and satisfied for a farm, contract, and producers enrolled under CCC-861 or CCC-862, final ARCPLC payments will be made on or after October 1 of the following year of the crop year, once the marketing year average price has been determined (and actual yield data has been received) for crops. For example:

- 2014 ARCPLC payments determined payable will issue sometime after October 1, 2015
- 2015 ARCPLC payment determined payable will issue sometime after October 1, 2016.

A program determination issued to a producer on whether or not the producer is individually ineligible or has failed to satisfy the eligibility or compliance requirements, or aspects of the program that is based on facts arising from that producer or individual farm or contract, can be appealed according to subparagraph B.

However, the conduct of a program and ultimate payment triggers for a covered commodity or county under ARCPLC is not an individual farm, or producer, or contract program determination. Under ARCPLC, some covered commodities and counties will trigger payment eligibility based on national average payment prices or revenue shortfalls without any regard to the farm's or contract's own facts. FSA will respond to inquiries received from producers about those aspects of the program according to subparagraph C.

B Producer Rights on Producer Determinations

Participants have the right to appeal FSA program decisions that were issued based on facts arising from their farm or contract.

Follow 1-APP for guidance on administrative appeal policy for adverse decisions issued to program participants.

C Responding to Questions About Program Aspects That are Not Individual Farm or Producer Determinations

FSA determinations of whether or not a covered commodity or county triggers payment eligibility for PLC or ARC-CO are not based on facts arising from an individual producer's farm and contract. While FSA may publicize information relative to crops and counties that have triggered payment eligibility, FSA does not issue program decisions to individual producers that a crop or county have not triggered payment eligibility.--*

***--310 FSA Determination Appeals and Responses to Inquiries About Payment Eligibility Under CCC-861 or CCC-862 (Continued)**

C Responding to Questions About Program Aspects That are Not Individual Farm or Producer Determinations (Continued)

Offices will **not** provide appeal or appealability review rights when there is no program determination issued for an individual farm or producer by FSA.

If anyone questions why a county or crop has triggered payment eligibility, offices will respond by using the following language. If the inquiry is made in writing, the response must be in writing.

Dear _____:

This is in response to your inquiry why certain covered commodities or counties triggered Agriculture Risk Coverage – County (ARC-CO) or Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payment eligibility while others did not. Specifically, you questioned why other covered commodities or counties (or your county or covered commodity) likewise did not trigger payment eligibility, or you questioned the rate that was used to issue the payment.

PLC payments are triggered based on whether the national market year average price for a covered commodity in a marketing year was below the reference price set by law.

ARC-CO payments are triggered at the county level based on a determination of revenue loss stemming from falling prices (whether the national market year average price for a covered commodity has fallen) as well as differences in county yields (benchmark, actual, or both). Differences in whether or not a covered commodity triggers payment eligibility or the payment rate for that triggered covered commodity occur largely due to impact of year-specific weather, as well as climatic considerations, on yields.

It may be difficult to understand why a covered commodity may trigger payment eligibility differently for each covered commodity under PLC or why covered commodities and counties trigger differently under ARC-CO. However, this outcome was expected under the program. Under the previous farm bill, predetermined direct payments were issued to producers and farms without regard to revenue losses or price fluctuations. The 2014 Farm Bill did away with direct payments and now payments indeed could be made for one crop or county while not be calculated for another crop or county.

Thank you for your inquiry.

Sincerely,

CED

--*

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None.

Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification (Includes Form AD-1026 Appendix)		4, 216, 285
AD-1153	Application for Long-Term Contracted Assistance Through the _____ Program		283
AD-2047	Customer Data Worksheet Request for Business Partner Record Change		238, 241
CCC-505	Voluntary Permanent Base Acre Reduction	23	Text, Ex. 2
CCC-509	Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) Contract and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Contract		204, 237, 240, 265-267
CCC-510	Cash Rent Certification Statement		204, 237, 240, 265-267
CCC-517	Tract Redistribution Form		21, 22, 41
CCC-855	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) Lease Agreement Certification Statement		204, 237, 240, 265-267
CCC-857	Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Program Election	189	Text
CCC-858	Base Reallocation and Yield Update Decision for Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Program	Ex. 7	28, 41, 66, 181
CCC-859	Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Yield Worksheet	91	65, 66, 83, 87
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantage, Limited Resource and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		235
CCC-861	Agricultural Risk Coverage - County Option (ARC-CO) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Contract	238	116, 117, Parts 8 and 8.5, Part 9, 310
CCC-862	Agricultural Risk Coverage - Individual Option (ARC-IC) Contract	241	Parts 8 and 8.5, Part 9, 310
CCC-861 and CCC-862 Appendix	Appendix to CCC-861, Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agriculture Risk Coverage With County Option (ARC-CO) Program Contract and CCC-862, Agriculture Risk Coverage With Individual Option (ARC-IC) Program Contract	242	238, 241, 267, 203

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

Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
CCC-863	Agriculture Risk Coverage - Individual (ARC-IC) Yield Certification	Ex. 18	131
CCC-902	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility 2009 and Subsequent Program Years		4, 216
CCC-920	Grassland Reserve Program Contract		23, 283
CCC-941	Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Certification and Consent to Disclosure of Tax Information - Agricultural Act of 2014		4, 216
CCC-957	Cotton Transition Assistance Program (CTAP) Application		204, 237, 240, 265-267
CRP-1	Conservation Reserve Program Contract		5, 21-23, 42, 187, 206, 281-283
CRP-2	Conservation Reserve Program Worksheet		283
CRP-2C	Conservation Reserve Program Worksheet (For Continuous Signup)		283
CRP-15 <u>1</u> /	Agreement for Reduction of Bases, Allotments, and Quotas		42, 281
FSA-13-A	Data Security Access Authorization Form		250
FSA-155	Request for Farm Reconstitution		205, 219
FSA-156EZ	Abbreviated 156 Farm Record		282, 283
FSA-179	Transfer of Farm Records Between Counties		205, 219
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		243, 244
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		Text, Ex. 2
FSA-658	Record of Production and Yield		65, 81, 90
FSA-910	Wetland Reserve Program Projected DCP Base Reduction Worksheet	Ex. 21	282

1/ CRP-15 is obsolete.

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviations	Term	Reference
2002 Farm Bill	Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	64, 65
2008 Farm Bill	Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110 246)	1, 64, 136
2014 Farm Bill	Agricultural Act of 2014, Title 1 (Pub. L. 113-79)	Text, Ex. 2

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM (Continued)

Approved Abbreviations	Term	Reference
ARC	agriculture risk coverage	Text, Ex. 2
ARC-CO	agriculture risk coverage – county	Text, Ex. 2
ARC-IC	agriculture risk coverage – individual	Text, Ex. 2, 18, 19
CARS	Crop Acreage Reporting System	119
CC	counter-cyclical	Text, Ex. 7
CIMS	Comprehensive Information Management System	66, 90
CTAP	Cotton Transition Assistance Program	1, 21-23, 42, 284
ERSR	electronic repository for security request	250
FRMS	Farm Records Management System	42, 64, 66, 141, 206, 245, 246, 248, 282
FRS	Farm Records System	22, 28, 181
HIP	historical irrigated percentage	119, 120, 205, Ex. 2
MYA	marketing year average	Text, Ex. 2
OIP	office information profile	250
P&CP	planted and considered planted	24, 26-28, 102, 116, 119, 120, Ex. 2
PFC	production flexibility contract	42, 64, 206, 281
PLC	price loss coverage	Text, Ex. 2
SLR	Security Liaison Representative	250
T-yield	transitional yield	Text, Ex. 2
WR	wild rice	Text

Re delegations of Authority

COC may redelegate authority to approve CCC-505's, CCC-861, and CCC-862 to CED, in *--routine cases. Redellegation must be documented in COC minutes.--*

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook

2014 Farm Structure

2014 farm structure means the farm as it was last constituted as of September 30, 2014.

Actual Average County Yield

Actual average county yield means the yield calculated as the crop year production of a covered commodity in the county, divided by the commodity's total planted acres for a crop year in the county. The planted acres mean for:

- corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and wheat, the sum of harvested acres in a county as reported by NASS, plus the unharvested acres in a county as prepared by producers to RMA.
- all other crops, the sum of planted acres in a county as reported by NASS, and if NASS data *--is not available, other sources will be used as determined appropriate by FSA.--*

Separate irrigated and non-irrigated yields will be established in a county having a sufficient number of farms with P&CP acreage history of a covered commodity in 2009 through 2012, as determined by FSA. These separate yields will only be established where at least an average of 25 percent of a covered commodity's P&CP acreage was irrigated in 2009 through 2012, and at least an average of 25 percent of the same covered commodity's P&CP acreage in that county was non-irrigated in 2009 through 2012.

Actual Crop Revenue

Actual crop revenue means revenue calculated as follows for:

- ARC-CO, for a crop year of a covered commodity, the actual average county yield per planted acre of the covered commodity, times the higher of either MYA price of the covered commodity or the national average loan rate for the covered commodity
- ARC-IC, for a producer on a farm for a crop year that is based on the producer's enrolled share of planted acres of all covered commodities on all farms for which ARC-IC has been elected, and in which the producer has an interest for which the producer enrolled, the sum of the results of the following calculation for each covered commodity on the farm:
 - total production of the covered commodity for all farms in the State in which the producer has an interest, times
 - higher of either the MYA price or national loan rate for the covered commodity, divided by
 - producer's share of the planted acres of the covered commodity in a State.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Actual Yield

Actual yield means, for ARC-IC, the yield calculated by dividing the farm's total production of the covered commodity by the total planted acres on the ARC-IC farm.

ARC Guarantee

ARC guarantee means, for a crop year for a covered commodity, 86 percent of the benchmark revenue for ARC-CO or ARC-IC.

ARC Substitute Yield

ARC substitute yield means 70 percent of the county T-yield.

Note: To establish the ARC benchmark yield for a covered commodity, a yield is required to be obtained for each of the previous 5 years to calculate the Olympic average. The statute provides for a substitute yield to be used in a year or years where the county yield is lower than 70 percent of the county T-yield. The substitute yield will automatically be used if there is a year or years where the county yield per planted acre is lower than 70 percent of the county T-yield.

ARC-CO Benchmark Revenue

ARC-CO benchmark revenue means the calculation made by multiplying the 5-year Olympic average county yield for the specific covered commodity, times the 5 year Olympic average MYA price for the covered commodity. The ARC-CO benchmark revenue is recalculated each year, 2014 through 2018. The 5 Year Olympic average:

- yield uses the **higher of** the county yield or 70 percent of the substitute yield
- average price uses the **higher of** the MYA price or the national loan rate for the covered commodity.

ARC-IC Benchmark Farm Yield

ARC-IC Benchmark Farm Yield means the actual yield per **planted** acre or substitute yield for the farm for each of the five most recent crops years, not including the current year. The benchmark farm yield is calculated for the initially planted covered commodity or any approved covered commodity in an approved double-cropping rotation.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Historical Irrigated Percentage (HIP)

HIP means the percentage of the covered commodity that was irrigated (P&CP, including *--subsequently planted crop acreage) divided by the total acreage of the covered commodity (P&CP, including subsequently planted crop acreage) between the years 2009 through 2012--* on the farm.

Home Garden

Home garden means an area of fruits and/or vegetables on a farm planted for the consumption and home usage of a producer. Home gardens are **excluded** from acreage considered as FAV. If the total garden acreage on a farm is not used for home usage of a producer, the entire garden acreage will be considered as FAV.

Limited Resource Farmer

Limited resource farmer means a farmer or rancher who is **both** of the following:

- a person whose direct or indirect gross farm sales do not exceed \$176,800 (2014 program year) in each of the 2 calendar years that precede the most immediately preceding complete taxable year before the relevant program year that corresponds to the relevant program year (for example, for the 2014 program year, the 2 years would be 2011 and 2012), adjusted upwards in later years for any general inflation
- a person whose total household income was at or below the national poverty level for a family of 4 in each of the same 2 previous years referenced in bullet 1.

Note: Limited resource farmer or rancher status can be determined using a web site available through the NRCS Limited Resource Farmer and Rancher Online Self Determination Tool at <http://www.lrftool.sc.egov.usda.gov/tool.aspx>.

Marketing Year

Marketing year means the 12-month period beginning in the calendar year the crop is normally harvested as follows:

- barley, oats, and wheat: June 1 through May 31
- canola, dry edible peas, flax, lentils, and rapeseed: July 1 through June 30
- peanuts and rice: August 1 through July 31
- chickpeas, corn, crambe, grain sorghum, mustard, safflower, sesame, soybeans, and sunflowers: September 1 through August 31.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Market Year Average (MYA) Price

MYA price means the national average price received by producers during the 12-month marketing year, as determined by FSA, for the relevant crop of the covered commodity.

National Average Loan Rate

National average loan rate means the loan rate established for a crop year of the covered commodity as specified in 7 CFR Part 1421.

Parent Farm

Parent farm means an active farm involved in an anticipated reconstitution.

Payment Acres

[7 CFR 1412.3] Payment acres mean:

(1) For the purpose of PLC and ARC when county coverage has been selected under Subpart D, but subject to §1412.47, the payment acres for each covered commodity on a farm will be equal to 85 percent of the base acres for the covered commodity on the farm.

(2) In the case of ARC when individual coverage has been selected under Subpart D, but subject to §1412.47, the payment acres for a farm will be equal to 65 percent of the base acres for all of the covered commodities on the farm.

Payment Yield

[7 CFR 1412.3] Payment yield means for a farm for a covered commodity the yield established under subpart C of this part.

Plug Yield for ARC-IC

Plug yield for ARC-IC means 70 percent of T-yield for the county that is used in the benchmark revenue calculation when the covered commodity was planted in the applicable year in the benchmark.

Note: If actual yield for that year is below 70 percent of the T-yield for the crop, then 70 percent of the T-yield will be used instead.

Producer

Producer means an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who shares in the risk of producing a crop and who is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared had the crop been produced.

Producer’s Certification of Yield on CCC-863

A Certification of Yield on CCC-863

The certification of benchmark and actual yields in the current year, or using the ARC-IC
--substitute yields for each covered commodity and each crop year, must be documented by--
completing CCC-863 for each ARC-IC farm.

Note: Producers are certifying to yields and are **not** required to submit production evidence when filing CCC-863. However, evidence to support certified yields may be required at a later date according to Part 3.

B Completing CCC-863

Complete CCC-863 according to the following.

Item	Instructions
1	Enter program years for which CCC-863 is being used. Example: For 2014, enter “2009-2014”.
2A	Enter FSA County Office name and address (optional).
2B and 2C	Enter FSA County Office telephone and/or FAX number (optional).
3 and 4	Enter State and county codes.
5	Enter FSN.
6	Complete this section to report yields at the farm level only in the years the covered commodity was planted in the benchmark years, and enter a yield for the current year.
6 A	Enter covered commodity name that was planted in the current year on the farm.
6 B	Enter 1 of the following, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certified yield for each year of the benchmark, for each of the covered commodities planted in the current year <p>Note: If the covered commodity was not planted for the particular year, leave blank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual yield for the actual year (current year) yield of the covered commodity planted • “0” (zero) yield if the crop was planted and evidence is not available (missing or not determinable) to support a certified yield greater than zero. <p>Note: In the second and subsequent years, only the actual year yield of the covered commodity must be certified.</p>

Producer's Certification of Yield on CCC-863 (Continued)

B Completing CCC-863 (Continued)

Item	Instructions
6 C	Enter certified yield's "Record Type". ENTER "1" for RMA data, "2" for production sold/commercial storage, "3" for on-farm storage, "4" for livestock feed records, "5" for FSA loan record, "6" for FSA NAP record, or "7" for other. Note: If "7" is entered, enter the other record type in the "Remarks" section.
7	Enter remarks, if applicable.
8	Enter producer's name and address.
9A	*--Producer completing CCC-863 must sign. Producer signing is responsible for providing the evidence on request.
9B	If individual signing in item 9A is signing in a representative capacity for the participant, a title and/or relationship will be entered. If the individual in--* item 9A is the signatory, then no entry is required.
9C	Enter the date the producer or person signing in a representative capacity completes CCC-863.
10A	COC or representative signs after COC or representative reviews certified yields.
10B	Enter the date COC or representative signed CCC-863.