

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Emergency Assistance for Livestock,
Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program
1-ELAP**

Amendment 13

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 1 C has been amended to update the related handbooks.

Subparagraph 6 A has been amended to include program year signup notes.

Subparagraph 7 B has been amended to include acreage reports information.

Subparagraph 7 C has been amended to update the handbook reference.

Subparagraph 21 B has been amended to update the increased cost of feed delivery and include livestock transportation.

Subparagraph 22 D has been amended to include ELAP Drought Loss Conditions.

Subparagraph 22 E has been amended to update Eligible Adverse Weather for Water Transportation Losses.

Subparagraph 22 F has been amended to update to Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Feed Transportation Losses.

Subparagraph 22 G has been added to include Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Transportation Losses.

Subparagraph 24 A has been amended to include ostrich.

Subparagraph 24 B has been amended to update ineligible livestock and example.

Subparagraph 33 A has been amended to include rates for 2022 and 2023.

Subparagraph 33 B has been amended to include livestock transportation.

Subparagraph 41 A has been amended to update the paragraph reference.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 41 B has been amended to include livestock transportation.

Subparagraph 42 C has been amended to update the example.

Subparagraph 44 B has been amended to clarify that acceptable evidence is included in previous 2-year comparison for feed purchased above normal.

Paragraph 46 has been amended to update the paragraph title.

Subparagraph 46 A has been amended to update eligibility information.

Subparagraph 46 B has been amended to clarify snow removal requirements.

Subparagraph 51 A has been amended to update eligibility information and include a note.

Subparagraph 51 C has been amended to include important information on eligible drought.

Subparagraph 57 A has been amended to update eligibility criteria for livestock feed transportation.

Subparagraph 57 C has been amended to update eligible adverse weather event information.

Subparagraphs 58 A and B have been amended to correct mileage by truckload and include the 2023 rate.

Subparagraphs 59 A, B, and C have been amended to update the examples.

Subparagraphs 60 B and C have been amended to update the examples.

Subparagraph 60.5 C has been amended to update the example.

Subparagraphs 60.5 F and H have been amended to update the calculation numbers.

Paragraphs 60-5.16 through 60-5.20 have been added to include Section 7, Livestock Transportation.

Subparagraph 64 D has been amended to include payment rates for 2022 and 2023.

Subparagraph 64 E has been amended to include mortality rates for 2022 and 2023.

Subparagraph 79 G has been amended to clarify normal mortality for farm-raised fish.

Subparagraph 80 A has been amended to include a note on late-filed acreage reports.

Subparagraph 102 C has been amended to clarify STC relief policy.

Subparagraph 104 F has been amended to update the DD review of initial CCC-851's or CCC-934's.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 104 G has been amended to include policy for recording and reporting DD reviews.

Subparagraph 104 H has been added to provide procedure for accessing and using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site.

Subparagraphs 104 I, J, and K have been amended to update paragraph numbering.

Subparagraph 120 B has been amended to include examples of feed and livestock transportation with 365-day grazing periods and non-365-day grazing periods.

Subparagraphs 123 A and B have been amended to update the manual CCC-851-1 instructions and example.

Paragraph 202 has been withdrawn.

Subparagraph 203 B has been amended to include sequestration rates for 2020-2030.

Exhibit 16 had been amended to update the Alpaca unit.

Page Control Chart		
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Part 1 Basic Information

1 Handbook Purpose and Coverage

A Handbook Purpose

This handbook has been issued to provide procedure for 2019 and subsequent ELAP. ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish that have losses because of disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, including losses because of blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. ELAP assistance is for losses **not** covered under other Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs established by the 2014 Farm Bill, as amended, specifically, LFP and LIP. Eligible losses **must** have occurred in the same program year for which benefits are being requested.

B Source of Authority

ELAP will be administered using funds from CCC established under the 2014 Farm Bill, as amended.

The regulations for ELAP are in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and B.

C Related Handbooks

Handbooks related to ELAP include the following:

- 1-APP for program appeals
- 1-CM for signatures, power-of-attorney, and name and address files
- 9-CM for common payment systems
- 10-CM for farm records and reconstitutions for 2013 and subsequent years
- 2-CP for filing and revising acreage reports
- 6-CP for conservation compliance
- 7-CP for equitable relief and finality rule provisions
- 1-FI for processing payments initiated through NPS
- 58-FI for managing debts, receivables, and claims
- 61-FI for prompt payment information
- 63-FI for assignments and joint payments
- 64-FI for establishing and reporting receivables on NRRS
- 2-INFO for providing information to the public
- 3-PL (Rev. 1) for updating subsidiary information in the web-based system
- 5-PL for “direct attribution”, average AGI provisions, and payment limitation
- *--6-PL for “direct attribution” and average AGI provisions.--*

2 General Provisions

A Public Information

Follow instructions in 2-INFO for providing information about ELAP.

B Modifying Provisions

Provisions in this handbook must **not** be revised without prior approval from the National Office. Requests for revisions must be addressed to the Special Programs Manager, through the Deputy Administrator.

C Forms

Only forms, worksheets, applications and other documents issued by the National Office will be used for implementing ELAP.

Any document that collects data from a participant, regardless of whether the participant's signature is required:

- is subject to the Privacy Act and information collection procedures
- requires clearance by the following applicable offices:
 - National Office
 - Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, MSD.

Forms for ELAP will be web-based. A manual application has been developed and will be used until the web-based forms are available. There will be a separate form for each eligible type of loss for the following:

- livestock losses (CCC-851)
- honeybee and farm-raised fish losses (CCC-934).

6 Signup Period

A Program Year Signup

Beginning with the 2020 program year, the ELAP program year will be based on the calendar year.

Producers who suffer eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses must file the following:

- for livestock and farm-raised fish losses, a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent
- for honeybee losses, a notice of loss within 15 calendar days of when the loss is first apparent
- an application for payment by January 30 following the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

***--Notes:** Producers will be allowed to use a date before the 30-day period of when the loss becomes apparent if they are qualified under the eligible drought designations in Exhibit 2 (8 weeks of D2, D3, or D4). This will allow producers to timely file their applications even if they miss the 30-day period before the loss first occurred.

Producers will not be able to receive transportation payments before the eligible drought designation but can still submit a notice of loss using the date that the county triggered for eligibility. This policy is now consistent with the LFP program and affects all 3 transportation hauling (livestock, feed, and water) options under the ELAP program.

For counties not in a 365-day grazing area, producers can file a notice of loss for the eligible hauling options for prior year qualifying drought during the current program year. Those losses are eligible until the beginning of the next grazing period.--*

B Notice of Loss

For notice of loss for:

- livestock losses, complete CCC-851, Parts A and B
- honeybee or farm-raised fish losses, complete CCC-934, Parts A and B.

6 Signup Period (Continued)

C Application for Payment

For application for payment for:

- livestock losses, complete only those parts of CCC-851, Parts D through M that are applicable
- honeybee or farm-raised fish losses, complete only those parts of CCC-934, Parts D through J that are applicable.

D Late-Filed Provisions

COC and STC do not have authority to approve programmatic relief for late-filed ELAP applications. However, a late-filed application will be reviewed according to the following table:

Note: Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC is not required to submit cases to STC that COC believes do not warrant relief, nor is STC required to submit cases to DAFP that STC believes do not warrant relief. If relief is not recommended by either COC or STC, the late-file application will be disapproved and the County Office will notify the participant in writing of the decision on the participant's request for late-filed ELAP application with appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP (based on the reviewing authority's decision that the ELAP application was late and that relief was not appropriate). Cases do not have to be submitted to STC or DAFP for disapproval of relief.

If an application is submitted...	THEN do the following...
after the deadline but it is not accompanied by a written request of the participant for late-filing	County Office will issue a letter to the participant explaining that FSA cannot process the application because it was filed after the deadline. The letter must advise the participant that the participant may, within 30 days of the receipt of the letter advising that the application was filed late, file a written appeal with COC of the notification by County Office according to 1-APP.

6 Signup Period (Continued)

D Late-Filed Provisions (Continued)

If an application is submitted...	THEN do the following...
<p>after the application deadline and is either accompanied by a written request for late-filing or the participant has filed a timely appeal of the county FSA office's notification that the application cannot be processed</p>	<p>COC will review and make a determination of whether relief is appropriate and, if so, forward a recommendation to STC for final action. STC will review the participant's request and COC recommendation.</p> <p>Notes: If the matter comes to COC by appeal, follow 1-APP for acknowledging and scheduling an appeal.</p> <p>Neither COC nor STC are under any obligation to recommend relief. COC or STC can disapprove an application and choose not to forward a recommendation for relief of approval of the late-filed application to DAFP. STC will forward an appropriate recommendation to DAFP to grant programmatic relief.</p> <p>DAFP may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grant relief to approve the late-filed application <p>Note: The FSA representative will sign and date the application with the effective DAFP decision date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deny relief and disapprove the application. <p>Note: State Offices will advise COC to notify the participant in writing that relief has been disapproved by DAFP. The letter must include appropriate appeal rights according to 1-APP.</p>

7 General Eligibility Criteria

A Eligible Loss

An eligible loss under ELAP is a loss that an eligible producer or contract grower of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish suffers because of an eligible loss condition including, but **not** limited to, blizzards, cattle tick fever and wildfires.

Note: A loss covered under LFP or LIP is **not** eligible for ELAP.

To be considered an eligible loss for ELAP, the loss **must** have occurred:

- during the program year for which payment is being requested
- because of an eligible loss condition.

B Acreage Reports

To be eligible for ELAP, livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish producers are required to file FSA-578. Acreage Reports must be loaded into the Crop Acreage Reporting System according to 2-CP.

***--Important:** See paragraph 80 for additional requirements for recording aquaculture.--*

See paragraph 61 for additional requirements for recording honeybee colonies.

7 General Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**C Eligible Producers**

To be considered an eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish producer, the producer **must** be an individual or entity that is:

- a citizen of the United States
- a resident alien

Note: Resident alien means “lawful alien”.

- a partnership of citizens of the United States
- a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under State law
- Indian tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)).

***--Note:** For minor children refer to 6-PL and 1-CM.--*

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

- livestock producers, paragraph 23
- honeybee producers, paragraph 61
- farm-raised fish producers, paragraph 76.

Foreign persons are always ineligible for ELAP payments regardless of whether the foreign person meets or satisfies foreign person eligibility for other programs.

8 Eligible Loss Conditions

A Eligible Loss Condition

An eligible loss condition includes:

- eligible adverse weather event, as provided in subparagraph B
- eligible disease, as provided in subparagraph C.

B Eligible Adverse Weather Event

An eligible adverse weather event, as defined in Exhibit 2, is one that is not expected to occur during the loss period for which it occurred, which directly results from or is exacerbated by extreme, abnormal and damaging weather that directly results in livestock, honeybees and/or farm-raised fish losses.

Important: For specific eligible adverse weather events, by type of loss, see:

- paragraph 22, for livestock losses
- paragraph 63, for honeybee losses,
- paragraph 78, for farm-raised fish losses.

With regard to eligible adverse weather events, producers must provide documentation acceptable to FSA based on FSA's comparison of that documentation to other sources that are widely accepted as credible for recording and tracking weather. These sources can include:

- an individual's or legal entity's personal weather data contemporaneously uploaded to a public domain that either appears to correlate or is consistent with weather observed at nearest available official weather stations or is determined to be credible based on COC's personal knowledge of weather in the area
- National Weather Service Record Data
- NOAA
- Department of Transportation
- CoCoRAHS
- Extension Service
- Media that provides an eligible adverse weather event occurred.

21 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

B Eligible Losses (Continued)

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Additional cost of purchasing livestock feed above normal quantities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchased above normal quantities, as determined according to paragraph 44. <p>Note: Eligible additional feed purchases do not have to be made during the normal grazing period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required to maintain eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 24, physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred, until additional livestock feed becomes available. <p>Note: The value of additional livestock feed purchases must not exceed the feed needs of the eligible livestock during the eligible loss condition, as determined according to paragraph 43.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchased during or after an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 22. <p>Important: Additional livestock feed purchases made during the normal grazing period will not be considered eligible if the producer is receiving compensation under ELAP for grazing losses for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible loss condition.</p>
--Increased cost of feed delivery--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incurred because of an eligible loss condition, as provided in paragraph 22. Suffered in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred. Incurred in combination with either of the following livestock feed losses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs damaged or destroyed additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities.

21 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

B Eligible Losses (Continued)

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Additional cost of transporting water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock, as provided in paragraph 22. • Because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event, as determined by DAFP. • Incurred on eligible grazing lands, as provided in paragraph 25: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physically located in the county where the eligible drought, or eligible adverse weather event, occurred • that had adequate livestock watering systems or facilities before the eligible drought or adverse weather event occurred • that the producer is not normally required to transport water to the grazing land.
Additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever must be considered eligible livestock according to paragraph 24. • Livestock gathered must be treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever. • APHIS must have records on file of the number of livestock treated and/or inspected for cattle tick fever and the number of treatments and/or inspections in the program year or producer must request an inspection receipt and provide it to the County Office.
--Additional cost for transporting livestock feed additional mileage above normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock feed must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred. • Because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP, that occurred during the normal grazing period.--

21 Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

B Eligible Losses (Continued)

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
--Additional cost for transporting livestock additional mileage above normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transporting eligible grazing livestock as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, must be transported to another grazing site, or feeding area, such as a feedlot, as provided in paragraph 22, above normal mileage. Livestock must be physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred. Because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP, that occurred during the normal grazing period.--

C Multiple Livestock Losses (Continued)

When a producer has both a grazing loss and a loss resulting from additional feed purchases, above normal quantities, inside the normal grazing period, for the same eligible livestock because of the same eligible loss condition, the producer will be compensated under ELAP for the loss providing the larger payment to the producer, as determined on CCC-851-1.

CCC-851-1:

- calculates and compares the eligible payment for both the grazing loss and loss resulting from additional feed costs purchased above normal
- includes the larger calculated benefit amount in the producer's ELAP payment.

Note: An eligible livestock producer **may** receive compensation for both a grazing loss and any combination of the following livestock losses that occur inside the normal grazing period as a result of the same eligible loss condition:

- loss of purchased and mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs
- losses resulting from additional expenses for transporting feed to eligible livestock
- losses resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock
- losses resulting from gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever.

22 Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions

A General Provisions

Eligible adverse weather that causes livestock losses, must meet the definition of an eligible adverse weather in Exhibit 2.

B Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Feed Losses

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for livestock **feed losses** include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- blizzards, as defined in Exhibit 2
- eligible winter storms, as defined in Exhibit 2
- excessive wind
- floods
- hurricanes
- lightning
- tidal surge
- tornados
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires on non-Federally managed grazing lands
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to paragraph 8.

C Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Grazing Losses

Eligible adverse weather for livestock **grazing losses** include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- blizzards
- eligible winter storms, as defined in Exhibit 2
- floods
- hail, according to provisions outlined in paragraph 26
- hurricanes
- lightning
- tidal surge
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires on non-Federally managed grazing lands
- eligible adverse weather events approved by COC according to paragraph 8.

22 Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions (Continued)

***--D ELAP Drought Loss Conditions**

ELAP policy will allow producers that were already at 8 consecutive weeks of D2 drought before the start of the grazing period to use the already designated drought monitor time frame to qualify the first day of the grazing season, if the 8 consecutive weeks is ongoing and still in affect the first week of the grazing season. If a county was outside of the 8 consecutive weeks, 1 week before the start of the grazing season, the D2 designation requirements would start over.

Note: This is not the same policy as LFP. The LFP statute requires the entire drought designation to occur during the grazing season. ELAP does not have that requirement in statute or regulation. This closes the gap for producers that are currently unable to receive payment for LFP during those months of ELAP eligible drought conditions.

E Eligible Adverse Weather for Water Transportation Losses--*

A loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock **must** be because of an eligible:

- drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that:
 - is in any area of the county that has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county
 - directly impacts water availability during the normal grazing period (for example, snow pack that feeds streams and springs), as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, for losses resulting from transporting water to livestock, or
- adverse weather event, approved by DAFP, according to paragraph 51.

***--Important:** For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.--*

22 Eligible Livestock Loss Conditions (Continued)

--F Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Feed Transportation Losses--

A loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock feed above normal to eligible livestock must be because of an eligible:

- drought as defined in Exhibit 2, that is in any area of the county that has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county
- adverse weather event, approved by DAFP, according to paragraph 51.

***--Important:** For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.--*

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

***--G Eligible Adverse Weather for Livestock Transportation Losses**

A loss resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock above normal to other grazing or feed areas because of an eligible:

- drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that is in any area of the county that has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county
- adverse weather event, approved by DAFP, according to paragraph 51.

Important: For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.

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

23 Eligible Livestock Producers

A Eligible Producers for Feed Losses, Water Transportation and Cattle Tick Fever

To be considered eligible for livestock feed losses, water transportation losses, and cattle tick fever losses, the participant **must**:

- meet the definition of eligible producer as provided in paragraph 7
- owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or been a contract grower of eligible livestock during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- suffer an eligible livestock loss resulting from:
 - damaged or destroyed purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs
 - additional cost for purchasing additional livestock feed above normal
 - additional cost for transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock
 - water transportation due to an eligible drought
 - inspecting and/or treating for cattle tick fever.

B Eligible Producer for Grazing Losses

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

- meet the definition of eligible producer as provided in paragraph 7
- during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather event, owned, cash-leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or been a contract grower of eligible livestock
- suffered a loss on land that is considered an eligible grazing type, as provided in paragraph 25, either:
 - native or improved pastureland with a permanent vegetative cover
 - planted to a crop specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock
- provided eligible pastureland or grazing land, as provided in paragraph 25, during the normal grazing period for eligible livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land for eligible livestock that is physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather event occurred.

24 Livestock Eligibility

A Eligible Livestock

To be considered eligible for all livestock losses provided in paragraph 21, livestock **must** meet **all** of the following conditions:

- be grazing animals such as adult and weaned nonadult beef cattle, adult and weaned nonadult beefalo, adult and nonadult weaned buffalo/bison, adult and weaned nonadult *--dairy cattle, alpacas, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, reindeer, ostrich, or sheep--*
- except for losses resulting from gathering livestock for cattle tick fever, be livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland during the normal grazing period for the specific pasture type of grazing land or pastureland for the county where the eligible loss condition occurred

Note: Livestock that would **not** have normally been grazing the land in the eligible county will **not** be eligible to be included in the calculation for determining feed cost. However, if the livestock would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land but the producer had to move them to another county for grazing, the livestock would be eligible to be included when calculating feed cost.

- be livestock that is owned, leased, purchased, under contract for purchase, or been raised by a contract grower or an eligible livestock producer, during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- been maintained for commercial use as part of the producer's farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition.

24 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

B Ineligible Livestock

Animals **not** eligible for ELAP include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- livestock produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation including, but **not** limited to, livestock produced or maintained for recreational purposes, such as:
 - *--animals maintained for consumption by the owner
 - horses or other animals used or intended to be used for racing or wagering
 - animals produced or maintained for hunting
 - any wild free roaming livestock, including horses, hogs, and deer
 - yaks
 - for grazing, feed losses, and losses resulting from transporting water, animals that are not grazing animals, and all unweaned nonadult beef cattle, dairy cattle, and buffalo/beefalo that weighed less than 500 pounds on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition
- any animals **not** included in subparagraph A.--*

Example 1: Mike Jones owns 5 horses, 2 beef steers, 6 chickens, and 3 goats. Mr. Jones maintains the horses for pleasure riding and rodeo, and maintains the goats as pets for his children. He maintains the beef steers and chickens for meat and egg production to be consumed by his family. Accordingly, Mr. Jones does **not** maintain any of the livestock for commercial use as part of a farming operation.

--Mr. Jones has both eligible livestock and ineligible livestock. The horses and goats would be considered eligible if they met the grazing requirement of subparagraph A. The steers and chickens are not eligible as they are listed under the ineligible livestock for ELAP purposes.--

24 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

B Ineligible Livestock (Continued)

Example 2: Jane Black owns and raises a deer herd. Mrs. Black sells the does to a local food market to be processed into meat products. She sells the bucks to hunting preserves nationwide.

Mrs. Black is in the business of selling deer as a means of livelihood for profit; therefore, the deer are maintained for commercial use. However, they also **must** be maintained as part of a farming operation.

The County Office **must** determine whether Mrs. Black's deer business is a farming operation. Mrs. Black **must** provide evidence to satisfy COC or CED that the deer are part of a farming operation. One indicator of being a farming operation would be whether Mrs. Black files taxes as a farming operation. The County Office **cannot** request Mrs. Black to provide a copy of her tax records; however, COC or CED may ask Mrs. Black how she files her taxes for the operation.

* * *

25 Grazing Lands and Types

A Eligible Grazing Types

Different types or varieties of pasture and grazing crops for a county must be grouped into 1 of the following:

- improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- native pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- short season small grain crops planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- long season small grain crops planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual ryegrass planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual crabgrass planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock (nonirrigated)
- forage sorghum crop planted specifically for providing grazing for eligible livestock. (nonirrigated).

B Eligible Grazing Lands

The following are eligible grazing lands:

- State and Federal lands, if either of the following apply:
 - the land is leased on a long-term basis that COC determines requires lessee contribution including, but **not** limited to, wells, fences, or other maintenance and upkeep inputs
 - pasture or grazing land is leased for cash or fixed amount for an established grazing period

Note: Losses because of drought or wildfires on Federally managed land for which the participant is prohibited from grazing his permitted livestock is **not** eligible under ELAP.

32 Livestock Grazing Required Documentation (Continued)

B Reliable Documentation

If verifiable records do **not** exist, then records **must** be submitted to COC for review of whether the records are acceptable and reliable, according to paragraph 104. If records are **not** available or provided, COC may accept a producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer certification statements.

33 Livestock Payment Rates and National Payment Factors

A Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Grazing Losses

The daily livestock payment rates per AU for eligible livestock is based, in part, on the number of pounds of corn equivalent per head, as established by FSA, determined necessary to provide the energy requirements for the specific kind/type of livestock for 1 calendar day. The daily payment rate per AU for all eligible livestock kinds/types is provided in this table.

Program Year	Daily Payment Rate per AU
2020	\$1.06
2021	\$1.04
*--2022	\$1.58
2023	\$1.94--*

B National Payment Factor

--Payments for livestock grazing and feed losses, losses resulting from transporting water or livestock, and gathering livestock for treatment and inspection of cattle tick fever, will be-- based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher or veteran farmer or rancher as defined in Exhibit 2.

34 Per Acre Leased Grazing Losses -Excluding Fire

A Payment Calculation

Payments for grazing losses, except for losses because of wildfires on non-Federal land, will be calculated based on a national payment factor of 60 to 90 percent, as determined in paragraph 33, of the lesser of:

- the total value of the feed cost for all eligible AU's owned by the eligible livestock owner on the eligible grazing land based on the number of days grazing was lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of daily feed cost for all eligible AU's
- *--the total value of grazing lost for all eligible AU's on affected acres as determined in--* subparagraph 31 D, based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock owner for the number of grazing days lost, **not** to exceed 150 calendar days of lost grazing.

Note: An eligible livestock owner's payment for grazing losses will be reduced by the amount the producer has received under any other supplemental disaster assistance program for the same loss, specifically LFP.

An eligible livestock owner will only be compensated for the number of days that grazing was lost, **not to exceed 150 calendar days**, in a program year for the same livestock.

Important: Calculation of benefits for eligible livestock will be on an AU basis and will require different types of livestock to be converted to an AU basis according to Exhibit 16.

Section 3 Livestock Feed Losses

41 Livestock Feed General Provisions

A Payment Calculation

ELAP payments for livestock feed losses will be based on a national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as determined in subparagraph B, of the cost of the following, **not to exceed** 150 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock (except for feed losses due to fire, not to exceed 180 calendar days of feed costs) for which feed losses were incurred:

- purchased and harvested feed or feed stuffs that was lost or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition
- additional feed purchased above normal quantities required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible loss condition
- additional feed expenses incurred because of an eligible loss condition.

Notes: See subparagraph:

- 42 B for determining the value of purchased forage or feed stuffs
- 43 C for determining the value of forage or feed stuffs produced and harvested by the participant
- 45 B for determining the value of additional feed purchases
- 45 C for determining livestock feed needs
- 45 D for determining the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.

B National Payment Factor

For an eligible livestock producer, payments for livestock feed losses, losses resulting from transporting water or livestock and gathering livestock for treatment and inspection of cattle tick fever, will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher, or veteran farmer or rancher as defined in Exhibit 2.

41 Livestock Feed General Provisions (Continued)

C Payment Reductions

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

42 Purchased Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)**C Example 1**

In 2019, Producer C has 100 percent interest in 500 head of adult beef cows that were or would have been grazing 1,000 acres of fire affected pastureland. COC established a carrying capacity of the pastureland affected by fire of 2.5 acres per AU. Producer C purchased 5,000 bushels of corn to feed the 500 head of adult beef cows. The 5,000 bushels of corn to feed 500 head of adult beef cows was lost because of a flood. Producer C did complete CCC-860 as a beginning farmer so Producer C's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

Producer C timely filed CCC-851 and provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 5,000 bushels of corn showing a value of \$25,000.

Total Feed Losses

\$25,000 (total feed losses for purchased feed intended to be fed to livestock that were or would have been grazing fire affected pastureland).

--150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs--

- 1,000 acres of pastureland affected by fire, divided by 2.5 acres per AU = 400 maximum AU's on 1,000 acres
- *--400 (maximum AU's) x \$0.978 (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = \$59,220 (150-calendar-day feed cost for 500 head of adult beef cows that were or--* would have been grazing fire affected pastureland).

Calculated Livestock Feed Payment

--\$25,000 (smaller of total feed cost or calculated 150-calendar-day feed costs for Producer-- C's 500 head of adult beef cows on fire affected pastureland).

43 Produced and Harvested Livestock Feed Losses**A Required Documentation**

When a participant indicates that produced forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, intended for livestock feed is lost, damaged or destroyed, the participant **must**, provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC. If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification if other similar producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

--44 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)--

A Required Documentation (Continued)

The County Office will:

- validate the **original feed receipts** or the **summary purchase feed receipt from the vendor** by date-stamping the front of the original receipts or summary purchase receipts from the vendor
- make a photocopy of the validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts from the vendor
- attach the photocopy to CCC-851
- return validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts to participant.

For receipts to be considered acceptable verifiable documentation to determine the value of the additional feed purchases, the feed receipts or summary feed purchase receipts **must** include all of the following:

- date of feed purchase
- name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor
- type and quantity of feed purchased
- cost of feed purchased
- signature of feed vendor if the vendor does **not** have a license to conduct this type of transaction.

Example: The participant purchased baled hay from their neighbor. The neighbor is **not** a licensed vendor; therefore, the neighbor's signature is required to be on the purchase receipt.

44 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)

B Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC will determine the value of a participant's additional feed purchases, other than forage grazing acres, purchased by the participant as part of the participant's normal business operation, intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible livestock, according to the following.

Notes: COC has the discretion to adjust the value of additional feed purchases, if a:

- producer's livestock inventory changed substantially from 1 or both of the previous 2 years in comparison to the current program year
- producer had to purchase additional feed in the prior 2 years because of an eligible loss condition and it is **not** part of the producer's normal business practice to purchase feed during the timeframe of the additional feed purchases in the current program year.

COC adjustments to the value of additional livestock feed purchases must be entered in CCC-851, items 65, 66, and/or 67, as applicable, according to paragraph 120.

Step	Action
1	*--Producers are responsible for providing original receipts, summary purchase receipts, or other acceptable evidence for the forage or feed stuffs that were purchased by the participant from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available.
2	<p>Producer will provide original receipts, summary purchase receipts, or other acceptable evidence for the forage or feedstuffs that were--* purchased by the participant during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for both of the 2 years preceding the program year.</p> <p>Note: COC must determine whether similar timeframe is reasonably close to the timeframe determined in step 1.</p>
3	Determine whether the feed purchased above normal quantities was feed that was fed to maintain eligible livestock in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.
4	Determine whether the receipts provided meet all requirements to be acceptable to determine the value of the additional feed costs, as provided in subparagraph A.
5	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 2, and enter the result on CCC-851, item 61 and 62, as applicable.
6	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1, and enter the result in CCC-851, item 63.

--44 Additional Livestock Feed Purchases Above Normal (Continued)--**D Determining the Value of Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Feed**

For livestock feed losses resulting from the purchase of additional feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain livestock until additional feed becomes available, the value of eligible purchases of additional feed must be the smaller of either of the following, as determined in CCC-851-1, item 69:

- producer's value of additional feed costs (CCC-851-1, item 68B minus item 68E)
- value of the livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition, determined in CCC-851-1, item 68H.

Example: Producer C's value of additional feed costs in April 2019 is \$960 determined by subtracting:

- \$1,400, cost of additional feed purchased in 2019, minus
- \$440, average cost of prior 2 years of feed purchased.

The value of the feed needs of the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2019 flood is \$782.

Producer C's eligible purchases of additional livestock feed is \$782, the lesser of \$960, or \$782 (value of the feed needs).

Important: \$782 is **not** Producer C's additional feed cost payment.

E Payment Calculation - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal

Eligible livestock producers will be compensated for eligible livestock feed purchased above normal quantities, calculated as follows:

- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as determined in paragraph 33, times
- value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.

Example: Producer C's payment for additional feed purchased above normal is \$469, calculated as follows:

- 60 percent, national payment rate, times
- \$782, value of feed needs.

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

45 (Withdrawn—Amend. 2)

--46 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery*A Eligibility**

To be eligible for losses resulting from additional cost to transport livestock feed to eligible livestock because of eligible disaster, the eligible livestock owner or contract grower must have incurred the cost to transport livestock feed in combination with either of the following livestock feed losses:

- purchased or mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs damaged or destroyed (CCC-851, Parts G and H)
- additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities (CCC-851, Part I).

Cost of transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock includes, but is not limited to, costs associated with equipment rental fees for hay lifts and snow removal. These costs should be for transporting the livestock feed under circumstances that are not typical. Normal costs of delivering feed using the same equipment that would be used without an eligible disaster event should not apply.

If a producer has costs that exceed the local mileage of 25 miles, those expenses should be applied for in Section 6, Livestock Feed Transportation, and follow the eligibility rules for that transportation.

ELAP payments for livestock feed losses under this section are based on a national payment factor of 60 percent, or 90 percent for underserved producers, of the cost of additional feed above normal, not to exceed 150 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock for which feed losses were incurred.

The amount for which an eligible livestock participant may receive for additional cost of feed delivery under this section for ELAP will be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or similar cost under any other disaster assistance program.

Producers should fill out the CCC-851, Part I when applying for losses that include an increased cost in feed delivery.

Producers must provide the type of equipment used, the number of hours spent moving snow, or any other unique feed delivery methods and the labor costs, if they are applicable.

STC's must set a maximum amount limit for delivery methods when a producer uses their own equipment for these unique feed delivery methods, such as snow removal.--*

***--46 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery (Continued)**

A Eligibility (Continued)

The maximum limitation will be based on documented average costs. STC will base maximum limitation on current cost data, such as data from:

- NASS
- applications of payment
- quotations
- dealers
- contractors
- NIFA
- NRCS.

Data used to determine maximum limitation will be:

- summarized and forwarded to the County Offices
- updated each program year if price data changes significantly.--*

B Required Documentation

When a participant claims additional cost resulting from transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock, the participant **must** provide verifiable or reliable documentation of the cost to transport feed, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the cost to transport feed, including cost associated with equipment rental for hay lifts and snow removal. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

*--Documentation may include original receipts or summary purchase receipts for forage or feed stuffs purchased by the participant as part of the participant's normal business operation from the beginning date of the eligible loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available, as determined acceptable to COC. These purchases are eligible until the following year's FSA grazing season begins.

Snow removal requires documentation that includes costs of the snow removal, acceptable to COC.

In the ELAP workbook, payments for snow removal and local feed hauling are loaded under the Feed Produced and Purchased tab.--*

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

--46 Increased Cost of Feed Delivery (Continued)--**C Payment Calculation Example**

Producer B has 100 percent interest in 100 head of adult beef cows. Because of a January 2019 hurricane, Producer B hired a helicopter to take feed to 100 stranded adult beef cows. In addition, Producer B purchased 1,000 bushels of corn to feed the 100 head of adult beef cows. The 1,000 bushels of corn was above what Producer B would normally have purchased. Producer B completed CCC-860 as a beginning farmer so Producer B's payment will be calculated based on a 90 percent national payment factor.

Producer B timely filed CCC-851 and provided documentation to show that the cost of the helicopter was \$1,000. Producer B provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 1,000 bushels of corn showing a value of \$5,000.

Total Feed Losses

$\$1,000$ (cost of helicopter) + $\$5,000$ (value of additional livestock feed purchased) = $\$6,000$ total feed losses for purchasing additional livestock feed above normal and additional feed expenses.

150-Calendar-Day Feed Costs

100 head adult beef cows (number of livestock for which 1,000 bushels of corn was fed and for which the helicopter was hired) x 1.00 (AU Conversion Factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x $\$0.978$ (daily payment rate per head) x 150 calendar days = $\$14,670$ (calculated 150-calendar-day feed cost for Producer B's 100 head of adult beef cows).

Calculated Livestock Feed Payment

$\$6,000$ (smaller of total feed costs or calculated 150-calendar-day feed costs for Producer B's 100 head adult beef cows) x 90 percent (national payment factor) = $\$5,400$ calculated livestock feed payment.

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

47-50 (Reserved)

Section 4 Water Transportation

51 General Provisions

A Eligibility

--Water transportation becomes eligible when a county qualifies for D2 (severe drought) status or greater, as defined in Exhibit 2, and can continue until the end of the calendar year. Eligible water transportation can begin the first qualifying week of consecutive D2 (severe drought) designation inside the grazing period. If a producer is not in a 365-day grazing period location, an additional notice of loss can be filed the following calendar year based on prior year drought period. The maximum 150 days are not to be exceeded when combining both notice of loss periods.--

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock, all of the following must be met:

- water must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that are on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25
- additional cost of transporting water must be due to an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C)
- water is being transported to eligible grazing lands that normally does not require water to be transported to.

*--**Note:** If water availability does not already exist, if water is already hauled before a drought, if a well is damaged and could not be fixed, or an eligible weather event does not occur, then water transportation is not considered eligible.--*

B Required Documentation

When a participant claims additional cost resulting from transporting water to eligible livestock, the participant **must**, provide verifiable or reliable documentation of the cost to transport water, as determined acceptable by COC.

Verifiable records include those that can be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the cost to transport water. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

51 General Provisions (Continued)

C Eligible Adverse Weather Event

The STC can request a determination from DAFP if a specific eligible adverse weather event may be deemed as an eligible loss condition for water transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible adverse weather event required the transportation of water to eligible livestock on eligible grazing lands.

***--Important:** For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2, may include consecutive weeks of D2 before the start of the grazing period.--*

52 Water Transportation Payment Calculation

A National Average Price

The established national average prices to transport a gallon of water is \$0.07.

DAFP may consider approving higher average prices per gallon to transport water for a State or region of a State, based on a recommendation from STC, if the State can document a higher rate for transportation exists.

B Daily Water Requirement

The daily water requirements for livestock, per head and AU, to be used in the calculations are as follows.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Daily Water Requirement Per Head (Gallons Per Day)	Daily Water Requirement Per AU (Gallons Per Day)
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	18	18
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	9	18
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	9	18
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	30	15
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	15	15
	Nonadult	Less than 500 pounds	15	15
Equine	All		12	12
Goats	All		4	16
Sheep	All		4	16

Important: Calculating benefits for eligible livestock will be on an AU basis and will require different types of livestock to be converted to an AU basis according to Exhibit 16.

Section 5 Cattle Tick Fever

56 General Provisions

A Eligibility

To be considered eligible additional cost associated with gathering livestock to treat or inspect for cattle tick fever, the eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, must be treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever.

B Payment Rates

The cattle tick fever payment rates, cost per head (all ages) to gather livestock to be inspected and treated for cattle tick fever, are as follows:

- cattle = \$8.00
- horses = \$8.00
- goats = \$2.00
- sheep = \$2.00.

C Cattle Tick Fever Payment Calculation

Eligible producers **must** certify that they have suffered additional cost related to gathering livestock to treat and/or inspect for cattle tick fever. Payment for cattle tick fever is equal to the sum of the result of multiplying the following for each treatment:

- national payment factor, as determined in paragraph 33, times
- number of eligible livestock treated and/or inspected by APHIS for cattle tick fever, times
- the average cost to gather livestock, per head, as provided in subparagraph B.

D Payment Calculation Example

Producer A completed CCC-860 as an SDA producer. Producer A has 50 cows, 2 bulls, 47 calves and 25 goats. All of these animals were rounded up 10 times to be inspected and treated for cattle tick fever, according to APHIS records. The average cost per head to gather livestock established by STC is \$8 per head for cows, bulls and calves and \$2 per head for goats.

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

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

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

Section 6 Livestock Feed Transportation

57 General Provisions

A Eligibility

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock, all of the following must be met:

- livestock feed must be transported additional mileage above normal mileage the livestock producer typically travels to purchase livestock feed, not to exceed 1,000 miles
- livestock feed must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 24, that would normally have been on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 25, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred.
- additional cost of transporting livestock feed must be due to an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that occurred during the normal grazing period, or an eligible adverse weather event as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C) that occurred during the normal grazing period.

--Livestock feed transportation becomes eligible when a county qualifies for D2 (severe drought) status or greater, as defined in Exhibit 2, and can continue until the end of the calendar year. Eligible livestock feed transportation can begin the first qualifying week of consecutive D2 (severe drought) designation inside the grazing period. If a producer is not in a 365-day grazing period location, an additional notice of loss can be filed the following calendar year based on prior year drought period.--

Additional cost for transporting livestock feed is eligible under ELAP when:

- livestock feed is transported after the normal grazing period, if the beginning date of the eligible drought occurred inside the normal grazing period.

*--**Note:** This does not apply to counties that are 365-day grazing. For counties that are not 365-day grazing, producers can be eligible until the beginning of the next year's eligible grazing period begins. They would be required to file another application if the program year is not the same year as the qualifying eligible drought.--*

- livestock feed transported to livestock located on land enrolled in CRP, if the producer has an approved conservation plan with acceptable grazing practices.
- *--various feed types include feed, forage, and feedstuffs, which could include different proteins such as cotton seed meal and beet pulp.--*

57 General Provisions (Continued)

A Eligibility (Continued)

*--Livestock owners are **not** eligible for livestock feed transportation for:--*

- the first 25 miles, per truckload, that livestock feed is transported
- empty miles (empty truckloads) that may have been traveled to purchase livestock feed
- normal commuting miles or everyday travel from a secondary job as determined by COC if normal miles are used in hauling feedstuffs or forage, which is considered normal travel
- feed purchased from outside of normal miles if COC determines that feed or forage is available much closer to drought-stricken livestock
- *--salt and minerals
- feed, forage, and feedstuffs transported by planes, trains, helicopters, barges, or boats.

Note: Feed hauling can be used with various types of transportation; this includes but is not limited to pickup trucks, cars, semi-trucks with flatbed, pickup trucks with flatbed or flatbed trailer, El Camino, or van.--*

B Required Documentation

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

- number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled
- mileage per truckload hauled.

If supporting documentation is requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide records that substantiate the reported information. Examples of supporting documentation the producer could provide to use as evidence for verification purposes of number of truckloads of livestock feed hauled and mileage per truckload includes, but not limited to, original livestock feed receipts or summary purchase feed receipts from the vendor. See paragraph 4 for erroneous information and misrepresentation.

57 General Provisions (Continued)**C Eligible Adverse Weather Event**

Eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, is currently the only nationwide eligible adverse weather event for livestock feed transportation cost. If STC determines there is a shortage of local or regional feed availability due to a specific loss condition, other than drought, the STC may request that DAFP add the eligible loss condition for livestock feed transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible loss condition required the transportation of livestock feed above normal to eligible livestock on eligible grazing land.

***--Note:** If a county already qualifies under drought, they do not need to submit a request for another DAFP approved loss condition as they are qualified until the following year's normal grazing season starts.

Important: For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2 may include consecutive weeks of D2 (severe drought) before the start of the grazing period.--*

58 Livestock Feed Transportation Payment Calculation**A National Average Price**

The established national average price to transport a truckload of feed that will be used in the *--payment calculation is **set per mile of each truckload by year.**

Year	National Average Price
2021	\$6.60
2022	\$6.44
2023	\$6.60

--*

B Payment Calculation

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock feed above normal mileage to eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 41 B, of the cost to transport livestock feed above normal mileage, calculated by multiplying:

- *--eligible mileage above normal, as determined in subparagraph C, multiplied by
- dollar amount per mile of each truckload per year established in subparagraph A--*
- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as applicable.

C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock owner's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

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

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

59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1

A Example 1 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Jane purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay at 100 miles to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Jane hauls 40 loads of hay at 300 miles *--per load during the normal grazing period. Jane has not certified as an underserved--* producer and she shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 1 – CCC-851

Jane's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

*--

PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION									
CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR				
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	COC USE ONLY		86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	COC USE ONLY	
			84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload				89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
40	300	100			10	100	100		

C Example 1 – CCC-851-1

Jane's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
40	300	100	12,000	10	100	100	1,000
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)			12,000				
121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)						1,000	
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)						11,000	
123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)						30	
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)						750	
125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)						10,250	
126. National Mileage Rate						\$ 6.60	
127. National Payment Factor						0.60	
128. Reductions						0	
129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)						\$ 40,590	

--*

59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)**D Example 1 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Jane only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Jane does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Jane's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 40, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 300, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 12,000, eligible current year mileage.

E Example 1 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Jane only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Jane does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Jane's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 10, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.

--59 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)*F Example 1 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Jane's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 40 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
 - 10 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
 - 30 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

- times, 25 miles, equals
- 750 miles, local mileage deduction.

G Example 1 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Jane's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 12,000, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 750, local mileage deduction, equals
- 10,250 eligible mileage above normal.

H Example 1 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Jane's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 10,250, eligible mileage above normal, times
- \$6.60 per truckload, times
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$40,590 gross calculated payment amount.--*

60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2

A Example 2 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Brown purchases and hauls 12 loads of hay at 100 miles and 1 load at 1,000 miles to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Brown hauls 4 truckloads of hay at 400 miles per load and 4 truckloads at 1,200 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Brown certifies that she is an underserved producer, and she shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 2 - CCC-851

Brown's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed as follows.

*--

CCC-851 (06-24-22)										Page 4 of 5
PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION										
CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR					
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	COC USE ONLY		86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	COC USE ONLY		
			84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload				89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	
4	400	100			12	100	100			
4	1200	100			1	1,000	100			

C Example 2 – CCC-851-1

Brown's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
4	400	100	1,600	12	100	100	1,200
4	1,000	100	4,000	1	1,000	100	1,000
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)			5,600				
121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)				2,200			
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)				3,400			
123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)				0			
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)				0			
125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)				3,400			
126. National Mileage Rate				\$ 6.60			
127. National Payment Factor				0.90			
128. Reductions							
129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)				\$ 20,196			

--*

--60 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 2 (Continued)*F Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Brown's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 4 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
 - 12 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
 - 0 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

- times, 25 miles, equals
- 0 miles, local mileage deduction.

G Example 2 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Brown's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 5,600, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 2,200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 0, local mileage deduction, equals
- 3,400 eligible mileage above normal.

H Example 2 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Brown's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 3,400, eligible mileage above normal, times
- \$6.60 per truckload, times
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$20,196 gross calculated payment.--*

60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3

A Example 3 – Scenario

In a normal year, Producer Timothy purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 100 miles per load to eligible livestock during the normal grazing period. In 2021, Timothy hauls 20 loads of hay for 200 miles per load during the current grazing period. Timothy also commutes back and forth to his ranch from a second job. Timothy purchases salt and mineral from town, and occasionally purchases and hauls sweet feed to ration to his feeder cattle. Timothy hauls 60 loads of sweet feed, one bag a day 50 miles, to try and qualify for feed transportation. Timothy certifies that he is not an underserved producer, and he shares 100 percent in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 3 – CCC-851

Timothy's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

CCC-851 (06-24-22)

Page 4 of 4

PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING

CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR				
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage per Truckload	83. Share %	COC USE ONLY		86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage per Truckload	88. Share %	COC USE ONLY	
			84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload				89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage per Truckload
20	200	100.00%			10	100	100.00%		
60	50	100.00%	0	0					

C Example 3 – CCC-851-1

*--Timothy's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock feed transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
20	200	100	800	2	100	100	200
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)			800				
121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)						200	
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)						600	
123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)						2	
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)						50	
125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)						550	
126. National Mileage Rate						\$ 6.60	
127. National Payment Factor						0.60	
128. Reductions							
129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)						\$ 2,178	

--*

--60.5 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)*D Example 3 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 20, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 200, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in current year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in current year, equals
- 4,000, eligible current year mileage.

Timothy turned in miles driven from his normal work route home with sweet feed. Despite the fact that Timothy had turned in these truckloads, COC determined that this was part of a normal commute. COC determines that this feed transportation is outside of the normal scope of feed or forage hauling due to drought. It may have been in excess of normal, but it was determined to not be due to drought related loss, rather a normal commute. The 60 loads for 50 miles turned in are reduced by COC to zero miles on the CCC-851 and are not used in the calculation on the CCC-851-1.

E Example 3 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of hay under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 10, number of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock feed purchased in a normal year, times
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage.--*

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

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock feed. Timothy's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 20 truckloads of livestock feed purchased in a current year, minus
 - 10 of truckloads of livestock feed purchased in normal year, equals
 - 10 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

- *--multiplied by 25 miles, equals--*
- 250 miles, local mileage deduction.

G Example 3 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Timothy's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock feed cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 4,000, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 250, local mileage deduction, equals
- 2,750 eligible mileage above normal.

H Example 3 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Timothy's gross calculated payment for livestock feed transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- *--2,750, eligible mileage above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.60 per mile, per truckload (2023 rate), multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$10,890 gross calculated payment amount.--*

60.6-60.15 (Reserved)

Section 7 Livestock Transportation

--60.16 General Provisions*A Eligibility**

To be considered eligible for losses resulting from transporting livestock, all of the following must be met:

- livestock must be transported additional mileage above normal mileage the livestock producer typically travels to move livestock, not to exceed 1,000 miles
- livestock that were physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather, eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, occurred must be transported to other grazing areas or feed lots
- additional cost of transporting livestock must be because of an eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, that occurred during the normal grazing period, or an eligible adverse weather event, as approved by DAFP (see subparagraph C), that occurred during the normal grazing period

Livestock transportation becomes eligible when a county qualifies for D2 (severe drought) status or greater, as defined in Exhibit 2, and can continue until the end of the calendar year. Eligible livestock transportation can begin the first qualifying week of consecutive D2 (severe drought) designation inside the grazing period. If a producer is not in a 365-day grazing period location, an additional notice of loss can be filed the following calendar year based on prior year drought period.

Additional cost for transporting livestock is eligible under ELAP when:

- livestock are transported after the normal grazing period, if the beginning date of the eligible drought occurred inside the normal grazing period
- livestock transported to land enrolled in CRP, if the producer has an approved conservation plan with acceptable grazing practices.

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

- the first 25 miles, per truckload, that livestock are transported
- empty miles (empty truckloads) that may have traveled and return to the original location of the livestock or to the new location
- normal commuting miles or everyday travel from a secondary job as determined by COC if normal miles are used in hauling livestock, which is considered normal travel.--*

--60.16 General Provisions (Continued)*B Required Documentation**

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

- number of truckloads of livestock hauled
- mileage per truckload hauled.

If supporting documentation is requested by COC to verify the information specified on the application, the producer must provide records that substantiate the reported information. Examples of supporting documentation the producer could provide to use as evidence for verification purposes of number of truckloads of livestock hauled and mileage per truckload includes, but not limited to, mileage logs, vendor receipts from hauling companies, and trucking and hauling records. See paragraph 4 for erroneous information and misrepresentation.

C Eligible Adverse Weather Event

Eligible drought, as defined in Exhibit 2, is currently the only nationwide eligible adverse weather event for livestock transportation cost. If STC determines there is a shortage of local or regional feed availability because of a specific loss condition, other than drought, the STC may request that DAFP add the eligible loss condition for livestock transportation. STC will ensure COC thoroughly documents when COC determines an eligible loss condition required the transportation of livestock above normal to eligible grazing land or feed lots.

Important: For ELAP, the eligible drought as defined in Exhibit 2 may include consecutive weeks of D2 before the start of the grazing period.--*

--60.17 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation*A National Average Price**

The established national average price to transport a truckload of livestock that will be used in the payment calculation is **set per mile of each truckload by year.**

Year	National Average Price
2021	\$6.60
2022	\$6.44
2023	\$6.60

B Payment Calculation

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting livestock above normal mileage for eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 41 B, of the cost to transport livestock above normal mileage, calculated by multiplying:

- eligible mileage above normal, as determined in subparagraph C, multiplied by
- dollar amount per mile per truckload per year established in subparagraph A
- national payment factor of 60 or 90 percent, as applicable.

C Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Livestock owner's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating transporting livestock cost above normal is calculated as follows:

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

Note: Beginning January 1, 2023, eligible livestock transportation includes both transporting to a new area and returning livestock to their original location. The return on these livestock is limited to 1 calendar year after which they were transported, unless the county they leave is still in an eligible drought status in exhibit 2. Any transportation return beyond 2 calendar years would not be eligible.--*

--60.17 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)*D Eligible Current Year Mileage**

Eligible Current Year Mileage must be determined for all truckloads. Current year miles may not exceed 1,000 miles per truckload during the program year.

For livestock owner's, eligible current year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- eligible current year mileage.

Note: Eligible current year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60.18 for an example of a complete application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than 1,000 miles and truckload equal to or greater than 1,000 miles. Follow subparagraph 120 instructions for completing CCC-851.

E Eligible Normal Year Mileage

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

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

Note: Eligible normal year mileage must be completed for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. See paragraph 60.18 for an example of a complete application for payment and payment calculation worksheet for a livestock owner with truckloads less than 1,000 miles and truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles. Follow subparagraph 120 instructions for completing CCC-851.--*

--60.17 Livestock Transportation Payment Calculation (Continued)*F Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. A local mileage deduction will only be calculated for the number of truckloads hauled in the current year in excess of the number of truckloads hauled in a normal year.

A local mileage deduction will be calculated according to the following:

- result of:
 - number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, minus
 - number of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

- multiplied by 25 miles
- equals local mileage deduction.

Important: A local mileage deduction only applies to truckloads less than 1,000 miles. All truckloads hauled in the current year and in a normal year must be loaded in the workbook. Current year mileage below 25 miles will not be counted in the payment calculation, but all truckloads will be counted.--*

--60.18 Livestock Transportation Example 1*A Example 1 – Scenario**

In a normal year, Producer Bob hauls 1 load of livestock at 100 miles per load during the normal grazing period. In 2022, Bob hauls 4 loads of livestock at 300 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Bob did not certify as being an underserved producer and has 100 percent share in the livestock that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 1 – CCC-851

Bob's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

CCC-851 (06-24-22)					Page 4 of 5				
PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION									
CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR				
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	COC USE ONLY		86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	COC USE ONLY	
			84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload				89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
4	300	100			1	100	100		

C Example 1 – CCC-851-1

Bob's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
4	300	100	1,200	1	100	100	100
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)			1,200	121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)			100
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)				123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)			3
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)				125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)			1,025
126. National Mileage Rate				127. National Payment Factor			0.60
128. Reductions				129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)			\$ 3,960.60

--*

--60.18 Livestock Transportation Example 1 (Continued)*D Example 1 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Bob only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Bob does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Bob's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 300, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock in current year, equals
- 1,200, eligible current year mileage.

E Example 1 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Bob only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Bob does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Bob's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 1, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock in a normal year, equals
- 100, eligible normal year mileage.--*

--60.18 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 1 (Continued)*F Example 1 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. Bob's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 4 truckloads of livestock hauled in a current year, minus
 - 1 of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year, equals
 - 3 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

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

G Example 1 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Bob's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock hauling above normal is calculated as follows:

- 1,200, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 100, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 75, local mileage deduction, equals
- 1,025 eligible miles above normal.

H Example 1 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Bob's gross calculated payment for livestock hauled is calculated by multiplying:

- 1,025, eligible miles above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.44 per mile per truckload, multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$3,960.60 gross calculated payment amount.--*

--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2*A Example 2 – Scenario**

In a normal year, Producer Brown hauls 12 loads of cattle at 100 miles and 1 load at 1,000 miles to eligible grazing areas in the normal grazing period. In 2022, Brown hauls 4 truckloads of cattle at 400 miles per load and 4 truckloads at 1,200 miles per load during the normal grazing period. Brown certifies that she is an underserved producer, and she has 100 percent share in the cattle that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 2 - CCC-851

Brown's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed as follows.

CCC-851 (06-24-22)										Page 4 of 5
PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION										
CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR					
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	COC USE ONLY		86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	COC USE ONLY		
			84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload				89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload	
4	400	100			12	100	100			
4	1,200	100			1	1,000	100			

C Example 2 – CCC-851-1

Brown's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
4	400	100	1,600	12	100	100	1,200
4	1,000	100	4,000	1	1,000	100	1,000
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)			5,600	121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)			2,200
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)				123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)			0
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)				125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)			3,400
126. National Mileage Rate				127. National Payment Factor			0.90
128. Reductions				129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)			\$ 19,706.4

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--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)*D Example 2 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Brown hauls truckloads of cattle under 1,000 miles and truckloads of cattle equal to and greater than 1,000 miles; therefore, Brown's eligible current year mileage needs to be calculated separately for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage **for loads less than 1,000 miles** is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 400, mileage per truckload of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 1,600, eligible current year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage **for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles** is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of cattle hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 4,000, eligible current year mileage for loads greater than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible current year mileage is equal to 5,600 (1,600 plus 4,000 miles).--*

--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)*E Example 2 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage**

In a normal year, Brown hauls truckloads of cattle under 1,000 miles and truckloads of cattle greater than or equal to 1,000 miles; therefore, Brown's eligible normal year mileage needs to be calculated separately for truckloads less than 1,000 miles and greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage **for loads less than 1,000 miles** is determined by multiplying:

- 12, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 1,200, eligible normal year mileage for loads less than 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage **for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles** is determined by multiplying:

- 1, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year, multiplied by
- 1,000, maximum mileage per truckload of livestock hauled in normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in normal year, equals
- 1,000, eligible normal year mileage for loads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Brown's eligible normal year mileage is equal to 2,200 (1,200, plus 1,000 miles).--*

--60.19 Livestock Transportation Example 2 (Continued)*F Example 2 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. Brown's local mileage deduction will be calculated, according to the following:

- result of:
 - 4 truckloads of livestock hauled in a current year, minus
 - 12 of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, equals
 - 8 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

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

G Example 2 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Brown's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock hauling cost above normal is calculated as follows:

- 5,600, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 2,200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 0, local mileage deduction, equals
- 3,400 eligible miles above normal.

H Example 2 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Brown's gross calculated payment for livestock transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 3,400, eligible miles above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.44 per mile, per truckload, multiplied by
- 90 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$19,706.40 gross calculated payment.--*

--60.20 Livestock Transportation Example 3*A Example 3 – Scenario**

In a normal year, Producer Timothy hauls 1 load of livestock for 100 miles during the normal grazing period and generally hauls them back in a normal year for 100 miles in 1 load. In 2023, Timothy hauls 2 loads of livestock for 200 miles per load during the current grazing period. Timothy has return miles for 2 loads for 200 miles. Timothy certifies that he is not an underserved producer, and he shares 100 percent in the livestock that is hauled in the normal and current year.

B Example 3 – CCC-851

Timothy's ELAP application for payment, CCC-851, is completed according to the following.

CCC-851 (06-24-22)					Page 4 of 5				
PART L – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION									
CURRENT YEAR					NORMAL YEAR				
81. Number of Truckloads	82. Mileage Per Truckload	83. Share %	COC USE ONLY		86. Number of Truckloads	87. Mileage Per Truckload	88. Share %	COC USE ONLY	
			84. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	85. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload				89. COC Adjusted Number of Truckloads	90. COC Adjusted Mileage Per Truckload
4	200	100			2	100	100		

C Example 3 – CCC-851-1

Timothy's livestock payment calculation worksheet, CCC-851-1, Part K, for livestock transportation, is completed as follows.

PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
4	200	100	800	2	100	100	200
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)			800				
121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)				200			
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)				600			
123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)				2			
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)				50			
125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)				550			
126. National Mileage Rate				\$ 6.60			
127. National Payment Factor				0.60			
128. Reductions							
129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation ((Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)				\$ 2,178			

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--60.20 Livestock Transportation Example 3 (Continued)*D Example 3 - Eligible Current Year Mileage**

In the current year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible current year mileage for truckloads less than 1,000 miles is determined by multiplying:

- 4, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 200, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in current year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in current year, equals
- 800, eligible current year mileage.

E Example 3 - Eligible Normal Year Mileage

In a normal year, Timothy only hauls truckloads of livestock under 1,000 miles; therefore, Timothy does not need to calculate eligible current year mileage for truckloads greater than or equal to 1,000 miles.

Timothy's eligible normal year mileage is determined by multiplying:

- 2, number of truckloads of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100, mileage per truckload (not to exceed 1,000 miles) of livestock hauled in a normal year, multiplied by
- 100 percent, livestock owner's share of livestock transportation cost in a normal year, equals
- 200, eligible normal year mileage.--*

--60.20 Livestock Feed Transportation Example 3 (Continued)*F Example 3 - Local Mileage Deduction**

Livestock owners are not eligible for the first 25 miles per truckload to transport livestock. Timothy's local mileage deduction will be calculated according to the following:

- result of:
 - 4 truckloads of livestock hauled in a current year, minus
 - 2 of truckloads of livestock hauled in normal year, equals
 - 2 truckloads

Note: If result is negative, use zero.

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

G Example 3 - Eligible Mileage Above Normal

Timothy's eligible mileage above normal used for calculating livestock transportation above normal is calculated as follows:

- 800, eligible current year mileage, minus
- 200, eligible normal year mileage, minus
- 50, local mileage deduction, equals
- 550, eligible miles above normal.

H Example 3 – Gross Calculated Payment Amount

Timothy's gross calculated payment for livestock transportation is calculated by multiplying:

- 550, eligible mileage above normal, multiplied by
- \$6.60 per mile (2023 rate), multiplied by
- 60 percent, national payment factor, equals
- \$2,178 gross calculated payment amount.--*

64 Honeybee Colony and Hive Losses (Continued)**B Required Documentation for Colony Losses**

In addition to the required documentation in subparagraph A, for eligible honeybee colony losses, the participant must provide:

- a signed certification statement on CCC-870 from the honeybee producer certifying to the observation and presence of at least 3 out of 5 CCD symptoms at the time honeybee colony losses were first apparent to the producer
- proof that the participant is following best management practices as determined by COC, such as, but **not** limited to suggested honeybee good management practices provided in Exhibit 17
- any additional documentation the producer may have, such as State health certifications for varroa mite or noseema levels reflecting the lack of mites or disease
- of leased hives, the producer must provide a written lease or statement from the lessor, that shows the producer has risk and control of the honeybees. Only one producer can claim the lost colony.

--See paragraph 122.5 for additional guidance and Exhibits 4 and 5 for examples on calculating beginning inventory for colony losses.--

64 Honeybee Colony and Hive Losses (Continued)

C National Payment Factors

For an eligible honeybee producer, payments for **honeybee colony and hive losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 75 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, limited resource farmer or rancher or veteran farmer or rancher, as defined in Exhibit 2.

D Payment Rates

The payment rates for honeybee colonies and hives are based on the average fair market values of honeybee colonies and/or hives in the program year in which the loss occurred. FSA has established the following average fair market values for honeybee losses.

Program Year	Honeybee Colonies	Honeybee Hives
2018	\$140	\$258
2019	\$140	\$258
2020	\$110	\$190
2021	\$100	\$200
*--2022	\$105	\$210
2023	\$125	\$220--*

E Normal Mortality Rate for Honeybee Colony Losses

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

Program Year	Mortality Rate
2018	22%
2019	22%
2020	22%
2021	22%
2022	23%
2023	24.5%

--*

79 Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses (Continued)

G Normal Mortality Rate for Farm-Raised Fish Death Losses

ELAP compensates eligible farm-raised fish producers for eligible farm-raised fish death losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible loss condition during the program year. Normal mortality is used to account for the loss of farm-raised fish. Causes of normal mortality can include disease, competition, predation, pollution, or any other natural factor.

STC's must use the best available information when establishing normal mortality rates. STC will establish normal mortality rates for the different types and sizes of eligible farm-raised fish produced in the State according to this paragraph and 1-NAP, subparagraph 901 H. Sources of information may include, but are **not** limited to, the following:

- NASS
- NIFA, formerly known as CSREES
- State Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- Regional Aquaculture Centers
- other
- reliable sources, such as universities, AMS Market News, and buyers
- aquacultural or shellfish associations
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- State Department of Natural Resources
- data gathered by other STC's.

Payment for a specific kind/type of farm-raised fish will be based on the number or pounds of fish lost by subtracting the ending inventory from the beginning inventory of the specific kind/type of fish just before the loss condition, and after ensuring normal mortality has been reduced from the number or pounds of fish lost.

Normal mortality rates must be loaded in the 2021 ELAP workbook according to 2-ELAP, paragraph 52.

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

79 **Farm-Raised Fish Physical Losses (Continued)****G Normal Mortality Rate for Farm-Raised Fish Death Losses**

Exception: Many commercial fish operations have procedure, documentation, and perhaps even software, in place to provide beginning inventories based on stocking rates, feed rates, mortality rates, etc. In these situations, if COC determines the information provided is reliable, and that adjustments have already been made for normal mortality, the numbers provided may be used without applying the STC-established mortality rate.

--If producers are willing to provide updated monthly inventory reporting and the loss occurs in the month that an acceptable inventory report is provided, COC's can implement a calculated zero normal mortality and implement zero within the automated calculation workbook. This is available if COC determines that the records are acceptable based on items in this exception. This is not a requirement and if records are not provided monthly this exception does not apply.--

H Standard Units

STC will convert farm-raised fish to a standard unit of measure according to 1-NAP, subparagraph 901 L.

I Payment Calculation

An eligible producer of farm-raised fish may receive payments for death losses of farm-raised fish because of an eligible loss condition, based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, of the result of multiplying:

- the number or pounds of eligible farm-raised fish that died in excess of normal mortality, as established by STC according to subparagraph F because of an eligible loss condition, multiplied by
- the average fair market value established by STC according to subparagraph E.

J Example

Producer A suffered a death loss of 500 game fish because of an eligible loss condition. Producer A files CCC-860, therefore, the national payment factor is 90 percent. STC establishes an average fair market value of \$100 for the type of game fish lost and establishes a normal mortality of 17 percent, according to subparagraph F. The ELAP payment would be calculated as follows.

\$100 (average fair market value) x 415 (500 total game fish lost less 85 fish assumed to be normal mortality) x 90 percent = \$37,350 (ELAP payment for death of game fish before applying payment reductions or national factor).

80 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses

A Required Documentation

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

- *--acreage report (surface acres of water) FSA-578

Note: An acreage report submitted beyond the certification date may be accepted for ELAP purposes if COC is satisfied that the report represents the acres or exact location used for farm-raised fish in the geographical area at the time of the disaster. This may require the producer to provide more information acceptable to COC, such as feed records, seeding record, or sales receipts typical of aquaculture for verification.--*

- verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC, of purchased and harvested feed intended as feed for farm-raised fish that was lost because of an eligible loss condition.

B Verifiable and Reliable Records

Verifiable records include records provided by the producer who may be verified by COC through an independent source and are used to substantiate the amount of feed lost. Reliable records may be considered acceptable, as determined by COC.

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

- feed receipts that provide date of feed purchase, name, address, and telephone number of feed vendor, type and quantity of feed purchased, cost of feed purchased, signature of feed vendor if the vendor does **not** have a license to conduct this type of transaction
- settlement sheets
- warehouse settlement sheets
- load summaries
- ledger tapes
- contemporaneous records.

If documentation is **not** available or provided, COC may accept producer's certification of the farm-raised fish feed loss if other similar farm-raised fish producers have comparable losses, as determined by COC.

Important: COC **must** follow procedure established in paragraph 104 when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

80 Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses (Continued)***--C National Payment Rate for Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses--***

For an eligible farm-raised fish producer, payments for **farm-raised fish feed losses** will be based on a national payment factor of either of the following:

- 60 percent of the calculated payment
- 90 percent of the calculated payment, for producers who meet the definition of beginning farmer or rancher, SDA farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher, or veteran farmer or rancher, as defined in Exhibit 2.

--81 Farm-Raised Fish Payment Calculation for Purchased and Harvested Feed Losses*A Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Payment Calculation**

An eligible farm-raised fish producer may receive payments for farm-raised fish feed losses because of an eligible loss condition, based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 80 C, of the producer's actual cost for the farm-raised fish feed that was:

- damaged or destroyed because of an eligible loss condition
- intended as feed for the eligible farm-raised fish.

B Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Example

An eligible farm-raised fish producer purchased 1,000 pounds of feed for eligible farm-raised fish at a cost of \$2,000. The producer lost all the purchased feed because of an eligible loss condition. The producer filed a notice of loss and provided documentation verifying the type of feed purchased and the cost. The producer did **not** file CCC-860, therefore, the producer's payment will be based on 60 percent of the cost of the farm-raised fish feed lost.

\$2,000 (cost of feed that was lost) x 60 percent = \$1,200 (amount of ELAP payment before applying payment reductions or national factor).

C Farm-Raised Fish Harvested Feed Payment Calculation

Payment for eligible farm-raised producers for harvested feed losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph 80 C, multiplied by the producer determined feed cost in subparagraph D.--*

102 Applying for Benefits (Continued)

C Late-Filed Notice of Loss – Equitable Relief

A notice of loss must be filed within a time period that allows COC or authorized CCC representative the opportunity to determine that the eligible loss condition occurred as claimed. However, there have been extenuating circumstances where a livestock producer has failed to provide a notice of loss within the prescribed timeframe, such as, but not limited to, the following example:

A widespread adverse weather event occurred, such as a flood, resulting in a large number of producers suffering livestock grazing losses and a producer missed providing a notice of loss
--within the prescribed timeframe of 30 calendar days.--

In this situation, DAFP is granting STC's authority to accept and approve late-filed notices of loss under equitable relief provisions provided COC and STC are satisfied, based on other timely filed notices of loss from other participants in the county that identify a similar event and loss or such other reliable information COC and STC deems supportive, that losses occurred as claimed by the participant. If COC and STC are not satisfied that there is other information supporting accepting the late-filed notice of loss as credible (because it was not submitted at a time that would permit FSA to verify the accuracy and credibility of the notice based on its own merits and visit by FSA to the claimed loss location or review of similar notices of loss or supportive documentation), the late-filed notice of loss must be
*--disapproved. This authority should only be used for widespread events. Case-by-case use is not considered an exception for this relief authority.

Any requests for exceptions to this late-filed notice of loss policy, including requests exceeding the 30-day timeframe, **must** be submitted to DAFP.--*

Note: See paragraph 6 for late-filed applications for payment.

104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

E Approving and Disapproving CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

CCC-851 or CCC-934 will be approved or disapproved as certified by the participant. When more than 1 type of livestock or farm-raised fish is claimed on CCC-851 or CCC-934, CCC-851 or CCC-934 must be approved or disapproved based on all livestock or farm-raised fish claimed. However, COC does have authority to make adjustments to certain information reported on CCC-851 or CCC-934 when documentation warrants making adjustments.

Example: Jim Brown executes CCC-851 that includes 100 adult beef cows reported in item 19. COC has documentation that only 98 adult beef cows meet the eligibility requirements as eligible livestock in inventory on the beginning date of the eligible flood. In this case, on CCC-851, item 21, COC can enter “98” for adult beef cows and then approve CCC-851 for the 98 eligible adult beef cows. Jim Brown would be provided appeal rights according to 1-APP for the 2 adult beef cows **not** used in the calculation for ELAP benefits.

Before approving CCC-851 or CCC-934, COC **must**:

- ensure that **all** program eligibility requirements are met
- ensure supporting documentation is approved or disapproved according to
*--subparagraph A for all losses
- except for honeybee colony losses due to CCD, verify with the physical location county where the loss occurred that other producers in the same county suffered similar losses due to the same eligible loss condition--*
- be satisfied with **all** the following:
 - livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish claimed are eligible livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish
 - all forage information entered on CCC-851 meets the eligibility requirements
 - participant is an eligible producer
 - reasonableness of the number and type of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish claimed
 - location of participant’s current livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish inventory is physically located to conduct spot checks
 - all signature requirements are met.

104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

E Approving and Disapproving CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

If all program eligibility requirements are **not** met, it is determined that the information on CCC-851 or CCC-934 or any additional supporting documentation provided by participant is **not** accurate or reasonable, then the following actions must be taken:

- disapprove CCC-851 or CCC-934
- notify participant of disapproval
- provide participant applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP
- thoroughly document reasons for disapproval in COC minutes, if disapproved by COC.

F DD Review * * * of Initial CCC-851's or CCC-934's

DD's must review the first five CCC-851's and CCC-934's submitted, for eligible losses, in each Service Center before approval.

The review must include the following:

- ensuring that CCC-851's or CCC-934's are submitted by participant County Office
- signature requirements, including power of attorney, are met
- no State or County Office developed forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents are being used to obtain or collect the data required from participants
- supporting data required for payment eligibility is properly completed and on file; such as CCC-901 or CCC-902, as applicable; CCC-941, AD-1026; CCC-860, if applicable; and accurate subsidiary and SCIMS data
- reviewing the completed CCC-770 ELAP Checklist and CCC-934-1 or CCC-851-1, as applicable, and using both forms as a guide during the review process.

***--Note:** DD's must document review on CCC-770-ELAP for each CCC-851 and CCC-934.

DD review of the initial CCC-851's and CCC-934's and supporting documentation submitted is critical to ensuring ELAP is being administered according to the procedures provided in--* this handbook and the regulations in 7 CFR Part 1416, Subparts A and B. Reviewing the initial CCC-851's and CCC-934's and supporting documentation in a timely manner:

- identifies possible weaknesses in the administration of ELAP that may be resolved by additional training, clarified procedures, or modified software
- prevents numerous participants from being impacted by erroneous ELAP administration
- allows corrections to be made in a timely manner before erroneous payments are issued.

104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

***--G Recording and Reporting DD Reviews**

DD's must provide a written report to SED's describing the ELAP application review findings, including a list of errors discovered, and the overall status of the implementation of ELAP in the County Office.

FSA's reporting mechanism for program year 2023 and subsequent years is easily accessible and provides the information needed for the required reviews. The reporting mechanism uses SharePoint which allows SED's, DD's, Safety Net Division (SND), and DAFP to review the progress and results of the required reporting. It also allows SND to use the information to provide internal review reporting.

A questionnaire on the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site must be completed by DD's or delegated official. This questionnaire includes standardized questions for DD's to provide data that allows SED's and SND to collect needed information for the State and national internal reviews. This information also provides SED's with the required information to qualify as a written report from DD's to meet the ELAP review requirements.

Note: The questionnaire should be submitted once all applicable required ELAP reviews for each Service Center are completed.

All reviews must be completed and recorded on the SharePoint site by April 1 after each program year deadline. The National Office will review reports of all DD reviews completed. These reviews will allow the National Office to do the following:

- identify common findings
- provide a process to review ELAP policy
- assist the State Offices with addressing common findings in their State, including steps to reduce errors.--*

104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

***--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site**

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint for required reporting is located at:

https://usdagcc.sharepoint.com/sites/fsa-dafp/Internal_Control_Reviews?e=1%3A020f17a56ff1425a9791d6167bcb2f21

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

The Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site contains the following links:

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

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

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

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

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104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

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

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

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104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

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

Item	Action
Program Review Details	
Program	Select from the drop-down menu 1 of the following applicable programs for which the questionnaire is being completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELAP – Livestock • ELAP – Honeybee • ELAP – Farm Raised Fish.
Program Year	Select from the drop-down menu the program year for which the review was completed.
Did the review indicate any concerns or findings in the administration of the program?	Select from the drop-down menu “Yes” or “No”.
If yes, what was the finding(s) from the CCC-770?	Select from the drop-down menu the item(s) from CCC-770 ELAP-1, -2, or -3 depending on the selected program from the drop-down menu. These items are any findings during the review process. Note: Multiple items can be selected if there were more than 1 finding.
What was the corrective action(s) taken?	Enter the corrective action(s) used by the County Office to update the application under review. Note: If the corrective action is required for more than one application under review, notate the action taken, along with the number of applications that required corrective action(s).
Have all the required DD/STO reviews for this Service Center been completed for this program?	Select from the drop-down menu “Yes” or “No”. If “Yes” is selected, then an e-mail notification will be sent to SED, EO, AO, State Office program chief, and the reviewer when the questionnaire is submitted. If “No” is selected, then an e-mail notification will not be sent and SED, EO, AO, and State Office program chief will not be notified. Reminder: The questionnaire is only to be completed once all reviews are completed by DD.
Date Completed All Reviews	Select a date from calendar, or enter the date as MM/DD/YYYY, when the ELAP reviews were all completed.
Attachments	Upload all CCC-770’s of the reviewed applications.

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104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

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

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

District Director Review Tracking

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

State and District Information

State -	District # -	Service Center -
Name of Reviewer Find Items	State Executive Director Name	State Executive Director Email
Executive Officer Name	Executive Officer Email	Administrative Officer Name
Administrative Officer Email	Program Chief Find Items	

Program Review Details

Program ELAP - Livestock	Program Year Find Items	Did the review indicate any concerns or findings in the administration of the program? Find Items
If yes, what was the finding(s) from the CCC-770? (ELAP - Livestock) Find Items		
What was the corrective action(s) taken? <div></div>		
I certify that all reviews are done for this Service Center: Find Items	Date Completed All Reviews 12/31/2001	
<h4>Attachments</h4> <p>Include all completed CCC-770s for these reviews in the attachment field below.</p> <div> <p>There is nothing attached.</p> <p>Attach file</p> </div>		

Submit

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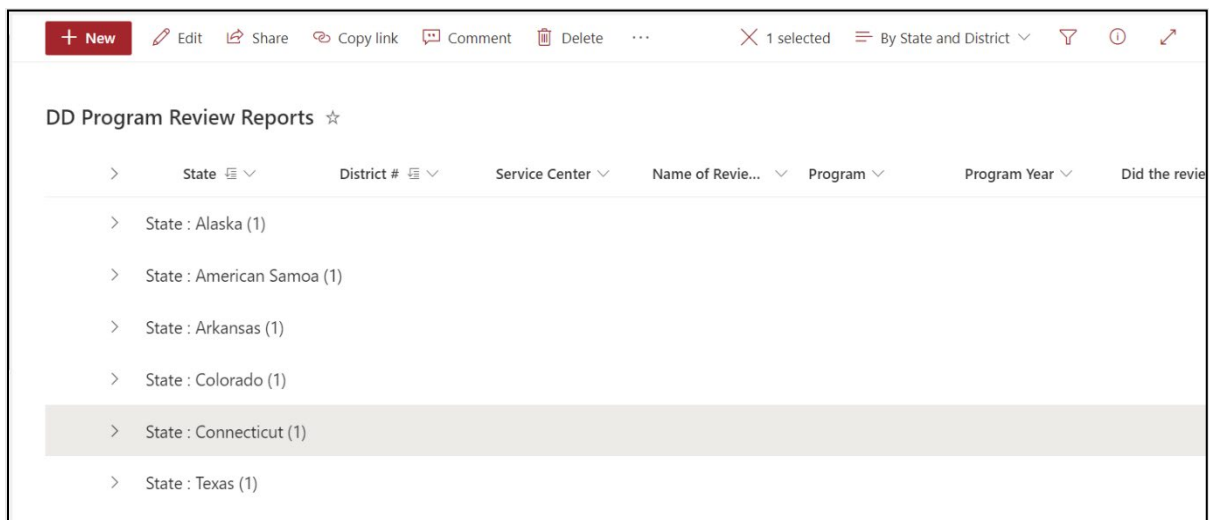
104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

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

The “**DD Program Review Reports**” will allow anyone with access to the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint site to monitor and review the completed questionnaires. There are several different views created within the reports link. Following are the report views, created by the National Office, that are applicable to ELAP:

- By State and District (default)
- ELAP – Farm-Raised Fish DD Reviews
- ELAP – Honeybee DD Reviews
- ELAP – Livestock DD Reviews.

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



The screenshot shows the SharePoint interface for "DD Program Review Reports". At the top, there is a command bar with options: + New, Edit, Share, Copy link, Comment, Delete, and a status bar indicating "1 selected" and the current view "By State and District". Below the command bar, the title "DD Program Review Reports" is followed by a star icon. The main content area displays a table with columns: State, District #, Service Center, Name of Review, Program, Program Year, and Did the review. The table lists several states with a count in parentheses: Alaska (1), American Samoa (1), Arkansas (1), Colorado (1), Connecticut (1) (highlighted), and Texas (1). Each row has a chevron icon to its left, indicating it is a expandable list.

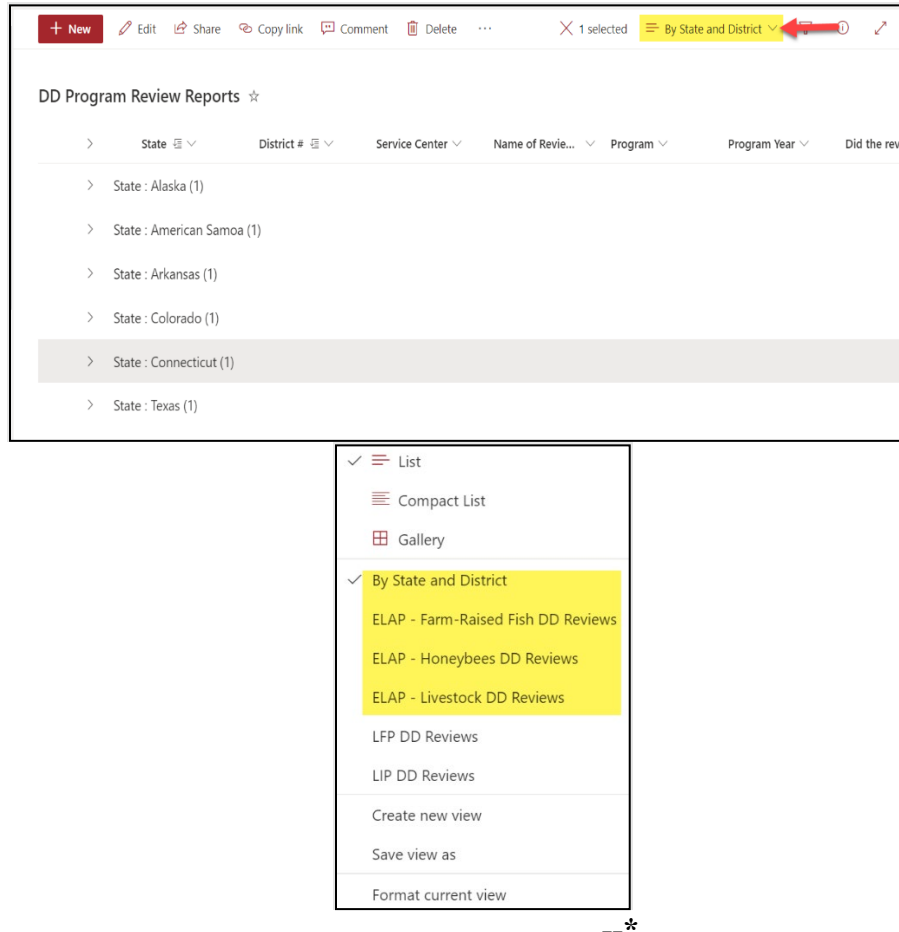
>	State	District #	Service Center	Name of Review	Program	Program Year	Did the review
>	State : Alaska	(1)					
>	State : American Samoa	(1)					
>	State : Arkansas	(1)					
>	State : Colorado	(1)					
>	State : Connecticut	(1)					
>	State : Texas	(1)					

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104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

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

To select a different report other than the default report, click on the filter button next to “By State and District”. All reports will display.

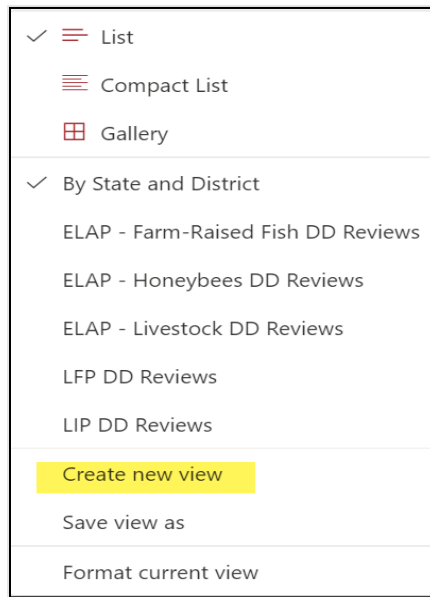


104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

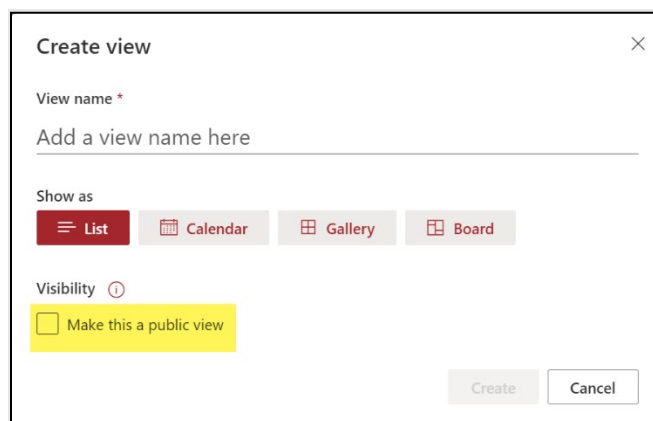
*--H Accessing and Using the Internal Control Reviews SharePoint Site (Continued)

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

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



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



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104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

--I Letters to Producers Advising of Results of Recording County Office Determinations--

Recording County Offices must issue a letter to participants about the result of processing CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable, when a payment is either **not** computed or determined **not** to be owed to the participant. The decision will be considered to be a decision of a recording COC employee. See 1-APP, paragraph 13 and Exhibit 8, Example 2 (COC Employee Determination).

The following is an example of a letter advising a participant that a payment was **not** computed or will **not** be issued in response to CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable.

Mr. Arch Stanton 3 Littleton Rd Somewhere OH 12345-9876	Date:
Dear Mr. Stanton:	
This letter is in response to your application for payment (your CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable) under the Emergency Assistance Program for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP).	
You submitted an ELAP application for 2019 calendar year losses. CCC processed that application and determined you were not due a payment under that application. Accordingly, a payment will not be issued.	
If you believe we have not properly reviewed and processed your application, you may appeal this determination to the county committee by filing a written request no later than 30 calendar days after you receive this notice in accordance with the FSA appeal procedures found at 7 CFR Part 780. If you appeal to the county committee, you have the right to an informal hearing which you or your representative may attend either personally or by telephone. If you appeal this determination to the county committee, you may later appeal any adverse determination of the county committee to the FSA State committee or the National Appeals Division. To appeal, write to the county committee at the following address and explain why you believe this determination is erroneous.	
Somewhere County FSA Committee 55 Main St Somewhereville, OH 12346-6543	
If you do not timely file an appeal of this determination, this must be the final administrative determination with respect to this matter in accordance with regulations at 7 CFR Part 780.	
Sincerely,	
Sharina Farmer County Executive Director	

104 Acting on CCC-851 or CCC-934 (Continued)

--J Prevention of Improper Payments--

IPIA requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. County Offices must take all steps necessary to ensure that program and payment eligibility requirements have been met before issuing any payments.

--K Definition of Improper Payment--

OMB defines an improper payment as any payment that should **not** have been issued or was issued in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirement.

105-119 (Reserved)

120 CCC-851, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)**B Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)**

Loss Event 3 - On July 23, 2019, Lynn County received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. At the time of the drought Nancy had 96 adult cows, 4 bulls and 75 calves over 500 pounds grazing native and improved grasses on FSN 1345 and 1223. Because of the drought all of the watering holes on FSN 1345 and FSN 1223 went dry. Nancy has 100 percent share of the cattle and 100 percent share of the pastures. On July 25, 2019, Nancy started transporting water to her cattle and continued to transport water to her cattle until September 9, 2019. Nancy provided reliable records showing that a total of 66,000 gallons of water were transported to her cattle.

--Feed Transportation – 365-Day Grazing Period and Non-365-Day Grazing Period*365-Day Grazing Period**

Loss Event 1 - On June 1, 2022, Lynn County TX received a D2 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor for 8 consecutive weeks, meeting the drought requirements in Exhibit 2. At the time of drought, Mary Farmer had 60 adult cows, 2 bulls, and 45 calves over 500 pounds grazing native and improved grasses on FSN 1345 and 1223. Texas has 365 calendar day grazing periods for native and improved pastures. Because of drought, Mary's pastures had little grass, causing Mary to purchase additional loads of hay to help mitigate the feed loss from the drought. Mary purchased and hauled hay until March 15, 2023. Mary went to the Lynn County TX FSA office on July 1, 2022. Mary will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent (June 1, 2022). For 2022, Mary can file the notice of loss, claiming the loss apparent date up to 30 days from when she files her notice of loss. Mary would need to provide her normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide her current hauls and mileage for 2022. Mary can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2022. At the end of the 365-day grazing period, Mary would no longer be eligible for hauling because of the ELAP qualifying drought designation on June 1, 2022. If Lynn County TX was already in a qualifying drought on January 1, 2023, Mary can file a notice of loss with the loss apparent date as far back as the qualifying drought begins.

For 2022, in a normal year, Mary purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 150 miles to her cattle during the 365-day grazing period. Through December 31, 2022, Mary hauled 30 loads of hay at 250 miles per load. Mary certified as an underserved producer and she maintains a 100 percent share in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.--*

120 CCC-851, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)***--Non-365-Day Grazing Period**

Loss Event 1 - The normal grazing period for native pasture in Dodge County NE is May 1, 2022, through October 15, 2022. On July 1, 2022, Dodge County NE received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. At the time of drought Producer Lucy had 70 adult cows, 2 bulls, and 50 calves over 500 pounds grazing native pastures. Because of the drought the pastures had little grass, causing Lucy to purchase additional loads of hay to help mitigate the feed loss from the drought. Lucy purchased and hauled hay from September 1, 2022, through February 28, 2023. Lucy filed a notice of loss on September 1, 2022, with the loss apparent date of August 2, 2022. For 2022, Lucy can file the notice of loss, claiming the loss apparent date up to 30 days from when she files her notice of loss. Since Dodge County NE triggered for drought during the native pasture normal grazing period, Lucy's application for payment for 2022 will have all normal miles from the notice of loss date for which the drought was first apparent (August 2, 2022) through the end of the 2022 program year (December 31, 2022). For 2023, the notice of loss date for which the drought is first apparent must be in 2022, and the eligible dates for hauling are from January 1, 2023, until the start of the 2023 state grazing period (May 1, 2023).

For 2022, in a normal year, Lucy purchases and hauls 10 loads of hay for 100 miles to her cattle during the normal grazing period. Until December 31, 2022, Lucy hauled 40 loads of hay at 300 miles per load. Lucy certified as an underserved producer and she has a 100 percent share in the hay that is hauled in the normal and current year.

Loss Event 2 - The normal grazing period for native pasture in Phelps County NE is May 1, 2022, through October 15, 2022. On November 15, 2022, Phelps County NE received a D2 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Bob Farmer hauls hay through April 2023. Bob suffered a grazing loss outside of the grazing period for Phelps County NE. He is not eligible for feed transportation in excess of normal for 2022 or 2023 before the start of the 2023 grazing period.

Loss Event 3 - The normal grazing period for native pasture in Dodge County NE is May 1, 2022, through October 15, 2022. On January 15, 2023, Dodge County NE received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor. Jessie Farmer begins purchasing and hauling hay in January and February 2023 when the producer needs to mitigate drought losses with extra feed. The drought is not considered eligible for forage and feed hauling because it is outside the grazing period. Dodge County NE still has a D3 drought designation on May 1, 2023. Producer Jessie files a notice of loss for feed and forage hauling under ELAP on May 1, 2023, with the loss apparent date of January 1, 2023. COC can accept the notice of loss with the loss apparent date, however, producer Jessie is only eligible for feed and forage hauling starting on the eligible date of the drought designation within the 2023 grazing season.--*

120 CCC-851, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)***--Livestock Transportation – 365-Day Grazing Period and Non-365-Day Grazing Period****365-Day Grazing Period**

Producer William has a farm administered in Lynn County TX. Producer William has 250 head of adult cows, 5 bulls, 200 head of yearling steers, and 248 calves under 400 pounds grazing on native grass on FSN 1455 and FSN 2654. Texas has 365 calendar day grazing period for native and improved pastures.

Loss Event 1 - On March 1, 2023, Lynn County TX received a D3 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor, meeting the drought requirements in Exhibit 2. Because of drought, Producer William's pastures had little grass, causing William to rent pasture in southern Oklahoma 300 miles from where the cattle were previously grazing. William hauled 8 semi truckloads of cows with calves 315 miles to the pasture in Oklahoma on March 18, 2023. William hauled the yearling steers to a feedlot 65 miles from where they were currently grazing, taking 7 more semi truckloads. William went to the Lynn County TX FSA office on March 28, 2023. William will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent (March 1, 2023). William would need to provide his normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide his current hauls and mileage for 2023. William can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2023. At the end of the 365-day grazing period, William would no longer be eligible for hauling cattle because of the ELAP qualifying drought designation on March 1, 2023. William is eligible for loads hauled to Oklahoma and to the feedlot. In November, William hauls the cows back from Oklahoma without the calves that were sold, using 4 semi truckloads. William sells the yearlings from the feedlot and hauls them to the sale barn to have them auctioned off. The animals hauled to the sale barn are not eligible because they are not being hauled back to the same location and were not hauled to a new grazing area. Producer William did not certify on a CCC-860 that he was underserved.

Non-365-Day Grazing Period

Producer Barb has a farm administered in Goshen County WY. Producer Barb has 85 head of adult cows, 50 head of yearling steers, and 86 calves under 400 pounds grazing on native grass on FSN 1888 and FSN 1926. Wyoming has 168 calendar day grazing period for native pastures from May 1 through October 15 each year.--*

120 CCC-851, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)**B Scenario for CCC-851 Application Example (Continued)**

***--Loss Event 2** - On March 1, 2023, Goshen County WY received a D4 rating on the U.S. Drought Monitor, meeting the drought requirements in Exhibit 2. On May 1, the rating was still D4 in Goshen County WY. Because of drought, Producer Barb's pastures had little grass, causing Barb to rent pasture in Cherry County NE, 240 miles from where the cattle were previously grazing. Barb hired someone to haul 9 semi truckloads of cows with calves and steers 240 miles to the pasture in Cherry County NE on April 1, 2023. Barb went to the Scotts Bluff County FSA office on June 1, 2023. Barb will need to file a notice of loss that provides the date for which the drought was first apparent to her. In this case, Barb would not be eligible for the hauling before the beginning of the current year grazing period, based on the drought conditions in 2023.

The Scotts Bluff County Office explains that Barb would not be eligible for hauling based on the current year drought, until the current grazing season begins. Producer Barb explains that her grazing loss is a continuation from the previous year's drought. It was determined that Goshen County WY had an eligible drought in 2022 during the eligible grazing season. Producer Barb fills out an application for livestock transportation for 2023 based on the loss from 2022, but the loss is first apparent to Producer Barb on April 1, 2023. Barb would also be eligible to bring her cattle home until the end of December 2023.

Barb will need to provide her normal hauling from the previous years including mileage, and then provide her current hauls and mileage for 2023. Barb can provide that information all the way through December 31, 2023. Producer Barb had previously certified on CCC-860 that she was underserved.--*

120 CCC-851, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

C Example of CCC-851

Following is an example of CCC-851.

*_

CCC-851 (11-01-21)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County Code	2. Program Year
EMERGENCY LOSS ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK APPLICATION				3. County Office Name	4. Application Number
<small>NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a – as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-75), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits.</small>					
<small>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement: The information collection is exempted from PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</small>					
PART A – PRODUCER INFORMATION					
5A. Producer's Name and Address (City, State and Zip Code)					
5B. Is a CCC-860 form, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning Farmer or Rancher, and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, on file for the producer for the program year indicated in Item 2? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
PART B – NOTICE OF LOSS					
I am reporting that I have incurred losses due to eligible adverse weather or loss condition(s) listed in Item 7 and the losses occurred and were apparent to me on the date(s) listed in Items 8 and 9.					
6. Type of Loss (Check all that apply)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Grazing Loss – Non-Fire (Part E) <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing Loss - Fire (Part F) <input type="checkbox"/> Produced Feed Loss (Part G) <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased Feed Loss (Part H) <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Feed Purchased & Expenses (Part I) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Transporting (Part J) <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Tick Fever (Part K) <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Transporting (Part L)					
7. Eligible Loss Condition		8. Date When Loss Occurred		9. Date When Loss Was Apparent	
Loss Event 1					
Loss Event 2					
Loss Event 3					
11. Where were the livestock physically located on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition(s) provided in 8? (Include County name, farm number, tract number, and field number.)				12. Where is the current physical location of the livestock in inventory? (Include County name, farm number, tract number, and field number.)	
Loss Event 1					
Loss Event 2					
Loss Event 3					
13. Associated Producers; list all other producers that have an ownership share of any livestock listed in Items 17 and 18. (List the other producer's name, livestock group from Item 17 and share).					
14. Producer certifies that all information in Part B is correct, whether personally entered by the producer or another party, and acknowledges receipt of a copy of this form.					
A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 1 (By)		B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 2 (By)		B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
A. Producer's Signature Loss Event 3 (By)		B. Title/Relationship of the Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity		C. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	
PART C – COUNTY COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF LOSS					
15. COC must approve or disapprove, as applicable, the notice of loss in Part B.					
Loss Event 1	A. COC Signature	B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproval		
Loss Event 2	A. COC Signature	B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproval		
Loss Event 3	A. COC Signature	B. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)	C. Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproval		
Date Stamp					

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**123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)**

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part E – Forage Information – Grazing Loss – Fire, Cont.	
46	Enter the value of feed cost for 180 calendar days calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *--item 42E, times--* • item 44, times • 180 calendar days. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
47A	Enter the grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfire on non-Federal land by adding the results in item 45.
47B	Enter the value of 180-calendar-day livestock feed cost for wildfire on non-Federal land by adding the results in item 46.
47C	Enter the smaller of item 47A or 47B.
48	Enter national payment factor of either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
49	Enter the grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfire on non-Federal land calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 47C, times • item 48. The result will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
50	Enter the amount of compensation, included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same grazing losses on the pasture types listed in item 39.
51	Enter the net grazing loss calculated payment amount for wildfires on non-Federal land by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 49, minus • item 50. If the result is less than zero, enter zero in item 51.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part F- Purchased and Produced, Feed Lost and Additional Expenses	
* * *	
--52	<p>Enter the sequential corresponding letter for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that would have been fed the specific type of purchased or produced feed lost entered in item 55, or for which additional feed expenses listed in item 53, were-- incurred, as provided in CCC-851:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 45 for produced feed lost • item 53 for purchased feed lost • item 59 for additional feed expenses only (additional feed purchased above normal will be calculated in Part G).
53	<p>Enter the type of purchased and/or produced feed lost and/or additional expenses *--incurred for the participant's eligible livestock listed in item 53, as provided in--* CCC851:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 47 for produced feed and/or • item 55 for purchased feed lost and/or additional expenses.
54	<p>Enter the eligible quantity of produced feed that was lost from CCC-851, item 48, and was intended to be fed to the participant's eligible livestock listed in item 52B.</p> <p>Notes: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 51, then item 51 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 48.</p> <p>An entry is not required for purchased feed that was lost or additional expenses.</p>

123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part F- Purchased and Produced, Feed Lost and Additional Expenses, Cont.	
55	<p>Enter the value of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> produced feed that was lost calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *--item 49 on CCC-851, multiplied by--* item 50 on CCC-851 <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 52, then item 52 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 49.</p> purchased feed that was lost or additional expenses calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *--item 56 on CCC-851, multiplied by--* item 57 on CCC-851 <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 58, then item 58 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 56.</p>
56	Enter the total value of purchased and produced feed lost and/or additional feed expenses for livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land calculated by adding the results in item 55 for all rows * * *.
57	Enter the 150-calendar day feed cost calculated by adding the result in item 13 for the *--applicable livestock listed in item 52 for which purchased or produced feed was lost or additional expenses incurred and that were or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land listed in items 16, 25, or 39.
58	Enter the smaller of item 56 or item 57 to get the total value of purchase and produced feed lost and additional feed expenses.--*
* * *	

**123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)**

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part F- Purchased and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Expenses, Cont.	
59	The national payment factor of either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
60	Enter the payment for purchased and produced feed lost and additional feed expenses calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 58, multiplied by • item 59. Result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
61	Enter the amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed losses or additional feed expenses listed in item 53.
62	Enter the net calculated payment for purchased and produced feed lost and additional feed expenses calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 60, minus • item 61. If the result is less than zero, then enter zero.
Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	
63A	ENTER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “N” if the additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A is for livestock listed in item 63B that were or would have been grazing specific pasture type entered in item 16 or 25 if not for a non-fire weather event or loss condition • “F” if the additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A is for livestock listed in item 63B that were or would have been grazing specific pasture type entered in item 39 if not for a fire event.
63B	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 17, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range that was or would have been fed the additional feed purchased above normal quantities entered in item 68A.
63C	Enter corresponding loss event number for the applicable eligible loss condition from CCC-851, item 7.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.	
63D	<p>From the CCC-851, item 60B, ENTER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I”, if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 63C occurred inside/during the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 63B • “O”, if the qualifying weather event or loss condition entered in item 63C occurred outside the normal grazing period for the livestock group listed in item 63B.
64A	Enter type of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock from CCC-851, item 61.
64B	<p>Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for the current program year, calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 64 from CCC-851, multiplied by • item 65 from CCC-851. <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 68, then item 68 must be used in the calculation above instead of CCC-851, item 64.</p>
64C	<p>Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for 1 year before the current program year, calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 62 from CCC-851, multiplied by • item 65 from CCC-851. <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 66, then item 66 must be used in the calculation above instead of CCC-851, item 62.</p>
64D	<p>Enter the dollar value of additional feed purchased for the second year before the current program year, calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 63 from CCC-851, multiplied by • item 65 from CCC-851. <p>Note: If an entry is entered in CCC-851, item 67, then item 67 must be used in the calculation above instead of CCC-851, item 63.</p>
64E	<p>Enter the average of items 64C and 64D to determine the average feed cost for the past 2 years calculated by dividing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sum of items 64C and 64D, by • 2 years.
64F	Enter the number of days grazing was lost for the loss event listed in item 63C.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.	
64G	<p>Enter the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150-calendar-day feed cost for the livestock for which additional feed was purchased above normal because of fire and/or nonfire weather events or loss condition that occurred • enter the sum of items 13 for the applicable livestock groups listed in item 63B. <p>Note: Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.</p>
64H	<p>Enter value of livestock feed needs during the eligible loss condition calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 64F, multiplied by • result of dividing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 64G by • 150 calendar days. <p>Result will be rounded to the nearest whole number.</p>

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.	
65	Enter value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed purchased above normal quantities calculated using the lesser of either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 64H, or • result of subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 64B, minus • item 64E.
66	Enter value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock, that was or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land during the grazing period , by adding the results in item 65 for all rows with a “N” in item 63A and an “I” in item 63D.
67	Enter value of the feed needs during the event for eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible non-fire affected grazing land during the grazing period , by adding the results in item 64H for all rows with a “N” in item 63A and an “I” in item 63D.
68	Enter smaller of item 66 or 67.
69	The national payment factor is either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
70	Enter non-fire payment amount for additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of an eligible adverse weather event or loss condition that occurs during the normal grazing period calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 68, multiplied by • item 69. Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.
71	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed losses for additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A, because of a non-fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period.
72	Enter net payment for additional feed purchased above normal quantities, because of a non-fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 70, minus • item 71.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.	
73	Enter value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock, that was or would have been grazing eligible fire affected grazing land during the grazing period , by adding the results in item 65 for all rows with a “N” in item 63A and an “I” in item 63D.
74	Enter value of the feed needs for eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible fire affected grazing land during the grazing period , by adding the results in item 64H for all rows with a “N” in item 63A and an “I” in item 63D.
75	Enter smaller of item 73 or 74.
76	The national payment factor is either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
77	Enter fire payment amount for additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of an eligible adverse weather event or loss condition that occurs outside the normal grazing period calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 75, multiplied by • item 76. <p>Result must be rounded to the nearest whole number.</p>
78	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed losses for additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 68A, because of a fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period.
79	Enter net payment for additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of a fire event that occurs during the normal grazing period calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 77, minus • item 78.
80	Enter total value of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible for fire and non-fire affected grazing land outside the normal grazing period , calculated by adding the results in item 65 for all rows with an “O” in item 63D.
81	Enter the 150-calendar-day feed cost for eligible livestock that was or would have been grazing eligible fire and non-fire affected grazing land outside the normal grazing period , by adding the results in item 64G for all rows with an “O” in item 63D.
82	Enter smaller of item 80 or 81.
83	The national payment factor is either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part G – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal, Cont.	
84	Enter fire and non-fire outside grazing period calculated payment amount for additional feed purchased above normal quantities calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 82, multiplied by • item 83. Results will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
85	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same feed losses for additional feed purchased above normal quantities listed in item 64A because of fire and non-fire outside of the normal grazing period.
86	Enter net payment for fire additional feed purchased above normal calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 84, minus • item 85.
Part H – Grazing Loss Versus Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	
87	Enter larger of item 37 or 72 for the non-fire, during grazing period.
88	Enter larger of item 51 or 79 for the fire, during grazing period.
* * *	
89	Enter total payment for all grazing losses or additional feed purchased above normal during and outside the grazing period, because of a fire and non-fire eligible adverse weather event or loss condition calculated by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 87, plus • item 88.
Part I – Water Transporting	
90	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 69, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred from CCC-851, item 18.
91	Enter total number of eligible livestock from CCC-851, item 19, in inventory on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 21, then item 21 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 19.
92	Enter the AU conversion factor, provided in Exhibit 16, for the corresponding livestock group(s) entered in item 90.
93	Enter the daily water requirement, per AU, provided in subparagraph 52 B for the method of transporting water, provided from CCC-851, items 70B, and corresponding livestock groups entered in item 90.
94	Enter the applicable national average price per gallon, provided in subparagraph 52 A.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
Part I – Water Transporting, Cont.	
95	<p>Enter the value of 150 calendar days of water hauling calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 91, multiplied by • item 92, multiplied by • item 93, multiplied by • item 94 • 150 calendar days. <p>The results will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.</p>
96	<p>Enter the total gallons of water transported calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sum of all entries from CCC-851, item 73, multiplied by • CCC-851, item 74. <p>Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 75, then item 75 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 73.</p>
97	<p>Enter the applicable national average price per gallon, provided in subparagraph 52 A, based on the method the producer used to transport water in the applicable program year.</p> <p>Important: This rate must be the same rate entered in item 94.</p>
98	<p>Enter the value of the total gallons of water transported calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 96, multiplied by • item 97. <p>The results will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.</p>
99	Enter the calculated payment for 150 calendar days of water transporting by adding the results in item 95.
100	Enter the smaller of item 98 or 99.
101	<p>The national payment factor is either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
102	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same losses for water transportation listed in item 96.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
103	Enter the total calculated payment for water transporting calculated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 100, multiplied by • item 101 • minus item 102.
Part J – Cattle Tick Fever	
104	Enter the sequential corresponding letter from CCC-851, item 76, for each livestock kind, type, and weight range for which the loss occurred from CCC-851, item 18.
105	Enter the date the livestock were treated or inspected from CCC-851, item 77. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 79, then item 79 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 77.
106	Enter the number of livestock treated or inspected from CCC-851, item 78, for the applicable livestock entered in item 104. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 80, then item 80 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 78.
107	Enter the payment rate provided in paragraph 56, for the applicable livestock entered in item 104.
108	Enter the total loss for cattle tick fever calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 106, multiplied by • item 107. <p>The results will be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.</p>
109	Enter the calculated payment for cattle tick fever by adding the results in item 108.
110	The national payment factor is either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B.
111	Enter the total calculated payment for cattle tick fever by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 109, multiplied by • item 110.
Part K – Feed and Livestock Transporting	
112	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year from CCC-851, item 81. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 84, then item 84 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 81.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
113	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in the current year, from CCC-851, item 82. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 85, then item 85 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 82.
114	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in the current year, from CCC-851, item 83.
115	Enter the total mileage for the current year, calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 112, multiplied by • item 113 (if item 113 is less than or equal to 25, use zero), multiplied by • item 114.
116	Enter the number of truckloads of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-851, item 86. Note: If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 89, then item 89 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 86.
117	Enter the mileage per truckload of livestock feed that the livestock owner transported to eligible livestock in a normal year, from CCC-851, item 87. Notes: 1,000 miles is the maximum amount of mileage that may be entered. If there is an entry in CCC-851, item 90, then item 90 must be used instead of CCC-851, item 87.
118	Enter the livestock owner's share in the livestock feed transportation cost in a normal year, from CCC-851, item 88.
119	Enter the total mileage in a normal year, calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 116, multiplied by • item 117, multiplied by • item 118.
120	Enter the net current year mileage by summing item(s) 115.
121	Enter net normal year mileage, calculated by summing item(s) 119.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
122	<p>Enter the total current year mileage above normal year mileage, calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 120, minus • item 121. <p>If the result is negative, enter zero.</p>
123	<p>Enter the total additional truckloads (less than 1,000 miles, but more than 25 miles) above normal truckloads, calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summing item(s) 112, minus <p>Important: Only sum truckloads greater than 25 miles per load as provided in item(s) 113.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sum of all item 116(s) entered for a normal year • if the result is negative, enter zero.
124	<p>Enter local mileage deduction for truckloads less than 1,000 miles, calculated by multiplying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 123, multiplied by • 25.
125	<p>Enter eligible current year mileage above normal year mileage, calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 122, minus • Item 124.
126	Enter the national mileage rate per subparagraph 58 A for the program year.
127	<p>The national payment factor is either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 percent for producers who checked “NO”, in CCC-851, item 5B • 90 percent for producers who checked “YES”, in CCC-851, item 5B. <p>Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same losses for water transportation listed in item 96.</p>
128	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-851, item 82, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same losses for livestock feed transportation listed in item 112 and 113.

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**123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)**

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Item	Instruction
129	<p>Enter total calculated payment for feed transportation, calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 125, multiplied by • item 126, multiplied by • item 127 • Minus Item 128.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

A Completing Manual CCC-851-1 (Continued)

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Part L– Payments	
130	Enter total net calculated payment amount calculated by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 62, plus • item 86, plus • item 89, plus • item 103, plus • item 111, plus • item 129.
131 A-D	Enter preparer's name, initials, title, and date the payment calculation worksheet is completed.
132 A-D	Enter the second party reviewer's name, initials, title, and date the payment calculation worksheet was reviewed.

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Example of Manual CCC-851-1

Following is an example of CCC-851-1.

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CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)						U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		1. State and County Code		2. Producer's Name			
Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet								3. Program Year		4. Application Number			
PART A - LIVESTOCK FORAGE INFORMATION - ALL GRAZING LOSS - Non-Fire and Fire													
5. Livestock Group	6. Livestock Kind/Type and Weight Range	7. Livestock Inventory	8A. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	8B. AU's in Inventory (Items 7x8A)	9. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	10. Participant Share	11. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	12. Value of Livestock Feed Cost (Items 8B x 9 x 10 x 11)	13. 150 Day Livestock Feed Cost (Items 8B x 10 x 11 x 150 Days)				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
							\$	\$	\$				
14. Total Value of Livestock Feed Cost (Total of Item 12):									\$				
PART B - FORAGE INFORMATION - GRAZING LOSS - Non-Fire - OWNED OR CASH LEASED LAND													
15. Livestock Group	16. Pasture Type	17A. Total Acres	17B. Affected Acres	17C. Unaffected Acres (Items 17A - 17B)	18. Carrying Capacity	19A. Maximum Animal Units (AU's) on Total Acres (Items 17A ÷ 18)	19B. Maximum AU's on Unaffected Acres (Items 17C÷18)	19C. Total AU's in Inventory (Sum of Item 8B for all livestock groups listed in Item 15)	19D. Eligible AU's on Total Acres (Smaller of Item 19A or 19C)	19E. Eligible AU's on Affected Acres (Item 19D- 19B)	20. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	21. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	22. Value of Grazing Lost Based on Carrying Capacity (Items 19E x 20 x 21)
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
												\$	\$
23. Total Value of Grazing Lost - Carrying Capacity - Excluding Fire - Owned or Cash Leased Land (Total of Item 22):												\$	

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

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

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CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)										Page 2 of 6				
PART C – FORAGE INFORMATION – GRAZING LOSS – Non-Fire – AUM OR ANIMAL UNIT LEASED LAND														
24. Livestock Group	25. Pasture Type	26A. Total Acres	26B. Affected Acres	26C. Animal Units (AU's) on Total Acres	26D. Prorated AU's on Affected Acres (Item 26B ÷ 26A) x Item 26C	27. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	28. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	29. Value of Grazing Lost Based on Carrying Capacity (Items 26D x 27 x 28)						
							\$	\$						
							\$	\$						
							\$	\$						
							\$	\$						
							\$	\$						
							\$	\$						
							\$	\$						
30. Total Value of Grazing Lost - Carrying Capacity - Excluding Fire - AUM/ AU Leased Land (Total of Item 29):								\$						
PART D – NET PAYMENT CALCULATION FOR FORAGE – Non-Fire														
31. Total Value of Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 12)								\$						
32. Total Value of Grazing Lost Based on Carrying Capacity (Items 23 + 30)								\$						
33. Enter the Smaller of Item 31 or Item 32								\$						
34. National Payment Factor														
35. Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount - Excluding Fire (Items 33 x 34)								\$						
36. Reductions - Excluding Fire								\$						
37. Net Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount - Excluding Fire (Item 35 minus 36):								\$						
PART E – FORAGE INFORMATION – Grazing Loss – Fire														
38. Livestock Group	39. Pasture Type	40A. Total Acres	40B. Affected Acres	40C. Unaffected Acres (Items 40A – 40B)	41. Carrying Capacity	42A. Maximum Animal Units (AU's) on Total Acres (Items 40A+41)	42B. Maximum AU's on Unaffected Acres (Items 40C+41)	42C. Total AU's in Inventory (Sum of Item 88 for all livestock groups listed in Item 38)	42D. Eligible AU's on Total Acres (Smaller of Item 42A or 42C)	42E. Eligible AU's on Affected Acres (Item 42D– 42B)	43. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 180 Days)	44. Daily Payment Rate Per Head	45. Value of Grazing Lost due to Fire on Non-Federal Land (Items 42E x 43 x 44)	46. Value of 180 Day Feed Cost (Items 42D x 44) x 180 days)
												\$	\$	\$
												\$	\$	\$
												\$	\$	\$
												\$	\$	\$
47A. Total Value of Grazing Lost due to Fire (Total of Item 45)													\$	
47B. Total Value of 180 Day Feed Cost - Fire (Total of Item 46)													\$	
47C. Enter the smaller of Item 47A or Item 47B													\$	
48. National Payment Factor														
49. Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount-Fire-Non-Federal Land (Items 47C x 48)													\$	
50. Reductions for Grazing Loss-Fire-Non-Federal Land													\$	
51. Net Grazing Loss Calculated Payment Amount- Fire – Non-Federal Land (Items 49 minus 50):													\$	

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

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

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CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)												Page 3 of 6
PART F – PURCHASED AND PRODUCED, FEED LOST AND ADDITIONAL EXPENSES												
52. Livestock Group	53. Type of Purchased and/or Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses				54. Quantity Lost	55. Value of Purchased or Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses						
56. Value of Purchased and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (sum of applicable Item(s) 55)												
57. 150-Day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable Item(s) 13)												
58. Total Value of Purchase and Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (enter the smaller of Item 56 or Item 57)												
59. National Payment Factor												
60. Calculated Payment for Purchased & Produced Feed Lost and Additional Feed Expenses (Items 58 x 59)												
61. Reductions for Purchased and Produced Feed Losses and Additional Feed Expenses												
62. Net Calculated Payment for Purchased & Produced Feed Lost & Additional Feed Expenses (Items 60 minus 61):												
PART G – ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL												
63A. Fire or Non-Fire? (F or N)	63B. Livestock Group	63C. Qualifying Weather Event	63D. Inside or Outside of Grazing Period? (I/O)	64A. Type of Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal	64B. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	64C. Cost of Feed Purchased in 1 Year Prior	64D. Cost of Feed Purchased in 2 Years Prior	64E. Average Cost of Prior Years Feed Purchased (Average of Items 64C and 64D)	64F. Number of Days Grazing Lost (NTE 150 Days)	64G. 150-Day Feed Cost for the Livestock (Sum of applicable Item(s) 13)	64H. Value of Feed Needs During Event (Item 64F x Item 64G/150 Days)	65. Eligible Purchases of Additional Livestock Feed (Lesser of Item 64H or Item 64B minus 64E)
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
					\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
66. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (sum of applicable Item(s) 65)												
67. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Value of Feed Needs During Event (Sum of applicable Item(s) 64H)												
68. Enter the smaller of Item 66 or Item 67												
69. National Payment Factor												
70. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 68 x 69)												
71. Reductions – Non-Fire, During Grazing Period -Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal												
72. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period - Net Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 70 minus 71)												
73. Fire, During Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (sum of applicable Item(s) 65)												
74. Fire During Grazing Period - Value of Feed Needs During Event (Sum of applicable Item(s) 64H)												
75. Enter the smaller of Item 73 or Item 74												
76. National Payment Factor												
77. Fire – Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 75 x 76)												
78. Reductions – Fire Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal												
79. Fire, During Grazing Period - Net Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 77 minus 78)												

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

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

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CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)						Page 4 of 6
PART G – ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL (Continued)						
80. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period – Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (sum of applicable item(s) 65)						\$
81. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - 150-day Livestock Feed Cost (Sum of applicable item(s) 13)						\$
82. Enter the smaller of Item 80 or Item 81						\$
83. National Payment Factor						
84. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 82 x 83)						\$
85. Reductions, Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period - Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal						\$
86. Fire and Non-Fire, Outside Grazing Period – Net Calculated Payment for Additional Feed Purchased Above Normal (Items 84 minus 85)						\$
PART H – GRAZING LOSS VERSUS ADDITIONAL FEED PURCHASED ABOVE NORMAL – INSIDE GRAZING PERIOD						
87. Non-Fire, During Grazing Period – Enter the larger of Item 37 or Item 72						\$
88. Fire, During Grazing Period – Enter the larger of Item 51 or Item 79						\$
89. Total Calculated Payment for All Grazing Losses or Additional Feed Purchases – Fire and Non-Fire – Inside Grazing Period (Items 87 + 88)						\$
PART I – WATER TRANSPORTING						
90. Livestock Group	91. Livestock Inventory	92. Animal Unit (AU) Conversion Factor	93. Daily Water Requirement	94. National Average Price Per Gallon	95. Value of 150 Days of Water Hauling (Items 91 x 92 x 93 x 94 x 150 days)	
					\$	
					\$	
					\$	
					\$	
					\$	
96. Total Gallons of Water Transported						
97. National Average Price Per Gallon						\$
98. Value of Total Gallons of Water Transported (Item 96 x Item 97)						\$
99. Total Calculated Payment for 150 Days of Water Transporting (Total of Item 95)						\$
100. Payment for Water Transporting (smaller of Item 98 or Item 99)						
101. National Payment Factor						
102. Reductions						
103. Calculated Payment for Water Transporting (Item 100 x 101) minus Item 102						\$

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

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

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CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)				Page 5 of 6			
PART J – CATTLE TICK FEVER							
104. Livestock Group	105. Date of Treatment/ Inspection (MM-DD-YYYY)	106. Number of Livestock Treated/Inspected		107. Payment Rate established for Cattle Tick Fever		108. Total loss for Cattle Tick Fever (Items 106 x 107)	
							\$
							\$
							\$
							\$
							\$
109. Total Calculated Payment for Cattle Tick Fever (Total of Item 108)							\$
110. National Payment Factor							
111. Calculated Payment for Cattle Tick Fever (Items 109 x 110)							\$
PART K – FEED and LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTING							
Current Year				Normal Year			
112. Number of Truckloads	113. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	114. Share	115. Total Mileage	116. Number of Truckloads	117. Mileage Per Truckload (NTE 1,000 miles)	118. Share	119. Total Mileage
120. Net Current Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 115)							
121. Net Normal Year Mileage (Sum of applicable Item(s) 119)							
122. Total Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 120 minus 121)							
123. Total Additional Truckloads (Less Than 1,000 Miles) Above Normal Truckload (Sum of applicable Item(s) 112 minus sum of applicable Item(s) 116)							
124. Local Mileage Deduction for Truckloads Less Than 1,000 Miles (Item 123 times 25)							
125. Eligible Current Year Mileage Above Normal Year Mileage (Item 122 minus 124)							
126. National Mileage Rate				\$			
127. National Payment Factor							
128. Reductions							
129. Total Calculated Payment for Feed Transportation (Item 125 times 126 times 127) minus Item 128)				\$			

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123 CCC-851-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

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

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CCC-851-1 (06-14-23)			Page 6 of 6
PART L - PAYMENTS			
130. Total Net Calculated Payment Amount (Items 62 + 86 + 89 + 103 + 111 + 129)			\$
131A. Preparer's Name	131B. Preparer's Initials	131C. Title	131D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)
132A. 2 nd Party Review Name	132B. 2 nd Party Review Initials	132C. Title	132D. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

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To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 1400 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

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124 ELAP Checklists**A Introduction**

The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 requires Federal agencies to evaluate programs to determine whether internal controls are sufficient to prevent improper payments. The following forms were developed to address areas of concern to ensure that ELAP payments are issued properly:

- for livestock losses, CCC-770 ELAP-1
- for honeybee losses, CCC-770 ELAP-2
- for farm-raised fish, CCC-770 ELAP-3.

B Program Checklists

CCC-770 ELAP Checklists:

- are applicable to administering ELAP
- must be used when a CCC-851 or CCC-934, as applicable, is filed for the first twenty applications
- *--must be used for all ELAP applications when the county is confronted with an eligible adverse weather event that has resulted in extreme, widespread losses in the county--*
- does **not** negate STC, SED, State Office, DD, COC, CED, and County Office responsibility for administering all provisions applicable to ELAP.

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

201 Payment Eligibility (Continued)**C Eligibility Values (Continued)**

Eligibility Determination	Value	Eligible for ELAP Payment
Conservation Compliance - Farm/Tract Eligibility	In Compliance	Yes
	Partial Compliance	Yes
	In Violation	No
	No Association	Yes
	Past Violation	Yes
	Reinstated	Yes
Controlled Substance	No Violation	Yes
	Growing	No
	Trafficking	No
	Possession	No

D Eligibility Conditions Priority

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

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

202 (Withdrawn—Amend. 13)

203 Sequestering ELAP Payments

A Applying Sequestration to ELAP Payments

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Contract of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, requires a reduction in payments, also known as a sequester. Whether a payment is sequestered or not depends on when the funding was “obligated”. Obligations are a behind the scenes process where the funding is reserved based on what the total possible expenditures of the program will be or the value of the contract or application when it’s approved.

Applying sequestration is the last step in the payment process after all reductions have been applied and before the payment amount is sent to NPS. The sequestered:

- ***--**payment amount for the commodity multiplied by the sequestration percentage equals **--*** the sequestration reduction amount for that commodity

Note: The resulting payment amount for all commodities is added up and the total is the ELAP payment amount sent to NPS.

- amount is applied at the payment entity level
- amount is not attributed to members.

Note: The sequestration reduction amount will be displayed on the Payment History Report.

B ELAP Sequestration Percentages

The following table provides ELAP sequestration percentages.

Program Year	ELAP Sequestration Percent
2012	Not Applicable
2013	Not Applicable
2014	7.3 percent
2015	6.8 percent
2016	6.9 percent
2017	6.6 percent
2018	6.6 percent
2019	6.2 percent
*--2020	5.9 percent
2021-2023	5.7 percent--*

203 Sequestering ELAP Payments (Continued)

C Common Payment Reports and Sequestered Payments

If the payments for a program year are sequestered the disclaimers on the various Common Payment Reports will have additional wording and the payment amounts on the Common Payment Reports will either be before or after sequestration was applied. See 9-CM for additional information on the Common Payment Reports.

The table below provides specific information about each report.

Note: Because the sequestration reduction is applied at the payment entity level, the amount displayed on the various Common Payment Reports that are attributed or reduced for members of the entity or joint operation will not add up to the payment amount for the payment entity.

Report	Sequestration Reduction Displayed on Report	Name of Payment Field	Amount Displayed Before or After Sequestration Applied
Estimated Calculated Payment Report			
Submitted Payments Report	Not Applicable Note: Payment Reduced will be “Yes” only if reductions other than payment factor and/or sequestration apply.	Amount Submitted	After
Submitted Overpayments Report	Not Applicable	Amount Submitted	Not Applicable
Pending Overpayment Report	Not Applicable	Overpayment Amount	Not Applicable
Nonpayment/Reduction Report	No	Accumulated Amount	Before
Insufficient Funds Report	Not Applicable	Calculated Payment Amount	After
Payments Computed to Zero Report	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Payment History Report - Summary	Yes	Net Payment	After
Payment History Report - Detail	Yes	Net Payment	After

Note: Not applicable is listed in the table because the associated reports do **not** list reduction amounts.

204-214 (Reserved)

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Delegations 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		103, 104, 200, 201, 215
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		215
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		215
CCC-770 ELAP-1	ELAP Livestock Checklist	125	3, 104, 124
CCC-770 ELAP-2	ELAP Honeybee Checklist	126	3, 104, 124
CCC-770 ELAP-3	ELAP Farm-Raised Fish Checklist	127	3, 104, 124
CCC-851	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application	120	Text
CCC-851-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet	123	Text
CCC-851-A	Continuation Sheet for Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application	120	
CCC-855	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm Raised Fish Program (ELAP) and Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) Lease Agreement Certification Statement		Text
CCC-860	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification		Text
CCC-870	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program Colony Collapse Disorder Certification	64.5	64, 103, 104

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

Forms (Continued)

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
2014 Farm Bill	Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79)	1, 201
AU	animal unit	Text, Ex. 16
AUM	animal unit months	Text, Ex. 16
CCD	Colony Collapse Disorder	8, 62, 64, 64.5, 103, 104, Ex. 2, 4, 5
IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002	3, 104

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

Redelegations of Authority

For ELAP:

- COC may delegate authority to CED's to approve routine CCC-851's or CCC-934's with verifiable supporting documentation
- If CED is delegated by COC, CED's may further redelegate authority to PT's to approve CCC-851's or CCC-934's for routine cases.

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

- disapprove any CCC-851 or CCC-934
- approve any CCC-851 or CCC-934 when reliable records or producer's self-certification are provided as supporting documentation.

The following table describes the delegations of approval authority for employee applications.

IF the producer is...	THEN the approval authority is...
a federal or non-federal, State, or County Office employee	CED.
COC member	
DD	
SED	
STC member	
CED	COC.
any producer in a recording county	

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)

Eligible Adverse Weather

Eligible adverse weather means, as determined by the Deputy Administrator, an extreme or abnormal damaging weather event that is **not** expected to occur during the loss period, which results in eligible losses. The eligible adverse weather would have resulted in agricultural losses **not** covered by other programs for which the Deputy Administrator determines financial assistance should be provided to producers. Adverse weather may include, but is **not** limited to, blizzard, winter storms, and wildfires. Specific eligible adverse weather may vary based on the type of loss. Identification of eligible adverse weather will include locations (National, State, or county-level) and start and end dates.

Eligible Disease

Eligible disease means, CCD, for honeybee colony losses, and for livestock losses resulting from inspecting and treating livestock for cattle tick fever, Cattle Tick Fever.

Eligible Drought

Eligible drought means that any area of the county has been rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having D2 (severe drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 8 consecutive weeks for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, or D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) intensity for the specific type of eligible grazing land or pastureland for the county, as determined by the Secretary:

- (1) At any time during the program year, for additional honeybee feed loss;
- (2) That directly impacts water availability at any time during the normal grazing period (for example, snow pack that feeds streams and springs), as determined by the Deputy Administrator or designee, for losses resulting from transporting water to livestock;
- (3) At any time during the normal grazing period, for losses resulting from the additional cost *--incurred to transport livestock feed or livestock for additional mileage above normal.--*

Eligible Extreme Cold

Eligible extreme cold means, for honeybee colony losses, the maximum temperature **must** be 14 degrees Fahrenheit or less for at least 7 consecutive days during the program year in which the loss is claimed.

Eligible Farm Raised Fish

Eligible farm-raised fish means any aquatic species that are propagated and reared in a controlled environment to be harvested for sale as part of a commercial farming operation.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Eligible Grazing Land**

Eligible grazing land means land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or land planted to a crop planted specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for eligible livestock.

Eligible Loss Condition

Eligible loss condition means a condition that would have resulted in agricultural losses **not** covered by other programs in this part for which the Deputy Administrator determines financial assistance needs to be provided to producers. Specific eligible loss conditions include, but are **not** limited to, including eligible adverse weather and eligible disease. Identification of eligible loss conditions will include locations (National, State, or county-level) and start and end dates.

Eligible Sustained Cold

Eligible sustained cold means, for honeybee colony losses, the maximum temperature **must** be 23 degrees Fahrenheit or less for at least 40 consecutive days during the program year in which the loss is claimed.

Eligible Winter Storm

Eligible winter storm means, an event that is so severe as to directly cause loss and lasts in durations for at least 3 consecutive days and includes a combination of high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall, and extremely cold temperatures. For a determination of winter storm, the wind, precipitation, and extremely cold temperatures must all occur within the 3-day period with wind and extremely cold temperatures occurring in each of the 3 days.

Equine Animal

Equine animal means a weaned domesticated horse, mule, or donkey.

Ewe

Ewe means a female sheep.

Farming Operation

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Nonadult Dairy Cattle**

Nonadult dairy cattle means a weaned bovine breed animal of a breed used for the purpose of providing milk for human consumption that on or before the beginning date of the eligible loss condition does **not** meet the definition of adult dairy cow or bull.

Normal Grazing Period

Normal grazing period, means, as determined by FSA, with respect to a specific type of grazing land or pastureland in the county, the period during the calendar year when grazing animals receive daily nutrients and satisfy net energy requirements without supplemental feed.

Normal Mortality

Normal mortality means the numerical amount, computed by a percentage of expected livestock, honeybee colony and farm-raised fish deaths, by category, that normally occur during a program year for a producer, as established for the area by STC for livestock and farm-raised fish, and as established nationwide by the Deputy Administrator for honeybee colonies.

Ornamental Fish

Ornamental fish means a decorative fish produced in a commercial fishery for sale.

Program Year

--Program year means from January 1 through December 31 of the calendar year in which the-- loss occurred.

Ram

Ram means a male sheep.

Reliable Record

Reliable record means any non-verifiable record available that reasonably supports the eligible loss, as determined acceptable by COC.

Risk

Risk means a producer has a vested interest in a commercial farming operation, which can result in the producer realizing financial gains or losses from the farming operation.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Handbook (Continued)**Secretary**

Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture or a designee of the Secretary.

Sheep

Sheep means a weaned domesticated, ruminant mammal of the genus Ovis. Sheep are further defined by sex (rams and ewes) and age (lambs) for purposes of dividing into categories for loss calculations.

SDA Farmer or Rancher

SDA farmer or rancher as defined in 1-CM or on CCC-860.

STC or State Office

STC or State Office means the respective FSA committee or office.

United States

United States means all 50 States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor means a system for classifying drought severity according to a range of abnormally dry to exceptional drought. It is a collaborative effort between Federal and academic partners, produced on a weekly basis, to synthesize multiple indices, outlooks, and drought impacts on a map and in narrative form. This synthesis of indices is reported by the National Drought Mitigation Center at <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>.

Standard AU Conversion Chart

The following provides the Standard AU Conversion Chart for converting AU's for specific animal types to an AU equivalent.

Animal Type	Unit
Dairy Cow or Bull	2.6
Beef, Buffalo, or Beefalo Adult Cow or Bull	1.00
Equine	.74
Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Buffalo, or Beefalo less than 500 lbs.	.50
Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Buffalo, or Beefalo 500 lbs. or more	.75
Deer	.25
Sheep or Goats	.25
Lambs or Kids	.14
Reindeer or Elk	.22
Alpaca	*--.22--*
Llama	.36
Emu	.51
Swine - Sows	.41
Swine less than 45 pounds	.03
Swine 45 - 124 pounds	.071
Swine 125 - 234 pounds	.12
Swine - Boars	.24
Poultry - less than 3 pounds	.006
Poultry - 3 pounds - 7.9 pounds	.01
Poultry - 8 pounds or more	.03

