

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

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

Amendment 2

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reason for Amendment

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

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

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

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

Subparagraph 259 A has been amended to:

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

Subparagraph 259 B has been amended to:

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

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reason for Amendment (Continued)

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

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

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	1-15, 1-16 2-221, 2-222 3-5 through 3-50 4-5, 4-6 4-53 through 4-56	5, pages 7-8 8, pages 5-6

7 General Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

B Eligible Producers

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

- a citizen of the United States
- a resident alien

Note: Resident alien means “lawful alien”.

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

Note: For minor children see 6-PL and 1-CM.

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

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

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

8 Eligible Loss Conditions

A Overview

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

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

B Livestock Eligible Loss Conditions

Livestock losses have the following eligible loss conditions:

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

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

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

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

Section 5 Livestock Feed Transportation

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions

A Eligibility

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

- livestock feed must be transported additional mileage above normal mileage the livestock producer typically travels to purchase livestock feed, not to exceed 1,000 miles
- livestock feed must be transported to eligible livestock, as defined in paragraph 28
- eligible livestock would normally have been:
 - grazing on eligible grazing land, as defined in paragraph 29
 - physically located in the county where the eligible loss condition occurred
- additional cost of transporting livestock feed must be due to an eligible loss condition, according to paragraph 8, that occurred during the normal grazing period.

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

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

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

Note: This does not apply to producers who graze perennial forage approved for 365-day grazing. For producers who do not have perennial forage, they can be eligible until the beginning of the next year's eligible grazing period begins. They would be required to file another application if the program year is not the same year as the qualifying eligible loss condition.

* * *

108 Livestock Feed Transportation Provisions (Continued)

A Eligibility (Continued)

The following are clarifications for eligibility for feed transportation eligibility:

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

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

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

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

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

B Total Value of Feed Hauling

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

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

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

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

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

D Adjusting Current Year Total Number of Eligible Honeybee Colonies Lost

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

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

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

171 Beginning Inventory and Eligible Adverse Loss Adjustments (Continued)

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

Example:

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

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

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

* * *

172-186 (Reserved)

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

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

G Multiple Benefits

Producer may receive benefits from both NAP and ELAP for eligible losses covered by each program as authorized by the 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act.

H Acreage Report

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

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

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

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

An acreage report submitted beyond the certification date may be accepted for ELAP purposes if COC is satisfied that the report represents the acres or exact location used for the farm-raised fish in the geographical area at the time of the disaster. This may require the producer to provide more information acceptable to COC, such as feed records, seeding records, or sales receipts typical of the farm-raised for verification. Follow 2-CP for completing late filed acreage reports and applying the late file fee.

241 Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses

A Eligible Losses

ELAP provides benefits to producers for the following losses:

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

B Establishing Eligible Excessive Cold and/or Excessive Heat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E Ending Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELAP compensates eligible farm-raised fish producers for eligible death losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible loss condition during the program year. Normal mortality is used to account for losses that are not associated with an eligible cause of loss.

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

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

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

A Normal/Natural Mortality Rates (Continued)

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

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

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

* * *

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

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

B Establishing Average Market Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Type will be blank for mollusks and crustaceans.

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

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A CCC-939L Example (Continued)

CCC-939L (01-23-24)		Page 7 of 7
PART M – PRODUCER CERTIFICATION		
<p>1. Is the producer identified in Part B an individual person that is a US Citizen or Resident Alien; or a legal entity, including corporation, LLC, LP, trust, estate, general partnership or joint venture, or similar type entity, comprised solely of persons who are US Citizens or Resident Aliens; or is an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, as defined in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>I certify that:</p> <p>a. On the beginning date of the adverse weather or loss condition(s) in Part C, Item 2 on the CCC-939, I owned, leased, purchased, entered into a contract to purchase, or was a contract grower of the livestock entered in Part C on this application;</p> <p>b. Within the physical county provided on the CCC-939 and as a direct result of the eligible loss condition(s) listed on the CCC-939, I have suffered an eligible grazing loss, feed loss, water transporting expense, cattle tick fever expense, feed transporting expenses, livestock transporting expenses, or incurred additional expenses for the livestock entered on this application in Part C;</p> <p>c. All livestock entered on this application meet all eligibility criteria provided in 7 CFR Part 1416 Subpart B, including being maintained by me for commercial use as part of my farming operation, and if applicable, are livestock that would normally have been grazing the eligible grazing land or pastureland on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition(s);</p> <p>d. All forage information entered on this application meets all eligibility criteria provided in 7 CFR Part 1416 Subpart B;</p> <p>e. All information on this application and all supporting documents I provided are true and correct;</p> <p>f. I understand that this application may be disapproved if information or evidence provided is false or in error, and that other sanctions or penalties could apply.</p>		
2A. Producer's Signature (By)	2B. Title/Relationship of Individual Signing in the Representative Capacity	2C. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
PART N – COC DETERMINATION		
1A. COC or Designee Signature		1B. Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<p>NOTE: <i>Privacy Act Statement:</i> The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a - as amended). The authority for requesting the information identified on this form is 7 CFR Part 1416, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), and the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), as amended. The information will be used to determine eligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits. The information collected on this form may be disclosed to other Federal, State, Local government agencies, Tribal agencies, and nongovernmental entities that have been authorized access to the information by statute or regulation and/or as described in applicable Routine Uses identified in the System of Records Notice for USDA/FSA-2, Farm Records File (Automated). Providing the requested information is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the requested information will result in a determination of ineligibility for emergency loss assistance program benefits.</p> <p><i>Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Statement:</i> The information collection is exempted from the PRA as specified in 7 U.S.C. 9091(c)(2)(B). The provisions of criminal and civil fraud, privacy and other statutes may be applicable to the information provided. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.</p> <p><i>Non-Discrimination Statement:</i> In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the State or local Agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.</p> <p><i>To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9892. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Mail Stop 9410, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.</i></p>		

CCC-939L, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

B CCC-939L Instructions

Item	Instruction
1	Agency will enter the program year reported on CCC-939.
2	Application Number will be assigned by the automated system.
3	Enter the administrative State and code where the farm is administered.
4	Enter the administrative county and code where the farm is administered.
5	Enter the physical State and code where the farm is located.
6	Enter the physical county and code where the farm is located.
Part A – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible producers agree to the items listed this section when signing the form in Part M.	
Part B – Producer Information	
1	Enter producer’s Name.
2	Enter address information line, if applicable, in care of or attention to
3	Enter producer’s address.
3b	Enter producer’s address line 2, if applicable.
3c	Enter producer’s city.
3d	Enter producer’s State.
3e	Enter producer’s ZIP Code.
4a	Enter producer’s primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
4b	Enter producer’s alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
5	Enter producer’s e-mail address.
Part C – Livestock Information	
1	Loss event number will be assigned by the automated system
2	No Entry Required
3	Enter the eligible livestock by kind, type, and weight range that are applicable to the loss event(s) in Part C, Item 1.
4	Enter the inventory of livestock located in the physical location county where the loss *--on the day before the eligible loss condition claimed in Part C, Item 3 for the--* applicable loss event on CCC-939, Item 6B. *--Note: The inventory can include livestock that died during the eligible loss condition.--*
5	Enter the ownership share the producer has in the livestock entered in Part C, Item 3.
6	COC will enter the adjusted current year inventory, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a current year inventory different from the current year inventory certified to by the producer in Part C, Item 4. The producer will be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, Item 6.

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions

Item	Instruction
1	Agency will enter the program year reported on CCC-939.
2	Application Number will be assigned by the automated system.
3	Enter the administrative State and code where the farm is administered.
4	Enter the administrative county and code where the farm is administered.
5	Enter the physical State and code where the farm is located.
6	Enter the physical county and code where the farm is located.
Part A – Producer Agreement (Informational Purposes)	
Eligible producers agree to the items listed in this section when signing in Part G.	
Part B – Producer Information	
1	Enter producer’s name.
2	Enter address information line, if applicable
3A	Enter producer’s address.
3B	Enter producer’s address line 2, if applicable.
3C	Enter producer’s city.
3D	Enter producer’s State.
3E	Enter producer’s ZIP Code.
4A	Enter producer’s primary phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
4B	Enter producer’s alternate phone number and indicate if it is home or cell.
5	Enter producer’s e-mail address.
Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss	
Note: Part C must be completed for each eligible loss condition that occurred in the program year for which benefits are being requested.	
1	Enter Loss Event Number from the applicable CCC-939, item 2 at the top of the form.
2	Enter the inventory of honeybee colonies on the beginning date of the program year. Beginning inventory number is not needed for subsequent losses. An entry will be made in this column only once. Notes: The ELAP program year is January 1 to December 31. The beginning inventory must correspond with the inventory reported on CCC-771, Part B, item 15.

CCC-939H, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees Application (Continued)

B CCC-939H Instructions (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part C – Honeybee Colony Loss (Continued)	
3	<p>Enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event.</p> <p>For each subsequent loss event, enter additional purchases or additions to inventory since the previous loss event in Item 1 of the part.</p> <p>Note: Additions must correspond with the additions reported on CCC-771, Part D and any movements into the physical location county in CCC-771, Part E.</p>
4	<p>Enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the beginning of the program year through the first loss event.</p> <p>For each subsequent loss event, enter reductions (sales) to inventory since the previous loss event in Part C, Item 1.</p> <p>Note: Reductions to inventory must correspond with the additions reported on CCC-771, Part D.</p>
5	<p>Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost because of an eligible loss condition for each loss event listed in Part C, Item 1.</p> <p>Note: Eligible losses must correspond with the reductions reported on CCC-771, Part D.</p>
6	<p>Enter the total number of ineligible honeybee colonies lost because of an ineligible loss condition.</p> <p>*--Notes: If a honeybee producer reports normal mortality losses, combines colonies, or both, those losses or decreased colonies must be included in this item.--*</p> <p>Example: Honeybees were accidentally sprayed by a chemical.</p> <p>Ineligible losses must correspond with the reductions reported on CCC-771, Part D.</p>
7	<p>Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee colonies in Part C, item 5.</p>
8	<p>COC will enter the adjusted beginning inventory of honeybee colonies, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a beginning inventory of honeybee colonies is different than the beginning inventory of honeybee colonies as certified by the producer in Part C, Item 2.</p> <p>The producer must be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in Part C, item 8.</p>