

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
1-LDAP

Amendment 15

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reason for Amendment

Paragraph 242 has been amended to:

- clarify that livestock producers are not eligible to receive compensation under ELAP for both a grazing loss and a loss resulting from the cost of additional feed purchased above normal
- provide that ELAP only compensates eligible livestock producers for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation for confirmed wolf kills only, not probable wolf kills
- include winter storms/blizzards, as approved by DAFP, as an eligible adverse weather condition for honeybee losses
- include freeze, as approved by DAFP, as an eligible adverse weather condition for farm-raised fish losses
- add 2010 and 2011 farm-raised fish losses to the RMPR exception for farm-raised fish
- add 2010 and 2011 honeybee losses to the RMPR exception for honeybees
- provide 2010 and 2011 equitable relief provisions for the risk management purchase requirement for ELAP.

Subparagraph 251 K has been amended to require livestock producers to provide documentation showing confirmation of livestock deaths because of wolf kills.

Subparagraph 252 A has been amended to provide the daily livestock payment rate per head for the 2010 calendar year.

Subparagraph 261 G has been amended to include the payment rates for 2010 honeybee colonies and hives.

Subparagraph 299 A has been amended to provide instructions for determining a honeybee producers beginning inventory of honeybee colonies to be entered on FSA-930, item 13B.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	5-25, 5-26 5-26.5, 5-26.6 (add) 5-27, 5-28 5-33, 5-34 5-37, 5-38 5-65, 5-66 5-105, 5-106 5-225, 5-226 5-226.5, 5-226.6 (add)	1, pages 1, 2 page 3

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

C Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

- losses resulting from the additional cost:
 - incurred for providing or transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition including, but not limited to, costs associated with equipment rental fees for hay lifts and snow removal

Note: The additional costs incurred must have been incurred for losses suffered in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.
 - of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, until additional livestock feed becomes available

Note: The additional feed purchased above normal quantities must be feed that is fed to maintain livestock in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.
- grazing losses incurred on eligible grazing lands physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition including, but not limited to, flood, freeze, hurricane, hail, tidal surge, volcanic eruption, and wildfire on non-Federal land

Note: The grazing loss will not be eligible if it is because of an adverse weather condition covered by LFP such as drought or wildfire on federally managed land where the producer is prohibited by the Federal agency from grazing the normally permitted livestock on the managed rangeland because of a fire.
- the physical loss of livestock in excess of normal mortality that died because of an eligible adverse loss condition not covered under LIP including, but not limited to, wolf depredation.

*--Producers are not eligible to receive compensation under ELAP for both a grazing loss and a loss resulting from the cost of additional feed purchased above normal to sustain the livestock for a short time period until additional feed becomes available, for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

When a producer has both a grazing loss and a loss resulting from the purchase of additional feed, above normal quantities, for the same livestock, the producer will be compensated under ELAP for the loss providing the larger payment to the producer.--*

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

C Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

*--FSA-918-1:

- calculates and compares the eligible payment for both the grazing and feed loss
- includes the larger calculated 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:

- loss of purchased and mechanically harvested forage or feedstuffs
- losses resulting from additional expenses for providing or transporting feed to eligible livestock
- physical loss of livestock in excess of normal mortality.--*

D Eligible Honeybee/Farm-Raised Fish Losses

For honeybee or farm-raised fish feed losses to be eligible, the honeybee or farm-raised fish feed producer must have:

- suffered a loss of purchased or produced honeybee or farm-raised fish feed that was intended as feed for the honeybees or farm-raised fish that was damaged because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

For honeybee colony or honeybee hive losses to be eligible, the honeybee colony or honeybee hive producer must have:

- lost the honeybee colony or honeybee hive because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.

Note: The eligible honeybee producer must provide documentation to support that the loss of honeybee colony was because of colony collapse disorder, as provided in subparagraph 261 E.

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**D Eligible Honeybee/Farm-Raised Fish Losses (Continued)**

For a death loss for bait fish or game fish to be eligible, the producer must have:

- suffered a physical loss of bait fish or game fish because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.

E Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Conditions for Livestock Feed and Grazing Losses

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

- blizzards/winter storms
- flooding
- freeze damage
- grasshopper infestation as approved by DAFP
- hail
- hurricanes/tidal surge
- insects
- lightning
- tornados/excessive wind
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires on non-Federally managed grazing lands.

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)**F Eligible Loss Conditions for Livestock Death Losses**

Eligible loss conditions for livestock death losses are loss conditions determined eligible by DAFP and **not** related to an eligible adverse weather event under LIP.

Wolf depredation has been determined to be an eligible loss condition for livestock death losses. ELAP compensates eligible livestock producers for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation for confirmed wolf kills only. ELAP does **not** compensate livestock producers for probable wolf kills.

G Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Conditions for Honeybee Losses

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

- colony collapse disorder
- earthquake
- floods
- hurricanes/tidal surge
- tornado/excessive winds
- volcanic eruption
- wildfires
- winter storms/blizzards as approved by DAFP.

H Eligible Adverse Weather or Loss Conditions for Farm-Raised Fish Losses

Eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions for farm-raised fish losses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- contaminated water (death losses only)
- earthquakes
- excessive heat (death losses only)
- excessive winds
- flooding
- hurricanes
- tidal surge
- tornados
- volcanic eruption
- freeze as approved by DAFP.

--242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)*I Eligible Producers**

To be considered an eligible livestock producer for livestock feed losses and to receive payments, the participant must have 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 adverse weather or eligible loss condition and must have suffered 1 of the following:

- a loss of **purchased** forage or feedstuffs intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible livestock that was physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested
- a loss of **mechanically harvest** forage or feedstuffs intended for use as feed for the participant's eligible livestock that was physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested

Note: The loss must have occurred after harvest because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

- a loss resulting from the additional cost incurred for providing or transporting livestock feed to the participant's eligible livestock because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition until additional livestock feed becomes available.

Note: The additional feed purchased above normal must be feed that is fed to maintain livestock in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.--*

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

M Farm-Raised Fish Producers

*--NAP coverage or a policy or plan of insurance administered by RMA is **not** available for farm-raised fish. Therefore, to be eligible for 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, through September 30, 2011, farm-raised fish losses under ELAP, a producer who does **not** have--* any other crop planted or intended to be planted for harvest on the whole farm, excluding grazing, does **not** have to:

- meet RMPR
- pay a buy-in fee equal to the applicable NAP service fee or catastrophic risk protection plan fee.

N Honeybee Producers

Honeybee producers, who have a risk in honey production for producing honey for commercial use as part of a farming operation, must meet RMPR.

A pasture, rangeland, and forage pilot policy:

- is available for honey producers in certain areas of the country
- covers all aspects of honey production, including the loss of hives or colonies
- will allow the producer to meet RMPR; however, it is **not** required for all producers because it is a pilot.

NAP coverage is **not** available for the loss of honeybee colonies or hives. Therefore, a honeybee producer meeting **all** of the following criteria does **not** have to meet RMPR to be *--eligible for 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, through September 30, 2011, only, honeybee--* losses under ELAP:

- does **not** have any other crop planted or intended to be planted for harvest on the whole farm, excluding grazing
- has a risk in a honeybee pollination or breeding operation
- does **not** produce honey for commercial use.

In addition, honeybee producers meeting this criteria do **not** have to pay a buy-in fee equal to the applicable NAP service fee or catastrophic risk protection plan fee to become eligible for ELAP payments.

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

O Waiver of Buy-In for Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, or Beginning Farmers or Ranchers

Producers who meet the requirements of a socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher do **not** have to meet RMPR and are not required to pay the buy-in fee for 2008 and subsequent years.

The waiver for socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmer or rancher provides that producers who are socially disadvantaged, limited resource, or beginning farmers or ranchers do not have to meet RMPR and, therefore, are not required to pay the buy-in fee.

In the case of an eligible livestock producer that is a socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher or limited resource or beginning farmer or rancher, the Secretary may:

- waive the requirement to purchase a policy or plan of insurance or obtain coverage under the noninsured crop disaster assistance program
- provide disaster assistance under this subpart at a level that the Secretary determines to be equitable and appropriate.

***--P Equitable Relief for 2008**

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 provided special consideration to provide equitable relief in 2008 to eligible producers who failed to meet 2008 RMPR for ELAP, because most sales closing dates for crop insurance and application closing dates for NAP occurred before the enactment.

For relief requests submitted before May 18, 2009, equitable relief was granted by STC, on a case-by-case basis, to an eligible producer who failed to meet 2008 RMPR when the determination was made that the producer made a good faith effort to comply, and when 1 of the following situations occurred:

- producer was unable to pay the 2008 buy-in fee for the crop by the September 16, 2008, deadline and the sales closing date for crop insurance or application closing date for NAP crops had passed
- late-planting a crop because of weather-related causes--*

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

--Q Equitable Relief for 2009 and Subsequent Years--

The 2009 crop year sales closing dates for crop insurance and application closing dates for NAP coverage had occurred **before** enactment of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 for some crops. Pub. L. 110-398 amended the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to allow a waiver of RMPR for producers who did **not** meet RMPR.

Producers were given the opportunity to buy-in until January 12, 2009, for crops that had a sales closing date before August 14, 2008, and for which crop insurance was not purchased.

Note: The application closing date for NAP was extended until December 1, 2008; therefore, this provision did **not** apply to NAP crops.

Equitable relief may be granted by STC on a case-by-case basis, to an eligible producer that ***--failed to meet 2009 and subsequent years RMPR when the determination has been made--*** that the producer made a good faith effort to comply * * * :

* * *

***--Note:** See 7-CP, paragraph 63 to determine whether a producer made a good faith effort to comply.

STC shall **not** grant equitable relief to a producer that failed to meet 2009 and subsequent years RMPR because of any of the following reasons:--*

- producer intentionally chose **not** to insure a covered crop under RMA or NAP
- a lack of good faith in reporting acreage or production
- ineligibility determinations rendered under RMA or NAP regulations
- producer's inability to insure acreage because of **not** paying premiums with crop insurance in a prior year
- ***--violations of HEL and WC provisions**
- violations of controlled substance provisions.--*

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

--Q Equitable Relief for 2009 and Subsequent Years (Continued)--

Equitable relief requests **must** be initiated by the participant.

*--Producers granted relief for **not** meeting 2009 and subsequent years RMPR shall pay a--*
\$250 per crop administrative fee.

Note: There is **no** limit on the amount of administrative fees that can be collected from a producer for equitable relief.

Producers **must** visit their administrative county to pay the appropriate fees and complete FSA-754 and/or FSA-755.

STC shall:

- review each request for equitable relief and clearly document in STC minutes the justification for granting or denying equitable relief
- include the following information in STC minutes when granting or denying equitable relief:
 - producer's name
 - program year
 - program
 - action taken by producer.

COC shall:

- review each equitable relief request and clearly document the basis for recommending equitable relief, along with all supporting documentation to STC
- document the basis for recommending equitable relief in COC minutes according to 7-CP, subparagraph 82 C **before** submitting equitable relief cases to STC.

Note: FSA-321 shall **not** be completed according to 7-CP.

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**I Establishing Grazing Loss Percentages**

There is no requirement for a producer to suffer a certain percentage of grazing loss to be eligible for ELAP. In addition there is no requirement that STC or COC establish a minimum or maximum amount of loss to be eligible for ELAP; therefore, STC's or COC's shall not establish minimum or maximum loss percentages for ELAP. The producer will not be required to report a loss percentage to be eligible for ELAP.

J Normal Grazing Periods for ELAP

The normal grazing periods established for all pasture or grazing crop types for ELAP shall be the normal grazing periods established for all pasture or grazing crop types established for LFP according to subparagraph 171 U.

K Proof of Death

Participants must provide verifiable documentation of livestock deaths, including livestock that the participant claims died because of normal mortality. Adequate documentation must be provided that proves the death of eligible livestock occurred as a direct result of an eligible loss condition in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested, including deaths because of normal mortality.

See subparagraph 73 E for types of acceptable verifiable evidence of livestock death losses under LIP that also applies to livestock death losses under ELAP.

If adequate verifiable proof of death documentation is **not** available, including proof of death for normal mortality, the participant may provide reliable records, along with verifiable beginning and ending inventory records, as proof of death.

See subparagraphs 73 F and H for types of reliable records and proof and reasonableness of livestock inventory under LIP that also apply to livestock death losses under ELAP.

*--For confirmed wolf kill, livestock producers must provide documentation showing confirmation of the wolf kill from a reliable source, such as, but not limited to, the following:

- APHIS
- Department of Natural Resources.--*

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations

A Payment Rates for Eligible Livestock for Grazing Losses

The daily livestock payment rates per head 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 following provides the daily payment rate per head by covered livestock category.

Kind of Livestock	Type	Weight Range	Daily Livestock Payment Rate Per Head		
			2008	2009	*--2010
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Buffalo/Beefalo	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Sheep	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Goats	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Deer	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Equine	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Swine		Less than 45 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
		45 to 124 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
		125 to 234 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
	Sow	235 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
	Boar	235 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Elk		Less than 400 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
		400 pounds to 799 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
		800 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Poultry		Less than 3 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
		3 pounds to 7.9 pounds	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
		8 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Reindeer	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Alpacas	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Emus	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791
Llamas	All		\$.9985	\$1.3345	\$1.1791--*

B Payment Calculations for Per Acre Leased Grazing Losses, Excluding Fire

Payments for an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses, except for losses because of wildfires on non-Federal land will be calculated based on 60 percent of the lesser of:

- the total value of the feed cost for all covered livestock owned by the eligible livestock producer based on the number of days grazing was lost, not to exceed 90 calendar days of daily feed cost for all covered livestock
- the total value of grazing lost for all eligible livestock based on the normal carrying capacity of the eligible grazing land of the eligible livestock producer for the number of grazing days lost, not to exceed 90 calendar days of lost grazing.

Notes: An eligible producer's payment for grazing losses will be reduced by the amount the producer has received under any other disaster program for the same loss.

An eligible producer will only be compensated for the number of days that grazing was lost, **not to exceed 90 calendar days in a calendar year** for the same livestock.

261 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

*--F CCD

In addition to the documentation required in subparagraph E, to be eligible for honeybee colony losses because of CCD, the eligible producer must provide documentation to support that the loss was because of CCD. Acceptable documentation of proof of CCD includes:

- for 2008 and 2009 calendar year losses, the producer's self-certification that the loss of honeybees was because of CCD and documented by the existence of at least 3 of the following 5 identified symptoms of CCD:
 - loss of live adult bee populations in hives
 - rapid decline of adult bee population, leaving brood poorly or completely unattended
 - absence of dead adult bees inside the hive and outside the entrance of the hive
 - absence of robbing of collapsed colonies
 - at the time of collapse, varroa mite and noseema populations are **not** at levels known to cause economic injury or population decline
- for 2010 and 2011 calendar year losses, third party certification that the loss of honeybees was because of the existence of at least 3 of the 5 symptoms of CCD.

Third party certifications of 2010 and 2011 honeybee colony losses because of CCD may be acceptable when the third party certifies to **all** of the following:

- specific details about how the third party has knowledge of the honeybee colony loss
- the affiliation of the third party

Note: The third party must be an independent source who is **not** any of the following:

- affiliated with the farming operation
- hired hand
- "family member" defined as a person to whom a member in the farming operation or their spouse is related as lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, sibling, or spouse.--*

261 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)**F CCD (Continued)**

- telephone number and address of the third party
- the loss of honeybees was because of the existence of at least 3 of the 5 symptoms of CCD provided in subparagraph A.

COC shall review third party certifications and determine **all** of the following:

- documents provided as evidence of honeybee inventory are acceptable
- honeybee inventory is reasonable based on documents provided
- claimed losses are reasonable
- third party is a reliable source in a position to have knowledge of loss.

G 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 calendar year in which the loss occurred. FSA has established the following average fair market values for 2008, 2009, and 2010 honeybee losses:--*

- \$60 per honeybee colony
- \$200 per honeybee hive.

H 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 adverse weather or loss condition during the calendar year. FSA has established a normal mortality rate for honeybee colony losses of 17.5 percent.

299 FSA-930, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application
(Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-930 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
11I	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted ending inventory after loss, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines an ending inventory (after loss) different than the ending inventory (after loss) certified to by the producer in item 11E.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11I.</p>
11J	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted ineligible inventory lost, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines an ineligible inventory lost different than the ineligible inventory lost certified to by the producer in item 11F.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 11H.</p>
Part E – Farm-Raised Fish Documentation of Value	
12A	Enter a sequential number for each receipt provided by the producer.
12B	Enter a description of each receipt provided to document the value or replacement cost of the bait fish or game fish.
12C	Enter the quantity of the bait fish or game fish from the receipt.
12D	Enter the dollar value of each receipt.
12E	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted quantity, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a quantity different than the quantity on the receipt recorded in item 12C.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 12E.</p>
12F	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted dollar value of each receipt, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value different than the dollar value on the receipt recorded in item 12D.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 12F.</p>

299 FSA-930, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application
(Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-930 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
<p>Part F – Honey Bee Colony Loss Information</p> <p>*--Note: Part F shall be completed for each eligible adverse weather event or loss condition that occurred in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.--*</p>	
13A	Enter the corresponding date of occurrence number listed in item 6.
13B	<p>*--Enter the beginning inventory of honeybee colonies determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the first adverse weather event or loss condition for which honeybee losses were incurred in a calendar year, enter the beginning inventory of honey bee colonies immediately before the beginning date of the adverse weather event or loss condition • for subsequent adverse weather events or loss conditions for which honeybee losses were incurred in a calendar year, enter the result of subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beginning inventory immediately before the beginning date of the subsequent adverse weather event or loss condition, minus • ending inventory immediately after the previous adverse weather event or loss condition. <p style="text-align: center;">Note: Beginning inventory minus honeybee colonies lost.--*</p> <p>Make separate line entries for different shares.</p>
13C	<p>Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost.</p> <p>Make separate line entries for different shares.</p>

299 FSA-930, Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application
(Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-930 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
13D	Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost because of an ineligible adverse weather or loss condition. Make separate line entries for different shares.
13E	Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee colony in item 13B.
13F	COC shall enter the adjusted beginning inventory of honeybee colonies, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a beginning inventory of honeybee colonies different than the beginning inventory of honeybee colonies certified to by the producer in item 13B. The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13F.
13G	COC shall enter the adjusted number of honeybee colonies lost, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a number of honeybee colonies lost different than the number of honey colonies lost certified to by the producer in item 13C. The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13G.
13H	COC shall enter the adjusted ineligible honeybee colonies lost, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines ineligible honeybee colonies lost different than the ineligible honeybee colonies lost certified to by the producer in item 13D. The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13H.
Part G – Honey Bee Colony Documentation of Value	
14A	Enter a sequential number for each receipt provided by the producer.
14B	Enter a description of each receipt provided to document the value or replacement cost of the honeybee colony.
14C	Enter the quantity of honeybee colonies from the receipt.
14D	Enter the dollar value of each receipt.
14E	COC shall enter the adjusted quantity, if applicable. Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a quantity different than the quantity on the receipt recorded in item 14C. The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 14E.

Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None

Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELIC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		Text
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		460
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		460
CCC-257	Schedule of Deposit		1
CCC-502	Farm Operating Plan for Payment Eligibility Review		Text
CCC-526	Payment Eligibility Average Adjusted Gross Income Certification		Text
CCC-752	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Buy-In for Insurable Crops		171, 242
CCC-753	2008 Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Buy-In for Noninsurable Crops		171, 242
CCC-770 ELIG 2002	Eligibility Checklist - 2002 Farm Bill		Ex. 9, 13
CCC-770 ELIG 2008	Eligibility Checklist - 2008 Farm Bill		Ex. 9, 13
CCC-901	Members Information 2009 and Subsequent Years		Text
CCC-926	Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Statement		Text
FSA-217	Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource and Beginning Farmer or Rancher Certification		171
FSA-321	Finality Rule and Equitable Relief		171
FSA-325	Application for Payment of Amounts Due Persons Who Have Died, Disappeared, or Have Been Declared Incompetent		Text
FSA-578	Report of Acreage		200, 242, 253
FSA-754	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Relief for Insurable Crops		171, 242
FSA-755	Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Relief for Noninsurable Crops		171, 242
FSA-770 LFP	Livestock Forage Disaster Program Checklist	Ex. 13	184, 200

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

Forms (Continued)

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
FSA-770 LIP	Livestock Indemnity Program Checklist	Ex. 9	43, 73
FSA-914	Livestock Indemnity Program Application	76	22, 40, 41, 42, 45, 72, 73, 75, Parts 3 and 8, Ex. 7, 9
FSA-918	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application	298	Part 5
FSA-918-1	Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet	300	242
FSA-925	Livestock Forage Disaster Program Application	202	Parts 4 and 7, Ex. 13
FSA-925-1	Estimated Livestock Forage Disaster Program Payment Calculation Worksheet	203	436
FSA-926	Livestock Indemnity Program Third Party Certification	74	73
FSA-930	Emergency Loss Assistance for Farm-Raised Fish/Honey Bees Application	299	Part 5

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

Abbreviations Not Listed in 1-CM

The following abbreviations are not listed in 1-CM.

Approved Abbreviation	Term	Reference
AU	animal unit	Text, Ex. 16
AUD	animal unit day	183, 203
AUM	animal unit months	Text, Ex. 16
CCD	Colony Collapse Disorder	261
DBA	doing business as	171
ELAP	Honey Bees and Farm-Raised Fish Program	Text
FCIA	Federal Crop Insurance Act	171
IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002	22, 161, 184, 232, 282, Ex. 9
LDAP	Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs	Text
LFP	Livestock Forage Disaster Program	Text
MAU	maximum animal unit	203
NRRS	National Receipts and Receivables System	Text
NTE	not to exceed	183
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	171, 242
PRF-VI	Pasture, Rangeland, Forage Rainfall Index	171
SURE	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payment Program	Text

Redelegations of Authority

For LIP, CED may delegate authority to program technicians to approve only routine FSA-914's where proof of death is provided.

Important: Program technicians shall **not** be delegated authority to:

- disapprove any FSA-914
- approve any FSA-914 where third party certification is used as proof of loss.

For LFP, CED may delegate authority to program technicians to approve routine FSA-925's. Program technicians shall **not** be delegated authority to disapprove any FSA-925.

