

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
1-LDAP

Amendment 19

Approved by: Acting Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 242 C has been amended to clarify policy about eligible livestock losses.

Subparagraph 242 F has been amended to reference the required producer certification for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation.

Subparagraph 242 I has been amended to clarify who is considered an eligible producer for ELAP.

Subparagraph 251 B has been amended to refer to subparagraph J for acceptable documentation of livestock death losses.

Subparagraph 251 E has been removed because it is repetitive of policy previously provided in subparagraph 242 C.

Subparagraph 251 H has been amended to add a note that grazing losses will be calculated based on losses for no more than 90 calendar days during the calendar year.

Subparagraph 251 K has been added to require a producer certification for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation.

Subparagraph 252 E has been amended to refer to the correct subparagraphs in paragraph 253.

Subparagraph 252 H has been amended to:

- provide that a payment reduction may be applied to a producer's livestock death loss payment
- correct the example provided
- delete the note that it is repetitive of policy previously provided in subparagraph 241 A.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 252 I has been added to provide instruction for calculating 95 percent value of livestock lost because of wolf depredation.

Subparagraph 252 J has been added to provide instruction for calculating a payment reduction for livestock death loss payments because of wolf depredation.

Subparagraph 253 C has been amended to:

- clarify documentation required by producers that indicate additional feed was purchased, above normal quantities, required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition
- remove the example because a new example is provided in subparagraph D.

Subparagraph 253 D has been added to provide a new example clarifying instructions for determining the value of additional feed purchases.

Subparagraph 253 E has been added to provide procedure for determining livestock feed needs.

Subparagraph 253 F has been added to provide procedure for determining the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.

Subparagraph 261 E has been amended to add an important note about County Offices calculating beginning inventory for second or subsequent eligible adverse weather or loss condition for honeybee colony losses.

Subparagraph 281 F has been amended to include payment reductions from all sources for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation.

Subparagraph 294 A has been amended to provide the 2011 signup period and deadline for filing a notice of loss.

Subparagraph 295 A has been amended to remove repetitive deadline dates previously provided in subparagraph 294 A.

Subparagraph 296 A has been amended to:

- remove repetitive deadline dates previously provided in subparagraph 294 A
- provide instructions for adding a producer certification statement on FSA-918 for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation.

Subparagraph 296 E has been amended to clarify that FSA-578 is **required**.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 298 A has been amended to instruct County Offices to include:

- the corresponding livestock number in FSA-918, items 38 and 43
- benefits received from all Federal, State, and privately established programs for the same livestock losses because of wolf depredation in FSA-918, item 60.

Subparagraph 299 A has been amended to instruct County Offices to not include the number of honeybee colonies lost because of normal mortality in FSA-930, item 13 D.

Subparagraph 300 A has been amended to instruct County Offices to include producer’s livestock death payment reduction, if applicable, in FSA-930, item 100.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
	5-23 through 5-26 5-27, 5-28 5-28.5, 5-28.6 (add) 5-29, 5-30 5-59 through 5-66 5-71, 5-72 5-73, 5-74 5-74.5, 5-74.6 (add) 5-77 through 5-100 5-103, 5-104 5-159, 5-160 5-195 through 5-198 5-201, 5-202 5-211 through 5-214 5-217, 5-218 5-226.5, 5-226.6 5-245, 5-246	1, pages 1, 2 page 3

242 Eligibility Criteria

A General Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible to receive assistance under ELAP for eligible losses for livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish, an eligible producer must:

- have suffered eligible losses of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition that occurred:
 - on or after January 1, 2008 and before October 1, 2011
 - in the calendar year for which assistance is being requested
- have suffered losses that are physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred
- obtain a plan of insurance under FCIA equal to at least the CAT level of coverage or NAP coverage for all crops planted or intended to be planted on the farm, or receive an approved waiver according to subparagraph K, L, M, or N, with the exception of grazing land

Note: The definition of a farm includes all crops planted or intended to be planted on all farms in all counties, excluding grazing land.

- *--timely file FSA-918 or FSA-930, as applicable, for payment
- timely file FSA-578 of all cropland and grazing land acres, honeybee colonies, and farm-raised fish pond acres on FSA-578 according to 2-CP.

Note: For 2008 and 2009 calendar year, late-filed FSA-578's will be accepted without requiring the producer to pay a late-filed fee. All other requirements for late-filed FSA-578's must be met according to 2-CP.--*

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

B Eligible Loss

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

Note: A loss covered under Aquaculture Grant Program, LFP, LIP, or SURE is **not** eligible for ELAP.

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

- during the calendar year for which payment is being requested
- on or after January 1, 2008, and before October 1, 2011.

C Eligible Livestock Losses

*--The following provides the eligible livestock losses and corresponding eligibility criteria that **must** be met to be considered eligible livestock losses under ELAP.

Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Grazing loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, blizzards/winter storms, flood, freeze, hurricane, hail, insects, lightning, tornados, excessive winds, tidal surge, volcanic eruption, and wildfire on non-Federal land. <p>Important: A grazing loss will not be considered an eligible loss if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • because of an adverse weather condition covered by LFP, such as drought or wildfire on Federally managed land • the producer is receiving compensation under ELAP for additional livestock feed purchases for the same eligible livestock during the same eligible adverse weather or loss condition.
Purchased forage or feed stuffs Mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroyed because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition including, but not limited to, blizzard, flood, hurricane, tidal surge, tornado, volcanic eruption, wildfire on non-Federal land, or lightning. <p>Note: Mechanically harvested forage or feed stuffs must be destroyed after harvest to be considered an eligible loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended for use as feed for the participant’s eligible livestock. • Physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.

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242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

C Eligible Livestock Losses (Continued)

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Eligible Livestock Losses	Eligibility Criteria
Additional livestock feed purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased above normal quantities, as determined according to subparagraph 253 D. • Required to maintain eligible livestock, physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred, until additional livestock feed becomes available. <p>Note: The value of additional livestock feed purchases shall not exceed the feed needs of the eligible livestock during the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, as determined according to subparagraph 253 E.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased during or after an eligible adverse weather or loss condition including, but not limited to, blizzard, flood, hurricane, tidal surge, tornado, volcanic eruption, wildfire on non-Federal land, or lightning. <p>Important: Additional livestock feed purchases will not be considered eligible if the producer is receiving compensation under ELAP for grazing losses for the same eligible livestock during the same adverse weather or loss condition.</p>
Cost for providing or transporting livestock feed to eligible livestock including, but not limited to, costs associated with equipment rental fees for hay lifts and snow removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incurred because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including but not limited to, blizzard, flood, hurricane, tidal surge, tornado, volcanic eruption, wildfire on non Federal land, or lightning. • Suffered in the county where the eligible adverse weather or 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 • additional livestock feed purchases.
Physical loss of livestock in excess of normal mortality	Died because of an eligible adverse loss condition not covered under LIP including, but not limited to, wolf depredation.

When a producer has both a grazing loss and a loss resulting from additional feed purchases, above normal quantities, for the same livestock, the producer will be compensated under ELAP for the loss providing the larger payment to the producer, as determined on FSA-918-1.--*

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)**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.

--See subparagraph 251 L for the required producer certification for wolf depredation.--

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, 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
- any Native American tribe as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act
- any Native American organization or entity chartered under the Indian Reorganization Act
- any economic enterprise under the Indian Financing Act of 1974.--*

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

242 Eligibility Criteria (Continued)

I Eligible Producers (Continued)

- a loss of **mechanically harvested** 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 including, but not limited to, costs associated with equipment rental fees for snow removal or hay lifts
- a loss resulting from the additional cost of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain the livestock 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)

I Eligible Producers (Continued)

To be considered an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses and to receive payments, the producer must have:

- during the 60 calendar days before the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, 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 either:
 - native or improved pastureland with a permanent vegetative cover
 - planted to a crop specifically for the purpose of providing grazing for covered livestock
- ~~---~~provided pastureland or grazing land during the normal grazing period for covered~~---~~* livestock, including cash-rented pastureland or grazing land for covered livestock that is physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred. * * *

To be considered an eligible livestock producer for livestock death losses, the:

- livestock owner must have owned the livestock on the day the livestock died under conditions in which no contract grower could have been eligible for ELAP payment with respect to the animal because of the eligible loss condition
- contract grower must have had:
 - a written agreement with the owner of the eligible livestock setting the specific terms, conditions, and obligations of the parties involved regarding the production of livestock
 - control of the eligible livestock on the day the livestock died
 - a risk of loss in the animal.

To be considered an eligible honeybee producer, the producer must have an interest and risk in an eligible honeybee colony:

- ~~---~~being maintained for producing honey, pollinating, or breeding bees for commercial~~---~~* use as part of a farming operation on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- that is physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition.

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

To be considered an eligible producer for farm-raised fish, the fish must be produced in a controlled environment so to be considered “farm-raised fish”; the “farm-raised fish” must for:

- feed losses:
 - be an aquatic species that is propagated and reared in a controlled environment
 - be maintained and harvested for commercial use as part of a farming operation
 - be physically located in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition
- death losses:
 - be bait fish or game fish that are propagated and reared in a controlled environment
 - been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation
 - been physically located in the county the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition

* * *

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

B Eligible Livestock for Death Losses (Continued)

- been maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation on the day the livestock died
- before dying, not have been produced or maintained for reasons other than commercial use as part of a farming operation such as, but not limited to, recreational purposes, pleasure, hunting, roping, pets, or for show-eligible.

Note: The contract grower **shall** provide a copy of the grower contract to the administrative FSA County Office to prove that the participant had possession of the livestock on the day the livestock died.

Important: If an animal was pregnant at the time of death, only the pregnant animal that died is eligible for payment under ELAP. The unborn animal is **not** considered eligible livestock under ELAP.

See:

- *--subparagraph J for acceptable documentation of livestock deaths--*
- paragraph 233 for definitions of eligible livestock, commercial use, and farming operation
- paragraph 252 for further delineation of eligible livestock by payment rate.

C Eligibility for Newborn or Stillborn Animals

Animals that were born at normal full-term or near full-term shall qualify for ELAP if **both** of the following apply:

- the death was the direct cause of the eligible loss condition
- the birth produced a fully developed carcass that normally would have survived under normal conditions.

Note: Animals that died before they reached full-term or near full-term and would not normally survive under normal conditions do not qualify for ELAP benefits.

--251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)*D 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:
 - consumption by the owner
 - hunting
 - used as pets
 - pleasure
 - roping
 - show

Example 1: Mike Jones owns 5 horses, 2 beef steers, and 3 goats. Mr. Jones maintains the horses for pleasure riding and fox hunting, and maintains the goats as pets for his children. He maintains the beef steers 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.

Because none of Mr. Jones' livestock is maintained for commercial use as part of a farming operation, the animals are **not** eligible livestock for ELAP.

Example 2: Joe Smith owns 5 horses which he uses to pull hansom cabs in the tourist district of the local city. The hansom cabs are Mr. Smith's business activity he engages in as a means of livelihood for profit.

However, because the horses are not maintained as part of a farming operation, they are not eligible livestock for ELAP.--*

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

D Ineligible Livestock (Continued)

Example 3: 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.

- yaks
- ostriches
- any wild free roaming livestock, including horses and deer
- for grazing and feed losses all nonadult beef cattle, dairy cattle, and buffalo/beefalo that weighed less than 500 pounds on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition
- any animals not included in subparagraph A, B, or C.

* * *

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Grazing Types

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

- improved pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- native pasture with permanent vegetative cover (nonirrigated)
- small grain crops planted specifically for providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- forage sorghum crops planted specifically for providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated)
- annual ryegrass that is specifically for providing grazing for covered livestock (nonirrigated).

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**F 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
- previously irrigated grazing land that was not irrigated during the current production year because of lack of water for reasons beyond the participant's control

Note: Counties should use the same provisions as used under NAP for covering irrigated grazing losses.

- privately owned, cash or share leased pasture or rangeland that is used to provide grazing for covered livestock.

Livestock producers are responsible for providing documentation to COC such as, but not limited to, written leases to show that their contributions are at risk in the pastureland and grazing land for which benefits are being requested under ELAP. COC shall review and document in the COC minutes that pastureland or grazing land that is cash leased meets the eligibility criteria for leased pastureland or grazing land under ELAP.

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.

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)

G Ineligible Grazing Land

The following are ineligible types of grazing:

- acreage enrolled in CRP
- irrigated pastures or crops
- acreage intended for grain, such as corn, where the stocks or aftermath is grazed
- seeded small grain forage crops that are planted with the specific purpose of harvesting forage or seed

Note: Seeded small grain forage crops include the following:

- barley
 - millet
 - oats
 - rye
 - triticale
 - wheat.
- grazing land that is leased under any of the following conditions:
 - basis of weight gain
 - cost per head, per day or month

Example: Owner A has an agreement with Producer B under which Owner A pays \$.30 per day for 100 yearlings grazed on Producer B's pasture. Owner A pays only for the number of calendar days the 100 yearlings graze. Because Owner A pays only for the actual calendar days grazed, Owner A suffers no grazing loss, and is ineligible for ELAP.

- on an AUM-only basis, when the lessee incurs no additional expense for pasture maintenance, wells, fences, etc.

H 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.

***--Note:** Payments to eligible livestock producers for grazing losses will be calculated based on losses for no more than 90 calendar days during the calendar year.--*

251 Livestock Eligibility (Continued)**I 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 V.

J 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.

***--K Required Producer Certification for Wolf Depredation**

To be eligible to receive ELAP benefits for livestock losses because of wolf depredation, the livestock producer must certify that he or she has not, and will not, receive benefits for more than 95 percent of the value of livestock lost because of wolf depredation in a calendar year, from all Federal, State, and privately established programs combined, that compensate livestock producers for wolf depredation.

See subparagraph 252 I for determining the 95 percent value of livestock lost, and subparagraph 296 A for the wolf depredation certification statement.--*

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	Type	Weight Range	Payment Rate Per Head			
			2008	2009	2010	2011
Alpacas	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Buffalo/Beefalo	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Deer	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Elk		Less than 400 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
		400 pounds to 799 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
		800 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Emus	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Equine	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Goats	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Llamas	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Poultry		Less than 3 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
		3 pounds to 7.9 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
		8 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Reindeer	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Sheep	All		\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
Swine		Less than 45 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
		45 to 124 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
		125 to 234 pounds	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
	Sow	235 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523
	Boar	235 pounds or more	\$.9985	\$ 1.3345	\$ 1.1791	\$ 1.1523

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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.

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations (Continued)

D Payment Calculations for Grazing Losses Because of Fire on Non-Federally Managed Land

Payments to an eligible livestock producer for grazing losses because of fire, on non-Federally managed land, will be compensated at a rate of 50 percent of the daily value of grazing, based on normal carrying capacity, for the number of days grazing was lost on the affected acres, not to exceed 180 calendar days during the calendar year.

Example: (number of acres affected by fire / normal carrying capacity of the specific type of grazing land or pastureland) x number of days grazing was lost (not to exceed 180 calendar days in the calendar year) x daily rate of grazing x 50 percent x producer share = payment rate = calculated payment amount for fire losses

1,000 acres / 5 acres per animal unit (normal carrying capacity) x 30 calendar days (number of days grazing was lost) x \$.9985 (daily value of grazing for 2008) x .50 percent x 100 percent (producer share) = \$2,996 (calculated payment amount for fire loss before applying any payment reductions or national payment factor.

E Payment Calculations for Livestock Feed Losses

ELAP payments for livestock feed losses will be based on 60 percent of the cost of the following, not to exceed 90 calendar days of feed costs for the eligible livestock for which feed losses were incurred:

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

Notes: See subparagraph 253:

- A for determining the value of purchased forage or feed stuffs
- B for determining the value of feed or feed stuffs provided by the participant
- *--D for determining the value of additional feed purchased
- E for determining livestock feed needs
- F for determining the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed.--*

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

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations (Continued)

E Payment Calculations for Livestock Feed Losses (Continued)

***--Example 1:** In 2008, Producer A has 100 percent interest in 100 head of cattle and 200 head of buffalo. Producer A purchased 1,000 bushels of corn to feed 100 head of cattle. The feed was lost because of a hurricane. In addition, Producer A raised 100 tons of alfalfa hay to feed 200 head of buffalo. The 100 tons of hay was lost because of a flood.

Producer A timely filed FSA-918 and provided a copy of the purchase receipt for 1,000 bushels of corn showing a value of \$5,000 and provided documentation that he produced 100 tons of alfalfa hay. COC determined that the value of the hay was \$100 per ton for a total value of \$10,000.

Producer A did not receive any other compensation for the same feed losses under any other program. Compensation will be calculated as follows.

Total Feed Losses

\$5,000 (value of corn lost) + \$10,000 (value of alfalfa hay lost, as determined by COC) = \$15,000 total feed losses for purchased and harvested feed.

90-Calendar-Day Feed Costs

- 100 head of cattle (number of livestock for which the corn was intended to be fed) x 1.00 (AU Conversion Factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x \$.9985 (daily payment rate per head) x 90 calendar days = \$8,987 (90-calendar-day feed cost for Producer A's 100 head of cattle).
- 200 head of buffalo (number of livestock for which alfalfa hay was intended to be fed) x 1.00 (AU conversion factor) x 100 percent (participant's share) x \$.9985 (daily payment rate per head) x 90 calendar days = \$17,973 (90-calendar-day feed cost for Producer A's 200 head of buffalo).
- \$8,987 (90-calendar-day feed cost for 100 head of cattle) + \$17,973 (90-calendar-day feed cost for 200 head of buffalo) = \$26,960 (calculated 90-calendar-day feed costs for Producer A's 100 head of cattle and 200 head of buffalo).

Calculated Livestock Feed Payment

\$15,000 (smaller of total feed costs or calculated 90-calendar-day feed costs for Producer A's 100 head of cattle and 200 head of buffalo) x 60 percent (payment factor) = \$9,000 calculated livestock feed payment, before a National factor, if applicable.--*

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations (Continued)

***--F Payment Rates for Livestock Death Losses**

ELAP provides separate payment rates for eligible livestock owners and eligible contract growers. Payment rates for livestock owners are based on 75 percent of a fair market value, as determined by FSA, for the specific livestock category. Payment rates for livestock contract growers are based on 75 percent of the average income loss sustained, as determined by FSA, by the contract grower with respect to the dead livestock. For livestock owners and contract growers, the LIP payment rates will be used when calculating livestock death losses under ELAP. Subparagraph 42 F provides the per head payment rates, by livestock category, for eligible livestock owners, and subparagraph 42 G provides the per head payment rates, by livestock category, for eligible livestock contract growers.

G Normal Mortality Rates for Livestock Death Losses

ELAP compensates eligible livestock producers for eligible livestock death losses that occur in excess of normal mortality because of an eligible loss condition during the calendar year.

Payment for a specific kind/type and weight range of livestock will be determined by multiplying the normal mortality rate for the specific kind/type and weight range of livestock by the number of livestock of that specific kind/type and weight range in inventory at the time of the eligible loss condition and subtracting the result from the number of eligible livestock lost because of the eligible loss condition.

Example: Producer A owned 200 head of adult beef cattle on the beginning date of loss condition.

- Normal mortality is 2 percent
- 10 head were lost
- $200 \text{ head} \times 2 \text{ percent} = 4$ (loss threshold)
- $10 \text{ head lost} - 4 \text{ (loss threshold)} = 6$ head adult beef cattle eligible for payment.

The normal mortality rates established by the STC's under LIP, as provided in subparagraph 41 I, will be used when calculating ELAP livestock death losses.--*

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations (Continued)

H Payment Calculation for Livestock Death Losses

Eligible livestock producers will be compensated for eligible livestock death losses because of an eligible loss condition based on the following:

- national payment rate for each livestock category times
- number of eligible livestock that died in each category as a result of an eligible loss condition in excess of normal mortality.

***--Note:** A payment reduction may be applied to a livestock producer's death loss payment, as provided in subparagraph I.--*

Example: Producer A has 100 nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, on April 1, 2009. The normal mortality rate for nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, is 3 percent. On April 10, 2009, Producer A lost 20 nonadult beef cattle because of wolf depredation. The payment rate for nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, is \$319.44.

- 20, number of death losses because of eligible loss condition
- 0, number lost because of normal mortality
- 3, death loss threshold
- *--17 head of nonadult beef cattle eligible for payment
- 17 head x \$319.44 = \$5,430.

\$5,430 is the producer's livestock death loss payment before applying a payment reduction, if any, according to subparagraphs I and J.--*

* * *

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations (Continued)

***--I Calculating 95 Percent Value of Livestock Lost Due to Wolf Depredation**

To be eligible for ELAP benefits for livestock losses because of wolf depredation, livestock producers must sign a wolf depredation certification statement as provided in subparagraph 251 K. If a producer that suffered livestock death losses due to wolf depredation does not certify that he or she will not receive benefits for more than 95 percent of the value of livestock lost because of wolf depredation, then the County Office must determine the 95 percent value of livestock lost due to wolf depredation, according to the following table, to determine if a payment reduction must be applied to the producer’s ELAP payment, as calculated in subparagraph J.

Step	Action
1	Determine 100 percent of the fair market value for the specific livestock category by dividing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the per head payment rate for the specific livestock category, provided in subparagraph 42 F, by • .75.
2	Determine 100 percent of the value of the livestock lost because of wolf depredation by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of eligible livestock lost, times • 100 percent of the fair market value for the specific livestock category determined in step 1.
3	Determine 95 percent of the value of livestock lost because of wolf depredation by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the result in step 2, by • .95.

Example: Continuing with the example in subparagraph H, 75 percent of the per head fair market value for nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds for 2009, is \$319.44, as provided in subparagraph 42 F.

Step	Action
1	$\$319.44 \div .75 = \425.92 ; 100 percent of the per head fair market value for nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds.
2	17 head of nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, eligible for payment $\times \$425.92 = \$7,240.64$, 100 percent of the value of the livestock lost because of wolf depredation.
3	$\$7,240.64 \times .95 = \$6,879$; 95 percent of the value of livestock lost because of wolf depredation.

--*

252 Livestock Payment Rates, Payment Calculations (Continued)

***--J Calculating Payment Reduction for Livestock Death Loss Payment Because of Wolf Depredation**

To ensure a livestock producer does not receive more than 95 percent of the value of the livestock lost from all Federal, State, and privately established programs combined, the County Office must calculate a producer’s payment reduction, according to the following table.

Step	Action
1	Sum the previous benefits the producer has received from all Federal, State, and privately established programs for the same livestock losses because of wolf depredation, included in FSA-918, item 60.
2	Subtract the result in step 1 from the 95 percent value of livestock lost, determined in subparagraph I. Important: Result is maximum amount producer is eligible to receive under ELAP.
3	Determine the producer’s net calculated payment for livestock death losses, according to FSA-918-1, Part I, item 98.
4	Determine the producer’s applicable livestock death loss payment reduction by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • net calculated payment for livestock death losses, determined in step 3, minus • maximum amount the producer is eligible to receive under ELAP, determined in step 2. If the result is negative, the producer’s livestock death loss payment reduction is \$0.
5	Enter the producer’s livestock death loss payment reduction, determined in step 4, in the producer’s FSA-918-1, item 100.

Example: Continuing with the example in subparagraphs H and I, Producer A has previously received \$3,525 from DNR for the same 17 head of livestock lost because of wolf depredation.

Step	Action
1	\$3,525 in benefits received from DNR.
2	\$6,879 - \$3,525 DNR payment = \$3,354; maximum amount of ELAP benefits Producer A is eligible to receive.
3	Producer A’s net calculated payment for livestock death losses equals \$5,430.
4	\$5,430, net calculated payment for livestock death losses under ELAP - \$3,525, maximum amount of ELAP benefits Producer A is eligible to receive = \$1,905 livestock payment reduction to be applied to Producer A’s livestock death loss payment \$1,905 is entered Producer A’s FSA-918-1, item 100. Producer A’s final death loss payment under ELAP for the 17 head of nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, equals \$3,525 (\$5,430, minus \$1,905).

--*

***--253 Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)**

B Determining Value of Forage or Feed Stuffs Produced by Participant

County Office shall determine the value of lost feed from forage or feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, that were mechanically harvested, intended for use as feed for the participant’s eligible livestock, and damaged or destroyed because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, according to the following table.

Step	Action	Result
1	Request participant provide all the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verifiable evidence of either or both of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participant had the ability to produce the kind and amount of forage or feed stuffs claimed lost, such as equipment, seed receipts, fertilizer purchase receipts, FSA-578’s • participant paid for the production of the forage or feed stuffs claimed lost, such as custom harvest costs • any evidence that supports the amount of the forage or feed stuffs claimed produced, such as weight tickets, acres and yields, processing receipts. 	
2	Determine whether the feed produced was feed intended for use as feed for the participant’s eligible livestock.	
3	Determine a value of the forage or feed stuffs produced based on the fair market value of the forage or feed stuffs before the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.	
4	Add the determined value of all forage and feed stuffs lost.	Total cost of forage and feed stuffs, other than forage grazing acres, produced by participant for eligible livestock.

--*

253 **Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)****B Determining Value of Forage or Feed Stuffs Produced by Participant (Continued)**

Example: Producer A produced 55 big round bales of hay before the flood in March 2010. Producer A produced the hay to feed to his 40 dairy cows. Producer A indicates he lost 40 of the bales of hay because of the flood.

Producer A provides evidence that he has the ability to harvest the kind of hay he claimed lost. He also provides the average weight of the bales of hay produced. - COC obtains information indicating the value of the type of hay produced by Producer A before the flood.

Based on the information submitted by Producer A, the information about the value of the type of hay fed, and COC's knowledge of the value of the hay produced, COC determines the total value of the hay lost to be \$1,000.

Note: The value of feed lost in the amount of \$1,000 would be entered in FSA-918, item 40.

***--C Required Documentation for Additional Feed Purchases**

When a participant indicates additional feed was purchased, above normal quantities required to maintain eligible livestock during an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, until additional livestock feed becomes available, the County Office shall:

- request the participant provide **original receipts or summary purchase receipts** for forage or feed stuffs that **was purchased** by the participant as part of the participant's normal business operation from the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available for the:
 - **year immediately preceding the calendar year** for which additional feed costs are being claimed
 - **calendar year** for which additional feed costs are being claimed--*

* * *

253 Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)

--C Required Documentation for Additional Feed Purchases (Continued)--

- validate the **original receipts** or the **summary purchase 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 FSA-918
 - return validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts to participant.

To be considered acceptable and used 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.

253 Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)

***--D Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases**

County Offices shall 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 table.

Step	Action
1	Request the participant provide original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the forage or feed stuffs that were purchased by the participant from the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition until the date additional livestock feed becomes available. Note: Livestock feed losses resulting from additional feed costs shall be claimed in the calendar year the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.
2	Request original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the forage for feedstuffs that were purchased by the participant during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for the preceding calendar year. Note: The County Office shall determine whether similar timeframe is reasonably close to the timeframe determined in step 1.
3	Determine whether the feed purchased above normal quantities was feed that was fed to maintain livestock in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.
4	Determine whether the receipts provided meet all requirements to be acceptable and used to determine the value of the additional feed costs, as provided in subparagraph C.
5	Add the cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 2.
6	Add the cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1.
7	Subtract the result in step 5 from the result in step 6. If the value is negative, no livestock feed loss occurred as the result of additional feed purchased above normal quantities. Important: This result is not the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed to be entered on FSA-918-1. See subparagraph F.

Example: The normal grazing period in County A is March 1 through September 30. Producer C’s land is located in County A. Producer C claims that they purchased additional hay in April 2010 above what they normally would have purchased because of the flood that occurred April 2 through 10, 2010. Producer C was able to put their livestock back in the flood-affected pasture on April 10, 2010.

Producer C is eligible for livestock feed losses resulting from the costs of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain the livestock from the beginning date of the flood, April 2, 2010, through the ending date of the flood, April 10, 2010.--*

253 Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)***--D Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases (Continued)**

On April 3, 2010, Producer C purchased 35 bales of hay, at a total cost of \$1,400, to feed their 100 adult beef cows during the flood. The feed receipts meet all requirements in subparagraph C.

On March 31, 2009, the immediately preceding calendar year, Producer C purchased 5 round bales of hay at a total cost of \$400 to feed their adult beef cows. Producer C provided the County Office original receipts for the hay they purchased on March 31, 2009, and they meet all requirements in subparagraph C. County Office determined that March 31, 2009, is reasonably close to the beginning date of the April 2010 flood for the immediately preceding calendar year.

County Office determined Producer C's value of the additional feed cost incurred in April 2010, before applying the limitation in subparagraph E, to be \$1,000 calculated as follows:

$\$1,400$ (total cost of hay purchased from April 2-10, 2010) - $\$400$ (total cost of hay purchased from March 31, 2009 through April 10, 2009) = $\$1,000$.

Important: The value of additional livestock feed in the amount of \$1,000 is **not** the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed to be entered on FSA-918-1. See subparagraph F.--*

253 Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)

*--E Determining Livestock Feed Needs

Livestock feed losses resulting from the additional costs of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities, required to maintain the eligible livestock until additional livestock feed becomes available, shall **not** exceed the value of the feed needs of the livestock during the eligible adverse weather or loss condition. For each livestock kind/type and weight range, calculate the livestock feed needs during the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, according to this table.

Step	Action
1	Complete FSA-918-1, Part A for the livestock that was fed the additional feed purchased above normal quantities because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition.
2	Determine the number of days grazing was lost because of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition.
3	Determine the 90-calendar-day feed cost for the livestock from FSA-918-1, item 13.
4	Calculate the daily feed cost for the livestock by dividing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 90-calendar-day feed cost for the livestock determined in step 3, by • 90 calendar days.
5	Calculate the value of the feed needs of the livestock during the eligible adverse weather or loss condition by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily livestock feed cost, determined in step 4, times • number of days of the eligible adverse weather or loss condition, determined in step 2.

Example: The April 2010 flood prevented Producer C’s livestock from grazing for 8 calendar days. The 90-calendar-day feed cost for Producer C’s 100 adult beef cows is \$8,987, as determined in FSA-918-1, item 13. Therefore, the daily feed cost for the 100 adult beef cows is \$100, calculated by dividing:

- \$8,987, 90-calendar-day feed cost for the 100 adult beef cows, by
- 90 calendar days.

The value of the feed needs for the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2010 flood is \$800, calculated by multiplying:

- \$100, daily feed cost for the 100 adult beef cows, times
- 8 calendar days, the number of days the April flood prevented the 100 adult beef cows from grazing.--*

253 Determining Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)***--F 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 shall be the smaller of either of the following:

- producer's value of additional feed costs, determined in subparagraph D
- value of the livestock feed needs during the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition, determined in subparagraph E.

Important: For each livestock kind/type and weight range, this result shall be entered in FSA-918-1, item 69.

Example: Producer C's value of additional feed costs in April 2010 is \$1,000.

The value of the feed needs of the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2010 flood is \$800.

Producer C is eligible to receive \$800 of livestock feed losses resulting from the additional cost of purchasing additional livestock feed, above normal quantities required to maintain the 100 adult beef cows during the April 2010 flood.

\$800 is the value of eligible purchases of additional livestock feed to be entered in FSA-918-1, item 69.--*

254-260 (Reserved)

261 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

D Eligible Honeybee Feed Losses (Continued)

Eligible honeybee participants must provide verifiable documentation of harvested feed intended as feed for honeybees that was lost because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition. COC shall determine the value of the harvested feed and document in the COC minutes the type of feed produced and how the value of the harvested feed was determined. Acceptable documentation may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- weight tickets
- truck scale tickets
- contemporaneous diaries used to verify that the crop was stored with the intent to feed the crop to honeybees
- custom harvest documents that clearly identify the amount of feed produced from the applicable acreage.

Documentation must clearly identify the acreage from which the harvested feed was produced.

Example 1: Producer A purchased 1,000 pounds of sugar to feed eligible honeybees at a cost of \$500. A 2008 flood destroyed the purchased feed. Producer A files FSA-930 and provides documentation to support the feed purchase and cost. The feed purchased to feed the eligible honeybees that was lost because of the flood is an eligible feed loss under ELAP and is eligible to be compensated at the rate of 60 percent of the producer's actual cost as follows.

\$500 (cost of purchased feed that was lost) x 60 percent = \$300 (payment
*--amount for feed lost before applying payment reductions or national
factor)--*

Example 2: An unexpected blizzard hits County A on March 1, 2008. Producer A purchases 200 pounds of sugar because of the blizzard at a cost of \$200 to feed eligible honeybees to sustain the honeybees for a short period of time. The cost of purchasing the sugar is an additional feed cost that Producer A does not normally incur and is an eligible cost under ELAP. Producer A is compensated at a rate of 60 percent of the cost of the feed purchased as follows.

\$200 (cost of purchased feed above normal) x 60 percent = \$120 (payment
*--for additional feed purchased above normal before applying payment
reductions or national factor)--*

261 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Honeybee Physical Losses

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

- suffered a physical loss of honeybee colonies, in excess of the normal mortality rate for honeybee colonies of 17.5 percent, or honeybee hive because of an eligible adverse weather or loss condition
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.

Notes: Losses because of controllable conditions, such as varroa mites, is not an eligible cause of loss.

Loss of income from pollinator contracts because of CCD is not an eligible loss under ELAP.

For eligible honeybee colony and honeybee hive losses, the participant must provide:

- proof of beginning and ending inventory of honeybee colonies and honeybee hives on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, such as any of the following:
 - a report of acreage (colonies reported)
 - loan records
 - private insurance documents
 - property tax records
 - sales and purchase receipts
 - State colony registration documentation
 - chattel inspections

***--Important:** County Offices must determine the participant's beginning inventory of honeybee colonies for the participant's second or subsequent adverse weather or loss condition, if applicable, according to subparagraph 299 A, item 13 B.--*

- proof of good management practices as established by COC, such as, but not limited to documentation to substantiate that the producer provided the following:
 - adequate feed for honeybee colonies
 - preventative treatment for varroa mites and disease
 - other proper maintenance practices
- any additional documentation the producer may have, such as State health certifications for varroa mite or nosema levels reflecting the lack of mites or disease.

*--Section 6 Payment Limitations and Reductions

281 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions**A Funding**

The Secretary is authorized to use up to \$50,000,000 per calendar year from the Disaster Trust Fund to provide emergency relief to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish to aid in the reduction of losses because of disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, as determined by the Secretary that are not covered under LIP, LFP, or SURE.

Since the funding level has a cap, FSA will accept applications on a calendar year basis and issue payments by calendar year. If approval of all eligible applications for payment in a calendar year would result in expenditures in excess of the amount available for that calendar year, the available funds for that calendar year will be prorated by a national factor to reduce the total expected payments to the amount available for the calendar year.

B 2008 Payment Limitation

For 2008, no “person”, as defined and determined under the provisions of 7CFR Part 1400, as in effect for 2008, may receive more than \$100,000 total under ELAP, LFP, LIP, and SURE combined.

For 2008, determine “persons” according to 1-PL.

If a “person” determination for the participant for 2008 has:

- already been made for 2008 for which FSA-918 or FSA-930 has been submitted, use the same “person” determination for ELAP purposes
- **not** been made for 2008 for which FSA-918 or FSA-930 has been submitted, COC shall:
 - obtain CCC-502 from the participant
 - make a “person” determination and notify participant according to 1-PL.

Notes: Actively engaged and cash-rent tenant provisions do **not** apply.

The amount of any payment for which a participant may be eligible under ELAP, LIP, LFP, and SURE, ELAP may be reduced by any amount received by the participant for the same or any similar loss from a different source.--*

281 Payment Rates, Limitations, and Reductions (Continued)**C 2009 and Subsequent Years Payment Limitation**

For 2009 and subsequent years, no person or legal entity, excluding a joint venture or general partnership, as determined by the rules in 7 CFR Part 1400, may receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$100,000 per program year total under ELAP, LFP, LIP, and SURE combined. For this purpose, both indirect and direct benefits are counted by attribution. In the case of a legal entity, the same payment is attributed to the direct payee in the full amount and those that have an indirect interest to the amount of the interest.

A determination of “persons” as defined by rules in effect for 2008 and prior years is not required for 2009 and subsequent years. However, CCC-901 will be required for legal entities to determine members of legal entities for direct attribution purposes.

Note: Direct attribution provisions in 4-PL apply for 2009 and subsequent years.

D 2008 AGI Provisions

In applying the limitation on average AGI for 2008, an individual or entity is ineligible for payment under ELAP if the individual’s or entity’s average AGI exceeds \$2.5 million for 2007, 2006, and 2005 under the provisions in 7 CFR Part 1400 in effect for 2008.

Note: The AGI provisions of 1-PL are applicable for 2008 ELAP.

E 2009 and Subsequent Years AGI Provisions

For 2009 through 2011, the average AGI limitation provisions in 7 CFR Part 1400 about persons or legal entities, excluding joint ventures and general partnerships, with an average adjusted gross nonfarm income as defined in 7 CFR 1400.3 that exceeds \$500,000 will not be eligible for benefits under ELAP.

Note: The AGI provisions of 4-PL are applicable for 2009 and subsequent years.

F Payment Reductions

The amount of payment for which a contract grower or eligible participant of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish may receive under ELAP shall be reduced by any amount received by the participant or contract grower for the same or similar loss under any other *--program. For producers with livestock death losses because of wolf depredation, payment reductions must include benefits received from all sources providing compensation for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation, including benefits from any Federal, State, and/or privately established program.--*

294 Applying for Benefits

A Application Process

To apply for ELAP, in addition to submitting an application for payment at the appropriate time, the participant that suffered eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses must provide a notice of loss in the FSA administrative County Office by physical location for losses that occurred:

- during calendar years 2008 and 2009 before September 11, 2009, no later than December 10, 2009
- *--during calendar year 2009, on or after September 11, 2009, or calendar year 2010, the earlier of 30 calendar days:
 - of when the loss is apparent to the participant
 - after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.
- during calendar year 2011, the earlier of:
 - 30 calendar days of when the loss is apparent to the participant
 - October 31, 2011.--*

A notice of loss is part of the application process. Notice of loss shall be submitted on applicable FSA-918 or FSA-930. Multiple notices of loss may be filed during the calendar year as livestock, honeybee, and farm-raised fish losses occur because of eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions. Producers that suffer multiple losses during the calendar year may file multiple notices of loss and multiple applications for payment.

In addition to the notice of loss, a participant must submit a completed application for payment on the applicable FSA-918 or FSA-930 no later than either:

- 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred
- December 10, 2009, for losses that occurred during 2008 calendar year.

Applications for payment are completed on a calendar year basis. Other documentation is required for a completed application.

294 Applying for Benefits (Continued)**A Application Process (Continued)**

Eligible producers will file the applicable FSA-918 or FSA-930 based on the type of livestock, honeybees, or farm-raised fish losses suffered by the eligible producer in the calendar year in which benefits are being requested.

Example 1: Producer A is an eligible producer of adult beef cattle and suffers a grazing loss because of flooding. Producer A would file FSA-918 for the applicable livestock feed losses.

Example 2: Producer B is an eligible producer of adult beef cattle and honeybees and suffers a grazing loss for the livestock because of flooding and a physical loss of honeybees because of colony collapse disorder. Producer B would file 2 separate applications, FSA-918 for the livestock feed losses and FSA-930 for the physical loss of the honeybees.

295 Notice of Loss**A Filing Notice of Loss**

Participants must file a notice of loss on FSA-918 for eligible livestock losses or FSA-930 for eligible losses of honeybees or farm-raised fish in their administrative County Office by *--the dates provided in subparagraph 294 A.--*

* * *

A notice of loss may be filed by the participant or participant's representative by 1 of the following alternative methods:

- telephone
- FAX
- e-mail.

Note: The participant is not required to sign the notice of loss if 1 of the alternative methods is used. However, the employee accepting the "notice of loss" shall enter the method by which the "notice of loss" was filed in FSA-918, item 10A or FSA-930, item 8A if the participant or participant's representative did not sign.

Example: Producer A suffered a grazing loss because of flooding on October 1, 2009. Producer A telephones County Office on October 13, 2009, and reports that he has suffered a grazing loss because of flooding that occurred on October 1, 2009. County Office enters "phone" in FSA-918, item 10A as the method for which the "notice of loss" was reported.

296 Application for Payment

A Filing Application for Payment

To apply for ELAP benefits, eligible participants shall file a manual application for payment on the applicable FSA-918 or FSA-930, according to paragraph 298 or 299, in **their administrative County Office** by physical location until the automated software becomes available. When the automated software becomes available, then an automated application for payment shall be filed.

Note: A minor child is eligible to file FSA-918 or FSA-930, if all eligibility requirements are met.

In addition to the notice of loss required in paragraph 295, eligible participants that suffer ***--livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses shall file an application for payment by the dates provided in subparagraph 294 A.--***

* * *

For 2008 calendar year livestock, honeybee or farm-raised fish losses, the participant must complete an application for payment no later than December 10, 2009. However, for 2009 and subsequent years, if an eligible participant suffers eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses because of eligible adverse weather or eligible loss conditions, the **eligible participant shall be encouraged** to complete an application for payment within 30 calendar days of when the loss was apparent; however, the application for payment must be completed no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year of when the loss occurred.

For 2008 calendar year livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses, the application for payment must be signed and dated by the participant by December 10, 2009, to be considered timely filed. For 2009 and subsequent calendar year livestock, honeybee, and farm-raised fish losses, the application for payment must be signed and dated by the participant no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year of when the loss occurred. There are **no** late-filed provisions for ELAP according to paragraph 241.

Note: A notice of loss must be on file for an application for payment to be filed.

State and County Offices shall not use unapproved forms, worksheets, applications, or other documents to obtain or collect the data required from participants to complete FSA-918 or FSA-930 according to subparagraph 231 E.

***--For FSA-918's filed for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation, the County Offices shall:**

- add the following certification statement to all FSA-918's

“I certify that I have not and will not receive combined program benefits totaling more than 95 percent of the value of the eligible livestock that I lost because of wolf depredation in a calendar year, from all sources providing compensation for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation, including benefits from any Federal, State and/or privately-established program.”--*

296 Application for Payment (Continued)

A Filing Application for Payment (Continued)

- *--staple the certification statement to all FSA-918's filed for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation
- ensure that all livestock producers that file FSA-918's for livestock death losses because of wolf depredation initial and date the certification statement stapled to FSA-918.--*

FSA-918's and FSA-930's for ELAP will be based on the following:

- administrative county (physical location county)
- calendar year
- participant.

At any point when 1 of these items is different, it will require a separate FSA-918 or FSA-930 to be filed.

Producers can file multiple applications for payment within 1 calendar year.

FSA-918's or FSA-930's shall be filed by eligible participants in **their administrative County Office by physical location county**. The administrative County Office is the County Office designated by FSA to:

- handle official records
- issue payment to eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish producers
- make determinations.

A participant's administrative County Office is generally the County Office where the participant's farm records are maintained. FSA has provisions in 2-CM and 3-CM that will allow farms to be transferred to other counties; therefore, some farms may be administratively located in a county where the farm is not physically located.

ELAP applications will be filed in the farm's administrative county by physical location county.

Example: Producer A has an interest in farm 1 administered in County A that is physically located in County B. County B is administered out of County A. Producer A suffers a grazing loss on the land physically located in County B. Producer A goes to County A and files FSA-918 for the grazing loss suffered in County B.

***--296 Application for Payment (Continued)**

D Printing and Reviewing FSA-918 or FSA-930

Once the automated system becomes available, all manual FSA-918's or FSA-930's shall be loaded into the automated system. After all information is entered into the automated system, County Offices shall:

- print an automated FSA-918 or FSA-930
- attach the manual FSA-918 or FSA-930 to the applicable automated FSA-918 or FSA-930
- conduct a second party review of all data on the automated FSA-918 or FSA-930 to ensure that all data is the same on both the manual and automated FSA-918 or FSA-930.

Important: The individual conducting the second party review shall not be the same individual who entered the data into the automated system.--*

296 Application for Payment (Continued)**E Supporting Documents**

All supporting documents **must** be completed by the participant and on file in the County Office:

- no later than December 10, 2009, for 2008 calendar year losses
- no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar year for which benefits are requested for 2009 and subsequent calendar year losses
- before FSA-918 or FSA-930 may be approved.

Supporting documents include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *--FSA-578--*
- CCC-901 applicable for 2009 and subsequent calendar years
- AD-1026 applicable for 2008, 2009, 2010, or 2011 calendar year
- CCC-526 or other acceptable document according to 1-PL to determine compliance with average AGI provisions for 2008 calendar year
- CCC-926, or other acceptable document according to 4-PL to determine compliance with AGI provisions for 2009 and subsequent calendar years
- proof of death documentation
- copy of contract growers contracts
- copy of insurance documents to show that risk management purchase requirements have been met
- copies of cash or share lease agreements to show risk in grazing lands.

298 FSA-918, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
26	Enter the livestock number or numbers from item 14 for each livestock kind/type and weight range that are grazing or would have been grazing the specific type of pasture entered in item 27.
27	<p>Enter all pasture types for AUM or AU leased land normally used in the operation to support eligible livestock during the affected qualifying weather event or loss conditions, *--excluding fires, for the livestock numbers entered in item 26.--*</p> <p>Pasture types include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • native • improved • forage sorghums • small grains. <p>Note: Only enter pasture types for privately leased, Federal, or State land that provide for an allotted number of AU's or AUM's that can be grazed for an established period of time. Pasture types for Federal and State leases expressed in acres and not AU's or AUM's for an established period of time shall be entered in item 20.</p>
28	<p>Enter the number of AU's allowed by the pasture type entered in item 27.</p> <p>Example 1: Grazing permit allows the producer to graze 150 AU's from September 1 through December 31 for a total of 600 AUM's. The number of AU's to enter in item 27 would be 150 AU's.</p> <p>Example 2: Grazing permit allows the producer to graze 500 AUM's for a 5 month grazing period. The total number of AU's entered in item 27 would be 100 AU's.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$500 \text{ AUM's} / 5 \text{ months} = 100 \text{ AU's}$</p>
29	Enter the actual number of days the producer's eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in item 27 because of the qualifying weather or loss conditions.
30	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted AU's, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines AU's different than AU's certified to by the producer in item 28.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 30.</p>

298 FSA-918, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
31	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted number of lost grazing days, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a different number of lost grazing days than the number of grazing days lost as certified by the producer in item 29.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 31.</p>
32	<p>Enter all pasture types of land that was affected by wildfire on all non-Federal managed lands.</p> <p>Pasture types include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • native • improved • small grains • forage sorghums.
33	<p>Enter the number of acres affected by the wildfire for the applicable pasture types listed in item 32.</p>
34	<p>Enter the actual number of days the producer’s eligible livestock were unable to graze each specific type of pasture entered in item 32 because of fire.</p>
35	<p>Enter COC established carrying capacity for the applicable pasture types listed in item 32.</p>
36	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted affected acres, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines affected acres different than the affected acres certified to by the producer in item 33.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 36.</p>
37	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted lost grazing days, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines adjusted lost grazing days different than the adjusted lost grazing days certified to by the producer in item 34.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 37.</p>
<p>Part F – Value of Produced Feed Lost</p>	
38	<p>Enter the type of produced feed which was lost because of a qualifying weather or loss condition that was intended to be fed to eligible livestock.</p> <p>*--Important: Include the corresponding livestock number listed in item 14 for which produced feed losses occurred.</p> <p>Example: For produced feed intended to be fed to nonadult beef cattle listed as livestock #2 in item 14, ENTER “#2. 20 hay bales” in item 38.--*</p>
39	<p>Enter the eligible quantity of produced feed which was lost because of a qualifying weather or loss condition, such as tons of hay lost or tons of silage lost.</p>

298 FSA-918, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
40	Enter the dollar value of produced feed lost.
41	<p>COC shall enter adjusted quantity of produced feed lost, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a quantity of produced feed lost different than the quantity of produced feed lost certified to by the producer in item 39.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 41.</p>
42	<p>COC shall enter adjusted dollar value of produced feed lost, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value of produced feed lost different than the dollar value of produced feed lost certified to by the producer in item 40.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 42.</p>
Part G – Value of Purchased Feed Lost, Additional Feed Purchased, Additional Expenses	
43	<p>Enter the type of feed purchased that was lost, additional feed purchased to sustain livestock, or additional expenses incurred, such as tons of hay purchased, cost incurred for clearing snow to provide feed to livestock, etc.</p> <p>*--Important: Include the corresponding livestock number listed in item 14 for which purchased feed lost, additional feed purchased, and/or additional feed expenses were incurred.</p> <p>Example: For additional feed purchased intended to be fed to nonadult beef cattle listed as livestock #2 in item 14, and purchased feed lost intended to be fed to adult beef cattle listed as livestock #1 in item 14, ENTER “#2. Purchased round bales, #1 Additional alfalfa cubes” in item 43.</p> <p>The livestock numbers will be used to identify the applicable livestock for which feed losses were incurred, which is needed to determine the 90-calendar-day feed loss payment calculation.--*</p>
44	Enter the dollar value of purchased feed lost, additional feed purchased above normal to sustain livestock, or additional expenses incurred.
45	<p>COC shall enter adjusted value of purchased feed lost, additional feed purchased/additional expenses incurred, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines a dollar value of purchased feed lost, additional feed purchased, or additional expenses incurred different than the dollar value certified to by the producer in item 44.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 45.</p>

*--298 FSA-918, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part H – Livestock Death Loss Information	
46	Enter the corresponding loss condition date number listed in item 8
47	Check (✓) “Yes” if the producer in item 5 is a contract grower. Otherwise, check (✓) “No”.
48	<p>Enter livestock kind, type, and weight range for which loss occurred.</p> <p>If livestock in a previously recorded livestock kind/type and weight has changed to a new weight range, and a loss has occurred to the livestock in the new weight range, enter the original and new livestock kind/type and weight range as follows on the same line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nonadult beef cattle under 400 lbs. (original) • nonadult beef cattle 400 lbs. or more (new). <p>Notes: Losses occurring for the nonadult beef cattle 400 lbs. or more (new) would be recorded in item 50. An entry would not be entered item 49.</p> <p>An entry in this field is always required when there is a loss in a particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock.</p> <p>Livestock by kind, type, and weight range can be obtained from the local FSA office or ELAP Fact Sheet located at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov.</p>
49	<p>Enter the total number of eligible livestock listed in item 48 in inventory on the beginning date of the eligible loss condition in item 8 when 1 of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss being reported is the first loss of livestock incurred for the particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock listed in item 48 for the loss condition referenced in item 7 <p>Example: Producer A lost 10 head of adult beef cows out of the 100 head of adult beef cows in inventory because of an eligible loss condition on May 1, 2009. The producer had not previously incurred a loss of adult beef cows in inventory for this particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock because of an eligible loss condition. Producer A would enter “100” as inventory in item 49.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional livestock are purchased for a particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock after the first loss of livestock for that particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock has been incurred, and the additional purchased livestock have incurred a loss because of an eligible loss condition. <p>Example: Producer A lost 10 head of adult beef cows out of the 100 head of adult beef cows in inventory because of an eligible loss condition on May 1, 2009. The producer had not previously incurred a loss of adult beef cows in inventory for that particular kind, type, and weight range of livestock because of an eligible loss condition. Producer A would enter “100” as inventory in item 49 for loss condition date number 1.</p> <p>On May 15, 2009, Producer A purchases 100 additional head of adult beef cows. On June 1, 2009, Producer A lost 10 head of adult beef cows because of another eligible loss condition. Producer A would enter “100” as inventory in FSA-918, item 49 for loss condition date number 2.</p>

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*--298 FSA-918, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
51	<p>Enter the number of livestock that died because of normal mortality on or after the date of the first loss condition in item 7.</p> <p>Example: Producer A has a 100 percent ownership interest in 100 head of adult beef cows that are lost because of an eligible loss condition. The producer had not previously incurred a loss of adult beef cows in inventory for this particular kind/type and weight range of livestock because of an eligible loss condition. On October 11, 2009, Producer A enters “100” in item 49 and “10” in item 50. No entry would be made in item 51 because this is the first loss for this kind/type and weight range of livestock for which a loss in normal mortality has not occurred on or after the date of the first loss condition.</p> <p>On October 15, 2009, Producer A loses 2 adult beef cows to normal mortality. Producer A revises FSA-918 by entering “2” in item 51 and provides documentation to the County Office to support livestock deaths because of normal mortality.</p>
52	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted inventory, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines an inventory different than the inventory certified to by the producer in item 49.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 52.</p>
53	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted number of livestock lost because of an eligible loss condition, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of eligible livestock lost because of an eligible loss condition is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as lost because of the eligible loss condition in item 50.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 53.</p>
54	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted number of livestock lost because of normal mortality, if applicable.</p> <p>Notes: An entry is only required when COC determines the number of livestock lost because of normal mortality is different than the number of livestock certified to by the producer as lost because of normal mortality in item 51.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 54.</p>

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298 FSA-918, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Application (Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
Part I – Documentation of Inventory	
55	Enter the type of supporting documentation provided by the producer to verify beginning inventory.
56	Enter the total number of livestock supported by the documentation provided in item 55.
Part J – Documentation to Verify Livestock Losses	
57	Enter the type of supporting documentation provided by the producer to verify livestock death losses in item 50.
58	Enter the total number of livestock supported by the documentation provided in item 57.
Part K – Other Compensation/Reductions	
59	Enter the amount of monetary compensation received by the producer from their contractor for the loss of income suffered from the death of the livestock under contract (for contract growers only).
60	Enter amount of compensation received from other disaster assistance programs for the same grazing, feed, livestock death losses, or additional expenses. *--Important: For livestock death losses because of wolf depredation, include benefits received from all Federal, State, and privately established programs for the same livestock losses because of wolf depredation.--*
Part L – Producer Certification	
61A through 61C	After reading the certification, producer or producer’s representative shall sign and date. Signatory in item 61A shall enter title/relationship when signing in the representative capacity. If a producer/applicant is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not signing in the representative capacity, this field should be left blank • signing on behalf of themselves, it is acceptable to write “self”; however, it is not necessary.
Part M – County Committee Determination	
62A	Enter COC signature.
62B	Enter date of COC action.
62C	Check (✓) “Approved” or “Disapproved”. Important: FSA-918 shall be approved or disapproved as certified by the producer after applicable COC adjustment fields are completed.

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

A Completing Manual FSA-930 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
13D	<p>Enter the total number of honeybee colonies lost because of an ineligible adverse weather or loss condition.</p> <p>*--Important: Do not include the number of honeybee colonies lost because of normal mortality.--*</p> <p>Make separate line entries for different shares.</p>
13E	<p>Enter the share the producer has in the honeybee colony in item 13B.</p>
13F	<p>COC shall 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 different than the beginning inventory of honeybee colonies certified to by the producer in item 13B.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13F.</p>
13G	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted number of honeybee colonies lost, if applicable.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13G.</p>
13H	<p>COC shall enter the adjusted ineligible honeybee colonies lost, if applicable.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 13H.</p>
<p>Part G – Honey Bee Colony Documentation of Value</p>	
14A	<p>Enter a sequential number for each receipt provided by the producer.</p>
14B	<p>Enter a description of each receipt provided to document the value or replacement cost of the honeybee colony.</p>
14C	<p>Enter the quantity of honeybee colonies from the receipt.</p>
14D	<p>Enter the dollar value of each receipt.</p>
14E	<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 14C.</p> <p>The producer shall be provided applicable appeal rights according to 1-APP if an entry is entered in item 14E.</p>

300 FSA-918-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)

A Completing Manual FSA-918-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
93	Enter the net livestock death loss threshold by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 91, minus • item 92. If the result is negative, then enter zero.
94	Enter the number of head of livestock by kind, type, and weight range from FSA-918, item 50, which died because of an eligible loss condition. <p>Note: If an entry is entered in FSA-918, item 53, then item 53 shall be used instead of item 50.</p>
95	Enter the eligible number of head of livestock by kind, type, and weight range calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 94, minus • item 93. If the result is negative, then enter zero.
96	Enter the payment rate for the livestock kind, type, and weight range listed in item 88 from subparagraph 42: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F for eligible livestock owners • G for eligible livestock contract growers.
97	Enter the calculated payment for livestock death losses calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 95, times • item 96. Result shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.
98	Enter the total calculated payment for livestock death losses calculated by adding the results in item 97 for all livestock kinds, types, and weight ranges listed in item 88.
99	Enter the monetary compensation received by the producer from their contract for the loss of income suffered from the death of the livestock under contract from FSA-918, item 59. Entry only required for contract growers.
100	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from FSA-918, item 60, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same livestock death losses listed in item 88. <p>*--Important: Entry must include producer’s livestock death payment reduction determined in subparagraph 252 J, if applicable.--*</p>

***--300 FSA-918-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Livestock Payment Calculation Worksheet
(Continued)**

A Completing Manual FSA-918-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
101	Enter the total net calculated payment for livestock death losses calculated by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 98, minus • item 99, minus • item 100. If the result is less than zero, enter zero in item 101.
Part J – Payments	
102	Enter the total net calculated payment amounts calculated by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 66, plus • item 86, plus • item 101.
103A-C	Enter the preparer’s signature, title, and date the payment calculation worksheet is completed.

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Reports, Forms, Abbreviations, and Redelegations of Authority

Reports

None

Forms

This table lists all forms referenced in this handbook.

Number	Title	Display Reference	Reference
AD-1026	Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification		Text
CCC-36	Assignment of Payment		311, 460
CCC-37	Joint Payment Authorization		311, 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, 296
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, 71-73, 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, 252, 253
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
DNR	Department of Natural Resources	252
FCIA	Federal Crop Insurance Act	171, 242
IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002	22, 161, 184, 232, 282, Ex. 9
MAU	maximum animal unit	203
NTE	not to exceed	183
RI-PRF	Rainfall Index Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	171
RMPR	Risk Management Purchase Requirement	171, 242
VI-PRF	Vegetation Index Pasture, Rangeland, Forage	171

Re delegations 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.

