

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency
Washington, DC 20250

**Livestock Disaster Assistance Programs
for 2011 and Subsequent Years
1-LDAP (Revision 1)**

Amendment 3

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Farm Programs



Amendment Transmittal

A Reasons for Amendment

Subparagraph 802 A has been amended to correct the definition of socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher.

Subparagraph 815 E has been amended to clarify requirements for filing an acreage report for livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish.

Subparagraph 831 J has been amended to clarify that gallons of water considered eligible for water transporting may include gallons transported on the first day the county is designated D3 through the end of the normal grazing period.

Subparagraph 832 E has been amended to:

- provide COC discretion to adjust the value of additional livestock feed purchases if a producer had to purchase additional feed in the prior 2 years because of an eligible adverse weather event or loss condition and it is **not** part of the producer's normal business practice to purchase feed during the timeframe of the additional feed purchases in the current program year
- add the daily water requirements per AU per day to be used in determining the cost for transport water to eligible livestock for 150 calendar days.

Subparagraph 845 E has been amended to reference new subparagraph F for reporting honeybee colonies.

Subparagraph 845 F has been added to provide acreage reporting requirements for honeybee colonies.

Amendment Transmittal (Continued)

A Reasons for Amendment (Continued)

Subparagraph 846 G has been amended to provide COC discretion to adjust the value of additional honeybee feed purchases if a:

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

Subparagraph 890.5 A has been amended to:

- clarify that the normal mortality percentage **must** be entered in item 58A
- add instructions for completing item 58B
- correct instructions for completing item 60.

Subparagraph 890.5 B has been amended to provide the revised CCC-934-1.

Page Control Chart		
TC	Text	Exhibit
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802 Definitions for ELAP (Continued)**A Definitions (Continued)**

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

SDA farmer or rancher means a farmer or rancher who is a member of an SDA group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities. SDA groups include the following and no others unless approved in writing by the Deputy Administrator:

- (i) American Indians or Alaskan Natives,
- (ii) Asians or Asian-Americans,
- (iii) Blacks or African Americans,
- (iv) Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders, and
- (v) Hispanics
- (vi) Women.

--For a legal entity to be considered “SDA” greater than 50 percent of the persons in the-- entity **must** in their individual capacities meet this definition.

STC, State Office, COC, or County Office means the respective FSA committee or office.

Swine means a domesticated omnivorous pig, hog, or boar. Swine for purposes of dividing into categories for loss calculations are further delineated into categories by sex and weight as determined by FSA.

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

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

Verifiable record means a document provided by the producer who can be verified by COC through an independent source and is used to substantiate the claimed loss.

803-814 (Reserved)

Section 2 Policy and Procedures**815 Signup Period****A 2012 Through 2014 ELAP Program Year Signup**

Producers who suffered eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses during:

- 2012 and 2013 program years:
 - can sign up for ELAP beginning April 15, 2014
 - must provide a notice of loss and file an application for payment in their administrative County Office no later than August 1, 2014
- 2014 program year shall file a notice of loss and an application for payment no later than November 1, 2014.

B 2015 and Subsequent ELAP Program Years Signup

For 2015 and subsequent program year losses, producers who suffer eligible livestock, honeybee, or farm-raised fish losses shall file the following:

- a notice of loss the earlier of:
 - 30 calendar days of when the loss is apparent to the participant
 - November 1 after the end of the program year in which the loss occurred
- an application for payment no later than November 1 after the end of the program year in which the loss occurred.

815 Signup Period (Continued)**C Notice of Loss**

For notice of loss for:

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

D Application for Payment

For application for payment for:

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

The application period for ELAP is a matter of general applicability to all participants; therefore, disapproval of CCC-851's or CCC-934's filed after the end of the applicable application period is not appealable.

Important: There are **no** late-filed provisions for ELAP. FSA shall not refuse to accept a producer's request to file CCC-851 or CCC-934. However, CCC-851 or CCC-934 submitted by participants after the end of the applicable filing date shall be disapproved because they were not filed during the application period.

***--E Acreage Reports**

Livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish producers are required to file FSA-578. Acreage Reports shall be loaded into the Crop Acreage Reporting System according to 2-CP, Part 2.5.

Important: See subparagraph 845 F for additional requirements for recording honeybee colonies.--*

For 2012, 2013, and 2014 program years:

- late-filed FSA-578's will be accepted
- late-filed fees will **not** apply
- physical evidence inspections will be waived for native and improved pastures, farm-raised fish and honeybee colonies
- evidence of disposition is required according to 2-CP
- all other requirements for filing an acreage report will apply according to 2-CP.

**831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations
(Continued)****H 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 program 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 STC's under LIP, as provided in subparagraph 41 I, will be used when calculating ELAP livestock death losses.

I 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 a national payment factor of 75 to 90 percent, as determined in subparagraph B, multiplied by the following:

- national payment rate per head 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.

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations (Continued)

I Payment Calculation for Livestock Death Losses (Continued)

Example: Producer A has 100 nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, on April 1, 2013. The normal mortality rate for nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, is 3 percent. On April 10, 2013, Producer A lost 20 nonadult beef cattle because of an approved loss event. The payment rate for nonadult beef cattle, less than 400 pounds, is \$454.46.

- 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 \$454.46 = \$7,726.

\$7,726 is the producer's livestock death loss payment before a National factor, if applicable.

J Payment Calculations for Water Transporting

ELAP will cover losses resulting from the additional cost of transporting water to eligible livestock based on a national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph B, of the lesser of either of the following:

- the cost to transport water to eligible livestock for 150 calendar days calculated by multiplying:
 - the daily water requirement for the eligible livestock, times
 - the number of eligible livestock converted to AU's, times
 - *--the applicable national average price per gallon to transport water as determined in the following table, times--*
 - 150 calendar days
- the cost to transport water to eligible livestock, based on the actual number of gallons of water the eligible producer transported to eligible livestock, calculated by multiplying:
 - *--actual number of gallons of water transported to eligible livestock as determined in the following table, times

Important: The actual number of gallons of water transported to eligible livestock may include gallons transported from the first day the county is designated D3 through the end of the normal grazing period.
- the applicable national average price per gallon to transport water, as determined in the following table.--*

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations (Continued)

J Payment Calculations for Water Transporting (Continued)

The following table provides the established national average prices per gallon to transport water, based on the method the producer uses to transport water in the applicable program year.

Method of Transporting Water	National Average Price/Gallon
Personal labor/equipment	\$0.035
Hired labor/rented equipment	\$0.05
Contracted water transportation	\$0.07

Note: Personal labor includes those laborers normally involved in the farming or ranching operation.

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

*--The daily water requirements for livestock, per head and AU, to be used in the calculations in this subparagraph are provided in the following table.

Kind	Type	Weight Range	Daily Water Requirement Per Head (Gallons Per Day)	Daily Water Requirement Per AU (Gallons Per Day)
Beef	Adult	Cows and Bulls	18	18
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	9	9
Dairy	Adult	Cows and Bulls	30	15
	Nonadult	500 pounds or more	15	7.5
Equine	All		12	12
Goats	All		4	16
Sheep	All		4	16

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

831 Livestock Payment Rates, National Payment Factors, and Payment Calculations (Continued)

J Payment Calculations for Water Transporting (Continued)

Example: Producer A suffers additional cost for transporting water to eligible livestock in County A because of an eligible drought that occurred on March 1, 2014. Producer A had to transport water to 1,000 head of eligible sheep that were grazing an eligible native pasture. A total of 15,000 gallons of water was transported from March 3, 2014 to April 15, 2014. Producer A used personal labor and equipment to transport the water. Producer A did **not** complete CCC-860 so Producer A's payment will be calculated based on 60 percent of the smaller of:

$1,000 \text{ (head of sheep)} \times 0.25 \text{ (AU conversion factor)} \times 4 \text{ (daily water requirement for sheep)} \times \$0.035 \text{ (per gallon)} \times 150 \text{ (days)} = \$5,250$

$15,000 \text{ (gallons of water)} \times \$0.035 \text{ (per gallon)} = \525

$\$525 \text{ (the lesser value of 150 days of water transporting or actual number of gallons transported)} \times 60 \text{ percent} = \315

K Payment Calculations for Cattle Tick Fever

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

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

STC, with DAFP approval, will establish the average cost to gather livestock per head.

STC must determine the average cost, per head, to gather livestock, and submit the recommendation to DAFP for approval.

832 Determining Livestock Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)**C 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 2012. 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 CCC-851, item 41 A.

D 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 eligible loss condition, until additional livestock feed becomes available, the participant shall provide verifiable or reliable documentation, as determined acceptable by COC, such as 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:

- program year in which additional feed costs are being claimed
- year immediately preceding the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed
- second year preceding the program year for which additional feed costs are being claimed.

832 Determining Livestock Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)

D Required Documentation for Additional Feed Purchases (Continued)

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

Important: COC must follow procedure established in subparagraph 888 A when acting on supporting documentation, such as verifiable and reliable records and producer's certification statements.

The County Office shall:

- 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 CCC-851
- return validated original receipts or summary purchase receipts to participant.

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

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

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

832 Determining Livestock Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)

E Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases

COC 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.

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

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

COC adjustments to the value of additional livestock feed purchases shall be entered in CCC-851, items 52 A, 52 B, and/or 53, as applicable, according to subparagraph 889 A.--*

Step	Action
1	Producers are responsible for providing 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 program year the eligible adverse weather or loss condition occurred.
2	Producer will provide 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 both of the 2 years preceding the program year. Note: COC 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 eligible livestock in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.
4	Determine whether the receipts provided meet all requirements to be acceptable to determine the value of the additional feed costs, as provided in subparagraph D.
5	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 2, and enter the result on CCC-851, item 50A and 50B, as applicable.
6	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1, and enter the result in CCC-851, item 51A.

832 Determining Livestock Lost Feed Value and Additional Feed Costs (Continued)**E Determining Value of Additional Feed Purchases (Continued)**

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 2012 above what they normally would have purchased because of the flood that occurred April 2 through 10, 2012. Producer C was able to put their livestock back in the flood-affected pasture on April 10, 2012.

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, 2012, through the ending date of the flood, April 10, 2012.

On April 3, 2012, 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 D.

On March 31, 2011, the immediately preceding program 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, 2011, and they meet all requirements in subparagraph D. Producer C also provided acceptable original receipts for the purchase of 6 round bales of hay at a total cost of \$480 purchased on March 20, 2010, for the second year preceding the program year. COC determined that March 31, 2011, and March 20, 2010, is reasonably close to the beginning date of the April 2012 flood for the immediately preceding calendar year.

\$1,400 is the value of forage or feed stuffs purchased in the application year to be entered in CCC-851, item 51A.

\$400 is the value of forage or feeds stuffs purchased in the 1 year immediately preceding the program year to be entered on CCC-851, item 50A.

\$480 is the value of forage of feed stuffs purchased in the second year immediately preceding the program year to be entered on CCC-851, item 50B.

\$440 (\$400 plus \$480 divided by 2 years) is the average value of forage or feed stuffs purchased in the 2 immediately preceding years to be entered in CCC-851-1, item 68E.

845 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Honeybee Physical Losses

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

- suffered:
 - a physical loss of honeybee colonies or hive loss because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition including but not limited to colony collapse disorder, earthquake, eligible winter storm, excessive wind, flood, hurricane, lightning, tornado, volcanic eruption and wildfire
 - to be an eligible colony loss, the loss must be in excess of the normal mortality rate of 17.5 percent and that the loss could not have been prevented through reasonable available measures as determined by COC
- incurred the loss in the county where the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition occurred.

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

Drought is not considered an eligible loss condition for honeybee colony or honeybee hive losses.

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

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

- proof of beginning inventory for the program year and ending inventory immediately after the eligible adverse weather event or eligible loss condition of honeybee colonies and honeybee hives such as, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - *--a report of acreage (colonies reported) (see subparagraph F)--*
 - loan records
 - private insurance documents
 - property tax records
 - sales and purchase receipts
 - State colony registration documentation
 - chattel inspections

Important: If a subsequent eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition affects the number of hives or colonies, County Offices shall update the inventory changes for the participant's second or subsequent adverse weather or loss condition, if applicable, according to subparagraph 890 A, items 12C through 12F.

If the subsequent event only affects feed needs, inventory updates are not required.

845 Honeybee Eligibility (Continued)

E Eligible Honeybee Physical Losses (Continued)

- proof that the participant is following best management practices as determined by COC, such as, but not limited to documentation to substantiate that the producer provided the following:
 - proper nutrition for honeybee colonies
 - preventative treatment for varroa mites and disease
 - proper maintenance and hygiene of hive equipment
 - proper colony management
- any additional documentation the producer may have, such as State health certifications for varroa mite or noseema levels reflecting the lack of mites or disease.

***--F Report of Colonies**

Honeybee producers **must** file FSA-578 by the dates established for NAP eligibility, according to 2-CP, subparagraph 18 B.

Honeybee producers **must** notify the recording County Office within 30 calendar days of changes in the:

- total number of colonies
- names of additional counties to which bees are moved.

Producers shall use a manual FSA-578 to report changes to the total number of colonies and/or counties to which bees are moved. Manual FSA-578's **must** include the following.

Item	Entry
1	FSA FSN where producer's headquarters is located.
7	Names and shares of all producers sharing in the colonies for producing honey, pollinating, and/or breeding.
12	Number of colonies.
13	Names of counties to which colonies of bees are moved.

The producer shall certify to the number of colonies reported in FSA-578 "Remarks" section.

Notes: The FSA-578 "Certification Statement" shall read as follows:

"I certify the number of colonies reported include all colonies for which producing honey, pollinating, and/or breeding is expected."

If the total number of colonies increases on a manual FSA-578 during the crop year after the initial automated FSA-578 is filed by January 2, the automated FSA-578 shall be revised with the highest number of colonies reported at any time in the crop year.--*

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples (Continued)

E Payment Calculation for Honeybee Hive Losses

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee hive losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, of the result of multiplying:

- number of honeybee hives lost because of an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, times
- the average fair market value per honeybee hive for the applicable program year.

Example: Producer B files CCC-934 for honeybee hives lost because of a tornado on March 20, 2012. Beginning inventory was 20 hives. Producer B's ending inventory was 15 hives which equates to 5 hives lost. Producer B did not file CCC-860, therefore compensation would be calculated at 75 percent of the 2012 average fair market value established for honeybee hives, \$210, for the number of hives lost as follows.

5 hives x \$210 (average fair market value) x 75 percent payment factor = \$788 (calculated payment amount for lost honeybee hives before applying payment reductions and national factor).

F Payment Calculation for Honeybee Feed Purchased

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for honeybee feed losses will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, multiplied by the producer's actual cost for honeybee feed that was damaged or destroyed.

Example 1: Producer A purchased 1,000 pounds of sugar to feed eligible honeybees at a cost of \$500. A 2013 flood destroyed the purchased feed. Producer A files CCC-934 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. Producer A did not file CCC-860, therefore Producer A will be compensated at 60 percent of the producer's actual feed cost as follows.

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

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples (Continued)

G Calculation for Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Above Normal

Payments for eligible honeybee producers for additional honeybee feed purchased above normal quantities to sustain the honeybees for a period of time will be based on the national payment factor, as determined in subparagraph A, multiplied by the difference of:

- producer’s actual cost for honeybee feed that was purchased above normal quantities for a period of time during or after an eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition, minus
- producer’s 2-year average cost for honeybee feed purchases in the 2 prior years (calculated by averaging the feed purchased in the 2 years before the program year) of the program year in which benefits are being requested for the same period of time period in which additional feed was purchased above normal in the program year in which benefits are being requested.

COC shall determine the value of additional honeybee feed purchases, purchased by the participant to maintain the honeybees until additional feed becomes available, according to the following.

Step	Action
1	Participants are responsible for providing the County Office with original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the honeybee feed that was purchased by the participant from the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather or eligible loss condition until the date honeybee feed becomes available. Note: This value is entered by the participant on CCC-934, item 16C.
2	Participants are responsible for providing the County Office with original receipts or summary purchase receipts for the honeybee feed that was purchased by the participant during the same or similar timeframe described in step 1 for the 2 preceding program years. Notes: COC shall determine whether similar timeframe is reasonably close to the timeframe determined in step 1. These values are entered by the participant on CCC-934, items 16D (1 year prior) and 16E (2 years prior).
3	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 845 D.
4	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased provided on receipts collected in step 1.
5	Compare the value of additional honeybee feed purchases made in the program year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certified by the applicant on CCC-934, item 16 C • determined by the County Office in step 4. If the values differ, then COC shall enter the result in step 4 in “Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year” on CCC-934, item 16 G.
6	Add cost of the eligible feed purchased in the prior 2 years provided on receipts collected in step 2.

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples (Continued)

G Calculation for Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)

Step	Action
7	Compare the value of additional honeybee feed purchases made in the 2 preceding years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certified by the applicant on CCC-934, items 16 D and 16 E • determined by the County Office in step 6. If the values differ, then COC shall enter the result in step 6 as the “Adjusted Cost of Feed Purchased in 1 or 2 Year Prior” on CCC-934, item 16 H and 16 I respectively.
8	Total the cost of the eligible feed purchased in the prior 2 years determined in step 7 and divide by 2 to determine the producer’s average honeybee feed purchases during the similar timeframe for the previous 2 years. <p>Note: Enter the result on CCC-934-1, item 43 C.</p>
9	Determine the eligible cost of additional feed purchased by subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in step 5, minus • result in step 8.

*--Notes: COC has the discretion to adjust the value of additional honeybee feed purchases if a:

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

COC adjustments to the value of additional honeybee feed purchases shall be entered in CCC-934, items 16 G, 16 H, and/or 16 I, as applicable, according to subparagraph 890 A.--*

Example 1: An unexpected blizzard hits on March 1, 2012. Producer A purchases 200 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$200 to feed eligible honeybees for a short period of time, because of the blizzard. The cost of purchasing the sugar is an additional feed cost that Producer A does not normally incur (producer has no feed purchases in 2011 or 2010 for this timeframe) and is an eligible cost under ELAP. Producer A does not file CCC-860, therefore Producer A is compensated at national payment factor of 60 percent of the cost of the feed purchased as follows.

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

846 Honeybee Payment Calculations and Examples (Continued)**G Calculation for Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Above Normal (Continued)**

Example 2: An unexpected blizzard hits County A on March 1, 2012. Producer A has 100 percent share in the honeybees and feed purchased. Producer A purchases 600 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$600 to feed eligible honeybees to sustain the honeybees during the blizzard and until temperatures rise to normal on March 14, 2012. The feed receipts meet all of the requirements for acceptable honeybee feed receipts.

On March 10, 2011, 1 year before the program year, Producer A purchased 100 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$100. On March 9, 2010, 2 years before the program year, Producer A purchased 50 pounds of sugar at a cost of \$50. Producer A provided the County Office with the original receipt for the honeybee feed purchased on March 10, 2011, and March 9, 2010, and it meets all requirements for acceptable honeybee feed receipts. Producer A does not file CCC-860, therefore, Producer A will be compensated at the national payment factor of 60 percent of the producer's actual cost of additional feed purchases above normal as follows.

\$600 is the value of the additional honeybee feed purchased in the program year to be entered in CCC-934, item 16 C.

\$75 (\$100, 2011 purchases, plus \$50, 2010 purchases = \$150, divided by 2) is the value of the 2 year average cost of honeybee feed purchased in the 2 prior years before the program year to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 43 C.

\$525 (\$600, feed cost in program year, minus \$75, 2 prior year feed cost average) is the eligible honeybee feed purchases.

\$525 (eligible honeybee feed purchases) X 60 percent payment factor X 1.00 producer share = \$315 (payment for additional feed purchased above normal before applying payment reductions or national factor) to be entered in CCC-934-1, item 46.

847-859 (Reserved)

**890.5 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses
Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)**

A Completing Manual CCC-934-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
47	Enter subtotal of eligible additional honeybee feed purchased by summing the results in item 46.
48	Enter amount of compensation included in the total amount of reductions from CCC-934, item 17, received from other disaster assistance programs for the same additional honeybee feed expenses, incurred listed in item 41.
49	Enter total eligible additional honeybee feed loss by subtracting item 47 minus item 48.
Part E - Total Honeybee Losses for Program Year	
50	Enter eligible honeybee colony losses from item 19.
51	Enter eligible honeybee hive losses from item 30.
52	Enter eligible honeybee feed losses calculated by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 39, plus • item 49.
53	Enter eligible honeybee losses calculated by adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 50, plus • item 51, plus • item 52.
Part F – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Calculation	
54	Enter loss event numbers from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13A.
55	Enter type/kind/size from CCC-394 or CCC-934-A, item 13B.
56	Enter beginning inventory from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13D. Note: If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13H, then enter item 13H, instead of item 13D.
57	Enter ending inventory from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13E. Note: If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13I, then enter item 13I, instead of item 13E.
*--58A	Enter normal mortality percentage established by STC for the type, kind, and size, as established in subparagraph 861 E.
58B	Enter minimum fish loss threshold calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 56, times • item 58A.--*

**890.5 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses
Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)**

A Completing Manual CCC-934-1 (Continued)

Item	Instruction
59	Enter ineligible inventory lost from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13F. Note: If entry is provided in CCC-934 or CCC-934- A, item 13J, then enter item 13J, instead of item 13F.
60	Enter eligible inventory lost calculated by subtracting the following: •*--result of subtracting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 56, minus • item 57 • minus, item 58B--* • minus, item 59. The result shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.
61	Enter producer’s share from CCC-934 or CCC-934-A, item 13G.
62	Enter average fair market value established by STC for the type, kind and size, as determined in subparagraph 861 D.
63	Enter payment factor of either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent, if the producer checked “NO”, in CCC-934, item 5B • 90 percent, if the producer checked “YES”, in CCC-934, item 5B.
64	Enter eligible farm-raised fish death losses as calculated by multiplying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item 60, times • item 61, times • item 62, times • item 63. The result shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
65	Enter subtotal of eligible farm-raised fish death losses by summing the results in item 64.

890.5 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Example of Manual CCC-934-1

Following is an example of a manual CCC-934-1.

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This form is available electronically.						1. State and County Code		2. Participant's Name	
CCC-934-1 (05-28-14)						U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Commodity Credit Corporation		12-125 Deb's Bees	
Emergency Assistance for Honeybee and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet						3. Program Year 2012		4. Application number 001	
Part A – Colony Loss Calculation									
5. Entry Number	6. Producer Share	7. Program Year Inventory	8. % of Normal Mortality	9. Minimum Colony Loss Threshold (Item 7 x Item 8)	10. Total Number of Colonies Lost	11. Number of Ineligible Colonies Lost	12. Number of Eligible Lost Colonies (Item 10 – Item 11)	13. Payment Colonies ((Item 12 – Item 9) x Item 6)	
1	1.0000	950	17.5%	166.25	300	100	200	33.75	
2	0.5000	400	17.5%	70.0	100	0	100	15	
3			17.5%						
14. Total Payment Colonies (Sum of Item 13)				48.75					
15. Colony Fair Market Value				\$75.00					
16. Payment Factor					90%				
17. Subtotal Eligible Colony Losses (Item 14 X Item 15 X Item 16)				\$3291.00					
18. Colony Loss Payment Reduction				\$0.00					
19. Total Eligible Colony Losses (Item 17 – Item 18)				\$3291.00					
Part B – Honeybee Hive Loss Calculation									
20. Entry Number	21. Producer Share	22. Number of Hives Lost	23. Number of Ineligible Hives Lost	24. Number of Eligible Hives Lost (Item 22 – Item 23)	25. Hive Fair Market Value	26. Payment Factor	27. Eligible Hive Losses (Item 21 x Item 24 x Item 25 x Item 26)		
1	1.0000	195	0	195	\$210	90%	\$36,855.00		
2									
3									
28. Subtotal Eligible Hive Losses (Sum of Item 27)				\$36,855.00					
29. Hive Loss Payment Reduction				\$0.00					
30. Total Eligible Hive Losses (Item 28 – Item 29)				\$36,855.00					
Part C – Honeybee Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses Calculation									
31. Loss Event Number	32. Type of Purchased Feed Lost/Additional Expense Incurred	33. Value of Purchased Feed Lost/Additional Expense Incurred	34. Producer Share	35. Payment Factor	36. Feed Losses/Additional Expenses Incurred (Item 33 x Item 34 x Item 35)				
1	200 lbs of cane sugar	\$100.00	1.0000	90%	\$90.00				
37. Subtotal Eligible Purchased Feed Losses/Additional Expenses Incurred (Sum of Item 36)				\$90.00					
38. Purchased Feed Loss Payment Reduction				\$0.00					
39. Total Eligible Purchased Feed Loss/Additional Expenses Incurred (Item 37 – Item 38)				\$90.00					
Part D – Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased Calculation									
40. Loss Event Number	41. Type of Additional Feed Purchased	42. Cost of Feed Purchased in Application Year	43A. Cost of Feed Purchased 1 Year Prior	43B. Cost of Feed Purchased 2 Years Prior	43C. Average Cost of Feed Purchased in Prior Years	44. Producer Share	45. Payment Factor	46. Eligible Additional Feed Purchased ((Item 42 – Item 43C) x Item 44 x Item 45)	
2	3 bags of sugar	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	1.000	90%	\$59.00	
47. Subtotal Eligible Additional Honeybee Feed Purchased (Sum of Item 46)				\$59.00					
48. Additional Honeybee Feed Loss Payment Reduction				\$0.00					
49. Total Eligible Additional Honeybee Feed Loss (Item 47 – Item 48)				\$59.00					

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890.5 CCC-934-1, Emergency Loss Assistance for Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Losses Payment Calculation Worksheet (Continued)

B Example of Manual CCC-934-1 (Continued)

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CCC-934-1 (05-28-14)												Page 2
Part E – Total Honeybee Losses for Program Year												
50. Eligible Honeybee Colony Losses <i>(Item 19)</i>				51. Eligible Honeybee Hive Losses <i>(Item 30)</i>				52. Eligible Honeybee Feed Losses <i>(Item 39 + Item 49)</i>			53. Eligible Honeybee Losses <i>(Item 50 + Item 51 + Item 52)</i>	
\$3,291.00				\$36,855.00				\$149.00			\$40,295.00	
Part F – Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Calculation												
54. Loss Event Number(s)	55. Type/Kind/Size	56. Beginning Inventory	57. Ending Inventory	58A. Percent of Normal Mortality	58B. Minimum Fish Loss Threshold <i>(Item 56 x Item 58A)</i>	59. Ineligible Inventory Lost	60. Eligible Inventory Lost <i>((Item 56 - Item 57) - Item 58B - Item 59)</i>	61. Producer Share	62. Average Fair Market Value	63. Payment Factor	64. Eligible Death Losses <i>(Item 60 x Item 61 x Item 62 x Item 63)</i>	
										%		
										%		
										%		
										%		
										%		
65. Subtotal Eligible Death Losses <i>(Sum of Item 64)</i>					\$							
66. Farm-Raised Fish Death Loss Payment Reduction					\$							
67. Total Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Death Losses <i>(Item 65 - Item 66)</i>					\$							
Part G – Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Lost and/or Additional Expenses Calculation												
68. Loss Event Number	69. Type of Purchased Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred	70. Value of Purchased Feed Lost or Additional Expense Incurred				71. Producer Share	72. Payment Factor	73. Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses <i>(Item 70 x Item 71 x Item 72)</i>				
							%					
							%					
							%					
							%					
74. Subtotal Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Losses/Additional Expenses <i>(Sum of Item 73)</i>						\$						
75. Farm-Raised Fish Feed Loss Payment Reduction						\$						
76. Total Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Purchased Feed Losses <i>(Item 74 - Item 75)</i>						\$						
Part H – Total Farm-Raised Fish Losses for Program Year												
77. Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Death Losses <i>(Item 67)</i>						78. Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Feed Losses <i>(Item 76)</i>			79. Eligible Farm-Raised Fish Losses <i>(Item 77 + Item 78)</i>			
Part I – Certification												
80. Preparer's Name			81. Preparer's Initials		82. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)		83. 2 nd Party Reviewer Name			84. 2 nd Party Reviewer Initials		85. Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

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